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### THE LION OF FLANDERS;

OR.

THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS.

-:-0-:-BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

----:-0-:--

CHAPTER VIII.

eostly stuffs that the looms of Bruges could produce. In an adjoining chamber were exhibited models of all the implements made use of by weavers, fullers, and dyers. In the third apartment were laid away the dresses and arms which were used by

the guild on occasions of ceremony. The principal room, in which the masters held their meetings, lay towards the street. All the operations which the wool had to undergo, from hose of the shepherd and shearer to those of the weaver and dyer, and even to the foreign merchant, who came from distant lands to exchange his gold for the stuffs of Flanders, were exhibited upon the walls in well-executed paintings. Several oaken tables and a number of massive seats stood upon the stone-floor. Six velvet-covered arm-chairs at the further end indicated the place of the Dean and Ancients.

The beadle once despatched, it was not long before a considerable number of master-clothworkers were assembled at the hall, energetically discussing the matter which for the time most occupied them, and overspread every countenance with the deepest gloom. Most of them were violent in their expressions of indignation against the magistrates : nevertheless, there were some who seemed disinclined to take any extreme steps. While the assembly was thus each moment increasing, Deconinck entered the room, and passed slowly through the crowd of his fellows up to the great chair, where his place was. The Ancients took their seats beside him; the rest mostly remained standing by their seats, the better to catch sight of their (Dean's countenance, and read off from his furrowed brow the full sense of his weighty and eloquent speech. The whole number present was sixty persons.

As soon as Deconinck saw the attention of his fellows directed upon himself, with an emphatic gesture of his hand he thus spoke :

"My brethren ! give heed to my words, for the enemies of our freedom, the enemies of our pros-perity, are forging fetters for our feet! The magis-trates and Lilyards have flattered the foreigner who is become our master by receiving him with extraordinary pomp; they have pressed us into their service for the erection of their scaffoldings and arches, and now they require that we should make good the cost of their scandalous prodigality from the fruits of our honest labour; a demand which is an infringement alike on the liberties of our city and on the rights of our company. Understand me well, my brethren, and endeavour with me to penetrate the future; if for this once we submit to an arbitrary imposition, our liberty will soon be trampled under foot. This is the first experiment, the first pressure of the yoke that is hereafter to sit heavy upon our necks. The unfaithful Lilyards,

not one of them was empty or unemployed. In a true subjects, to submit to the French government, spacious room on the second story were te be seen the master-pieces, or specimens of work which every one had to show before he could be admitted to the mastership; and also patterns of the most gard the French rule as a benefit. Our magistrates are wise men and honourable gentlemen."

The greatest astonishment showed itself throughout the assembly, and a few angry and contemptuous looks were cast upon him who held this un-seemly language. As for Deconinck, he could no louger contain his wrath ; his love for the people was unbounded, and moreover he felt it a dishonour to the whole guild that one of his own Clothworkers should thus express himself.

"What !" he exclaimed, " is all love for freedom and fatherland dead in our bosoms? Will you, out of thirst for gold, kiss the very hands that are riveting the chains about your feet ? And shall posterity have it to say, that it was the men of Bruges that first bowed their heads before the foreigner and his slaves? No, my brethren, you will not endure

t ; you will not let this blot come upon your name. Let the cowardly Lilvards barter away their freedom to the stranger for miserable gold, and p-ace such as dastaids love : but let us remain free from reproach and shame. Let free Bruges once again pour out the blood of her free children for the right! So much the fairer floats the blood-red standard; so much the faster stands the people's power.'

Here Deconinck made a short pause ; and before he could resume, Master Brakels again broke in : "I repeat it, say what you will. What disgrace is it to us that our prince is a stranger? On the contrary we ought to feel proud that we are now a part of mighty France. What matters it to a na-tion that lives and thrives by commerce to whose sway it bows? Is not Mahomet's gold as good as our?'

The indignation against Brakels was now at the highest,-so high, in truth, that no one deigned to answer him ; only Deconinck sighed deeply, and at last exclaimed:

"O, shame! a Lilyard, a bastard has epoken in our hall ! We are disgraced for ever !" A tumultuous movement passed through the as-

sembly, and many an eye flashed wrath upon Master Brakels

Suddenly a voice was heard from the mist of the assembly, "Turn the Lilyard out! no French hearts among us!" and the cry was repeated again and again from one to another.

It now required all Deconinck's influence to keep the peace; not a few seemed inclined to violence; and the question was put, whether Brakels should be expelled the company, or fined in forty pounds' weight of wax.

While the clerk was busy taking the votes, Brakels stood with an unconcerned air before the Dean, He relied upon those who had received with favour his first speech; but in this he greatly deceived who leave their Count, our lawful lord, in a foreign himself, for the name of Lilyard, a sore reproach in the eyes of all, had not left him a single friend. The sentence that he should be expelled the pany was given without a dissentient voice, and the announcement was received with general acclamation. Upon this all the fury of the Lilyard burst forth, and a torrent of threats and abuse flowed from his mouth. The Dean sat on in his place with the greatest composure, without deigning a reply to his adversary's insults. Presently there came up two stout journeymen, who officiated as doorkeepers, and required Brakels to leave the hall forthwith, as no onger a member of their body. Full of spite and bitterness, he obeyed, and now thirsting for revenge presented himself without loss of time before John Van Gistel, the principal tax-gatherer, whom he informed of the opposition organised by the Dean of the Clothworkers. Peter Deconinck continued at considerable length to address his fellows, the better to encourage them to the defence of their rights. It was far from being his desire, however, that they should do any thing tumultuously ; and he strictly enjoined them to confine themselves to refusing payment of the eight groats, until he should call them to arms. All the members now left the hall, and made the best of their way homeward. Deconinck proceeded alone and in deep thought along the old Sack Street, intending to have a conference with his friend Bredyel. He foresaw how great would be the efforts of the nobles to re-establish their power over the people, and he was meditating on the means of preserving his brethren from falling again under the yoke. The moment he was on the point of turning into the Butcher Street, he found himself surrounded by some ten armed soldiers, while, the high constable of the town coming up to him, required him, in the name of the magistracy, to surrender without resistance. His hands were bound behind his back, as if he had been a common criminal : to which, however, he submitted without complaint, well knowing that resistance was in vain. In this way he walked quietly on through four or five streets between the halberds of the sergeants, without seeming to pay any attention to the exclamations of wonder which every where greeted the procession; and was at last conducted into an upper chamber of the Prince's Court, in which the city magistrates were already assembled, and along with them the other chiefs of the Lilyards,-John Van Gistel, chief receiver of the taxes, and the warmest friend of France in all Flanders, being at their head. The latter no somer saw Deconinck before him, than with an angry voice he exclaimed : "So, insolent, cilizen, you dely the authority of the magistrates! We have heard of your rebellious doings, and it shall not be long before you pay for disobedience on the gallows."

of contempt."

Deconinck's eye flashed with indignation : "God knows," he exclaimed, "whether it is the people who better deserve contempt, or the Lilyards those bastard sons of Flanders, who forgot alike their country and their honour, basely to fawn upon a foreign master ! Submissively you kneel before this prince, who has sworn the downfall of your country; and to what end? that you may bring back into your hands your old despotic sway over the people; and that for greed of gold! But you shall not succeed; they who have once tasted of the fruits of the tree of freedom turn with disgust from the baits you offer. Are you not the slaves of the fore-igner? And think you that the men of Bruges are sunk tow enough to be the slaves of slaves? Sirs. you forget yourselves strangely! Our country has grown into greatness, the people have felt their own dignity, and your iron sceptre is gone from you for ever."

" Be silent, rebel!" cried Van Gistel; " what have such as you to do with freedom? you were never made for it."

" Our freedom," answered Deconinck, "we have bought and paid for with the sweet of our brows and the blood of our veins; and shall we, then, permit such as you to wrest it from us ?"

Van Gistel replied with a scornful smile :

"Idle words, Master Dean; your threats are mere smoke. We have now the French forces at our disposal, and shall soon show you that we can clip the wings of the many-headed monster. The insolence of the commons has long passed all bounds, and they must now be ruled by other laws. Our plans, be assured, are so well laid, that Bruges shall humbly bow the neck; and as for yourself, you shall not behold to-morrow's dawn."

"Tyrant !" cried the Dean ; " shame of Flanders Are not the graves of your fathers dug in her soil? Do not their sacred ashes rest within the earth that you, unnatural that you are, would basely sell for the gold of the foreigner? Posterity shall judge you for your cowardice; and your own children, when they chronicle the deeds of these days, shall curse and renounce you !"

"It is time to make an end of these foolish and insolent declamations," exclaimed Van Gistel. "Here, sergeants, to the dungeon with him until the gailows is prepared !"

Upon this Deconinck was led away, down several flights of stuirs, into an underground vault. He was heavily ironed; a chain around his waist made him fast to the wall, while by another his right hand was linked to his left foot. An allowance of bread and water was set before him, the massive door was closed and locked, and the captive was left alone in his solitary dungeon. He now saw clearly from the words of Van Gistel how seriously

the freedom of his native town was threatened. In his absence, the Lilyards might overpower the citizens with the aid of the foreign mercenaries, and so annihilate the labours of his whole life. This was a frightful thought for him. Ever and anon as he moved under his chains, and their clanking

dient subjects, worthy not only of punishment but he cast his flashing eyes upon his assailants, and cried :

**NO.** 8.

"Think you, then, that Jan Breydel, a free butcher of Bruges, will let himself be bound like a calf? Ha! you will wait long enough for that !'

And with these words, which he uttered in a voice of thunder, he struck one of the officers so violently with his heavy fist upon the head, that the man speedily measured his length on the ground; then, while the rest stood stupetied with astonishment, he rapidly forced his way through them to the door, prostrating several of them right and left as he passed. In the doorway he turned round upon the Lilyards, and again exclaimed :

"You shall pay for it, insolent scoundrels!-What! bind a butcher of Bruges! Woe to you, accursed tyrants! Hear me! the drum of the Butcher's Guild shall beat your death-march"

More he would have said : but being no longer able to hold his ground against the multitude that was pressing upon him, he descended the stairs, uttering threats of vengeance as he went.

An indistinct sound, like the roar of distant thunder, now fell upon the ear from the other side of the city. The Lilyards turned pale, and trem-bled at the coming storm : nevertheless, being determined not to release their prisoner, they strengthened the guard about the building, so as to secure it against assault, and retired to their homes, protested by an armed escort.

An hour afterwards the whole city was in insurrection; the tocsin sounded, and the drums of all the guilds beat to arms. The distant groan of the coming storm had given place to the formidable howl of the tempest. Window-shutters were closed; doors were fastened, and only opened again for the grown men of the family to pass out in arms. The dogs barked fiercely as though they had understood what was going on, and joined their hoarse voices to the angry shouts of their masters. Here the people were grouped in masses; there they ran hither and thither with hasty steps; some armed with maces or clubs, others with "good-days" or halberds. Among the streaming multitude the butchers were easily to be recognized by their flashing pole-axes; the smiths, too, with their heavy, sledge-hammers on their shoulders, were conspicuous among the rest at the place of meeting, which was near to the Clothworkers' Hall, and where already a tormidable body of the guilds stood drawn up in array. The multitude kept constantly increasing, as each new-comer ranged himself under his proper standard.

At last, the assembly being now sufficiently numerous, Jan Breydel mounted the top of a waggon, which by chance was standing in the street, and flourishing his heavy pole-fixe about his head, in a steutorian voice thus addressed the throng :

" Men of Bruges! the day has arrived when you must strike for life and liberty! Now we must show the traitors what we really are, and whether there is a pound of slave's flesh to be found among us, whatever they may think. They have Master Deconinck in their dungeon; let us release him, if it cost us our blood. This is work for all the guilds, and a right good treat for the butchers .--Now, comrades, up with your sleeves! And while his followers were obeying the word of command, he himself, stripped his sinewy arms to the shoulder, and sprang from the waggon, crying: "Forward! Deconinck for ever!"

The city magistrates and their friends the Lilyards had goue to great expense about the ceremonial of the royel entry. The triumphal arches and scaffoldings, and the precious stuffs with which they were adorned, had cost large sums of money; besides which, a quantity of the best wine had been served out to each of the king's men-at-arms. As all this had been done by order of the magistrates. and consequently had to be paid for out of the common chest, it had been regarded by the citizens with the greatest dissatisfaction.

All the machinery of the pageant had long been removed; De Chatillon was at Courtrai, and the royal visit almost forgotten, when one morning, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a cri :r appeared before the town-hall, at the usual place of proclamation, and by sound of trumpet called the people together As soon as he saw a sufficient number of hearers assembled, he produced a parchment from a case which hung at his side, and began to read aloud :

"It is hereby made known to each and every citizen, that the worshipful the magistrates have ordered as follows, that is to say: "That an extraordinary contribution be levied

for covering the expenses of the entry of our gra-

clous prince, King Philip. "That each and every inhabitant of the city pay thereto the sum of eight groats Flemish, to be paid head by head, without distinction of age.

That the tax-gatherers collect the same on Saturday next, from door to door; and that such as by force or fraud refuse or evade payment of the same be compelled thereto in due course of law."

Those of the citizens who heard this proclamation looked at one another with astonishment, and secretly murmured at so arbitrary an exaction. Among these were several journeymen of the Clothworkers' Company, who, without delay, hastened to make the matter known to their Dean. Deconinck received the intelligence with extreme

displeasure. Such a violent blow struck at the rights and liberties of the commonalty filled him with mistrust as to what might follow, for he saw in it a first step towards the despotism under which, with the aid of France, the nobles were end-avouring again to bring the people; and he determined to defeat these first attempts either by force or policy. He well knew that any opposition might easily be fatal to him, for th: foreign armies still occupied Flanders; but no consideration could check his, patriotic zeal : he had devot ed himself body and soul to the weal of his native city. sending immediately for the company's beadle, he thus commissioned him :

"Ge round instantly to all the masters, a .d.summon them in , my name to meet forthwith at the hall. Let them lay all else aside, and delity not a moment for the matter is urgont." The Clothworkers' Hall was a specious building

mastery over us, have long fattened upon the sweat of our brows. Long did the people serve them,serve them as beasts of burden, and with sighs and groans. To you, men of Bruges, my fellow-citizens, was it first given to break the chains of slavery; you rose up against your tyrants like men and never again shall you bow your necks under the yoke of despotism. At present our prosperity is the envy, our greatness the admiration, of all the people of the earth : is it not then our bounden duty to preserve

prison, that they may the better be able to gain the

for ourselves,-to hand down to our children, those liberties which our fathers won for us, and have made us what we are? Yes, it is our duty, and a sacred one! and whoso forgets it is a caitiff undeserving the name of man, a slave worthy only of contempt !"

But here one of the masters present, by name Brakels, who had already twice filled the office of Dean, rose from his seat, and interrupted Deconinck's speech with these words:

You are always talking of slavery and of our rights; but who tells us that the worshipful magis-trates intend to infringe upon them? Is it not better to pay eight groats than to break the peece of the city? For it is easy to see that if we resist, we shall not get off without bloodshed. Many of us will have to bury a child or a brother-and all for eight groats! If we were to take your word for every thing, the Clothworkers would have their good days' in band oftener than their shuttles; but I hope that our masters will be too wise to follow your advice on this occasion."

This speech caused the greatest excitement am Jug all present. Some, though but a few, made it apparent by their gestures that they thought with Brakels; but by far the greater number disapproved ; of the sentiments he had expressed.

Deconinck had narrowly watched the counten-ances of his brethren, and had told over the number of those upon whose support he could reckou. Having speedily convinced himself that the party of his adversary was but small, he replied : • It stands written expressly in our laws, that no

new burden can be laid upon the people without their own consent. This freedom has been purchased at a very costly price; and no person, be he who he may, lias the power to violate it. True it is, that no one who does not look far forward, eight groats, paid once for all, are no great matter; and certainly it is not for eight groats' sake that I would urge you to resistance; but the liberties which are our bulwark against the despotism of the Lilyards, -shall we allow them to by broken down? No; that were at once most base and most improvident. Know, brethren, that liberty is a tender plant, which, if you break but a single branch from off it, soon fades and dies; if we allow the Lilyards to

olip our tree, we shall soon have no longer power to defend its withered trunk. Once for all, wheever

 $(1,1)_{i\in \mathbb{N}}$ 

To this insulting speech Deconinck calmly an-

struck his ear, he seemed to see his brethren lying thus bound before him, with shame and slavery for their portion : and a tear of regret would trickle down his cheeks.

The Lilyards, in truth, had long been busy with a plot of surprise and treachery. Hitherto they had never been able to lay any firm foundation for their ascendency in Bruges. The people were all armed, and could not be coerced. No sooner was any recourse to violence attempted, than the terrible 'good days' appeared, and all their endeavours were in vain : the guilds were too strong for them. At length, in order to remove, once for all, this hindrance out of their way, they had concerted a plan with De Chatillon, now governor-general of Flan-der, for surprising and disarming the citizens on the morrow of this very day. An early hour of the morning had been fixed upon for the execution of their design, when De Chatillon was to be ready to support them with five hundred French men-atarms; but however well their secret might be kept from extraordinary observers, they greatly feared the activity and penetration of Deconinck, who, moreover, was evidently possessed of secret sources of information which they had in vain endeavoured to trace out. The Dean of the Clothworkers was craftier than them all, as they well knew; they had therefore seized the first opportunity of arresting him, in order to deprive the popular party of their ablest leader, and so fatally to weaken their ranks. Brakel's denunciation, and the intended resistance of the Clothworkers, had merely served them as a pretext.

Having thus b-gun, by the committal of Deccninck, the execution of their base plans for betraying their native city to the stranger, they were about to break up the assembly, when suddenly a tumult was heard without, the door was burst open. and a man forced his way through the doorkeepers, who, striding proudly up to the assembled magistrates, cried in a loud voice :

"The Trades of Bruges call upon you to say whether you will release Deconinck, the Dean of the Clothworkers -- yes or no? I advise you not to long in making up your mind."

"I ask you once more," repeated Jan Breydel. will you set at large the Dean of the Clothworkers, or will you not?"

Van Gistel, after whispering to one of the magistrates, cried in a loud voice :

"We reply to the threats of a rebellious subject with the punishment he deserves. Surgeants, seize him!"

"Ha! ha! Seize him !' repeated Breydel, with a laugh ; "who will seize me, I should like to know? Take notice that the commons are at this moment about to make themselves masters of the building, and that each and every one of you shall answer

"Deconinck for ever!" was the universal cry,-Forward | Forward!"

And, like the surging waves of a stormy ocean, the angry multitude rolled onward towards the Prince's Court. The streets resounded with the cry of " Death to the tyrants !" while the terrible clash of arms might be heard, mingled with the baying of the dogs, the heavy toll of the bells, and the roll of the drums ; the citizens seemed possessed one and all with sudden fury. At the first approach of their frantic assailants

the guards of the Prince's Court fled in every direction, and left the building wholly undefended. But hurried as their flight was, it was not rapid enough to save them all; in an instant more than ten corpses lay on the ground in front of the palace.

Impatient of cach moment's delay, and furious as an enraged lion, Breydel mounted the stairs by three steps at a time, and meeting a French servant in one of the passages, hurled him headlong among the people below, where the unhappy victim was received on the points of the "good-days," and instantly despatched with clubs and maces. Soon the whole building was filled with the people .--Breydel had brought with him several of the smiths, and the doors of the dungeons were speedily broken open; but, to the dismay of the liberators, all were empty; Decouinck was no where to be found.-Then they swore in their fury featfully to avenge his death.

No sooner had the Clothworkers heard that their Dean had disappeared, than their rage became per-fectly ungovernable Instead of making further search after him, they hurried off in detachments to the houses of the principal Lilyards, torced them open, and broke and destroyed everything in them ; but of the Lilvards themselves not a single man was to be found ; they had all foreseen the visit, and had been too prudent to await their coming.

Just as Breydel was about to leave the palace with thoughts full of despair and vengeance, an old grey-headed fuller came up to him, and said :

" Master Breydel, you know not how to search .--There is another dungcon at the further end of the building, as I have good reason to know; for at the time of the great disturbances, one mortal year of my life did I lie there. It is a deep underground hole; be pleased to follow me."

Accordingly, Breydel, with several others, fol-lowed the old man; and they passed on through many passages, till they reached a small iron door. 

## ALES TRUE WITNESS AND CATEROLICERONICLE.--OCT. 6, 1876.

wards him, clasping him in his arms, as a prother that had been lost, and was found again "O master," he cried, "how happy is this hour to me! I knew, not till now how much I lored you !" you !"

2

"I thank you, my brave friend," was Deconinck's answer, while he cordially returned the butcher's warm embrace; "I knew well that you would not leave me in the dungeon I knew that Jan Breit del's was not the heart for that Noll he that would see a Fleming of the the true metal, let him

look at you l<sup>#</sup> Then turning to the by tanders, he exclaimed in a tone of feeling that touched the hearts of all who heard bine. eard him : "My brethren, this day you have delivered me heard him :

from death ! . To you belongs my blood !; to the cause of your freedom I devote every faculty of my being. Regard me no longer as one of your Deans of Guild, as a Clothworker living among you, but as a man that has sworn before God to make good your liberties against their foes. Here, in the dark vaults of these dungeons, let me record the irrevocable oath : My blood, my life, for my beloved country 1"

A cry of "Long live Deconinck !" overpowered his voice, and long.rc-echoed from the walls. From mouth to mouth the cry passed on, and soon-resounded over the whole city? The very children lisped out, "Long live Deconinck !"

A file soon relieved him of the chain with which he had been fastened to the wall, and the Dean of the Clothworkers proceeded along with Jan Breydel into the vestibule of the palace; but the irons on his hands and feet still remained, and were no sooner perceived by the people than cries of fury again burst from every mouth. Every beholder's cheek was wet with tears at once of joy and rage, and again, with still greater, energy, resounded the cry, "Long live Deconinck !"

"And now the Clothworkers pressed about their Dean, and, in their exultation, raised him aloft upon the blood-stained shield of one of the soldiers than I can. whom they had killed. In vain Deconinck resisted ; he was obliged to allow himself to be car. ried in triumph through all the streets of the city,

Strange sight it was \_\_ that tumultuous procession. Thousands upon thousands, armed with such weapons as the moment had offered, -- axes, knives, spears, hammers, clubs-ran bither and thither, shouting as if possessed. Above their heads, upon his hands and feet; beside him marched the them: I have put off my garment, why should I put it Butchers, with bared arms and flashing axes. More on? I have washed my feet, why should I defile them? than an hour was thus consumed; at last Deconneck But now that God has taken up my feet them? called to him the Deaus and other principal officers of the guilds, and informed them that he must'immediately confer with them upon a matter of the greatest importance to the common cause; he desired them, therefore, to assemble at his house that same evening, in order to concert together the no-CESSATY MEASURES.

He then addressed the people, thanking them for their services and for the honor they had shown him ; the irons were removed from his hands and feer, and amid enthusiastic acclamations, he was conducted by his fellow citizens to the door of his house in the Wool Street.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

ST. BERNARD STRUGGLES AGAINST FAME.

#### Qui se humiliat, exaltabitur.

Br J. F. L., D.D.

How queer it is that men must dig before they build ! Our great saint has been merely digging hitherto. His life at Citeaux and at Clairvaux has been that of one who is making himself a tomb in which to be buried with Christ Jesus in God. If his wishes and prayers had been heard, who would displeased to see me occupied in these affairs. It have known there ever existed a St. Bernard? is very just and very friendly of you. Come now. Happy mortal! He had no need of the world; he was blessed without it. Greatest, wisest of men! His name was written in the Book of Life, and little he cared whether or not it was recorded in history.

"take pity on me. In matters relating to myself you ought to believe me, who know myself, rather than another, who can but see my face. For no one knowld the things of a man, but the spirit of a man that is in him. Now, I tall you, not onconjecture but from certain knowledge, I in not the mustame representione. You cannot ito me, greater favor than to obtain by your prayers that U may become such a one as your letters have painted me." Ep. It Blessediare rout he writes to them again, whom God has bidden in his tabernach. I am life a poor little bid, eser on the wing driven about by wind and tempest. I am tonsed tike the drunkard in the midat of riot and contaion, and the little I parts from is all forgotion."

the little Lonce knew is all forgotionally Having been highly complimented by Peter, Cardinal Legate he answers thus: Oardinal Legate he answers thus :

"They tell me you are very kindly disposed tolove me only because you mistake me for a some thing else which I am not." all i C.1. 1. 19 his assistance in the settling of some trouble, and answers as follows :

"Do not ascribe to laziness my not obeying your order. If it please you and all good men, I have determined never to leave my monastery except for certain specified reasons; and I see no reason why should now break my resolution. What these writings may be which you ask of me, I am completely at a loss to know. I have scribbled now and then little trifles on moral subjects, but nothing worthy of your perusal. I believe my monks have taken notes of my sermons, concerning which the bearer of this can give you better information

In like manner he writes to another Legate. (Ep. xxi.)

"My spirit was willing to obey you, but not se my body, which is parched and withered by a violent fever. And now I trust that those friends of mine who are over on the look out for pretexts to force me out of my cloister, will learn once for all that no counsel is of avail against the commands wish to go I cannot.

"But, they say, there was good reason and heavy need. Then why not find out some one fit for great exigencies ? If they think I am such a one, they are greatly mistaken. Now, tell me what did you want me for? Were those affairs easy of adjustment? Then they could be settled without my assistance. They were arduous? Then I could not be of help to you. So that, in either case, I ought not to have been summoned. My God, wouldst thou have urged me to flee from the world, to hide my little lantern under a bushel, if I were a man so necessary to the world, that without me the Bishops could not manage their affairs ?'

They insisted, however, and forced him from his friendly solitude," but his fearless decisions gave offence to many, and those who were the loudest in praising him were the first to enter complaints

against him at Rome. Bernard wrote as follows to the Cardinal Chancellor: "The truth has made me enemies. Shall I complain or rejoice? When they lauded me beyond my merits, I discarded their praises, and now that they censure me unjustly, why should I be moved? It has displeased me equally. I was forced, I was dragged to it. Would I had not gone among them ! May they leave me alone in the future. I depend upon you, best of men, who have the power, and, as I have learned, the will, too. I am glad you are I entreat you, give order that the desire of us both be carried out. Command, if you please, that the noisy, troublesome frogs (as they call us) return to their swamps. Let us not be heard in your coun-cils, let us not appear in your palaces. You know

"take plty on me. In matters relating to myself you ought to believe me, who know myself rather than another, who can but see my face. For no one than another, who can but see my face. For no one than another, who can but see my face. For no one tempt, the more so when represed attempts have a man but the spirit of a more so when represed attempts have a more tempt, the things of o man, but the spirit of a man that the more so when represed attempts have a man that tempt, the more so when represed attempts have a more tempt, the disaster. Hence the observation for the subject again. The discussion there was more solid terms who who was not the spirit of a man that tempt, the disaster. Hence the observation of solid terms who when the man to be the man the spirit of a man that tempt, the disaster. Hence the observation of solid terms who who who have hopes is constitue whose history is disaster and whose hopes is constitue who have have been a discussion there was more to a construction of the man terms and the man to solid terms who who have have been a discussion there was more inclue on the system by your praying that I may become much a one as your listing the man terms of the man terms of the solid terms in a more of those healthy signs among Catholics. The result of the man terms in the discussion is the catholic mines for the man terms of the man terms of some of the discussion bread catholic views, and discussing and discussing and discussing and forwarding Catholic in-terests. There are also local organization for docal terests. There are also local organizations for local perposes. But within there last few, years there have begun to loom up two or, three organizations, of which you form one, intended to widen the lines. of their usefulness. You are a union of beneficial societies, whose end is to render aid and assistance to members when absent from their local organiza ward me. I thank you for your goodness, but I tions. You seek, also, to foster and increase a teelward me. I mank you for your goodness, but I tons. Fou seek, also, to foster and increase a feel-confess, I am ashamed that Lowe your benevolence not to my merits, but to your charify. I fact that they are the former in the series a feel-you love and esteem method to be; and certainly when you love me for qualities which I do not possess, you love me for qualities which I do not possess, you these different organizations and extend their influence beyond mere beneficial purposes, and give The Cardinal Legate wrote him word to come to them some ruling idea of a Catholic character, you would be laying still wider the bases of your influalso to send him a copy of his writings. The saint ence, and you would be also extending not only in a healthy direction, but in a strong, vigorous direction.

#### IT IS & CERTAINTY ALMOST AS CLEAR

as anything can be predicted of the future, that we will need all our strength in order to hold our own and maintain our rights as oitizens. There is a strong feeling setting in against us, and every now and then we are dragged into the political arena and attacked in the newspaper, in the pulpit, in the rostrum, everywhere. History for the last fifty odd years shows that there shall be recurring ebullitions and attacks upon us, and it can be easily noticed that these recurring attacks are becoming intensified, that the lines are being drawn with a more contracted spirit, and that there is less of that great. big, wide, broad base of equality which marked the carly history of those men who framed the Constitution, and gave life and thought to the entire political condition of the country. We are narrow-ing. Things are being contracted, and there is less of that open-handed justice that formerly marked the entire condition of our society. Hence, I say, we ought in our principles and in our strength to present a calm, manly front.

#### WE ARE NOT HERE IN AMERICA BY TOLERATION ;

we are here by right. We discovered the country, we explored the country, we were the first to proclaim to the world religious toleration in the country. The strong arms of the Catholics of the country, with their willing hearts, have over been ready to strike for the Stars and Stripes that gloriously float over us, and no man has ever truthfully charged us with disloyalty, but those charges are false. I repeat, we are not here by mere toleration ; we are here by right; we have a share in the govern-ment: we have an interest in the government; we have a share in the country; we have an interest in the country: we have a right to maintain that share,

and to maintain that interest in all lawful ways. One of those ways is in the proprity of our lives as law-abiding citizens; another is in a calm, quiet protest against injustice ; another in organizations, where united we shall seek for our rights, and extend and widen the sphere of our influence. When you formed this organization and began your career, the end of this organization was merely for beneficial purposes. In the course of time you chose to give an expression of your opinion upon a subject which is very vital to Catholics. In your Philadelphia Convention you passed certain resolutions upon the school question. From the nature of your organization you were not called at any time to speak upon the subject. There was nothing in the nature of your association that called for an expression of opinion upon the School question. If you chose to express your opinion upon that subject, it behoved you to speak clearly and with a ring thoroughly Catholic. No organization can aiford to speak in dublous words upon a question so vital as But the world, the Church, philosophy, theology I have never wished to leave my monastery, except in the field of controversy. It has been clearly with our Divine Lord any proposition that he made mercy, a long catalogue of the merits of the de-n a word, the twelfth century had extreme need for the affairs of our Order. Your decree will beaten from the field, and its leaders thoroughly whilst here upon carth. It therefore, becomes every ceased. Let any man with a grain of common understand this. They also thoroughly understand the value of directing the education of the child; hence their efforts to control education at the present time. Now this means not that there is a greater desire amongst Protestants to educate the masses than there is amongst Catholics, but under the cry of "educate the masses" there is a deliberate intent and fixed purpose to so direct the whole system of education that the public schools be made an instrument in the interest of Protestantism and against Catholicity. There is not a single true Christian in the land who will not admit the necessity of teligious as well as a secular training, or who will not admit that an education without a knowledge of God is a mistake.

stances to stakt in equivocal tanguage: nor count you affordimmer any circumstances to stand in an equivocal position. At St. Louis you infroduced the subject again. The discussion there was more or less objectionable. After your adjournment at St. Louis, the question became discussed generally through the press and a number of the members of your organization were drawn into the discussion. The result of that discussion placed the subject of the subject in the space of a the subject of the subject in the space of a the subject of the subject in the space of a the subject of the subject in the space of a the subject of the subject in the space of a the subject of the subject in the space of a the subject of the subject in the space of a the subject of the subject in the space of a the subject of the subject in the space of a the subject of the subject in the space of a the subject of the subject in the space of the the subject of the subject in the space of the subject of the subjec

selves right, the more so when you saw yourselves so generally criticised and condemned ; but you did not. On the contrary, you left yourselves in a still mistakes your organization, intentionally or unin-tentionally, stands in an extremely unfavorable light, and it behoves you now, as an organization, cannot afford, nor can any Catholic organization, afford, to allow itself to stand in an equivocal posi tion upon that question. It is not only a grave question, but it is so vital a question that no Catholic can afford ever to keep his lips sealed when that question is under discussion. It is so vital a question that the whole Catholic body is willing, notwithstanding the stupendous burdens they have to carry in their poverty, and with the innumerable calls upon them, to tax themselves a second time with the burden of Catholic schools. This they do in obedience to the command of the Church and in obedience to their own convictions, that their children may be brought up under Catholic influences. Now, if an organization as large, as respectable, as influential as yours, composed of men of intelligence places itself in the equivocal position in which you stand that organization must expect consequences that will be seriously damaging to its character. We do not doubt your individual Catholic loyalty, but the country expects you : as an organization, to place yourself correctly upon the record, so correctly that there can be no possible doubt as to where you stand. At no time were you called upon to speak upon the question, but having spoken and your position having been compromised, from whatever cause, you cannot afford to have that compromise continued. In the name of the Catholic organizations of the city of Cleveland, in the name of the Catholics of the diocese, of the clorgy, and in my own name. I welcome you here. I not only bid you welcome, but I bid a hearty God-speed in any.extended influence that your organization may have for the purposes for which you were organized, or for any other purpose that in your wisdom you may think advisable to bring before the convention, so long as that object and that purpose is clearly and distinctly Catholic. Anything included under the word Catholic may come under the observation and the consideration of any Catholic organization, but that word Catholic must have the ring, with a genuine, honest tone to it, that will allow no possible dispute as to what is meant. From without there is

#### A CURRENT RENNING AGAINET US :

within, a strong tendency to break down the old sharp-drawn lines that marks us as Catholics Under the general widening and loosening of things, we are becoming loosened also. There are a great many unsound notions amongst us-a great many dubious expressions creeping in amongst us. Under the term liberty there is a great deal being said and done that neither is liberty, nor has it a grain of honest liberty in it, and if we are not very careful, under the cry of liberty and the rights of freemen, we will, after a little, begin to hear the question discussed whether we have not a right to discuss faith ; whether we have not a right to discuss the words of our Divine Master; whether under the word liberty, we have not a right to discuss the power of the Church. Within her sphere the Church is independent of society and above it. Within her sphere the Church received nothing from man; she receives from God. Her rights are from God, her teachings are from God, her authorithe question of education. Protestantism, as a re-ligion, has censed to present any dogma for fight discussion, no more than we could have discussed

### THE CATHOLIC DEAD.

The Catholic dead, a multitude no man can num-

preserved to our day contains evidences of the fact its dogmas unchanged, its faith unaltered, and its practices substantially similar. A few words on the tombs and monuments of the Catholic dead of the past will not be unintcresting, and may give some useful ideas.

The first thing that strikes the observer of the old monuments and brasses is\_that the effigies of the deceased persons are almost invariably repre-sented with the hands placed together in the attitude of prayer. This fully conveyed the idea that every man died or ought to die in the spirit of pepitence.

As penifents and not trusting in our merits must we face that messenger of God called Death. The inscriptions on the tombs breathe the same spirit. We give a few examples: "O Christ Jesu, have mercy and pity on Alice Brunham, and make her partaker of eternal life and the mercy of Thy Passion, which with Thy Blood made our Redemption," "Jesu, that diest on a tree, on us have mercy and pity." "Mary, mother-meid, have mercy on me and pray." "Christ, God's Son, born of a maid, grant mu thy mercy." "Pray for the soul of Jane Kerril." Every inscription had the request, " Of your charity, pray for the soul of! such and such a one.

Ecclesiastical emblems were employed very extensively on ancient monuments. Symbols of the Holy Trinity or of our Blessed Lord, are frequently met with. Among these are a cross with five wounds, the Holy Lamb with cross and banner, the pelican feeding her young with her own blood, the sacred monogram, I.H.S., also representations of the resurrection. The Blessed Virgin with Infant Saviour, and the Annunciation are very common. The saints with their emblems were placed on the tombs of individuals whose names they bore, such, for example, as St. Andrew with a cross saltier, St. Bartholomew with a knife, St. Peter with his keys, St. Paul with a sword, etc., these emblems referring to the mode in which the saint was martyred or to some of his prerogatives, or to some event in his life. Such is St. Christopher bearing the Infant Eaviour, St. Ann instructing the Blessed Virgin, St. Stephen with a gridiron, and St. Laurence in Deacon's vestments. So also are seen the angel of St. Matthew, the winged lion of St. Mark, the winged ox of St. Luke or the eagle of St. John. The Sacred Heart is also represented in monuments.

Very curious are the monuments which show the profession of the deceased. The builders or founders of churches are represented holding churches in miniature. The Bishops have their mitres and pastoral staffs and priests hold the chalice and the Host. They are clad in the eucharistic vestments, with copes and chasubles and albs. As ecclesiastics were buried in full dress, their effigies exactly represent their cost ume.

After the Reformation, pious, humble and affecting inscriptions like those above quoted disappeared, and in place of them were long and pompous culogiums of the deceased setting forth his (generally imsginary) virtues No humble 'Jeau mercy, Mary help," no " Pray for the soul of -," no "Sweet Jesu, mercy," no humble posture, no hands clashed in prayer-all these Catholic and Christian signs and symbols disappeared. Instead of the cross was the Pagan urn, symbolical of nothing except cremation. Instead of the patron saint was the death's head or the skeleton; instead of some beautiful symbol of faith hope and charity, a lot of foolish and imaginary "cherubs," nondescripts composed of a head with two wings and no body, singing without any lungs. And instead of the cry for sense study the monuments crected to the Catholic dead, and the spirit of the design sand he will conclude that none of the countless misrepresentations of the Catholic faith, that assert that the tendency of its devotions is to foster spiritual pride, and to cause man to rely on his own merits and forget his R-deemer, is, of all other, the most talse and calumnious. The men of the middle ages could and did commit great crimes, and so can the men of our day. But the men of the middle ages, and the women, too; could repent and do penance. And that is what our modern criminals cannot do. Carried away with passion, the men of old could massacre their enemies and torture men for treasures, Seized with remorse, they could fast for days, give all they possessed to the poor, and walk bare foot to Rome or Jerusalem. The men of to-day can form their "rings," can drink wine mingled with the widow's tears, to the accompaniment of the orphans' groups. They can squeeze the heart's blood of the poor, can carry on devastating wars for "glory" or "rectification of frontiers." They can banish God from the world, and remove Him and His laws to the regions of the unknowable. They can do all this and more too. They can abolish marriage and destroy the home. But ore thing they cannot do. They cannot repeat as did the men of old. 'If they sin, they only do as frail humanity has always done ; and "let him who is without sin cast the first stone." They may not be worse than the men of old. But they cannot repent-oh the pity of it-they seem as if they cannot repeat, so the last state is worse than the former - Ere electric e el

ton of a monk should be raised from his tomb. He is to be made famous against his will.

He first became known to the world by his divine eloquence. His friend, the Bishop of Chalong, induced him to preach in his diocese, and the saint was wonderfully successful. "The whole population flocked to hear the man of God, whose powerful words worked wonders; pricets, as well as illustrious laymen, not content with reforming their lives, attached themselves closely to the young Abbot, and followed him to Clairvaux 'to embrace the monastic rule." One convert drawing another, the monastery was filled to its utmost capacity. The little band increased to seven hundred. Colonies had to be established; which brought our saint into relation with the Bisbops and nobles.

Moreover, God glorified his servant by miny miracles, which gained for him great esteem. The sight of a cripple was sufficient to awaken his compassion. He would say a fervent prayer, make the sign of the cross upon the disabled limb, and it was oured. His uncle, Gualdry, fearing least this extraordinary gift should puff up the young saint, used to rebuke him sharply for his presumption, and history to be marked either for good or bad as peosneared at his miracles, so as frequently to draw plc may view them, tears from him. But not long atter, Gualdry himself fell sick of a violent fever and begged the saint to relieve him. "You are only tempting me," re plied the saint, smiling. Gualdry protested he was in carnest. Bernard, made the sign of the cross upon his uncle's head, and the fever left him.

By the way, listen to this miracle, which proves that Bernard was a Romanist and believed in the necessity of auricular confession!

"One of the principal festiva's was being celebrated, and a certain monk, to whom, for some secret sin, Bernard had denied access to the sacred communion, ashamed to be left behind, approached with the others. Bernard looked at him, but did not wish to repel a man whose crime was hidden. In his heart he prayed God to grant him repentance for the great presumption. The monk then received the Eucharist, but much and long though he strove, he could not swallow it. Auxious and trembling, he drew the holy Father aside when sext was ended, cast himself at his feet with copious tests, and showed him the Blessed Eucliarist, which was still on his tongue. Rebuking him severely, the saint beard his confession, absolved him, and again administered to him the Biessed Sacrament of the Lord, which he swallowed without difficulty." (Guliel, S. Theol. Cap. XI.) The intelligent reader may make his own comments.

There were several learned men among the new converts at Clairvaux, who took down the sermons of Bernard. These were soon scattered abroad and vastly increased his reputation. Fortunately some of them have been preserved. I shall give extracts

from them anon. The saint was surprised and, grieved to flad that

-in a word, the twelfth century had extreme need for the affairs of our Order. Your decree will of Bernard. Things were sadly entangled, and to restore me to peace, and there will be no more ado unravel them it was necessary that this poor skele- about me. Valete."—Catholic Standard.

#### CATHOLIC ORGANIZATION.

POINTED ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP OF CLEVELAND TO THE IRISH CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT UNION.

From the report of the Catholic Universe.

The delegates took seats on the left of the center aisle and the members of the different societies were placed on the opposite sides. There was a large attendance.

After the Gospel, the delegates especially, and the congregation generally, were addressed by Right Rev. Bp. Gilmour, who spoke as follows:

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen-One of the marked characteristics of the 19th century is the assembling of men in associations either for political, or religious, or chaitable purposes. Society seems to be permeated and covered with a network of associations. In Europe they are mainly political and have given trouble, more or less, to existing govcruments. Here we have had several organizations of a political character whose past is in the page of

#### ORGANIZATION.

when for legitimate purposes, is always an indication of a healthy state of opinion, because it brings with its strength unity of purpose. There can be no possible fault finding with organizations, if those organizations are properly framed, if their ends are legitimate, and if the means which are made use of are also legitimate. But it behoves organizations carefully to consider the end and also carefully to consider the means. An end may be entirely legitimate and the means entirely illegitimate. The end does not justify the means. You may he justified in throwing off the yoke of tyranny; a community may be justified in tising up against their rolers, yet the uprising if attempted may not be wise, may not be politic, may on the contrary be attended with groat evils, and the end may be worse than the beginning. Here is the foundation of the evil. In a gr-at mapy organizations that have been formed in Europe, and in some of the organizations that have been formed in America. lither the end was not legitimate or the means employed were not lawful. The world must be braten by its own weapons, and it is one of the healthy signs to see that there are counter organizations formed, both here and in Europe, to counteract some of the evils that illegitimate organizations have: created. The Church is no enemy of organization. The Church is no enemy of the masses meeting together and framing laws and constitutions, and forming, themselves into a strong, compact body for any legitimate purpose. All that the Uhurch asks is, that whatever organization is formed amongst Catholics, no matter what its aim, first, his name was known in all parts of Europe. Bish there shall be in secrets in connection with it, his name was known in all parts of Europe. Bish there shall be done openly and above board; ops, and, Cardinals asked his, advice on difficult secondly the end shall be entirely legitimate. For

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH HAS EVER BEEN THE PATRON AND THE FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

In the dark days of the past, she, by the leadership of her bishops and Popes, not only fostered and encouraged education but preserved whatever we have of the past. The charge that the Catholic Church has ever been the friend of ignorance, or that she seeks to keep men in ignorance, is erroneous and unsustainable. We in America are as cager to have our children educated as any other class of society. We are making greater efforts for the education of our children than any other class. We are taxing ourselves more heavily. Therefore, the charge that the Catholic Churcu in America seeks to keep her children in ignorance or prevent them from getting an education that will enable them to enter upon the battle of life and hold their own, is not only an unsustainable charge but a calumny. We are opposed, it is true, to an education in which God is eliminated. We are opposed to an education which says the child shall learn only those things that appertain to mere material success-to fit him simply for business life, or to take his place in the political areas. We not only go that far and embrace that, but we insist that besides this there shall be added a knowledge of God and the things of God; so that the child shall know, not only what is his duty to society, but how to perform it, and will further know what is his duty to God. Because man has a double duty, aye, a triple duty,—a duty to hims If, a duty to society and a duty to God. In questions such as the school question, whose details have not been exhaustively studied and sharply ruled upon, there will be differences of opinion regarding details. Details are morely adjuncts to principles. Now as regards the general principle can Cathelies send their children to the public schools ? there can be no possible discussion ; that has long become

#### A RULED QUESTION ;

it has been ruled like any decision of a court ; it has been ruled by the highest tribunal in the Churchthe head of the Church ; it has been ruled in the subordinate courts of the Church by the bishops in council assembled ; it has been ruled by the bishops in their diff-rent dioceses in which they encourage and make Catholic schools obligatory, and forbid the sending of Catholic children to the public

organization and every Catholic cautiously to consider these words that are so widely and so deceptively used, knowingly or not, for purposes that are not only dangerous, but are tending to the destruction of a healthy thought amongst us. There are men known as

#### LIBERAL CATHOLICS.

What do you mean by a Liberal Catholic? A Catholic means a person who accepts all the Church teaches and believes-no more, no less. If there is any difference between a Catholic of that stamp and a Liberal Catholic it means that the Liberal Catholic does not accept all that the church teaches In fact, a Liberal Catholic is a man who does not accept all the Church teaches, consequently when you hear of a Liberal Catholic, and you hear of him being praised for his liberality, be assured he is praised because he has given away a part of his faith; he has compromised his fuith. The best evidence of how sound a man is, is to see by whom he is praised. Is the Liberal Catholic praised by good Catholics? On the contsery, he is condemned by them. By whom is he praised? By our enmies. Do our enemies praise us except when we are favoring them? When O'Connell was praised by the London Times he used to say he was sure he had been doing comething wrong, and is was time to make an act of contrition, so when we are praised by our enemies in the thing that appertain to our faith, it is because we have been compromising our faith in some form or another. We, therefore, cannot alford-no Catholic can afford-to be praised because he is a Liberal Catholic, meaning thereby that he is a man who has compromised his faith Trefore I say to you, whatever you do, or whatever questions are brought you, and, in your wiedom you think worthy of consideration let them be clearly such questions are apperain to; an or; ganization that is Catholic. Let them be such questions, if entertained, that when acted upon shall leave no nos-ible doubt as to where you stand. You must stand on the broad foundations of the Church -of the faith, You must stand on the strong foun; dations of justice :- that cave to the weakest man, in society, 1 am here to protect you-justice, that she has lately arrived, and brought with her all says to the weakest nan, no matter how small the sum belonging to you it must be given, no matter how slight that is yours, it must be guarded. These are the maxim upon which you must form the keynote of all that you do. Let there be, as there has been in the past, harmony in all your deliberations -kind, harmonious, fraternal feeling. You are an association for brotherly purposes, and as such there is a broad basis of charity that, must knit and bind you together as charity and faith are bound. Let charity and faith guide you, and then God, speed. Again I bid you welcome to Cleveland.

UNASKED ADVICE .--- A Danbury man said he never belonged to a fire company; that he once at and he borrowed from his companion a pound note tempted to advise the foreman of a company at a lat Tinwald Mapse, and two pounds" at the inn of

FUNERALS IN GLASGOW IN THE LAST CENTURY .--The following is an advertisement in a Glasgow local paper of 1747 :-- "James Hodge who lives in the first closs above the Cross, on the west side of the High street, continues to sell burying crapes ready made; and bis wife's niece, who lives with him, dresses dead corpses at as cheap a inte as was formerly done by her aunt, having been educated by her and perfected at Edinburgh, whence the newest and best fushions." In 1789 we are informed that "Miss Christy Dunlop, Leopard Closs, High street, dresses the dead as usual, in the most fashionable manner." Ten years later, 'Miss Christian Brown, at her shop at the west side of Hutcheson street, carries on 'the business of making dead flannels and getting up burial crapes &c. She also carries on the business of mantus making at her house in Duncan Closs, High street, where a mangle is kept, as formerly."

BORROWING AND PAVING .-- On the occasion of an excursion with a friend to Dumfriesshire and Galloway, Sir Walter Scott's money happened to'run out, The saint was surprised and grieved to find that the policy is provided by the policy is all be no. secrets in connection, with it, his name was known in all parts of Europe. Bight there, shall, be no. secrets in connection, with it, everything shall be done openly and above board, ops, and, Cardinals asked, his advice on difficult is event in difficult. The second part is a stranged shall be done openly and above board, everything shall be done openly and above board. Sciences, the stranged shall be entirely legitimate. For the didults as well doubt the second part is the sec

### ومرتف وروك الرا

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .-- OCT. 6, 1876.

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Bizzangery, "grosse<del>s,"</del> -:0:-

The governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith 1 Esqi; have made extensive improvements And additions at Ennis College, and additions at Ennis College, and additions

An acknowledgment of £300, restitution money, received through the hands of a Catholic clergyman, sppears in the Dublin, papers from , the Royal Insurance Company. - 194 A 4 194

About £15,000 .. have already been expended on the new church of the Immaculate Conception at Clonakilty, and some £5,000 more will be required to fit it for Divine worship.

Dr. Moore announced to the Guardians of Cavan Union that there was not a single patient in the fever hospital of the house-s fact unprecedented in the history of the workhouse. . He ascribes, the freedom from sickness to the working of the sanitary laws.

We (Cork Examiner) have received the sum of £14 14s, the Contribution of the parishes of Lady's Bridge and Ballymacoda towards the Butt Fund, through the Rev. Charles Fielding, P.P., Lady's Bridge, Castlemartyr. We have also to acknowlelga the sum of £1 from the Rev. Canon M'Swiney, P.P., Carrigaline, towards the same object.

Mallow Catholic Church is at present undergoing extensive repairs and alterations. The parish priest of Mallow, the Venerable Archdeacon O'Regan, seeing that it was necessary to make some needful improvements and alterations in the and, indeed, throughout the south of Ireland. The church, has determined to make the sacred edifice need of a suitable church in that important parish compatible with the other beautiful institutions of the town.

A correspondent writing from Tullough, informs us (Carlow Post) that the accommodation for boarders in St. Patrick's Collegiate Seminary in that town has recently been largely increased by the addition of a spacious and well-ventilated dor-The building was constructed by Mr. mitory. Michael Sheehan, of Tinryland.

We are glad to observe (says the Carlow Post) that at the last open competitive examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners, for vacancies in the Excise, Mr. William Hickson, for many years pupil and monitor at the Graigue National School, in this town obtained one of the vacant places.

At the last meeting of the Mallow Farmer's Club, the chairman (Mr. Byrne), referring to the Lord Lieutenant's speech at the Royal Agricultural Show dinner in Cork, denied that the toyar Agricultural show dinner in Cork, denied that the county was in a prosperous condition, and pointed out that, while during the last year 126,000 acres went out of tillage, and the amount of waste lands had increased, the little crops that have grown this year had given little more than half their wonted yield.

A public meeting was held at Malahide on Sunday, 10th ult, to protest against the contemplated closing of the burial ground. Mr. J. O'Connor pre-The following resolutions were adopted :sided. "That we have learned with feelings of great pain the renewed attempt of Lord Talbot de Malabide to close the burial ground of our ancestors ;" and "That we hereby agree to .oppose by every legitimate means this third attempt to deprive us of our ancient right of sepulture in ground endeared to us by so many fond reccollections."

The Irish Times of September 6th says of the crops in King's County :- "The barley crop is now all cut down, and in Parsonstown and Tullamore samples have just been offered for sale. Prices are better than last year by about sixpence per barrel. The yield is the smallest known for years past, and it is expected that prices will be still higher. Outs also is of a light crop. Potatoes are of good enality and the yield is an average one. Turnips will not be as good as last year. The rain has improved the prospect of grass, but farmers greatly feel the dearth in the growth."

The Irish Times of the 4th ult., says :--- "The first sample of mill soutched flax in the northern portion of county Down was disposed of on Saturday in Newtownards market. It was a small lot, and of medium quality. Such is the unsatisfactory state neglect of duty. He was suspended, and ordered of the linen trade in Belfast that representatives of to appear at the next meeting. concerns have instructions to purchase at the figures, and for the flax above refer-

NEW REDEMPTORIST HOUSE AT DUNDALK .-- A new mission house and church of a temporary description, were opened on the 8th nlt, the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, at Dundalk, by his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, the Primate of the Irish Church. The redemptorist Fathers from Limerick are to supply the mission, and five of the Fathers of the Order of St. Alphonsas one of the most industrious, respectable and exem-Liguori, under the superintendence of the Very Rev. H. Harbison, C.SS.R., have commenced the good work under the auspices of the venerable Prelate who so happily presides over the ancient See of St. Patrick. The arrival of this contingent of the zealous followers of St. Alphonsus in the ec-Suffragan Secs of Dromore, Down and Connor, Derry; 'Raphoe, Clogher, Kilmore; 'Meath, and Ardagh, has been hailed with tokens of delight in every diocese, as it brings within an casy distance for every missionary duty they may be called on to perform those hard working co-operators in the work of the ministry within this extensive province; and obviates that serious obstacle to their efficiency, the long and expensive journey from the city of Limerick, in the southern province, to the other extremity of the island, whenever they have hitherto found it their duty to give their assistance in any of the Armagh dioceses .- Dublin Corr. of London Tablet.

A work (says the Cork Examiner) so necessary and calculated to do such credit to the diocese of RUSS, as the erection of the splendid new church of the Immaculate Conception, Clonakilty, naturally excites great interest in every part of the diocese, is very great and urgently felt; but while supplying a pressing need, in its erection, the zealous clergy and faithful laity have aimed also at adorning the town with a temple of real grandeur, such as would symbolise the faith and generosity of its congregation, and reflect honour on its sacred uses. Thus we find them engaged in building a church of superb Gothic design, and of dimensions almost equalling those of the grand cathedral in course of erection at Queenstown. About £15,000 have already been expended on the work, and some £5,000 more will be required to fit it for Divine worship. On Sunday week the Venerable and eloquent Vicar general of Ross, Very Rev. Jeremiah Moloney, preached a sermon in the titular parish of the dio. cese, in aid of the building fund, and although the high-spirited people of Rosscarbery had within the past three years expended as much as £1,200 on public and parochial works, through their respect-ed parish pricst, they responded cheerfully to the appeal for help now made to them, and contributed in the generous manner shown in another column.

At the last meeting of the Limerick port and harbour commissioners, Mr. James Spaight detailed the particulars (says the Irish Times) connected with a narrow escape the western pilots of the Lower Shannon had a few days ago. They were ont in the new pilot boat recently purchased for them by the board, on the look-out for vessels entaring the Shannon. They had been on duty for a long while, and being wearied, went to their hammocks, leaving a pilot named Keating in charge at the helm. In about an hour after he fell asleep at his post, while the vessel was in the middle of the

vast estuary. On went the vessel, and, strange to relate, it went ashore between two immense boulders or rocks, and sustained not the least damage. Had the vessel veered a dozen yards to East or West she would have struck on a rock, and, in all likelihood, not a man of the crew would have escaped. The grounding of the vessel wakened one of the pilots, who at once alarmed his sleeping helmsman. The poor fellow turned quite frantic on being informed of the position, and would in-stantly have leaped into the sea had he not been held by the other pilots. The board listened with great interest to the narrative and to a memorial from his brother pilots to be merciful to Keating on account of his large family. Some of the commissioners thought Keating had suffered enough and should be let off with a reprimand, but the majority ruled that such a course would not meet a grave

A SHAMELESS FACTION -The little Tory faction in the Dublin Corporation have figure

is twice-and-a-half the full amount of his present rent (a rise of one hundred and fifty per cent.]; the increase being a rent upon Mr. Taaffe's eight or ten hundred pounds expended upon the premises.

even Mrs. Brennan herself admits [because she could not gainsay it], namely, that Mr. Taaffe is plary tenants any landlord could desire.

We put these facts to any fair-minded man, of whatever nationality, race or creed, and we ask on what ground of ethics or morality, other than that which Shylock pleaded, can this proceeding be justified? On what other ground can it be disclesiastical province of Armagh, with its eight tinguished from the commonest appropriation of another's property?

We have been anxious to learn what defence Mrs. Brennan relies upon. We have seen none. We would gladly give a statement from her publicity and full and fair consideration. But no other defence has been put forward in her interest than "the law allows it." if this be all she can adduce, she has no better plea than they had who claimed the Papist's horse for a five-pound note. "The law allowed it,"-Nation.

# GREAT BRITAIN

#### Steps are being taken to lay a line of tramways from Point Bannatyne to Kerrycrow, Bute.

Estimates to the amount of £2291 have been accepted for the erection of a new slaughter-house for Kilmarnock.

A bowling match between the Newton-Stewart and Cree clubs resulted in the latter being defeated by 21 shots. Last year, in a similar match, the Crev men were defeated by 127 shots.

Captain James Young, chief constable of Avrshire since 1848, died at Arran on the 6th ult. He was a native of Alloa, being a son of the late Dr. Young of that town.

The Catholics have completed arrangements for the erection of a school in Fulbar street, Renfrew, on the site recently acquired by them for the construction of a chapel.

Donald McKinley, constable, Dumbarton, was on the 2nd ult., convicted at the Sterling Circuit Court of having broken a man's jaw with the baton. He was sent to prison for three months.

Lord Bury, eldest sou of the Earl of Albemarle, has been called to the House of Peers under the style and title of Baron Ashford, of Ashford in the county of Kent.

In the county of Selkirkshire the Dake of Buccleuch owns lands valued at £19,828; Lord El-bank, £360; the Earl of Minto, £264; Lord Napier and Ettrick, £2,067; and Lord Polwarth, £1,760.

The honey harvest in Strathearn, promises to be the largest gathered in the district for many years. Numerous skeps have already produced honey varying from 50 to 80 lb. each.

Should Captain Hope-Johnstone, M. P. for the County, establish his claim to the Annandale peerage, Colone Walker, of Crawfordstowa, will come forward and contest the county in the Conservative interest.

The Greenock Harbor Trust boasts a revenue for the year just closed of  $\pounds 2,477$  in excess of last year's.

Bailie Sharp, of Johnston, has secured the contract for the formation of a new cemetery at Cathcart, Renfrewshire.

Catharine Murray was tried at the Justiciary Court, Glaszow, for the murder of her hus band in the Garscube Road, and after a lengthened trial was found guilty of assault to the danger of life, and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.

A blockentter, belonging to Paisley, named Montgomery, was killed at Houston station, on the Greenock and Ayrshire Railway, on the 8th ult. He attempted to get into a passing train, but falling on the line he was killed on the spot.

The death is announced of Mr. James Russell, of the Three-Mile-House. He was well-known in Paisley He was formerly an architect of some celebrity in the district, and the Terrace Buildings were built from his plans, and under his

never used such an expression as "an historical people," to which it is difficult to annex a precise idea, or ever sought to raise a laugh at the more primi-To all of which we will add another fact, which get rid of their enemies. My statement was in answer to one that ten thousand Bulgarians had been submitted to torture. I was perfectly grave when I replied that I was sceptical. as to such occurrences, as massacre, not torture, was the custom of an Oriental (not historical) people: Unhappily, it has turned out that I was correct. Certainly, on the occasion in question there was, to my surprise a laugh; but it came, as I was subsequently told, only from one member. I hope the misplaced laughter of another is no proof of the levity of your obedient servant,-BEACONSFIELD, Hughenden Manor, September 6.

> A STORY BY SIR WILFRID LAWSON .- At a luncheon held in connection with the shorthorn sale at Killhow, Cumberland, on Wednesday 6th, ult. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., made an agricultural and temperance speech, which, judging from the report caused considerable laughter among his hearers. He told a story-an agricultural and temperance one. He said there was once a mayor of an ancient borough who was a staunch tectotaller, and well moted by a neighbouring borough, and somebody quaffed it off, and set it down, saying, "Lord, what sylvania State building with a numerous escort and a cow." (Roars of laughter). Gentlemen, when 1 that Mr. Foster's herd is bred from that cow (renewed laughter), but notwithstanding that, I shall ley and others. be consistent even amid this scene of temptation, and Mr. Foster and his luxuries shall not seduce me from my allegiance, for when I drink his health I shall drink it in that liquid described by Shakespeare in one sentence, and which is worth a dozen temperance speeches—" Honest water, which never left man in the mire." But, gentlemen, whether you drink the toast in pernicious liquors or no, let us all drink it in spirit-let us drink it in the spirit of friendliness, cordiality, and good jeeling towards or worthy host of the day.

A favourite amusement of the Great Briton in India, says the Dublin Irishman, is kicking and cuffing, and otherwise maltreating his native servants with such severity that occasionally some of them fail to enter into the spirit of the sport, and are ungrateful enough for the condescension shown them to practically resent such treatment. Then they are killed out of hand, and if an inquiry be held into the cause of death the master is sure to be exonerated from all blame, and the poor native is said to have fallen a victim to a "disordered spleen." and not to the brutal violence of the master. That this is no exaggeration, the following extract from a native Indian journal will show:-" We are ex-tremely pained to observe," says the Native Opimon, "that there is no break in the long series of outrages committed by strong Europeans against weak and helpless natives. The most recent case is that of Mr. Fuller, an English pleader at Agra. This man, a limb of the law, and expected to know something about assaults, so buffeted and struck his syce, for a slight dereliction of duty, that the syce died almost immediately. Our readers will not at all have been surprised to see that the culprit was let off with a slight fine, as it is usually the case to ascribe murders of this kind to a rupture of the spleen, and when that will not do, to absolve the assassin on the simple plea of non compos mentis as happened in the case of the surveyor who deliberately aimed at and shot several sowars, was lodged, for form's sake, in the Colaba Asylum, and then shipped to England at the cost of the Government, where he is now enjoying a pension for which he would otherwise have been obliged to work during a number of years."

#### UNITED STATES. · · · ·

The streets of Saginaw are filled with men looking for employment in the woods.

It has been found that vinegar factories in Chicago and other cities have been engaged in distilling large amounts of illicit whiskey, and a large number

The Chinese are returning by hundreds to the

rlowery Kingdom. During the last month five

hundred and thirty-six Chinamen arrived in Cali-

fornia, and nine hundred and seventy sailed for their

The Governors of the States of Nebraska, Minne-

sota, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa, and the

Territory of Dakota, will meet at Omaha on the

25th of October to decide, if possible, upon some

action to prevent the ravages of grasshoppers in the

laws. Those who attended the recent prize fight,

which resulted in the death of one of the particip-

ants, have been picked up by its long arms and

The great number of deserters from the United

States army, proportionately to its strength, is not

an altogether pleasant exhibition. They numbered 30,000 in the last five years, 2 500 of whom deserted

during 1875. This is one-tenth of the nominal force

of the army-that is, one man out of ten in the

ANOTHER GREAT COAL SALE .--- The Deleware, Lack-

awanna, and Western Railway Company sold 100,-0:10 tous of Scranton coal on Thursday. The attend-

ance of huyers was large and prices were below

those of Wednesday last. Lots sold, with the prices

they brought, were as follows:--8,000 tons steam-boat at \$2 87 to \$2 92}; 25,000 grate at \$2 97};

15,000 egg at \$3 15 to \$3 33; 46,000 stove at \$3 90

THE SILVER COMMISSION-APPOINTMENT OF EXPERTS.

-Senator Jones' Silver Commission have advanced

another step in their labours. Three experts,

authorized by the Act creating the Commission,

have been the bone of contention. These gentlemen

will have some voice in framing the report of the

Commission as respective members appointed by

Congress. Much outside pressure was brought to

bear in the selection of these gentlemen. The

Commission recognized the right of seaports to be represented and also that of the Valley of the Mis-

sissippi. With this view they have selected Mr.

Nourse, of Boston, for the East; a gold man ; Gen.

Dix, of New York, for the Middle States, a silver

man; and Mr. Groesbeck for the West and South,

VINITA, INDIAN TERRITORY, September 28 .- The

Chetokee and other civilized Indians of this coun-

try are greatly excited over the proposed removal

of Sioux into the country. They say the Govern-

ment is again proposing to violate treaty slipula-

tions by removing these Indians to their country

without their consent. They characterize the ac

to \$1; 12.000 chestnut at \$3 20 to \$3 32].

each given twelve years in the State Prison.

New Jersey doesn't trifle with violaters of her

former homes.

Western States.

runks deserted last year.

also a silver man.

veyors. F. M. Towar, as chief of the survey, has recently been at the mouth of Chagrin river with a force of men, and Engineer A. C. Lamson at Fairtive and speedy methods used by such peoples to port, and Engineer Frederick Terry at Euclid with 21 men acting under them. The object of the survey is to obtain an accurate description of the contour of the lake shore, its points and curvatures, and by soundings the depth and contour of the bottom of the lake, harbours, and rivers, and the positions of channels and shoals. The benefit gained is in furnishing the Government the necessary in-formation for the establishment of harbours, light houses, beacons, buoys, etc.; and mariners are en-abled to guard against dangers to shipping.

3-

PENNETLVANIA DAY AT' THE EXHIBITION .- PHILADEL-THIA, September 28 .- To day having been set apart by Governor Hartranft as Pennsylvania day at the Exhibition, all business has been suspended, and the down-town streets are nearly deserted. Places of business are draped in bunting, and the city wears the same appearance that it did on the day on which the Exhibition was opened. The day at the Centennial grounds will be ever memorable in the history of the Exhibition as having brought together the largest crowdthus far congregated within the grounds. At one o'clock the report from known to be so. He attended the festivities pro- the turnstilles was 180,00 cash admissions, upon which the admission bureau bases an estimate for who knew the mayor well put a glass of milk the whole day of 220,000. At ten o'clock Governor punch close to his plate (laughter). The mayor Hartranft and staff, with a number of State officials saw the glass; he could not resist it; he took it up and representative Pennsylvanians, left the Pennmusic, and upon arriving at Judges' Hall, initiated look upon this table, I have a very shrowd suspicion | the formal ceremonies of the day in an address, which was followed by speeches by President Haw-

### CANADA.

-:0:-

The Quebec Legislature is called for the 10th of vovember.

Picton shipped last week 5,570 tons of coal. The total shipments this season at that portamount to 135,000 tons.

The rate of freights on coal vessels, from Lake Ontario ports to Toronto, has been fixed at 30c. per ton, free of all charges levied on vessels.

During a fight in Digby, N. S., among railway navvies, a magistrate was struck with a stone and knocked senseless. The riot was quelled without serious consequences. A number of arrests were made, but no convictions.

The weavers employed by the Cornwall Manufacturing Company's Mill "struck" on Monday last, owing to a proposed reduction in their wages. The majority of them returned to work the next day with the intention of working out the notice required by the company.-Freeholder.

We understand that the Canada Southern Railway Company has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension of the fiend who laid obstructions on the track and wrecked the night express east, west of Tilsonburg, on Tuesday night -Kingston News.

Toronto, September 27 .- The Telegram understands that the berth of Police Magistrate of Toronto is to be offered to Mr. Lount, Stipendiary Magistrate of Algoma, and that Mr. McNabb is to receive the City Clerkship of Toronto, at a salary of \$4,000 per annum.

Sr. Jons, N. B., September 29 .- Mr. Brydges, General Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, offers \$250 reward for the apprehension and conviction of the persons who placed obstructions on the track of the Windsor Branch Luilway, as well as near Teacle's Siding, Memranncook.

Queane, September 22.-Last eventog a meeting of lumbermen was held at the Russell House, with the object of shipping lumber direct to England. The meeting, which was mainly composed of representative men from the Ottawa river, broke up resolving to meet again next week. No definite arrangement was arrived at.

QUEBEO, September 29 - An accident occurred onthe race course yesterday to Colonel Strange. It appears that just as the start was to be made for the third race, the Scurry stakes, the Colonel, enger to witness it, started of to ride to the grand stand, His mare tripped and fell, Colonel Strange being under the animal. On arising it was found that the collar bone of the gallant Colonel had been disocated. He was immediately driven home.

red to only 8d. per stone was paid. Last year material of a similar quality would have realized at least 9.1. per stone. A great many spindles are at present idle,"

An English High Church paper called The Pilot, which is published fortnightly, and is now in its fourteenth number, has shown on more than one occasion a desire to judge of Irish matters in a fair and friendly spirit. In its last number we find a brief article on education in Ireland, which contains the following paragraph :- " How about Ireland ? The people there know well what they want but cannot obtain it. Five-sixths of the Irish are beyond all question, desirous of entrusting the education of the country to the clergy, their natural teachers. Why should not the sense of the Irish people be deferred to in this matter equally with the sense of the Scotch people as it is expressed, and with the sense of the English people as soon as it shall be expressed." The answer to the question of our contemporary is simple enough. The reason is because the Itish people are ruled by Englishmen, who have no respect for their rights and no regard for their wishes .- Nation.

Harvest operations about Newry are now proceeding briskly. The mild showers of August, with intervals of shining sun, and slight frosts at night, speedily ripened the oat crop and a good deal of it is now in stock, the remainder being almost ready for the sickle. A good many small farmers have all cut, and several loads of the new grain have al-ready been brought to market. The yield has been most satisfactory, and the quality of the grain is excellent. Owing to the dry weather in July, the straw is light; consequently the fodder will be short. The wheat crop has turned out well-far in excess, of last season's both as regards grain and straw. Some of the new crop has appeared in market and the quality is pronounced very good, "The flax in this distribut is nearly all ready; for the mill and some of it has already been scutched. There as a whole the yield is satisfactory, and fair prices have, been obtained for the small quantities brought to market. It is many years since the farmers were favored with such 'a sound and abundant potato orop. Turnips and mangolds will (be above the average, I All things considered, the harvest of 1876

will be a good one. Dr. John Michael Hart, youngest son of Martin B. Hart, Esq. Citden, died on August 23rd after a tedious illuess borne with true Christian fortitude. shud during) which he had all the consolations offered by religion, and the tender affection of his sorrow-ing family. The deceased young gentleman had just finished his education for the medical profes-'sion, antilliad taken out his degree in London, when, from too' close study and nonstant application to familiar; but, they are so extraordinary that they his books, his health failed of All that the first deserve to balexplicitly recorded and reiterated, medical gentleman in London could suggest was Take them as recited in one of the resolutions on done but without effect; his native air was retom-sunday last. Tanffe's fem is, and always has here, succumbed on the virg intershold of what washoped inly and punctually paid. "
ind and indexing the second of the s

discreditable scenes, but rarely have they had the opportunity of acting with so much meanness as they displayed in their proceedings on Monday,

Sept. 4. It was on that day very fittingly and properly proposed by Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray that the Freedom of the City of Dublin should be conferred upon Mr. Butt. The power of conferring this honor has only recently been obtained for the Irish corporations, and Mr. Butt is the man who obtained it for them. What could be more reasonable than that its first exercise should be in his favor ? Besides this, he is an eminent Irishman, of whose abilities his country has a right to be proud, and whose fame has gone over the English speaking parts of the world. Yet, because he is an Irish patriot, who seeks for the restoration to his country of some ot her plundered rights and privileges, Mr John Byrne and Mr. Tickell do all in their power to spoil the grace of the act of gratitude which the Corporation was about to perform. We believe the manly and generous sentiment of Irishmen of all creeds and parties will condemn this unworthy proceedings. But the conduct of the Tory party was "sweetness and light" compared with that of an ally whom they found " for this occasion only" in the person of Mr. Peter Paul McSwiney. Utterly blinded by that narrow personal spite of which he has ere now made so many exhibitions, Mr. Mc-Swiney joined the Orange purty not only in their opposition to the proposition regarding Mr. Butr, but also in their attempt to confer a public honor on Col. Taylor, who has been for many years, and who is still, the chief manager of pailiamentary elections for the Tory party in Ireland. Mr. Mc-Swiney and his new friends failed to prevent the Corporation from honoring Mr. Butt and failed to obtain a mark of regard for Col. Taylor. But Mr. McSwiney has given notice that he will have the whole question up again in a few days, when he will ask the house to rescind the vote they arrived at on last Monday. There is no need of wasting words on this performance. The popular opinion upon it is very distinct and clear, and is usually expressed in terms very much stronger than we would care to use .- Dublin Nation.

LOUTH TO THE RESCUE -The great open air meet. was in many, respects, of singular importance. It, birth of the Prince of Wales. Sir James had long was called to protest against the inadequacy of the ugo ceased to take any very active part in affairs. Gladstone Land Act to shield industrious tranuls. The Earth on Contention A valuable ing of Sunday, Sept. 3, at: Dromin, in Louth county;from spollation ; and to Tender this protest with special references to the attempt of a local land-owner-Mrs. Brennan, by name-to use the opportunities which the law unfortunitely gives her to confiscate the property of one of her tenants. To some of our readers the facts of this case may be

unerintendance.

Mr. Andrew Butherfurd, advocate, a nephew of of establishments will soon be seized. the late Lord Rutherfurd, and a cousin of Lord Rutherfurd-Clark, has been appointed successor to Mr. Gemmelas Sheriff Procurator-Fiscal in Glasgow. Mr. Rutherturd is to be assisted by T. S. Chalmers and J. N. Hart, writers.

The following noblemen hold land in the county of Berwickshire of the value attached :- Earl of Haddington, £12678; Earl of Home, £12,874 : Earl of Lauderdale, £16,806; Lord Polwarth, £6,844; Duke of Roxburghe, £816; Lord Sinclair, £2,355; Marquis of Tweeddale, £9,572; Earl of Wemyss, £747.

A young lad named MacPhee, of Glencruitten. has died from the effects of over-exercise in practising hammer-throwing. It is thought he had ruptured a blood vessel, as he bled repeatedly at the nose after exercise. He was a competitor at the local athletic games in former years. Another athlete in the same district is in an almost dying state.

The death is recorded at Wigtown of Mr. W. D. Blacklock, a young man of great promise. He contributed an interesting series of articles to the Gallowry Gazette, some two years since, entitled " A Voyage to Rio de Janeiro ;" and before he came home from thence to die he held the office of foreign corresponding clerk to the firm of Hardy, Nathan & Sons, merchants, London.

DEATHS .- At Stirling, on the 11th ult., Mrs. John Grant, step-daughter of the late Peter Mackie, farmer, Bandeath ; at Firs, Bannockburn, on the 11th ult., Thomas Dougall, builder, in his 72d year ; at Kippen, on the 9th ult., James McDonald, surgeon, in his 79th year; at Mains of Buchlyvie, on the 10th ult., Moses More, farmer, aged 76 years; at Lennox Castle, on the 10th ult., F. M. Cunninghame, widow of John L. K. Lennox, Esq., aged 69 years.

One of Glasgow's oldest and most respected citizen's, Sir James Campbell, of Stracartho, died on the 10th ult., at the advanced age of 87. Coming to Glasgow early in life, he became one of its most successful merchants. He sat for a long period in the Town Council, he was Lord Provost from 1840 to 1343, and he received at that time the honor of knighthood on the occasion of the rejoicing of the

one of the great historic families of Scotland has just been privately printed at the expense of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland." This is "The Eurls' of Cromatie : their kindred, country, and correspondence," by William Fraser. The Duchess was created in 1861 Countess of Cromartie, and as a representative of the Earls of Cromartie, and heiress of their estates, inherited a large collection of the correspondences of ther distinguished ancestor, Sionx homes in the Tereitory of Okalabaria

tion of the Commission in agreeing to give the

The fishery regulation adopted by the Governor-General in Council on the 3rd of April, 1875, fixing a close season 'for speckled trout in the Province of Ontario and Quebec, is amended by substituting the following regulations :- "No person shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell, or have in his possession, any speckled trout (Salmo fontenalis) between the 15th day of September and the 1st day of May in each year in the Province of Ontario, and between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of February in each year in the Province of Quebec.

Sr. John, N. B., September 27 .- Eels were found in the waterpipes in all parts of the city yesterday. Hamilton Mill, Straightshore, Portland, had to be shut down from cels choking the pipes. This morning Father Dunphy, of Carleton, was buried in a vault in his church. Several thousand persons were present, including Bishop Sweeney and twelve priests, the School Trustees of St. John the Protestant ministers of Carleton, and people of all denominations on bothe sides of the harbor, The funeral service was preached by the Rev. F. Michaud, and the ordinary funeral service by Bishop Sweeney.

QUEBEC, September 27 - Measrs. Perry, Smith, Dawson and Gralg, the insurance deputation from Montreal waited on the Mayor this morning, at the City Hall, to enquire as to the means adopted by the Council for batter protection against fire. The interview was rather a lengthy one, and the Mayor explained that the Corporation was about purchasing two new steam fire-engines, and had already bought horses and 3,000 feet of Montreal rubber hose. . The deputation, visited the aqueduct bridge over the St. Charles yesterday, and found it in a very precarious condition." The Mayor told them it was to be repaired at once. Mr. Baillarge, City : Engineer, explained to the deputation the plan of cisterns and wells which were to be con-

PEAT BEDS .- It is stated that the peat works established this season, and in successful working order at Newtonville, near Port Hope, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, are creating a favorable impression in Western Canada, i Parties from London, Welland, Thorold, St. Catharines, Toronto, Newcastle and Port Hope have visited the scene of operations and speak highly of the prospects of being supplied at home with the new fael. The quality of the post in the locality referred to is prononnced by experts to be the most solid of any as correspondence: or much distinguished and solve of the solution of this alleged ontrage will be a united by the bard of the ba

The True Mitness CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED' EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR, 10.26

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JOHN GILLIES,

AT NO. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE.

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TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. To all City Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, October 6, 1876.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER, 1876.

Friday, 6-St. Bruno, Confessor.

Saturday, 7-Office of the Immaculate Conception. St. Mark, Pope and Confessor. SS. Sergius and others, Martyrs.

Sunday, 8-EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. Maternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Monday, 9-SS. Dionysius, Rusticus, and Eleuthcrius, Martyrs.

Tuesday, 10-St. Francis Borgia, Confessor. Wednesday, 11-St. Bridget, Widow (8 Oct.) Thursday, 12-Office of the Blessed Sacrament.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The correspondent of the Times at Alexandria telegraphs that there is every truth in the report that Rabib Pasha, the Egyptian Commander-in- a painful toil, the family council has met and a-Chief, and his staff have been taken prisoners by Abyssinians near Massowah.

John O'Connor Power, M. P., arrived in New York, on Saturday, bearing the Irish congratulatory address on the centennial of American Independence.

A newspaper of Baden gives a list of twenty-two of the intended "Old Catholic" priests in the district of the Jura who have been convicted of immorality. Opposite each name is placed the crime of which the person has been found guilty. A Liberal journal, the Pilger, of Berne, commenting on these facts, remarks that the Bernese Government, in its zeal to oppose the Catholic Church, has simply damaged the Liberal cause, and put arms into the hands of its assailants.

The two following anecdotes will give a good idea of the style of men chosen by the Italian Govcrnment to obcupy important posts in the administration of the country. The Prefect of Verona, at the opening of the Provincial Council in that city, after the customary speech, instead of terminating with the usual phrase, "I declare the session open in the name of his Majesty the King," exclaimed, "I declare the session open in the name of the citizen-King," which was received with a burst of applause. The Sub-prefect of Abbiategrasso. near Milan, has issued an extraordinary circular, observing that in a constitutional Government, the public offices instead of being called Royal, should be styled National, for royal only are the decrees issued by the head of the Government in the name of the nation, and ordered the offensive word to be erased in the tablets outside the offices, on the plea that Foreign Affairs, have had'a serious quarrel, the latter urging the acceptance of prolonged armistice, which Prince Milan would not accept. The war party has prevailed, and Ristics sent in his resignation, but was afterwards persuaded to withdraw it. A despatch from Pampeluna, Spain, says an appeal to arms in defence of the Fueros, signed by the Basque and Navarrez Committees is circulating in Navarre and the Basque Provinces.

The Mayor of Brunswick, Ga., in a letter appealing for aid for the relief, of sufferers from yellow fever sets forth that one-half of the population of Brunswick are down with the dread malady, and the supply of provisions is exhausted. Destitution and starvation stare the people in the face.

When the Emperor of Germany visited Wurzburg some time ago, the town authorities had ordered all houses to be decked with flags in those streets through which the Imperial cortege was to pass. A"Liberal" citizen obeyed the order in a way that greatly shocked the feelings of the old Emperor. Instead of a flag the man had hung a rope out of the window. The demonstration cost him three months' imprisonment.

Judge Bainville, in the Superior Court on Saturday gave judgment in the Herald-Workman case against the defendant. He held that Mr. Workman was responsible for all the calagements of his Committee.

Farmers frpm the adjoining parishes round Quebec report that their crops have been pretty well saved and housed ; oats, potatoes, and hay are about one hundred per cent, better, both in quantity and quality, than last year.

The NIX Siecle says :- "A peaceful revolution has just been effected in the principality of Monaco. Prince Charles who has long suffered from a nervous complaint, found it impossible to govern, and though the affairs of his little State do not require greed to trust the Regency to Prince Albert his son. The Prince is 28 years of age, and has served in the Spanish Navy. After the conclusion of peace he retired on board a yacht, which he has scarcely quitted since, and in which he makes long voyages."

A telegram from New Orleans states that there are only eight cases of yellow fever there, and but one new case since the 25th.

The Catholic Congress of Bologna will assemble on the 9th October, and last five days. His Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop of Bologna will preside.

The Russian Government will allow no Protest ant mission to be established within its dominions. Since 1824 six such missions have been opened, but bave been broken up.

There seems every probability that the army clothing factory lately carried on in Limerick, Ireland, by Sir Peter Tait and Co., will shortly be reopened for business, under the management of a limited liability company, at present in course of formation for that purpose in the city. At one time, while the factory was worked by Sir Peter, there were over 1,200 hands employed in it at remunerative wages.

### AN OBJECTION ANSWERED.

"But infidelity abounds as much in Catholic as in Protestant countries, and, therefore, Catholicity leads as much to infidelity as Protestantism."

As your objection contains an assertion-a proposition enunciated but not proved-we might call upon you for your proofs. If your assertion is true it can be backed up with figures and statistics.

paganism. 17And who introduced Delsm into Catholic France ? "A Catholic ? No. The Huguenot, Bayle. Was Rousseau-(the most dangerous of Halifax, and Charlottetown." French infidels, remember)-s. Catholic ? No. ...A Protestant. And whence do Voltaire and the Encyclopedists confess they borrowed their weapons for their anti-Christian warfare? From the English Delats. in #1

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That the infidels of some Catholic countries are more nony than 'our. English' infidels, we are prepared to admit. In this they only carry out the dictates of their impulsive natures. We find the same thing run through their politics. Continental nations draw conclusions to their ultimate terms ; Englishmen always halt half way, as though afraid of the ghost they have raised. But this does not by any means prove that Continental infidelity is the child of Catholicity.

Again, if we may believe Bishop Heber, Unitarianism is a system which leans on the utmust verge of Christianity, and which has been in so many instances only a stepping-stone to "simple Deism." That Unitarianism is at the very verge of Christ ianity Unitarians themselves admit. One of their most prominent ministers in Boston-a man of the highest literary attainments-addressing the writer at their first interview, said : " Sir, you and I represent the two extremes of Christian faith." Here, then, we have an acknowledgment. from one of

themselves, of one half of Bishop Heber's assertion. But what is Uniterianism but an English name for Socialianism. And what is the history of Socialianism? Twenty years after Luther had set up the standard of Private Judgment, Lelio Social and his companions held their secret conventicles in Italy against the divinity of Christ. In 1558 and 1573 Lelio's nephews, George Blandrate and Fausto Social, maintained publicly this doctrine of the non-divinity of Christ. With the same arguments which Zningle used against the words "This is my body," the Socinii and their followers impugned the divinity of Christ. "This cannot be the body of Christ because it is impossible," (to human reason) sa d Zuingle ; " This Christ cannot be a God-Man, because it is impossible," said Lelio Social. Certainly this has not much the appearance of having sprung from Catholicity, and has very much the appearance of rank infidelity. But

our modern Socinians, improving on their forefathers, and fighting the battle of infidelity step by step, have advanced in their pretensions, and as the early Socialians denied the divinity of Christ because it was incomprehensible, so our modern Socialians deny the Trinity of the Godhead on the same principle. And where is it, I pray you, that these

Socialians most do congregate? In the Protestant communities of Poland, in Geneva, the Rome of Protestantism, and in England, the home of everything anti-Catholic. If you wish to hear Roussean's opinion of Genevese Christinnity, it is embodied in these plain unmistakable words : "When asked if Jesus Christ is (lod, they (the Genevese) do not dare to answer. When asked what mysteries they admit, they still do not dare to answer. A philosopher takes a rapid glande at them, and penetrates them at once; he sees they are Arians or Socinians."

But if any doubt remain as to the intimate connection between Protestantism and infidelity, it is immediately dispelled by the history of the German and English Protestant churches of the last hundred years. Here we see men holding important offices in the church-Bishops, pastors of churches, superintendents of consistories, professors of thelogy,-not only rejecting the authority of the symbolical books, and disallowing almost all those Catholic dogmas which the Lutherans and Calvinists had hitherto retained, but openly assailing the divine inspiration of the Scriptures, denying the integrity and authenticity of large portions of the Old and the New Testament and even ridculing the miracles of the Bible. When such men as Bishon Colenso and the authors of Essays and Reviews, &c., are retained in their high positious in the Protestant church, it will not do to deny the intimate connection between Protestantism and infidelity; nor to assert that Catholicity is as favourable to infidelity as Protestantism.

will have to be hung at the high steeples of the fine the many little improvements whose want is Roman, Catholic Cathedrals: of Quebec, Montreal, We wouldn't like to be that "last priest of Rome. To be hung at the high steeple of the Cathedral of Montreal, or that of Quebec, or Halifax, or Charlottetown-well, we might possibly submit to that. if "in such a terrible instant" there was no pistol in our hands; but to be hoisted high and dry on the steeples of Montreal, and Quebeo, and Halifax, and Charlottetown-no! no! human nature couldn't stand it, and we beg to protest most earnestly and most solemnly against any such quadruple hanging of "the last priest of Rome," whoever he may be. There is method in his madness withal.' as this. postscript to his letter reveals :- " I again respectfully ask the papers in Canada which are in favor of liberty of conscience and speech to reproduce this letter," which means: "I'm in want of stamps, and don't forget to let the boys know it, so that they may come down handsomely."

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Poor old driveller! If he has any real friends amongst the many whose tool he is, the kindest act they can do for him is to take out papers for his committal to some reliable lunatic asylum.

#### WHEN WILL PROTESTANTISM BE LIBERAL?

Lancaster (England) has had a sensation, and one little creditable to it or its Protestantism. Lancaster has a Catholic Mayor and Lancaster has had the honor of a visit from Cardinal Manning. Now the sensation was in this wise : Cardinal Manning was Burial Ground, and remedy this as far as possible, to preach in the Catholic Church in Lancaster and by removing the sand. Otherwise the roads, we the Catholic Mayor thinking to do honor to the have heard a' connoisseur declare, are in every occasion proposed to attend Church in his robes of office. But Lancaster's Protestantism was unequal to the occasion for Lancaster's Protestantism is of the truest blue kind, and could not brook that a Papist Cardinal should have paid him that honor which emanates from municipal robes of office. Though Lancaster's robes of office and Lancaster's municipal honors date back long prior to that when time Henry the Eighth first saw Anna Boleyn with the eves of the flesh, Lancaster has left her first love and what was honoured then is dishonoured now, and Lancaster would none of it. So Lancaster rose in arms not this time for a war of Roses, but for one of cabbage stalks withal, to see that her robes of office were not sprinkled with holy water nor p. rfumed with Popish incense. "If his Honor the Mayor should dare to honor Cardinal Manning's presence in Lancaster with his mace and robes of office, the true blue burgesses of Lancaster egged on by all organ, the Ultramontane organ, the organ of the the intelligence! and wealth and blue blood of church, etc., ad libitum. The organ of a bishop or Lancaster, would forthwith riot and rage and tear diocese is a phrase much misunderstood by our the Mayor's robes and Manning's name as never were they torn before. A war of cabbage stalks not rose leaves should be the order of the day and Lancaster would shew the world that it was as intolerant as it was Protestant and that in protesting against Popish acsurance it could do and dare all things." Thus spoke Lancaster through her "No Popery" (" that common cry of curs") placards, and the Mayor bowing before "the people ! the sweet people !" and " their greasy nightcope" had to leave his baubles at home and to attend church in civilian costume. Verily Lancaster is an amiable city ! and her citizens an intelligent! people. When will Protestantism be liberal, asked Uncle Toby? When the leopard

# "THE CATHOLIC CEMETERY."

casts his skin quoth Corporal Trim.

In answer to an article which appeared in our issue of the 15th inst., Mr.E. Murphy and Mr. Choquette | for the month of August, 711; out of that number called at our office to give a statement concerning | 292 were buried free of charge. the affairs financial and otherwise of the Cemetery. As our readers are aware our article accused the parties in charge of gross carelessness, and neglect, We said piles of rubbish were laid here and there through the grounds, barrels and broken wood met | "incuace" for "menace." with occasionally. This is true enough, and can be excused only by the small number of men employed as workers in the Cemetery. We will, however, refer to this anon. On Monday of last week, accompanied by Messrs Murphy and Choquette, we drove out to the Cemetery where matters could be more easily explained. We do not wish to retract anything which we have written in our last article, as in it we only alluded to the oppearance of the place, and a week has not altered it much. But every question admits of two sides; as we have offered our views to the public, it is but just to publish those of the gentlemon responsible for the welfare of the place. The general opinion is that the Seminary and Fabrique are the same body ; this is not so. Both institutions are as distinct and separate as two leaves behind. bodies can be. The resources of one are much. superior to those of the other. The Cemetery belongs to the Fabrique and contains about 300 acres of land, including the Tait Farm, purchased some time ago ments such as cutting new roads, filling in gaps, feet have been sold, consequently it has been all expense, and no gain, from this portion of the ground so far Then Mr. Choquette avers, that in, what we shall call by way of distinction from the ago are not yet wholly paid for. Nuy more, he says, pelled to give the ground free, but it has even to furnish coffin and hearse to people, too poor, to do loss to the Fabrique, not to the men they "employ, as whether they dig a poor man's grave or a rich man's, they draw their pay. This state of affairs, involves a large share of the present income. Then, again, the Fabrique, as losers in the suit Guibord had to pay \$25,000 to the Institut Canadien, and three or four thousand incidental expenses, The sum, thus lost, would have been appropriated for improvements but, unfortunately Might, went against Right, and won. We have given these tancous with the Beformation—so early did men learn to carry Protestant principles to their legitimate veekly at inister of ity that she appeared almost about to relapse into

visible at every step in the Cemetery. Apropos of the Cross, we beg to draw the attention of the Editor of the Star, to the different style in which its poverty is bewailed in our respective editorials. We said, "A sum was voted for the erection of a cross, why not erect one of stone or marble; ctc." This, after a process of twisting and turning is transformed into the following: "The sum voted for the construction of a cross has never been applied, etc."-There is a wide difference in the two statements. However, to return to our primitive subject, Mr. Murphy shows us, plans of a gate, a cross, and a new chapel: tenders were called for, but the figure was too high for the present financial state of the Fabrique, and the idea had to be abandoned for a time at least. A word now, about the order and cleanliness of the place, its roads, etc. Mr. Choquette tells us that the number of men in charge of the ground, is only 25. They would willingly engage more, but they cannot afford it. At present the laborers are em. ployed in the new Cemetery, hence unusual carelessness may be visible in the old. This, Mr. Mur. phy promised to have seen to at once. The roads, though first class, are at a great disadvantage. In some places, the wind, particularly if accompanied by rain, hurls the sand and fine carth from the mountain and as the ground slopes on either side, this wet sand clots in damp weather, in many places, deep enough to suffer the carriage wheels to sink into it. Mr. Choquette affirms, that after every heavy shower, the men go all around the respect superior to those of Mount Royal. We thick we have transmitted every answer to our objections, as they were furnished us on Monday, and we transmit them without a word of comment only adding that in a year or so, or as soon as possible. Montreal will have a Catholic Cemetery, more in accordance with her Catholic population. Many will object, that a loan could be raised. To those we will say, that we have been told, it is one of the first ecclesiastical rules of Lower Canada, that no institution already indebted to another institution, party or parties, is allowed to contract a new debt without sanction from the Bishop. The Fabrique applied for power to borrow \$200,000, but as they were already in debt to the amount of \$130,000, the required permission was refused. A word now to the Star It is quite the rule for Protestant papers, in speaking of the Catholic press, to say "The Bishop's Protestant friends. They fancy the Bishop and therefore the church are committed to the teachings and statements of journals called their organs. This is not true. Such journals may be channels of communication to their people; they may have their encouragement as more likely to give safe literature than journals that openly impugn religion and truth, but the bishop is only committed to those sentiments which are published over his own signature. There is a decree of the Council of Baltimore explaining this important relation between the ecclesiastical authority and the press.

We have done with the Cemetery question, and hope in conclusion that as "the organ of the Church," has spoken again, the Star will think it only proper to give its remarks the benefit of a wider circulation.

The number of burials in the Catholic Cemetery

it does not harmonise with the principles civil liberty.

Mgr. Dunoyer, Vicar-General of Geneva, departed this life on the eve of the feast of the Nativity of Our Lady, in the fifty-third year of his priesthood. He was protonotary Apostolic and a Domestic Prelate of his Holiness. Mgr Mermillod, in a pastoral addressed to the clergy of his diocese, speaks of the deceased dignitary in terms of the highest encomium i and the most poignant sorrow for his loss. The Bishop adds, " Seventeen years ago four Catholic Bishops and a numerous assemblage of clergy and laity dedicated in Geneva the church which Mgr. Dunoyer had built to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Immsculate. He lived to see that church sacrilegiously taken from us and closed against us, and his venerated remains will not be allowed to their friends ?- the Catholics ? or the Profestants ? enter it, but his soul will celebrate the feast of its "Tell me your friends and I will tell you what you dedication in the everlasting mansions, and carry his undying protest before the tribunal of God's justice."

La Croix prints the following notification :- The " reptiles" of Germany and Italy continue to repeatin all sorts of shapes, and generally in a tone of virtuous indignation, that the Sovereign Pontiff is energetically encouraging the Mahommedans against the Christians. We feel it to be our duty Church even to his last hour; and extolled the Reto contradict these reports, and to place the public on guard against calumnies purposely circulated by enemies of the Holy Sec. The Prussians and the Russians, who make common cause against Turkey, wish it to be believed that the Catholics of the East, pursuant to instructions from the Pope, are hostile to the other Christians, and the object of this malicious libel is to furnish a pretext for persecuting still more the faithful and the Church.

The Pope and Cardinal Antonelli are both reported to be very dangerously ill. We trust it is not 80.

A Vienna telegram states that the Bussian Consul at Belgrade has intimated to General Tchernayeff the Russian General, now commanding the Servians that his resignation would prevent complications and it is reported that Tchernayoff has, refused to resign. 

The London Times says if the Eastern war is not stopped immediately, the healing influences of diplomacy will be baffled, referring to the daily i ask, that in these ages infidelity was so rare and so increasing anxiety caused by Russia's threatening little heard of ? If Catholicity is favorable to inattitude. late the

Servia is warned that she may no longer rely upon British sympathy, which she has forfeited by her re of the dark eges? On the contrary, the first sect of fusal of the armistice. A Repeal Association is about to be formed in Dublin. The promoters are Alderman MacSwiney, | tancous with the Reformation-so early did men ings of the new association will be held weekly at conclusions : Protestant England, during the seven Newport, county Mayo.

But where are they? Not forthcoming. There, then, the matter might be considered to end, as it

is your duty to sustain your own assertion. But, for the sake of argument, let us consider the matter for a moment. The slightest consideration will dispel the illusion.

Even granting your assertion that "infidelity abounds in Catholic countries as much as in Protestant," is your conclusion (" therefore Catholicity leads as much to infidelity as Protestantism") correct? We think not. If you were to put your argument into the form of a syllogism you would see that it is not. But without putting you to your points, let us look at the facts. These infidels then, these Deists, whom do they claim as are," is a time-honored proverb. Voltaire, it is true, was nurtured in the Catholic Church. But when he left it, whom did he extol ?- the Reformation ? or the Catholic Church ? As having been brought up in the Catholic Church, he should naturally have felt for it a certain feeling of affection and respect. But what are the facts? He waged an uncompromising warfare upon the Catholic formation, and eulogized the Reformers. And take notice, we pray you, these Deists left the Catholic Church, not as a natural consequence of her teach-

ing, but because she spewed them out of her mouth. If Voltaire himself is any authority upon this point, he continually hoasted that he came to carry out to its logical conclusions the work which the Beformers had left incomplete. Surely a man of such fine percoptions as Voltaire knew his friends from his enemics.

Again, if Protestantism were not more favorable to infidelity than Catholicity, how comes it that in those ages of Faith called the Middle Ages-a time when the Catholic Church had the greatest influence over mind and manners-ages so distinguished for boldness, acutoness and depth of metaphysical inquiry that our modern prince of metaphysicians, McPherson, acknowledges there is no theory of modern times which had not already been weighed and sifted by the schoolmen-how happens it, we fidelity, why did not infidelity grow rank and prosper in the pre-eminently Catholic atmosphere Delata, which history mentions, is in Switzerland Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P. and several priests. The meet. | learn to carry Protestant principles to their legitimate

#### MAD!

Beyoud doubt the unfortunate Chiniquy is insine, and for his own sake we are glad of it. To be bereft of reason is in his case indeed a blessing, for the plea of insanity will profit him even more before the high court of heaven, against which he has so often blasphemed, than it would before any judge and jury on outh.

No one but a madman could write such a letter as he does in the Witness of the 25th ult. "Please," he says, 'allow me to ask your Christian readers to help me to bless the dear Saviour for the new humiliations and dangers through which he has at a cast of S63,000 cash. This addition to the been pleased to allow me to pass last night." The Burial Ground has had to undergo great improve-"last night" referred to was the 30th of August when, according to his story, "a farious mob of blasting rocky lots, necessitating a large outlay, Roman Catholics" attacked him as he was leaving Of this large space of ground, only a few hundred a hall in Charlottetown after one of his inflammatory lectures. Une of them, "a tall Irishman" (as large as life, we suppose, and twice as natural) tried to tear away his youngest child, and "surely," writes our meek evangelist, " it was happy that I had above the old Cemetery, more than half the lots sold years no pistol in my hands in such a terrible instant for a father's heart for the brain of the villain would that in many cases, not only is the Fabrique comhave been quickly scattered to the four winds"-a very emphatic way, traly, of blessing the dear Saviour for those new humiliations and dungers. Any ordin- so of themselves. This as a matter of course, is ary heathen could do as much and as well.

Then he calls the governors, judges, and police, who rule the Dominion of Canada, " the great and the small fry of the humble servants of the Pope" -a compliment his Excellency, their Honors, and the Police may not consider they justly deserve, but which they can afford to accept with at least as much patience and resignation as some prople bear persecution for their "dear Saviour's" sake.

Leaving "the great and the small fry," he goes Prince Milan and M. Bistics, Servian Minister of ity that she appeared almost about to relapse into even if to attain that object the last priest of Rome the miserable looking cross, the dilapidsted Gate, in Astrana and Caragell's advi-

CORRECTION .--- In a short article in last week's issue headed "Disgracing the Service." on the fourth line from the end the compositor makes us say

A GREAT SUCCESS !- The Bazaar lately held by the Catholic ladies of Brockville was one of the most magnificent ever seen in Canada.

The display of useful and costly work was (xtremely grand. The proceeds amounted to the nice little sum of \$3600,00.-£900,00.

REV. F. O'NEIL .- This reverend gentleman took his departure on Friday last for New York, from whence he sails for home. As we have heard that Father O'Neil is averse to what he calls flattery, we will merely wish him "safe home," trusting that he will always keep as pleasant a recollection of his trip to Canada as will the many friends he and the second

We have been requested to state that the entire

cost of the extensive decoration and embellishment now going on in the French Church was raised by voluntary subscriptions from the congregation, and that not one cent of the revenues of the Fabrique were applied to that purpose. The Rev. gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice have undertaken the erection of a new and magnificent high altar and to embellish in a litting manner the sanctuary of the church, all at their own expense.

The Sisters of Mercyndesire to make, known to the public the names of the persons who have won the principal objects of their raffle :-- Mrs. Adolph Mayen, of Joliette; a child's cloak, valued at \$60,-00.; Mr. Shallow, of St. Jean Dorchester, a lady's clouk valued to \$60,00 ; Mr. Philip Desilets, of Nicolet, a child's dress valued at \$50,00 ; Miss Henriette Gala neau, of St.' Timothy, an embroidered skirt valued at \$15,0; Miss Josephine Rodrique, of St. Zotique, an embroidered skirt valued at \$15, 00; Mr. John Morin, of Antoine, a child's shawl valued at \$12,00. The greatest number of these objects, also many others of less value, have already been given to their new proprietors. The Sisters of Mercy profit by the present circumstance to offer their sincere thanks to all the generous persons who have had the goodness to encourage this rafile.

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#### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "DAILY WITNESS."

No. 2.

Oh I wad some Power the giftle gie us, To see oursels as others see us, It wad frae monie a blunder free us An' foolish notion :' BURNS.

Mr. Editor,-It is known to nearly every citizen of Montreal, that towards the end of January, there is held in the spacious Methodist chapel in St. James' Street, a high religious tournament, commonly styled The Anniversary Meetings. The week in which they take place is known as Anniversary Week, and it may indeed be considered as the Holy Week of a certain class of Protestant Christians. The object of these meetings (this I mention 'for the benefit of your readers at a distance) is to receive and read reports of various matters connected with Sunday Schools—with the Young Men's Christ-jan Association—Union Prayer Meetings—Foreign Missions, and last-though not least,-with the Missions, and last-though not less, with the operations and success attending the French Cana-dian Missionary Society. This is the grand picture of the exhibition, to which all the other details are but as lights and shadows. Were it not so, it would be the height of impertinence in me or in any outsider, to criticize what appears really good in these meetings. The training of the youth of both sexes in the paths of virtue,-the efforts of young men to improve each other by pious or literary conversation and debate, the union of old and young in humble supplication, are acts highly laudable and beyond the shafts of criticism. But when we turn to the subject of Foreign Missions, the scene is entirely changed. If these missions were nothing more than the Schoolmaster abroad, -- a benevolent project to teach the savage or the ignorant to read and write, to put on some kind of decent clothing,-to abandon his cannibal propensities, and the worship of stocks and stones, the project might meet with generous and conscientious support on all hands. But as soon as the foreign Protestant Missionary presents himself in the light of an ambassador from the Almighty, to teach the ignorant the will-the doctrine, and the worship of the true God, he places himself at once in a false position ; and he may rest assured, that, as in the past, so all his efforts in the future, will result in a miser-able failure. "Unless the Lord build the house ia vain do they toil that labour thereat."-Pa. CXXVI. In the same manner as false prophets were denounced in the Old Law, so are they repeat-edly and much more severely denounced in the New. It is not my intention to bring forward a great array of scriptural texts to prove this proposition. Any one at all conversant with the word of God knows it full well. One chief requisite of the Jewish high-priest and prophet was that he be duly sent or authorized. God, under these all im-portant provisions, pledged himself as responsible for the truth of the worship and of the prophecy. It is thus He speaks of the false prophets. "The prophe's prophesy falsely in my name : I sent them not, neither have I commanded them, nor have I spoken to them. They prophesy unto you a lying vision, and divination and deceit, and the seduction of their own heart."-Jeremias XIV. 14. In the epistle of St. Paul to the Galatians, occurs the most scathing condemnation of false teachers or apostles, that can possibly be uttered; and to impress upon the mind a due selse of its severity, it is repeated twice consecutively in almost the same words. "But though WE or an ANGEL from Heaven preach a gospel to you besides that which you have received let him be anathema."-Galatians Chap, I. 8-9. Now this is precisely the thing that Protestant missionarles do. During a period of eighty six years only, or about eighteen hundred years after the establishter have no other object in view than the utter demoralization of whatever neighbourhood they ment of Christianity, they have been engaged in locate themselves among. I said a few lines above that these missionary interlopers had no subject. the enterprise of preaching a doctrine entirely at variance with that which had been ever uniformly In saying so I made a great mistake, which I now received by the whole Christian world. This conhasten to rectify. They have three pet subjects. The sideration is alone ample condemnation of all first is to vilify-ridicule and traduce our beloved modern Protestant missionary efforts, and has bishops and priests; to represent them as devourbeen the fruitful cause under God of bringing back so many doubting weary souls to the "ONE FOLD and the ONE SHEPHERD." ing the hard earnings of their flocks, and as the chief cause of their poverty-yet as a people they The period of the Refermation cannot be assigned as the commencement of Protestant Missionary That was merely a period of wanton saorilabour. lege, plunder, ruin and devastation, sanctioned and enforced by the kings and powerful ones of the earth. The Catholics of that epoch cannot be said to have been converted to Protestantism. The simple fact is ;---their religion was stolen from them, in the same manner as their churches,--monasteries and asylums; and its practice, by prohibitory or penal laws enacted against bishops and priests, was rendered almost as impossible as in the empire of Japan. Like Sidrach Misach and Abednego, who would not how down before the golden statue of Nabuchodonosor, they were cast into the fiery furnace of persecution. "The three Jewish heroes, among whom stood a Fourth like unto the Son of God, walked forth from the fiery ordeal, to the surprise of the Chaldeans, without the mark of fire even upon their garments."-Daniel Chap. III. From the furnace heated by the Nabuchodonosor of England,-Iretand alone emerged sound in faith; but her garments alas! her costly raiment-her jewels of great price were totally consumed in that ardent heat; and for centuries she was content to wander about in rags, the jest and laughing-stock of her plunderers. Of one consolation however they were unable to rob her-the ever abiding presence of the Son of God, who reminded her in the depth of her misery; that He also was stripped of His scamless raiment and clothed in the garments of scorn and derision. In England and Scotland the number was small who did not bow the knee to Basl, or as it is em-phatically styled in the Hebrides,—" the Religion of the Yellow Stick." Yet, few as they were, they have multiplied a hundred fold during the present century, and there is every prospect, with the blessing of God, that before the close of another, their descendants shall walk again joyfully in the "old paths" of their forefathers. If any proof be wanted of the permanency of Catholic as contrasted with the ephemeral nature of Protestant missions, we have only to glance at Japan and the Sandwich Islands. It was imagined that in the former, before it was opened to the commerce of the world, that Catholicity was long since extinct. Yet in the province of Nangasaki alone, after the lapse of threehundred years of persecution-persecution unto death-that allowed neither bishop nor priest to set his foot on the coast, there still exists the astonishing number of sixty thousand Catholics, who cling to the faith for which their fathers died by millions, and who continue to follow the instructions bequeathed to them as a dying legacy by the good Jesuit fathers-the noble shepherds, who quailed not to lay down their lives for their sheep. Now for the reverse of the picture :-- Ninety years ago, the Sandwich Islands were supposed to con-tain a population of six-hundred thousand healthy, Swarthy savages. At the present moment, when the unclean spirit of idolatry is said to have been cast out by Protestant missionaries, a remnant of barely sixty thousand is the bighest figure attain- oharge of Carleton parish. At that time there was The price of barley rules, for No. 1, 700.; No. 2, 65. able, and these to a great extent the victims of able, and these to a great extent the victures of a small church in carleon in the buskel) is very little, if any, No. 1, (48 pounds to the buskel) assisted; by the key. C. Gay, and several other in the carleon in the prosent con-No more striking illustration of the words of our Redeemer could be adduced than the above. The melent percent prior bial residence, and without even shipped on Friday 10,000 bushels of barley, and in-nuclean spirit cast out by Protestant missionaries, water, seek. "In Belleville on Saturday there was a slight advance, the wife of Mr. Edward Murphy, the saw were so much wanted, and in the price of barley. To te 83c being paid for No. of a son."

taketh with him seven other spirits more wicked itself he enlarged and beautified. Constantthan himself, and entering in, they dwell there and ly working for the glory of God and the the last state of that man-(nation) is worse than good of his flock, at Mass, in the confessional, on than numeric, and entering in, they dwent encount the last state of that man-(nation) is worse than the first."-St. Luke Ohap. XI. 24, 25, 26. If any one is desirous to know who or what those unclean spirits are, I will tell him. They are the spirits of Drunkenness-Lust, Prostitution, Syphilis-Le-prosy, Extermination, and if what the press has lately published be true, many of the inhabitants are again relapsing into their old rites of Idolatry. But here occurs an episode which must not be omitted. All those victims of both serves afflicted with leprosy are banished for life to a distant island of the group, to drag out a miserable existence until relieved by death. What provisions they require are left to be scrambled for as circumstances will permit. No Protestant Minister has yet had the charity or the hardihood to administer the slightest consolation to those abandoned wretches. Now listenye revilers of the Catholic priesthood. Threeperhaps four years have elapsed, since a Catholic priest, whose name I forget,—animated by a super-human charity, voluntarily offered to take up his residence for life among those outcasts, to expose himself to contract their loathsome disease,-to forego the sacred rites of the dying, so consoling to every Catholic, from the Sovereign Pontiff to the meanest beggar, that he might teach them certain notions of decency, and present their souls purified by baptism and the other sacraments before the throne of God. His labours and heroic self sacrificing charity have been surely blessed. Not many months ago, I read that they had all united as good Catholics in the solemn procession of Corpus Christi.

Having thus given a meagre sketch of Protestant Missionary efforts in general, I will next proceed to discuss that pet project of Anniversary Meetings, the confidence game of Protestant Missions to the Catholic French Canadian population of Lower Canada. Of this amusing game, from the dawn of its introduction into this country, the Montreal Daily Witness has ever been the recognized expounder and referee. I have called it a Confidence Game, but never having been an adept at the cards, I feel at a loss to determine whether it claims affinity with Whist or Euchre; in my humble opinion however it bears a striking resemblance to the good old fashioned Scotch game of Catch the Ten. In this opinion I am sustained by no less an authority than that of the late Rev. Dr. Taylor. At the very last public meeting of the club, the Rev. gentleman was discoursing with his wonted eloquence, on the deplorable ignorance of French Canadians ;- many of whom, he remarked were so illiterate as to be incapable of appending any other signature than the letter X. On that particular occasion however he had no objection to every individual in the audience appending that interesting letter when the hat went round. But, joking aside, -- Protestant Missions to Roman Catholics, whether Cauadian, Irish, Spanish or Italian, are a gratuitous insult. A Missionary is supposed to be some one sent to teach. Now if a man comes to teach me what I know already fully as well or better than himself, what is the use of his teaching? Does he tell me that I must believe in, and adore one God? I believe that already. That I must acknowledge the mystery of the Adorable Trinity? Same answer. That I must keep the Ten Commandments-that I must do to others as I would be done by? All this and much more I learned, - every Canadian-every Irishman-every Spaniard-every Italian learned at his mother's knee. What then, I ask again, is the object of his teaching? Subject he has none.-I will not insult the understanding of the Catholic readers of the TRUE WITNESS by telling them; neither will I assume that the Daily Winess is ignorant of the true motive. But I will tell the well meaning dupes of the French Canadian Missionary Society, who allow themselves to be fleeced of their Xs and Vs to support its loafing emissaries, that these lat-

my house whence I came out." Then he goeth and short distance from the church. The church 21. Receipts light. The Gananoque Reporter says : sick calls, in his schools, in which he never seemed to tire of working, amongst the workmen employed on his buildings, visiting all who were in trouble and required his aid, preaching, praying, exhorting, conforting, reproving, priest, schoolmaster, master workman, the depository of all the cares and troubles of his people, he worked incessantly and with vigour of which so feeble a constitution seemed incapable. The effects of his labours soon became manifest. His church, though enlarged, was too small for the people who flocked to it, and those people became remarkable for their peaceful, order y conduct, their temperance, their intelligence and their loves of their religion and obedience to its principles, while the children who attended his schools, and worked every day under his own eyes, and with his assistance, were second to the pupils of no school in the city in substantial acquirements, or in manners and appearance. He was taken from Carleton for a time and sent to St. Stephen. At Milltown he built the handsomest church on the St. Croix at a cost, it is said, of \$15,000. After an absence of five years he returned to Carleton in 1865. He found that his church was not half large enough, and he sat to work almost immediately to build the present beautiful edifice. First he sttached to the old church the transept of the new church, and then after a pause he commenced the new front and spire and vestry. His people, warmed by his example and his devotion, responded nobly to his zealous efforts and the work was done. Scarcely was the church finished when he enlarged his school buildings so as to afford ample accommodation for all the children of the parish and finished a large public hall. In this hall the temperance society founded by Father Dunphy held its meetings, and many hundreds were induced by his fervent appeals to take the pledge.

And so he worked day and night, in scason and out of season, never ceasing a moment, never thinking of himself, but ever occupied in the service of God and of his people, teaching them by word and example to live soberly and religiously, allowing none to perish through his neglect. The prevalent vice of drunkenness he constantly warred against, not merely by preaching and exhortation but by personal and repeated appeals to the drunken father, the reckless mother and the young man or woman entering on a career of folly or dissipation. These, when necessary, he sought in their own homes or in their baunts, often coming on them by surpfise and using with them authority or persuasion as seemed best.

And so he laboured even after he became ill and his strength began to fail. His master's work he would do as long as possible. For some time past he has had the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Walsh, but whatever he could do he still did. He felt greatly afflicted when the Bishop gave confirmation to some hundreds of his children last Sunday week, and he found that he was not strong enough to be present, but he accepted this as another preparation for the great change which he knew was at hand. His death after all came sooner than was expected, but he was long prepared to meet it. On Saturday he was outdoors for a short time. He complained of a pain in his side, but thought little about it at first. During the night it grew so severe that he sent for Dr. Travers, but when the Dr. arrived he found him dead.

#### IN FOND REMEMBRANCE OF BABY.

Calm, as thy own quiet life be the winds, Which around thy low grave heave their sighs, And brighter and fairer than all be the flowers Which bloom where our lost darling lies. Which bloom o'er the tomb where mother and child Sleep the long last sleep of the dead Where the two loving hearts are united again In the rest of the grave's narrow bed Poor little darling, we miss thy sweet voice Thy thousand and one winning ways. Ah Baby, the house thou hast left is so lonely, We look round in vain thy sweet face to see We list for the low childish voice of our dailing Singing her songs in the fullness of glee. ut the voice of our babe is hushed now for ever Or heard in the Heavenly choirs up above Where with those gone before she joins in thanksgiving A hymn of fond praise to the God of all love-And we would not the spirit recall if we could From the land of the just, from Heaven's blue dome Thou art happier there, with Mother and sisters Than tossed at the mercy of the world's stormy MARIE. foam.

-Barley is coming in rather more freely but nothing like a general move of the great bulk has commenced yet, and much probably remains unthresh ed. The prices paid are without change, 60 cts. being the highest for best quality; but one buyer is now offering 60 cts. and the benefit of any rise up to 15th of October -Kingston News, 29th ult.

THE LUMBER TRADE .--- The Ottawa Citizen says :--Considerable activity has characterized the lumber market for the past week, transactions have been much heavier, several large sales having, of late, been effected both for the castern and southern markets. In shipping culls the stock at Ottawa is low and the demand is very much in excess of the supply. There are enquiries already for more than can be produced by the combined capacity of the Chaudiere mills this season, prices have, in consequence advanced from 50c. to \$1 per 1,000 feet and the prospects of a still greater advance are very en-couraging. We understand that W. C. Edwards has sold his entire stock of culls to a New York firm at a remunerative figure. The lowness in the stock of this class of lumber is caused by the large quantity of deals sawn this season for the Quebec market, the demand in that direction having been on the average very fair. At present deals meet with a very ready sale and the lumbermen find it quite profitable; the only drawback complained of now is the difficulty in getting sufficient craft to handle their lumber; they want all the Canadian and American boats they can get for the service, and this has caused an advance in freights from 50c. to 75c. The sudden change in the market has caused the lumber kings to be more hopeful. The water at present is lower than it was over known to be at this season of the year and the mills are thus prevented from running their full capacity. The present rain will, however, make an improvement.

EGANVILLE-So called after the late John Egan, of Alymer, the famous lumberer, who constantly kept a small army of 3,000 men in his employment. His sgent, some years ago here, the late M. J. Hickey, suggested the name of "Eganville" to the Post Office authorities for a "Post Office," which name the place still follows. At the time when a Post Office was first established it was a mere hamlet, with the old farm house still standing, the "the red store" as Egan's Depot was called, and one of two other houses. The growth and expansion of the village has been rapid and progressive, and it has sprung into the proportions of a large and flourishing village, with all the appliances of civilization, such as fine Stores, Hotels, Grist and Saw Mills, Carding Mills, Tannery, two fine churches, one Roman Catholic and the other Church of England, a Convent, which is a standing monument of the pious zeal and perseverance of the Rev. M. Byrne, P.P. and numerous fine private residences. Eganville, from its position, is destined to grow further and expand, being situated in the Township of Grattan and Wilberforce, with the River Bonnechere running between, the Townships of North and South Algoma in close proximity, having a large and extensive back country around, consisting of the Townships of Sebastopol, Brudenell, Lyndock and Hagarty, &c., of which Eganville may be justly termed " the great centre" or natural position for trade, and as a consequence, will grow and flourish. The extension of the C. C. Railway through it, would give it a further impetus, and would soon build it up to the proportions of a town, and tend still further to con-tralize trade and traffic. It would then be the great highway of travel to the large and fertile lands of Manitoba. The extension of the Kingston and Pembroke line of Railway, would also give it a great local trade or traffic in sawn lumber and minerals in direct communication with the American markets. Time will witness its growth, but the extension of the lines of Railroads would give a great impetus or lessen the time, that otherwise is sure to take place, and make Eganville a place of importance.—Eganville Freeman.

BISHOP O'BRIEN AT ANHERST ISLAND AND BATH .-On Sanday morning last His Lordship Bishop O'-Brien, accompanied by the leading members of St. Mary's choir and a number of the congregation, proceeded on the steamer Maud to Amherst Island. calling at Portsmouth, Fairfield's and Bath, at each 0 of which points considerable additions were made to the number on board. Having arrived at the Is

:	OPEN	STOCK	EXCH	ANGE	REPORTS.
- 1			4 4 20 4		

#### (CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE,")

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STOCKS.	Sellers	Виуега
Montreal British North America Dity People's Molson's Toronto Jacques Cartler Merchants' Hochelaga Eastern Townships Quebec St. Lawrence Nationale St. Hyacinthe Villa Maria Rechanics' Royal Canadian	1891	1891 931 932 932 933 91 80 1033 80 1033 823 823 50 5
Commerce. Metropolitan Dominion Hamilton. Exchange	124 100 100	98

Greenbacks bought at 10 dis. American Silver bought at 12 to 15 dis.

# MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS .--- (Gazette.

Flour # bri. of 196 h.—Follards
Superior Extra
Fancy 520 520
Spring Extra
Extra Superfine, 555 560
FILD
Strong Bakers'
Middlings. 325 250
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.30 2.32
City bags, [delivered] 2.35 2.40
WheatSpring
do White Winter
Oatmeal 4.25 4.40
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.52 0.53
do do do U. Canada, 0.00 0.00
Lard, per Ibs
do do do pails 0.00 0.00
Checse, per lbs., 0.10 0.11
do Fall makes 0.00 0.00
Pork-New Mess
Thin Mess
Dressed Hogs 0.00 0.00
Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel 00.00 00.00
Ashes-Pots
Firsts 0.00 0.00
Pearls 000 5.00
Seeds-Timethy, per 45 lbs 0.00 0.00
Clover 0.00 0.00
BotterQuiet; 25c to 27c, according to quality.

## TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET .--- (Globe.)

Wheat, fall, per bush	\$1	00	1 10
do spring do	ĩ	04	1 06
Barley do	õ	70	0 86
Oats do	ŏ	00	0 37
Peas do	ŏ	00	0 00
Rye do	ō	00	0 00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	õ	00	6 00
Beef, hind-grs. per 1b.	ŏ	00	0 00
" fore-quarters	ō	00	0 00
Mutton, by carcase, per lb.	ŏ	00	0 00
Butter, lb. rolls	0	22	0 28
arge rolls	Ō		0 22
tub dairy	Õ	20	0 223
Eggs, fresh, per doz	Ō	17	0 19
" packed	ō	13	0 14
Apples, per bri	ī	50	1 75
Onions, per bush	Ō	80	1 60
Turnips, per bush	Ő	25	0 35
Potatoes, per bus	Ō	95	1 00
Нау	09	00	12 00
Straw	10	00	10 50
Geese, each	0	60	0 90
Turkeys	Ô	50	1 00
Cabbage, per doz	Ő	50	0 75
			• ••
THE KINGSTON MARKET (	<b>n</b> *		
-	Dric	нл	Whig.)
FLOUR-XXX per bbl	6.00	) t	0 6.25
" " 100 lbs	3.25	s t	0 3.40
Family " 100 "	2.5	) t	0 2.60
GRAIN-Barley per bushel	0.00	) t	0.00
Rye """	0,5	5 t	0 0.60
Peas " "	0.70	) t	0 0.72
Oats " "	0.3	-	0.40
Wheat " "	0.00	) t	0.00
Fall Wheat	0.00	) t	a 0.00
MEAT- Beef, fore, per 100 lbs	0.00	) 't	0 0.00
" hind " "	0.00	l t	0 <del>0</del> .0 o

are far from being poor .- Though in holiness of life and treedom from vice, the Canadian priest can compare favourably with the clergyman of any Country or denomination, he is taxed as secretly immoral, and addicted to the grossest vices. Neither can our communities of holy women, who have devoted their lives to prayer and works of mercy escape the envenomed fangs of their calumny and detraction. These infamous slanders are the ever upturning trump cards of this infernal game. sure to be echoed in the Daily Witness through the length and breath of the land.

Mr. Editor, I perceive that this plimary pet topic of French Canadian Missionary eloquence has betrayed me-not beyond my depth, but beyond my usual length. With the two remaining subjects I shall be more brief ;- they are gaudy twin bubbles blown from the bottomless pit, that require only a breath to reduce them to vacuity. The one is-Every man his own interpreter of the word of God :" the other :- " The prosperity of England and of Protestant nations, the sure sign of the Divine blessing." Both propositions are monstrous fictions, unsanctioned by Scripture and condemned by Common Sense. A. G. GRANT.

#### DEATH OF REV. E. J. DUNPHY. (From St. John N. B. Freeman.

A good priest, pious zealous, earnest, devoted to the service of God and the good of his flock, has gone to receive the reward of a well spent life At an early hour on Sunday morning, 24th September the Reverend Mr. Dunphy died at the parochial residence, Carleton. He has been suffering three or four years from the disease of which he died, but so carefully did be struggle against it, so resigned was he to the will of God, so unr-mittingly did he labour in the manifold work of his parish that few, except his physicians and his intimate friends, knew how steadily and surely death was coming on him until he became so emaciated and weak even while yet striving to do the work of his ministry, that all his parishioners became aware that he whom they so loved and respected must soon pass away from them.

Father Dunphy was born in Waterford, Ireland in 1823, and came at a very early age with his par-ents to New York, where he lived until he was about twelve years of age. After the usual preparatory studies he was sent to the Sulpician College at Montreal to study for the priesthood, and after. wards to the Jesuit College at Fordham, N. Y., and subsequently, we believe, to P. E. Island. Having completed his studies he came to St. John, where his uncle, the Very Rev. Mr. Dunphy, was then stationed. Here he was ordained by the Very Rev. Mr. Dollard in 1849. After a short stay in St. John he was sent to take charge of the then remote parish of Petit Rocher, in Gloucester County. There he remained some years and built the unpretanding priest's residence. In 1852 he was called by Bishop Connolly from Petit Bocher to take 

#### DOMINION ITEMS.

Bogos Bills .- Parties would do well to examine bills which they may receive as a number of the bills of the defunct International Bank of Teronto are said to be in circulation. Several have recently been passed at Toronto.

The interior of the Parliament Buildings at Toronto is being repainted, and some repairs and alterations are going on. The reporters' gallery is being lowered, so that speakers may be heard more distinctly. It is probable the House will meet the latter part of October in order that members may not have to remain after Christmas.

PASTORAL CHANGES --- His Lordship Bishop Rogers of Chatham, N.B., officiated in the Church at Caraquet on Sunday last We are informed that his visit to Caraquet is in consequence of changes to be made in the Pastorate. Father Pelletier gocs to Madawaska, his place to be filled by Father Allard, of Pokemouche. Father Nugent will take charge of the church at Pokemouche .- Newcastle Advocate.

A MONSTROUS CASE .- The Bishop of St. John holds at Torryburn, six or seven miles from this city, about twenty acres of land, on which the Cathedral and other Catholic Sunday School Pic Nics are held every year. Part of this, some eight acres in all we believe, are in King's Gounty. The assessed value of the portion in King's County is \$300. The district school tax on that \$300 worth of land is this year \$12!! The Bishop, we believe, refuses to pay this tax .- St. John Freeman.

CROPS IN MANITODA .- The Free Press crop reports for 1876 give the total yield of Manitoba as follows: Wheat 480,000 bushels; barley, 173,000; oats 380,-000; peas, 45,000; other grains, 5,000; potatoes 460,000; turnips and other roots, 700,000, with statistical returns from crop viewers in thirty-four settlements, showing an average production of wheat, 32} bushels per acre; barley, 425; oats, 51; peas, 32; potatoes, 229; turnips, 6625. All the crops are one-sixth less than expected on account of the very wet season, a large proportion of the land only once ploughed.

BARLEY .- A Toronto telegram of Saturday says Barley has risen in the street market 100 on the bushel in 24 hours, it being readily taken at :871e this morning, while the highest price paid yesterday, was 771. The Napance Beaver of Saturday says: a small church in Carleton and nothing more. Few, however, may expect to get seven ty for there Father Dunphy, who for a time lodged in the house is very little, if any, No. 1, (48 pounds to the bushel)

land, a great many of the farmers were present with their carriages and other vehicles to convey the visitors to the church, which is about three miles from the landing. Divine service was then held T there, High Mass being sung by the Rev. Charles Co McWilliams, the pastor of the parish. The chair rendered a mass in C with good effect, Miss M. Cicolari presiding at the organ. Two beautiful solos were most artistically executed-one by Miss M. Cunningham, the other by Miss K. Brophy. At the conclusion of the Mass, Father McWilliams introduced His Lordship, who had consented to ad-dress them, and he also stated briefly that a collection would be taken up at the close for the purpose of reducing the large debt upon the diocese. The Bishop then preached from Mark viii, 36: "For what shall it profit a man if he should gain the whole world and lose his own soul," delivering a most beautiful and instructive discourse. At its termination the subscription list was opened and from the number of twenty-fives, twentics and tens we saw put down, we should think that the response was of the most generous character. Having returned to the steamer, the party proceeded to Bath, where it was announced that the Bishop would lec ture in the atternoon. The church at this place is a small but tasteful edifice, and at Vespers was filled to its utmost capacity, many being obliged to stand outside. During the service the choir again rendered some of the grand and imposing music of the Church with great taste and ability, the basso profundo parts being especially well executed by Messrs McGuire and Hickey. After Vespers the Bishop delivered a lecture, taking as his subject the "Unity of the Catholic Church." The reverend gentleman's discourse was clear, concise and forcible, and was an able and logical exposition of the subject. He was listened to with the utmost attention by all present, though a great portion of his hearers were not of his congregation. At its conclusion a collection was here also taken up with the same object as the previous one, and was, we are informed, a most generous and liberal response. This was the first occasion on which High Mass or Vespers had been celebrated in either of these Churches. His Lordship and the choir was entertained at the house of Mr McManus, where a splendid repast awaited them, to which ample justice was doue.-Kingston News, 29th Sept.

" per lb 0.00 to 0.00 Mutton per lb ... 0.05 to 0.08 in store... 0.15 Ham to 0.17 " ... 0.00 " ... 0.12 Veal to σ 00 Bacon to 0.13 to 9.25 to 4.50 to 0.00 to 0.20 Calf Skins ..... 0.10 to .0.12 Dekin Skins ..... 0.25 to ° 0.30 

 Lambskins,
 0.25
 0.35

 Tallow
 0.00
 to
 0.00

 Tallow
 0.04
 to
 0.07

 POULTRY—Turkeys, each
 0.75
 to
 1.00

 Geeso
 "
 0.60
 to
 0.70

 Fowls per pair
 0.60
 to
 0.70

 Fowls per pair
 0.60
 to
 0.70

 GENERAL—Pointoes, per bag
 0.60
 to
 0.70

 do
 print
 0.22
 to
 0.25

 do
 print
 0.22
 to
 0.25

 Eggs, per dozen
 0.15
 to
 0.17

 Cheese; home made
 0.08
 to
 0.10

 Hay, per ton, new
 11.00
 to
 12.00

 Hay, per ton, old
 0.40
 to
 0.00

 Straw,
 5.50
 to
 6.00

 Wood, Hard
 3.50
 to
 4.60

 Goal, per ton, delivered
 6.50
 to
 7.00

 Lambskins, ..... 0.00 to 0.00

J. H. SEMPLE MPORTER AND WHOLESALE GBOOLE.

### 53 ST. PETER STREET.

consented to act as Agent in that city and neigh borhood for the TRUE WITNESS. We would inform our subscribers in Quebec that Messrs. James Murphy, and. Martin Bannon, will act as Agents for the TRUE WITNESS, for that city.

#### Married.

NEW AGENTS.

Mr. John L. Barry, of Halifax, N.S., has kindly

At Portage-du-Fort, on the 21st Sept., Aug Gay, of Briancon, (Hautes Alpes) to Miss Fortunie Agnel; of Mont-Dauphin, (Hautes Alpes) France, The ceremony was performed by the Rev. P. Agnel, assisted, by the Rev. C. Gay, and several other.

MONTREAL THE EVENING SCHOOLS under the control of the BOMAN CATHOLIO SCHOOL COMMIS-SIONERS of the City, of Montreal REOPENED on MONDAY the 2ND of OCTOBER, INST., at half past seven O'Clock at the, following Academies :-PLATEAU COMMERCIAL ACADEMY. ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, Corner Craig & Visita. tion Streets. ST. VINCENTS, ACADEMY, Fullum Street. ST. PATRICK'S ACADEMY, Crand. Trunk St. (Point St. Charles.) ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, Corner St. Joseph &

prieste. St. JUSEPH'S ACADEMY. Corner. St. Joseph & New Market, the wife of Mr. Edward Murphy, over the further particulars Apply to the Principal of St. Joseph & St. Joseph

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#### INTELLIGENCE FOREIGN

The Empress Dugenie, has left Areneberg and id a visit to the Graud Duchess of Baden. A sacrileglous robbery has been committed in the college church of Buenos Ayres, an audaolous thief making. off with . several valpable , ornaments from one of the side sltars while Mass was going on at another. Although several so-called mand-cants at the door saw, the thief leave, with the sacred ornaments concealed, under his tags ino alarm was given, ar.any attempt made to stop, him. Father Isidore, Professor. of. Theology in 1St

Isidore's College, Rome, is now in Ireland, making a visitation of the Franciscans, and he has had the pleasure to receive an intimation that the Pope has named him Consultor of the Holy Office.or Universal Inquisition, of which his Holiness is chimself the Prefect. There is only another step oto, the Roman purple.

THE SULTAN'S NAME .- Dr. Percy Badger Writes to the Pall Mall Gazette that Abdu-I-Hamid (or Hameed) means "the servant of Him who is preeminently worthy of praise"-that is, God." His father's name, Abdu-'l-Msjid (or Msjeed)' bears a similar signification ; Hamid and Majid being two of the Asmau-'I-Husna, or beautiful names, applied by Muslims to the Aimighty:

THE ITALIAN FORGERIES .- The brilliant pleading of the great Italian advocate Panattoni, who endeavored to show that the first confession of the Marquis Mantegazza was a piece of heroic selfsacrifice-" one of those acts of suicide which the law does not allow -- did not persuade the Bologna jury, who disbelieved the existence of the unknown Signor X., and found that Mantegazza was guilty of twenty-one forgeties. He has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment with hard labour.

HURRICANE AT . PAU .-- A storm of extraordinar violence occurred the other day at Pau, Basses Pyr ences. A letter in the Univers says :- In the space of 20 minutes the whole produce of our district, such as maize, grapes, chestnuts, and other fruits; was utterly destroyed ... Trees were torn up by the roots or snapped off in the middle, roofs were damaged or blown away, and innumerable, windows broken by the hail. The hailstones were generally of the size of walnuts, some were picked up as large as here 14.459.1 فلأعبد وتدريهم eggs.

THE ORLEANS FAMILY .- The Duc de Nemouis has returned to Paris from the camp of Chalons." The other members of the Orleans family are at this moment scattered all'over France. The Comte de Paris is at Eu, Duc d'Aumale at Besancon, Duc de Montpensier at Randau, Duc de Chartres at Villers, and Prince de Joinville is travelling in Brittainy with his son, recently arrived from Cochin China, The Princess of Saxe-Coburg, youngest daughter of Louis Philippe; is at Vienna.

SPANISH PILORIMAGE.-It is announced in the foreign Catholic journals that a pligrimage of Spanish Catholics to Rome, on a grand scale, is about to take place shortly. The pilgrimage has been or-ganised by Senor Noccdal, editor of the *El Siglo Futuro*. The blessing of the Holy Father has, it is stated, been given to the project. It is also understood to be disapproved by the Government.

CATHOLIG CONGRESS OF WORKING MEN'S SOCIETIES IN BELGIUM,-We (Table) read in the Journal d'Anvers that the annual reunion of the "Federation of the Catholic Working Men's Societies in Belgium" will take place on the 22nd and 23d of October., Prince Engene de Caraman Chimay, the worthy successor of the indefatigable and lamented M. Clemento Birtert, will preside at the Congress. Several meetings of these societes have already been held at Louvain, Courtrai, Malines, and other cities of Belgium. . . . . . . . . . .

THE HUNGARIAN BENEDICTINES .- On Sunday, 27th August, the Cardinal Primate of Hungary presided at the solemn opening of a recently restored church of the Benedictine Order at Martinsberg, a small town in Hungary, where anciently there stood a famous Benedictine monastery. At the banquet, after the ceremony the Archduke Joseph, Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian militia, who was present, proposed a toast in honour of the Benedictines, whom his Imperial and Royal Highness characterised as "That illustrious Order, which has ren-

ed much, have done well in giving energetic or a position to the calamitous projects of the factors of schism and spollators of eccleastical goods. Some priests of the diocese of Paderborn wrote a letter to their bishop, Mgr. Martin, a month ago, wherein they informed him that, being unable to correspond with him directly, on account of the persecution which the Church is undergoing in Germany, they had applied to the Holy Father to hear how they were to behave with the Prussian Government in the matter of religious instruction. The Pope has replied by the following brief, ad-dressed to the above-mentioned bishop :- "Venerable Brother, health and Apostolic Benediction.-Since, according to the words of the Apostle, from remote ages, the just and those who have guarded the faith, have been tried, have suffered the heaviest punishments, have been reduced to misery, persecuted and insulted, you have good reason to rejoice, for your lot is similar to that of the just, and of those who did not accept their freedom, except to live for a more splendid resurrection. Wherefore, we prefer to congratulate you on your lot, rather than condole with you, and, this all the more, since you not only preserve your dignity and that of your functions, but also continue to guide the flock entrusted to your care. We congratulate you on your gathering abundant fruits in the faith and love of your clergy and people, so that, in the joy with which they endure their persecutions, they perfer, above all things, the purity of their faith, and the conservation of the unity of the Church ... We have a wonderful proof of this in the promptitude with which the clergy unite with you in the education of youth, and in the plan imagined by you, according to which the teachers named exclusively by the secular power must prove their obedience to the Church, and teach by word and example. Necess atily, for this is required a more than natural strength, and a mighty firmness to overcome the difficulties that will be opposed to you ; but God, who inspired this plan, will, doubtless, impart you sufficient strength to carry it out completely. Receive the Apostolic Blessing, which we accord as a pledge of our love to you, venerable brother, to your clergy, and to your people .- Pors Pius IX." BONN AND ROME .- Says the Liberte :- The anti-

Catholic passion has been the strongest point d'appui of the political lever in this country (Switzerland). Bonn explains all the enterprises against Rome. But why Boon and not Potsdam? Foltaire, the French patrlot, was consecrated an academician at Potsdam and there received his keys as chamberlain of Frederick the Second. So he was all his life more Prussian than French. We must content ourselves with Bonn, and there will the true citizen-priest Herzog be consecrated bishop-lieutenant, receiving the apostolic keys from a functionary of the King. Will our national bishop, after his consecration, escape the deleterious influence of Prussian Papistry? In any event he will return from Bonn, the casque on his head and the corporal's cane in his hand It is flattering to the national amour propre. The Journal de Genere finds doubtless that such a spice elevates the national taste, and gives a life to the national dignity. We certainly pity the poor man, who will owe nothing to the Rome of St. Peter and St. Paul, obliged to bend his backbone before a Prussian official as a Swiss citizen-bishop. What do we say? Why, he ought to beg the blessing of a Lutheran chancellor for the mere privilege of heing called "Monsieur the Bishop" in his own country. But is the thing worth the releasing of the tempest in the glassy water of Geneva this refusal of a bishop from Rome to the true Catholics, while giving a bishop consecrat-ed in Prussia to the "National Catholics." In this lvinistic Liberalism, and of all the declamations land"; and he added, "I feel proud and happy to sented in the pure evangelical language and the pure truth. This is light after darkness with a vengeance. After the darkness of Rome, in which the Swiss Catholic had lain dormant from his cradle, the sun rises from Bonn to chase the gloom from around him. If we had been the Journal de Geneve, we would be more patriotic and Geneves. Geneva is thrown into the shade by a petty town of Prussia. If a city was ever destined to be the mother of a second Reformation, to raise altar against altar, and to have the honour of consecrating within its walls the new priests of its gods, surely it is the city which chased Rousseau and Voltaire, and deserted Calvin; and if a man could be found fitted to bestow the natural sanction and the seligious zeal on the new bishop, it was assuredly he who assisted by an Evangelical press and a corps of gendarmes, has propounded and sustained a Christianity with a higher dogmatism than St. Paul has bequeathed to us. Geneva is a city which lends itself most readily to all sorts of fetes and ceremonies, and it has never seen the consecration of a bishop since John of Baume., The Federal flag would have sheltered the cradle of the newly-born episcopate, giving it also a natural tinge in default of virtue. The Prussian Eagle, vulture Germanic, is, on the other hand, a bird of ill omen, emblematic of destroyer. What think the true Swiss Catholics of these comedies? They will think as we do, that they can best consult the safety of their souls, and the real happiness of their country by remaining Swiss, Roman Catholics than by becoming National-Prussian Catholics. In this sentiment even the Protestants themselves

perform the ceremony, without profining the cath-drall often ought to have apreference it is there they abolished the dogman, and reformed the moral, ment means due to Bervian forces under Generals and reformed the moral, ment ment of the Servian forces under Generals discipline of the church." And since it istin Tcbernayeff, and Papovich simultaneously, attacked that little town that Monsieur Herzog bas been dure, the Turk's Thursday morning, and pursued them, he would be without doubt delighted to receive i beyond. Teschitza. ... During, and pursues, the in-he would be without doubt delighted to receive i beyond. Teschitza. ... During, the engagement, the fire therein an honour which will make him famous to from the Servisn artillery) ignited seven caissons of the end of time. In case the consecration is not, gunpowder in the Tarkish ammunition depot.— permitted in the country at all—well, then, Mon- The explosion caused rearful thevog among the permitted in the country at all well, then, more a last explosion caused i featilit havoes among the sleur Herzog must go to Germany, or amongst the Euckson While, the congagement was proceed. Jansenists in Holland, and the Government at Ing: General Horstovich imade : a I flank i move Berne will have the honour of sending out its cures! ment raid i occupied. the heights, in crear of the of the country to be ordeined by Reinkens. In any: Turkish oposition.; It is stated that the Turkish case, the Catholics of Soleare, having already suffer army, is now threatened on three sides, namely, Gen. Tchernayeff, with the bulk of the Servian army, threatens at their front ;, Gen r Papovich their leftliwing, and Gen Horvatovich their rear. The Standard's correspondent; near Deligrade, telegraphs that the battle of Thursday was anglorious. victory for the Turks. The Turkish army was all day under fire from the whole line of Servian: redoubts and batteries which stretch in a semi-circle of 20 miles; and have 100 gans mounted. In the afternoon the Turks assumed the offensive, and repulsed the Servians, inflicting enormous losses. A despatch from; Paris to the Daily Telegraph says Count Andrassy, the Austrain Premier, has notified the Servian Governmen that the Austrian Consuls will quit Belgrade if Prince Milan accepts the royal title. : A: Copenhagen, despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette says it is officially announced that the return of King George to Greece has been indefinitely postponed. This announcement causes a great sensa tion. It is rumored the King has demanded the cession of Crete to Greece and the rectification of the frontier in the Epirus and Thessaly. The Times has a despatchh from Nisch, dated Friday, which says, since four this morning there has been a continuous, and heavy cannonade in the direction of Alexinatz. It is reported that Montenegro hassent a reply identical with Servia, refusing to accept a renewed suspension of hostilities. The Standard's Belgrade despatch reports the Servian forces between Alexinatz and Deligrade are estimated at 20,000 men, and 140 guns. The only aim and result of the Servians in accepting armistice was to secure time for Gen. Tchernayeff to assemble an army in that quarter and surprise the Turks, it being his intention to cut off Fasli Pasha's army from Nisch; drive it into the mountains in the Kruscheatz district, and their destroy it. As has already been reported, the effort of Thursday was unsuccessful. The Servian loss that day was at least 2,000. A Belgrade despatch to the Daily News says :- It is said that Prince Milan will leave Belgrade for Paratchin early next week. This is regarded as a proof of the improbability of any peace arrangements being con-cluded. It is said to be highly probable that Prince Milan will be crowned King as soon as he is removed from the restraints of Belgrade, Some 360 Cossacks arrived in Belgrade on Friday. The reported resumption of fighting on the Morava River on Friday was incorrect. General Kollaroff has resigned his post as chief of the staff of the army of the Morava, and returned to Russia.

His successor is not yet known. Gen. Bankoolim pics has been appointed commander of the army of the Drina. Leschjanin will hold a subordinate command in the same army. A despatch from Paris says the substance of the Porte's reply to the Powers has already reached the French Government, It is said to be of a nature to accelerate a pacific solution of the Eastern question. The Porte only makes some reservation relative to the reforms to be accomplished, and expresses a wish that the provinces to be affected by them should not be designated by name. The Powers on the other hand desire to designate Bosnia, Bulgaria and the Herzegovina by name. A despatch to the Daily News says the reply of Francis Joseph to the Czar's note will not be made until the Porte's answer to the peace proposals is received. It seems now that Count Andrassy will oppose joining Russia in the occupation of the Turkish provinces if Austria finds support in her refusal. A despatch to the Times says: Information from Vienna authorities the statement that the object of the Czar's autograph letter to the Empercr Francis Joseph is to induce Austria to enter into common action in the interests of peace. The Prince of Montenegro has left Cettinge to join his army. The Standard's despatch from Belgrade states that the Servians have furiouswe behold the unique result of all the sophisms of ly attacked the Turks, and been again repulsed with Another battle is eminent. A loss of 1.500. spatch to the Standard from Belgrade says Gen. Suwatoff, the Russian envoy, is not coming to Belgrade as expected. The Russian inundation is steadily crowding out the Servian element. Preparations are making in Belgrade and on the border of Russia inconsistent with the pacific declarations of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg: There are good grounds for supposing that Russia will soon openly take the responsibility of the war which she has been waging under the filmsy cover of the Servian flag. The Paris correspondent of the Times says the proposal contained in the Czar's letter to Francis Joseph will probably be sent to all the Powers. They will certainly be received in Rome. The object of sending an autograph letter to Francis Joseph is to induce Austria to take joint action with Russia. It is reported that this letter, after describing in detail the dangers of the situation. and condemning the original peace propositions, proposes the immediate occupation of Bulgaria by her army, and the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina by the Austrian army; the watching of the Bosphorus by the navies of both Powers Servia to retain her present independence. This proposition is to make sure that this Russian interpretation of the terms of self government will be adhered to in the reforms to be introduced by the Porte. Russis thinks this will stop bloodshed and impose on the insurgent provinces an acceptance of the conditions stipulated for in their favor. Turkey may put an immediate end to the war by granting a long armistice. It is not now admitted by the Powers that a conference can alone attempt to settle the question between Turkey and her vassals, Russia makes two conditions in according to the idea of a conference, first to be held in neutral territory, second, it is to be composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs; The Powers will object to these conditions now. If the Porte only grants armistice the Powers are ready to undertake peaceful settlement. (1) 1

an clim un An Persevering IAuthor. 2001 75 Some forty years ago, it is said, a lady called on Mr. Longman, head of the publishing firm in Pater-noster row, and pleaded "Give me the subject of a book for which the world bas a need, and I will write it for you." Mr. Lougman seked, "Are you an author ?"." "I am a poet," was the reply," " but the world does not want poems.". The publisher remarked a little dubiously, "We want a good cook-ery book" " "Then "said the lady "you dovise me to write a cookery book !" Cautiously the publisher rejoined, "I should advise you to do so if I were confident of your ability to write a good one." Well, years went by, and during those years cooks and epicures and housewives in all parts of England were besleged for recipes, to be forwarded to the address of a certain lady. The lady's own flattering letters of persuasive speech elicited from the cooks themselves the information required, or enlisted the cook's masters and mistresses on her side; and the result of her exertions, carried on with equal resoluteness and good temper, was the "Modern Cookery in all its Branches," published in 1845, which continues to hold its place in the esteem of housewives. Its author was Miss Acton, who derived from her one great work an adequate provision for the remainder of her life.

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have been cducated by the monks. of that Order; and I mean to send my sons to their school, that they make men of them and good Hungarian patriots." The words of the Prince are stated to have made a deep impression in Hungary,

It is curious to compare the following decree, issued by the Italian Republic (dependent on the French) in 1802, at the head of which was Melzi, with the recent circular of the present Government: "6th April, 1802. Year I,-The Roman Catholic Apostolic Beligion being, by the First Article of the Constitution, the religion of the State, the armed force must honor the external acts of its worship. Wherefore, the Vice-President decrees as follows :-- I. Whenever the Blessed Sacra-ment passes before a guardhouse, the sentinel must cry, "To Arms!" All the soldiers must then present arms. 2. Whenever a body of soldiers meet the Bleased Sacrament, the commanding officer must order halt, and the soldiers must present arms. -The Minister of War, TRIVULZI.-Catholic Times.

ITALIAN PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES .- A band of Italian pilgrims, numbering 116 persons under the leadership of M. Folli, arrived at Marseilles on the 31st August. Amongst them were, with other per-sons of distinction, Mgr. Folicaldi, Bishop of Amata, Mgr. Viezzoli, and the Abate Zangby, Vicar-General to the Bishop of Catana, The pilgrims arrived next day at Toulouse, where they stayed the night, and they reached Lourdes on Friday. On the 5th (Tuesday) they were at Issoudun, where they heard Mass in the Cathedral and the sermon by Pere Chevalier, missionary of the Sacred Heart ; an ad- | will agree. dress was also delivered by the Italian Bishop. Great fervour pervaded the whole body. At Or-leans they were received at the railway station by a number of persons of distinction. On Wednesday they were at Paris, and Mgr. Folicaldi celebrated Mass for their intention at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, after which the Pilgrims were shown the treasury of the Cathedral, and the many curious and interesting objects it contains.

THE STATE OF ITALY.-During the first six months of the past year, there were committed,885 murders, 734-attempted-murders;-1,093-highway-robberies, 25,613 thefts; and 3,854 burgbaries; as compared to 948 murders, 748 attempted murders, and 25,799 thefts in the corresponding period of the current year. The statistics of the suicides in Rome alone are very elequent, and should give the present rulers matter for meditation on the changed could tion of the country. In the ten years 1820 1880, there occurred only two spicides. In the following lifteen years, three. From 1845 to 1850, which in-cludes the tribulant times of the Roman Bevolution they amounted to seventeen.) From 1850 to 1860, they numbered four, and in the following ten years, hink. In the year 1871 they indreased to 14; in the successive years they numbered respectively

THE EASTERN WAR.

The Times despatch from Belgrade reports the situation continues gloomy, and becomes more complicated. The only chance of peace is Turkey's agreement to the conditions proposed by the powers. If these are are agreed to by the Turks, Russia will have an excellent opportunity of vindicating her sincerity. In fact all parties in this game of diplomacy would have to show their hands. The war party mock at all allusions to peace. They declare Ristics does nothing except what Russia likes; they even assett that whatever Russia may profess to the other powers, she is really for -war until the Turks are driven from Constantinople. It is idle for Russia to talk of neutrality with a Russian army in Servia. The same correspondent says accounts of operations at the front are confused; both slace claim the victory of Thursday. The Servians are constructing winter quarters. Should the war continue-there will be nothing but raids during the winter. Field operations must be deferred until spring, when the war party expect Russia

## The Abbey of Sligo.

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This ancient abbey bas long been famous for the beauty of its ruins, which are classed amongst the most remarkable in Ireland. It was founded in 1252, under the invocation of the holy cross, for friars of the order of St. Dominic, by Maurice Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, and lord-justice of Ireland. In 1270 it was destroyed by fire, but was soon afterwards re-erected. It was again destroyed by fire in 1415, but was again speedily rebuilt by Bryan M'Dermot M'Donagh, chief of Thrvihill, now the barony of Tirerril, and from this time dates the foundation of the present structure. At the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII, it was granted to Sir W. Tsaffe. Its remains attest its former splendour. The steeple of the dome is still nearly entire, supported upon six carved harcor noola, the inside of which is also carved. Adjoin-

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way.

Dr. Woodward, a Glasgow physician of the last

century, had a patient who always had his fee in his

hand to give to the doctor as he felt his pulse. One

day, Woodward arrived only to hear that a few min-

#### THE TRUE WITNESS (AND) CATHOLIC CHRONICLE: OCT. 6, 1876. PREMIUM LIST OF ELEGANTLY BOUND DORION; CURRAN & COYLE, WILLIAM: H, HODSON, SCRAP BOOK GRAND LOTTERY, ADVOCATES, TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOS-SA WALLAND. ARCHITECT. ---:0:---CATHOLIC BOOKS SUITABLE FOR ROMAN Sharen al the PITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM No. 10 St. James Sreet, Montreal. No. 59 & 61 St. BONAVENTURE ST BEET, PCOR OF THE GBEY NUNS OF MONT-CATHOLIC COLLEGES, CONVENTS, SUNDAY Lament of Flora M'Donald REAL. SCHOOL CLASSES, PRIVATE CATHOLIC MONTREAL. Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop o P. A. A. DOBION, B.C.L.; J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.; Gratianopolis. P. J. COYLE, B.C.L. BY JAMES HOGG. Pazs of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. SCHOOLS, AND ALL CATHOLIC INSTITU-Far over the hills of the heather so green, TIONS. And down by the Corrie that sings to the sea, CONMITTEE OF DIRECTORS. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to And down by the Corrie that sings to the sea, The bonny young Flora sat weeping her lane, The dew on her plaid and the tear in her e'e. She look'd at a boat with the breezes that swung, Persons ordering will please take notice that we President Honorary-His Worship, Dr. Hingston, JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., have marked before each book the lowest net price Mayor of Montreal. Mayor of Montreal. Vice Pres.—H. Judah, Q.C., Pres. Savings Bank; C. A. Leblanc, Q.G., Shkriff; J. W. Mc-Gauvran, M.P.P.; A. W. Ogilvie, M.P.P.; C. S. Bodier, Jr., Esq.; R. Bellemare Esq.; N. Valois, Esq. Treasurer—Alf. Larocque, Esq., Dir. Sav. Bank Secretary—Rev. M. Bonnissant, P.S.S. LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, TEETH! from which No Discount will be allowed, as the Away on the wave like a bird on the main; Away as it lessen'd abe sigh'd and she sang, following List of Books with its Special ' prices has (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATBICK & MOORE,) McGOWAN'S DENTIFRICE. been made expressly for the Premium Sesson of 1878. "Farewell to the lad I shall ne'er see again ; IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE Farewell to the lad I shall near see again. When ordering give price and style of Binding. To my Patients and the Public: GROCERS,... D. & J. SADLIER & CO., In transferring the entire manufacture of my "DENTIFRICE" to Mr. B. E. McGans, Chamist, of this city, I may add that I have used the above in my practice for the past twenty four years, and con-WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, The moorcock that crows on the brow o' Ben Con-Catholic Publishers, EACH TICKET, 50 CERTS. 275 Notre Dame Street, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET nal, He kens o' his bed in a sweet mossy hame; The eagle that soars o'er the cliffs of Clan-Ronald, Unawed and unhunted his eiry can claim; nal. LOTTERY PRIZES. Montreal. MONTREAL. MAY 1, '74] F37-52 scientionaly recommend it as a safe, reliable and efficient elenser of the Teeth, and a preparation well 1. 1 Lot of ground, near the Village of Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, paper covers, 12 Chateauguay, south-east side of the The solan can sleep on his shelve on the shore : GRAY'S river, 45x120 ft., with a handsome calculated to arrest decay and render the Gums firm The cormorant roost on his rock of the sea: and healthy. It is perfectly free from artificial CASTOR-FLUID, But, oh ! there is ane whose hard fate I deplore. coloring matter, acus, o. ous to the Teeth or Gums. W. B. M'GOWAN, L.D.S. coloring matter, acids, or other substances deliteri-Nor house, ha', nor hame, in his country has he ; (St. Olivier Street) each valued at A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing-The conflict is past, and our name is no more, \$550. 5 Lois at Point St. Charles (Congre-3,300 00 cooling, stimulating and cleansing. There's nought left but sorrow for Scotland an' The above is prepared under my direct supervision with the greatest care and accuracy, and strictly ac-cording to the original recipe of Dr. W. B. McGowan, з. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in gation Street) each valued at \$450.. 2.250 00 me. a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy. Catholic Youth's Library, second series paper bound, 4. 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Canon Dufresne. Superjoress of the Convent. JOHN URNS Young Christian's Library, containing Lives of the В No Pupil will be admitted without a recom-A society is being organized for the purpose of The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Revds. M. Bonnissant, and Tambareau. mendation. Saints, &c., fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box...... stocking uninhabited islands with pigs and rabbits, Uniform : Black aud Plain. Illustrated Catholic Sunday School Library, first Street 675 1996年1996日 Board during the two months vacation, if spend so that shipwrecked sailors who happen to reach The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy scries, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box....2 00 per box. Do do do: 2nd scries, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box at the Convent \$10.00. such spots may find an abundance of food waiting Street. Craig The Scholastic year commences in September Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St them. If the society wishes to enlarge its scope, and closes at the end of June. pray let it add to these other blessings the acclima-James Street, and at its different Branches-St. Catherine, 392; 466 St. Joseph, and cor-tion on such islands of mothers-in-law, water rats, flies, and chimney-pot hats, and other redundan-cles of civilization. The shipwrecked mariners may Craig Do do do 3rd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in ner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets THE LORETTO CONVENT. At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame Do do do 4th sories, fancy cloth, 6 vols in Ņ not be quite so comfortable, but look at the relief Of Lindsay, Ontario, Street. tree to us at home. 675 IS ADMITTED TO BE ST. MARY'S 122 THE FATE OF " THIRDLY."-A clergyman in Forfar-THE FINEST IN CANADA. shire, who was conducting public worship in the CONVENT AND ACADEMY, The Sunitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Archi-open air, had a portion of his notes carried off by the Do do do 7th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in Newcastle, Miramichi, New Brunswick. PLUMBER, GAS and SIEAMFITTER, wind. Not perceiving the circumstance, he an-CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE CONGREGATION OF tect having preferred them to those adopted in any nounced that he would now proceed to the third TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c. Educational Institutions in the United States or NOTRE DAME. head or division of his discourse, hastily turned elsewhere. aver his notes, remarking, two or three times. "Thirdly my friends-I say thirdly;" on which an old woman sitting by cjaculated. "Thirdly, sir, is awa' wi' the wind; its ower the kirkyard wa'

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ed education. English is the language of the House, but ample facilities are afforded for the perfect acquisition of the French.

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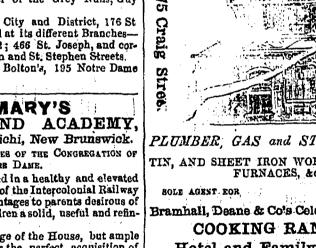
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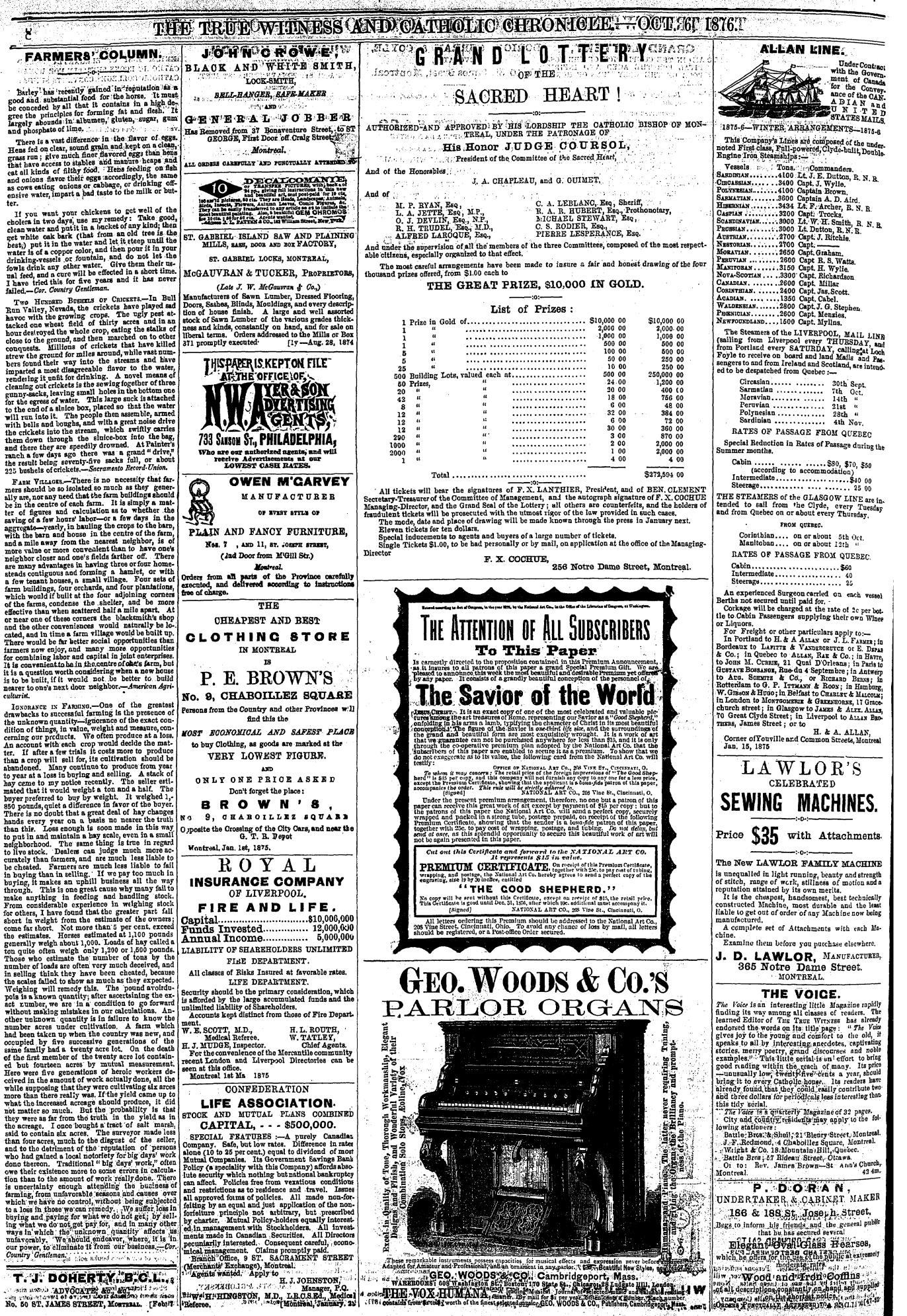
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abandoned. Many continue to produce from year to year at a loss in buying and selling. A stack of hay ceme to my notice recently. The seller esti-mated that it would weight a ton and a half. The buyer preferred to buy by weight. It weighed 1, 850 pounds, quiet a difference in favor of the buyer. than this. Loss enough is soon made in this way to put in and maintain a hay scale, even in a small neighborhood. The same thing is true in regard to live stock. Dealers can judge much more ac-curately than farmers, and are much less liable to feighborhood for the state of be cheated. Farmers are much less liable to fail in buying than in selling. If we pay too much in buying, it makes an uphill business all the way through. This is one great cause why many fail to make anything in feeding and handling stock. From considerable experience in weighing stock for others, I have found that the greater part fall short in weight from the estimate of the owners; come far short. Not more than 5 per cent. exceed the estimates. Horses estimated at 1,100 pounds generally weigh about 1 000. Loads of hay called a generally weigh about 1,000. Loads of hay called a ton quite often weigh only 1,200 or 1,500 pounds. Those who estimate the number of tons by the number of loads are often very much deceived, and in selling think they have been cheated, because the scales failed to show as much as they expected. Weighing will remedy this. The pound avoirdu-pois is a known quantity; after ascertaining the ex-act number, we are in a condition to go forward without making mistakes in our calculations. Another unknown quantity is in failure to know the number acres under cultivation. A farm which had been taken up when the country was new, and occupied by five successive generations of the same family had a twenty acre lot. On the death of the first member of the twenty acre lot contained but fourteen acres by mutual measurement. Here were five generations of heroic workers deceived in the amount of work actually done, all the while supposing that they were cultivating six arces more than there really was. If the yield came up to what the increased acreage should produce, it did not matter so much. But the probability is that they were as far from the truth in the yield as in the acreage. I once bought a tract of salt marsh, said to contain six acres. The surveyor made less than four acres, much to the disgust of the seller, and to the detriment of the reputation of persons who had gained a local notoriety for big days' work done thereon. Traditional "big days' work," often owe their existence more to some errors in calculation than to the amount of work really done. There is uncertainty enough attending the business of