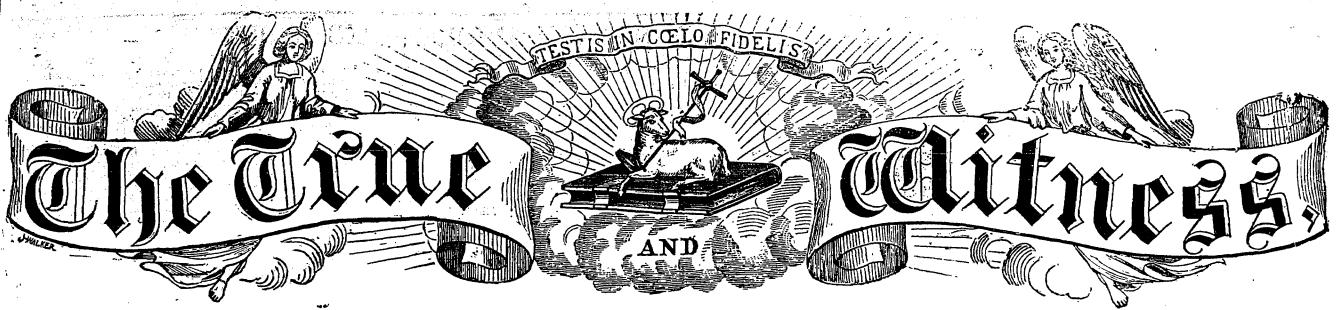
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1876.

VOL. XXVI.

JUBILEE BOOK,

CONTAINING INSTRUCTION ON THE JUBILEE. AND PRAYERS RECOMMENDED TO BE SAID IN THE STATION CHURCHES: To which is prefixed the Encyclical of

His Holiness POPE PIUS IX.,

For the ARCHDIOCESE of TOBONTO, containing the PASTOBAL of HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

For the DIOCESE of LONDON, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

For the DIOCESE of HAMILTON, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CRINNON.

Fer the DIOCESE of OTTAWA, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP DUHAMEL.

For the DIOCESE of ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP SWEENY.

For the DIOCESE of ARICHAT, containing "the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP McKINNON.

For the DIOCESE of MONTREAL, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP BOURGET.

275 Notre Dame Street,

the core.

of imported reformers spewed forth from the filthy purlieus of ever merry England.

But what was to be said or done about Angela and her mother? Yes, that was the question. And Dermod resolved to take his wife into his counsels, and consider seriously and well what course to adopt; first with regard to the present horrible state of affairs, and, next, what might be the most prudent course to pursue for the future,

Mrs. O'Kelly listened demurely to the several details of the complicated fix, and their conclusion, and as a preliminary, advised the invitation of their son into their deliberations, on the plea that Angela and he were already betrothed, and it was only fair that he should have a voice, next to themselves in a matter that concerned them all individually and collectively.

The father smiled at the maternal weakness and most amiably succumbed.

Young Dermod was horrified at the account of the death of Dullard ; but his horror soon ran into another channel and assumed a different form-a sympathy for Angela. In fact, he was no good as a counsellor, for his brain, and his heart, and his mind's entire bent all tended in one direction.

" Hold your tongue, you young jackass !" laughed the amused father. "You can only sing the one song like a cuckoo. Go and call mother Lina; she must know how matters are sooner or later, and it may as well be now as any other time."

Mrs. O'Kelly being of the same opinion, Dermod weat blushingly away and did not return, but Lina very soon arrived at the council chamber, and

" Poor James," mused the widowed German wife

" Latterly," still mused Mrs. Lina," "all England

peace and serenity in the whole town; the burgesses resumed their usual tranquil aspect and demeanour; young Dermod's guard on the house-top was brought to an abrupt termination, and mutual But what was the report that went up to Dublin

Castle some time afterwards, and that sometime was when a group of the principal witnesses, and all the coroner's jury, left the Marble City upon an occasion which we will have to advert to before we close our traditional story and let the last scene drop on the habits, people, and events that pervaded and hints for presents of big Spanis Ireland on the threshold of the Reformation, and making German messes and ragouts. the new sacrilegious confiscation that ushered in its purity and its morals ?

The report to Dublin Castle was that Bishop Whammond and his faithful reformed servant and assistant, James Dullard, were set upon by a band of the wild Irish called "The Rapparecs of the Wood," creatures in the pay and in the service of the Pope that more men, and more money, and more coer. of my memory ever since. cive measures should forthwith be voted and appropriated to the king's cause in the south-east of Ireland.

To this brutal lie was appended "God Save the King."

"I have all the news for you," cried young Dermod. radiant with joy, "Father has come from the inquest, and affairs are not at all so bad as we anticipated. They find that your father and Whammond has had some contention, and as a discharged pistol was found to have belonged to the latter, the conclusion was that your father used his knife in selfdefence, but has fied, and is out of the jurisdiction of the court by this time. But strict silence is enjoined on all the parties aware of the facts, and the affair is to be allowed to rest as it is, and we are all to be at peace once more."

"Ah! yes; but I never believed that; the Rap-

has made up her mind on the matter, and hopes all

pearance and sembling. It immediately restored | until they should settle down in the new country. But we may as well inform our readers at once that the fair and easy Mother Lina never saw the Spanish shores ; for, after a courtship, short, sharp, and decisive, she espoused a young countryman of confidence, if ever it existed, was once mere appar-ently established between the Suxon and the Celt. political, and latitudinarian principles exactly coinpolitical, and latitudinarian principles exactly coincided with her own, and with whom, no doubt, she was supremely blest.

She often sent messages, and sometimes letters to direction of her husband, and always consisted in and hints for presents of big Spanish onions for

Of the broad, deep, and extensive Glory's Wood mentioned in these pages, and which extended for miles, on the present site of the Freshford-road, its banks of the Nore, only one gnarled, crooked, weather-beaten, wasted and worn tree remained, the house where the party was given, which was of Rome, and foully murdered in the open day, a which I sat beneath, some forty years ago, opposite few miles outside Kilkenny town. The report a farmyard, and by the roadside, and there heard, went further on to suggest that the deceased prelate and his brother in faith must be considered | traditional story which I have now just concluded, proto-martyrs in the good cause in Ireland, and and which has been rambling about the casy angles

> [THE END.] THE BROKEN HEART.

(From Passages from the Diary of a late Physician)

was at once taken into confidence. There was a large and gay party assembled one CHAPTER XXVII. evening, in the memorable month of June, 1815, at a nouse in the remote suburbs of London. Throngs "I always thought something dreadful would hap-pen him. His poor head was always younding of hardsome and well-dressed women-a large re-EACH DIOCESE has its Separate JUBILEE BOOK. against something or somebody, like a big fly against a window pane; but he was always kind tiue of the leading men about town-the dazzling light of chandeliers blazing like three suns over-Per Copy, 10c. | Per Dozen 80c. | Per 100 85 to me and Angela, and was once a decent, dapper, head-the charms of music and dancing-together comely lad enough, until that unlucky Whammond with that tone of excitement then pervading soted with long deep-drawn sighs. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., came across him and inveigled him into his newciety at large, owing to our successful continental fangled faith ; and that, and the idlences, and the usquebaugh, and the company of the low English crew imported into Ireland made a changed man of campaigns, which maddened England into almost Montreal. daily annunciations of victory ;-all these circumstances, I say, combined to supply spirit to every him ; but mark my word, poor James no more murparty. In fact, England was almost turned upside down with universal feting!--Mrs. ----, the lady whose party I have just been mentioning, was in ecstacy at the eclat with which the whole was gome-but I MUST go-yes, yes." "Anne-dearest !--Why do you talk so? Charles MEMORIES IN EXILE. dered Whammond than I did. He'd fight like a "Bad news at the best, Dermod," sighed Angela, Come, Eily, sing an Irish song, a dear old song of nigger when the drink was in him, but he was no murderer for all that," sorrowfully. home. -sobbed her sister. "I think the same, Lina," said Dermod. "If poor Dullard never reformed, nor ever tasted us-"Bad news ! Angela !" returned Dermod, reproach-For oft my lonely spirit flies over the seething foam, ing off, and charmed with the buoyant animation fully. "Why, my dear girl, the first report was Tho' fifteen weary years have sped since I last saw with which all seemed inclined to contribute their that your father James killed the bishop, and was quebaugh, or joined the King's Christians in Ire-Treland's hills quota to the evening's amusement. A young lady of Or heard the dulcet music of her sweet and sunny land, he'd still be a respectable tradesman, and a in return, killed himself by the Rapparees. how they stripped-oh, horror, horror!" "My dear Miss-, you are dreaming-raving-indeed you are," said I, holding her band in mine-, some personal attractions, most amiable manners, credit to his craft to day in England." and great accomplishments-particularly musical rills. But oft, Eily, in fancy, do I roam her streams along, Or list, enrapt, at eventide to the milkmaid's merry parees were no friends of Bishop Whammond, and -had been repeatedly solicited to sit down to the and Ireland are wild about religion. Can't they father would not kill anybody." piano, for the purpose of favoring the company with "But that is not all the news-your father will let the king have his own way, and not be kicking song : the favorite Scotch air, " The Banks of Allan Water." up a fussabout nothing. See now what a fuss there is, James killed and Whammond killed, and the do better in any country than this, so you are not to Altho' absent from my native glens, with spirit and For a long time, however, she steadfastly resisted are frightening your friends to no purpose. grieve about his flight, particularly as Mother Lina and sore, their importunities, on the plea of low spirits. There whole town ready to cut each other's throats, and My heart is still unchanged, asthore-pure Irish to was evidently an air of deep pensiveness, it not melancholy, about her, which ought to have corwill turn out for the best; but, Angela, dearest, as all about who is to be king and who is to be Pope, I said before, that is not all." Here the wily young and who is to follow one and who is to follow Eily, do you remember that eve by the river's side, roborated the truth of the plea she urged. She did Irishman sat down by his gentle sweetheart, and t'other." not seem to gather excitement with the rest; and Where first I gained your priceless love-when you looking tenderly in her drooping face, and in softest After which luminous synopsis of the origin and vulsive sobs she again swooned. Mrs-, the lady of the house, (the sister-in-law of Miss-, as I rather endured, than shared the galeties of the evenvow'd to be my bride? And proudly did my young heart throb when at the and kindest tones, continued-"All the rest is a progress of the reformed faith under Henry VIII., and the effect of it upon his liege subjects, particuing. Of course, the young folks around her of her great secret-mother told me-but you know I must own sex whisp red their suspicions that she was in think I have montioned,) could endure the distresssoggarth's knee larly in Ireland, Mrs. Dullard collapsed into a fit of tell my loved little Angela everything." You became my wife, pride of my life, mavourneen love; and, in point of fact, it was well know by ing scene no longer and was carried out of the "Yes," assented Angela, quite pleased. the dismals, which neither of her friends thought several present, that Miss ---- was engaged to a room, fainting, in the arms of her husband. "You must know, Angela," (he liked to be re-peating her name as often as possible), "father got ban machree. fit or necessary to disturb or interrupt. young officer who had earned considerable distincgreat difficulty, we succeeded in restoring Miss-But soon our joy was changed to woe, for the heart-The counsel went for nothing, and all that O'Keltion in the Peninsular campaign, and to whom she once more to consciousness ; but the frequency and less landlord came, And at the dawn of the wintry day set our roof-tree a letter from my uncle in Madrid." ly and his wife could effect, as far as Lina was conwas to be united on his return from the continent duration of her relapses began seriously to alarm Angela winced a bit, and her delicate white cerned, was to induce her to stay with them for It need not therefore be wondered at, that a thought me. The spirit, being brought so often to the shoulders raised themselves a line or two above her in a flame, the present, and not to let Angela know any-Altho' I always paid his right-tho' no rent could he brink, might at last suddenly flit off into eternity, of the various casualties to which a soldier's life is thing of the real estate of affairs until they were d ess. exposed-especially a bold and brave young solwithout any one's being aware of it. I, of course, demandable to resolve upon something effective for the She evidently augured something unpleasant did all that my professional knowledge and exdier, such as her intended had proved himself-and But evil laws gave him the might to take from me future. from that letter from Spain, and the evanescent perience suggested : and, after expressing my readi-ness to remain all night in the house, in the event the possibility, if not probability, that he might, my land. So night closed her wings over the house of the movement was not lost upon Dermod, who, howalas | never O'Kelly's, and over the drooping lids of its occupants. I'll not pain thee here to cite again the off-fold bitover, in seeming innocence, pursued his great of any sudden alteration in Miss---- for the worse, "Return to claim his blushing bride." The town appeared to be quiet, and all the busy secret. ter tale, I took my departure, promising to call very early -but be left behind among the glorious throng of hive of human beings within the surrounding ram-" And we are to go out there without delay," Of which the sound re-echoes still through plunderin the morning. Before leaving, Mr--had ac-quainted me with all the particulars above related : the fallen-sufficed to overcast her mind with part walls slept, or appeared to sleep on that event-Here he took Angela's hand that lay passively ed Innisfail; gloomy anxieties and apprehensions. It was inful day, rife with so many events, and fruitful of so and helplessly on her lap, and pressed it within his The parting grief, the scalding tears, the last deep, aud, as I rode home, I could not help feeling the many incidents likely to produce effects which noown The conscious little maiden turned her head deed owing solely to the affectionate importunities liveliest curiosity mingled with the most intense bitter moan, body could anticipate, and about which, not a few were as anxious and watchful as the day before a of her relatives, that she was prevailed on to be seen in society at all. Had her own inclinations been consulted, she would have sought solitude, The love, the hate, the vengeful vow of aching away, and the slightest of tiny sebs stole up from sympathy for the unfortunate sufferer, to see whether her beating heart, and in the confusion escaped from hearts and lone. the corroborating event would stamp the present ·Ob, are the old hills still as fair, the vallies still as battle, or the day after a conquest. her trembling lips. Dermod passed his arm very quietly around her as one of those extraordinary occurences, which oc-Two things happened the next day, which threw where she might, with weeping and trembling, green, casionally "come o'er us like a summer-cloud," ascommend her hopes to the hands of Him "who The silvery lake, the sylvan brake, and emerald back the scenes, and revealed fresh action in the waist, and then, indeed, he felt the poor frightened tonishing and perplexing every one. stirring drama. There was a letter for Dermod O'Kelly from his brother in Madrid, and there was seeth in secret," and " whose are the issues" of batand affected heart throbbing wildy and tumult-The next morning, about nine o'clock, I was again at Miss ——'s bedside. She was nearly in the same state as that in which I had left her the meads between, tle. As, however, Miss ----'s rich contralto voice, As when in youth's fair dawning prime we roamed in uously. and skilful powers of accompaniment were much talked of, the company would listen to no excuses "Angela, my love, why are you disturbed or disalso a summons from the town executive for said mirth and glee By the lake serene, and the brake so green, o'er the Dermod to attend an inquest that day on the mortal tressed; have I unwittingly hurt yuo by any idle preceding evening-only feebler, and almost conor apologies ; so the poor girl was bailed into sitting remains of the dead bishop. word? If so, I will say no more." flowery dappled lca. tinually stupified. She seemed, as it were stunned The sycophant! the hypocrite! the male Celtic The letter contained an urgent request from the down to the piano, when she ran over a few melanwith some severe but invisible stroke. She said But, Eily, sing, oh, sing for me some merry Irish choly chords with an air of reluctance and diswriter, that the O'Kelly's should forthwith leave syrent scarcely anything but often uttered a low, moaning, their own disturbed country and go out to him, where both their Faith and their persons would be placency. Her sympathies were soon excited by RODG. "Angelal Angela! I am so sorry Shall I go indistinct sound, and whispered at intervals, "Yes And my heart will beat responsively as the meaaway until you are able to forgive me?" the fine tones-the tumultuous melody-of the -shortly, Charles, shortly-to morrow," There was no rousing her by conversation; she noticed no keys she touched-and she struck into the soft and sure floats along, safe and respected. This was refined cruelty ! drugged honey ! For nonght can buoy my spirits up or make my Dermod pocketed the letter and went forth at soothing symphony of "The Banks of Allan Water." The breathless silence of the bystanders-Angela sobbed aloud, and languidly turning one, and would answer no questions. I suggested the propriety of calling in additional medical assistheart throb free the appointed hour to attend to the command as by her bead drooped it upon her lover's shoulder. Like the clear, soft, melting music of an Irish melfor nearly all the company was thronged around-"Dermod dear," she whispered convulsively, as law appointed. ance; and, in the evening, met two eminent bro-"A live ass is better than a dead lion," is very was at length broken by her voice, stealing, " like oly. her whole frame trembled with intense feeling, "are ther physicians in consultation at her bedside. We And the' beneath this foreign sky my hair has faint blue gushing streams," on the delighted ears often a very applicable phrase; it was particularly you going to 1 ave me." came to the conclusion that she was sinking rapidchanged to gray, I still hope that my bones will rest beneath our The sorrow, the agony, the avowed love and pointed and true with regard to the defunct prelate. of her auditors, as she commenced singing that exly; and unless some miracle intervened to restore affection conveyed in these few genuine words quisite little ballad, with the most touching pathos Scant regard was paid to his inanimate body; it her energies, she would continue with us but a very kindred clay, For at the Spring's return again, or beneath young and simplicity. She had just commenced the verse, ' For his bride a soldier sought her, was placed on a camp bed in the barracks, whither overcome the slender policy of the generous young little longer. After my brother physicians had left, I returned to the sick chamber, and sat by Dermod. He clasped her in his arms and burstin it had been carried to be vis-a-vis with the body of Summer's smile, And a winning tongue had he !" James Dullard, so that an intelligent jury might to tears. Miss ---- 's bedside for more than au hour. My We'll return once more to the emerald shore of our when, to the surprise of every body around her, she "I am not going to leave you, my heart's darling. kill two birds with one stone," by viewing the feelings were much agitated at witnessing her sinsuddenly ceased playing and singing, without re-Mother and father I might leave, but not Angela-not Angela that I love above all." bodies in the one place, and at the same time recordgular and affecting situation. There was such a ing their verdict with the greatest facility and with moving her hands from the instrument, and gazed sweet and sorrowful expression about her pallid features, deepening occasionally, into such hope-[United Irishman. Birkenhead, January, 1876. Here a terrible, loud sounding, and resounding blow on the back brought Muster Dermod a bit to steadfastly forward with a vacant air, while the as little delay as possible. The grave Leech, who attended upon Bishop colour faded from her cheeks, and left them pale as lessness of heart broken anguish, as no one could Whammond, was here in att. adance also. the lily. She continued thus for some moments. his senses. (From the Dublin Irishman.) contemplate without deep emotion. There was, "You'd leave your mother, you young vagabone, to the alarm and astonishment of the company-Like a ghoul, he poured over the two cadavera, rebesides something mysterious and awing-some-THE moti uless, and apparently unconscious of any peating the cause of the death of the bishop, but would you?" cried a loud, melodious, hearty, ringing thing of what in Scotland is called second-sight-in RAPPAREES OF THE WOOD. voice, "and you tormenting and persecuting the ingiving fresh evidence in the case of James Dullard. one's presence. Her elder sister, much agitated, the circumstances which had occasioned her ill-The wound in the poor shoemaker's scalp at once nocent pet that doesn't know you as well as I do stepped towards her, placed her hand on her shoul-DC68. A TRADITION IN IRELAND IN THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII. of course, attracted his attention, and when he pro-bed the lacerated integraments he found a small der, endeavored gently to rouse her, and said hur-Come here, Angela, my child; he shan't have you "Gone-gone!" she murmured, with closed eyes, at all, or any chap like him that would threaten to riedly, " Anne, Anne! What now is the matter ?" while I was sitting and gazing in silence on her, "gone-and in glory! Ah! I see the young con-By Dr. J. T. Campion. -Miss ---- made no answer: but a few moments leaden bullet imbedded there. This minute missive leave his own mother." Dermod laughed loudly, and Angela escaped, and was found to correspond exactly with the born of atter, without moving her eyes, suddenly burst into queror-I shall | How he will love me |-Ah ! I re-CHAPTER XXVI.-COMPARING NOTES. a piercing shrick ! Consternation seized all present. the pistol known to have belonged to Bishop Mrs. O'Kelly was left alone in her glori, and in the collect," she continued, after a long interval, " it full tide of pride and joy at the happiness of her noble boy and the prospect of his early union with "Sister-sister!-Dear Anne, are you ill ?" again Whammond, which led to further inference that his . Dermod O'Kelly was really sorry for the untimely was the ' Banks of Allan Water' these cruel people end of the reckless James Dullard. He knew there lordship had fired upon his henchman, and farther, was a pitched battle between him and the bishop, still, that the wound by the knife or dagger was the enquired her trembling sister, endeavouring to made me sing-and my heart breaking the while ! the geutle creature who yielded to him her troth rouse her, but in vain. Miss---- did not seem either -What was the verse I was singing when I saw" to see or hear her. Her eyes still gazed fixedly forvery lately; and it was not difficult to come to the reprisal in consequence. and admiration, and who was washed to her feet -she shuddered --- "Oh !--- this---The coroner charged, the jury retired, Dermod ward, till they seemed gradually to expand, as it like a beautiful waif of the sea to gather up, to proconclusion, that a renewal of hostilities brought his 'For his bride a soldier sought her, were, with an expression of glassy horror. All pre-sent scemed utterly confounded, and afraid to inbeing foreman, and the result was an open verdict igtect, to preserve and cherish. lordship to grief. Our story is over, and our task is done, and lit-And a winning tongue had henoring any charge of murder, but conceding a pro-Neither of the dead men were a loss to society-a the more remains to be said, except it be that Angela and Dermod were married by good Father On the banks of Allan water a loss to England-to England in Ireland-or to bability of a fraca's between Whammond and Dulterfere with her. Whispers were heard, "She's ill Ireland herself. The bishop was sure to have a lard, and entirely exonerating the Catholic burgess--in a fit-run for some water. Good God, how None so gay as she ! But the summer grief had brought her, 1.4 6 7 7

| her could distinguish the words, "There !- there they are-with their lanterns .- Oh I they are looking out for the de-a-d !- They turn over the heaps -Ah !- now-no !- that little hill of slain-see, see ! -THERE HE IS !- Oh, horror ! horror ! horror !- Right THROUGH THE HEART !" and with a long shuddering groan, she fell senseless into the arms of her horror-

NO. 27

struck sister. Of course all were in confusion and dismay-not a face present, but was blanched with Angela, but they were principally instigated by the agitation and affright on hearing the extraordinary words she uttered. With true delicacy and proqueries about cheap materials in the clock-trade, priety of feeling, all those whose carriages had happened to have already arrived, instantly took their departure, to prevent their presence embarrassing

or interfering with the family, who were already sufficiently bewildered. The room was soon thinned of all, except those who were immediately engaged in rendering their services to the young lady: and umbrageous foliage bowering down to the green a servant was instantly dispatched, with a horse. for me. On my arrival, I found her, in bed, (still at that of the young lady's sister-in-law.) She had fallen into a succession of swoons ever since she had been carried up from the drawing-room, and was perfectly senseless when I entered the bedchamber where she lay. She had not spoken a syllable since uttering the singular words just related : and her whole frame was cold and rigid-in fact, she seemed to have received some strange shock, which had altogether paralysed her. By the use, however, of strong stimulants, we succeeded in at length restoring her to something like consciousness, but I think it would have been better for her -judging from the event-never to have woke again. from forgetfulness. She opened her eyes under the influence of the searching stimulants we applied, and stared vacantly for an instant on those standing round her beside. Her countenance, o an ashy hue, was damp with clammy perspiration, and she lay perfectly motionless, except when her frame undula-

"Oh, wretched, wretched, wretched girlt" she murmured at length,-" why have 1 lived till now? Why do you not suffer me to expire? He called me to join him-I was going-and you will not let

is not gone-he will return soon-he will indeed "

"Oh, never, never! You could not see what I saw Jano "-she shuddered-"Ob, it was frightful ! How they tumbled about the heaps of the dead !---

Come, come-you must not give way to such gloomy, such nervous fancies-you must not indeed. You

"What do you mean ?" she replied, looking mo suddenly full in the face. "I tell you it is true! Ah me, Charles is dead—I know it—I saw him t Shot right through the heart. They were stripping him, when----- " And heaving three or four short con-

With

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-FEB. 18, 1876.

Charles-never !" she groaned, and spoke no more into her former state of stupor.

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How will it be credited, that on the fourth morning of Miss ----'s illpess, a letter was received from Paris by her family, with a black seal, and franked by the noble colonel of the regiment in which - had served, communicating the mel-Charles ancholy intelligence that the young Captain had fallen towards the close of the battle of Waterloo; for while in the act of charging at the head of his corps, a French cavalry officer shot him with his pistol right through the heart ! The whole family, with all their acquaintance, were unutterably shocked at the news-almost petrified with amazement at the strange corroboration of Miss ----'s prediction. How to communicate it to the poor sufferer was now a serious question, or whether to communicate it at all at present ? The family at last, considering that it would be unjustifiable in them any longer to withold the intelligence, intrusted the painful duty to me. I therefore repaired to her bedside alone, in the evening of the day on which the let-ter had been received; that evening was the last of her life! I sat down in my usual place beside her, and her pulse, countenance, breathing, cold extremities-together with the fact, that she had no nourishment whatever since she had been laid on her bed-convinced me that the poor girl's sufferings were soon to terminate. I was at a loss for a length of time how to break the oppressive silence. Observing, however, her fading eyes fixed on me, I determined, as it were accidentally, to attract them to the fatal letter which I then held in my hand. After a while she observed it; her eye suddenly settled on the ample coroneted seal, and the sight operated something like an electric shock She seemed, struggling to speak but in vain. I now wished to Heaven I had never agreed to under. take the duty which had been imposed upon me. I opened the letter, and looking steadfastly at her, said, in as soothing tones as my agitation could command,-" My dear girl-now, don't be alarmed, or restored; for her eye assumed an expression of alarmed intelligence, and her lips moved about like those of a person who feels them parched with agitation, and endeavours to moisten them. "This letter has been received to day from Paris." I continued; "it is from Colonel Lord —, and brings word that—that—'I felt suddenly choked, and could not bring out the words.

"That my Charles is DEAD-I know it. Did I not tell you so?" said Miss -----, interrupting me, with as clear and distinct a tone of voice as she ever had in her life. I felt confounded. Had the unexpected operation of the news I brought been able to dissolve the spell which had withered her mental energies, and afford promise of her restoration to health?

Has the reader ever watched a candle which is flickering and expiring in its socket, suddenly shoot up into an instantaneous brilliance, and then be utterly extinguished? I soon saw it was thus with poor Miss _____. All the expiring energies of her soul were suddenly collected to receive this corroboration of her vision-if such it may be calledand then she would.

"Like a lily drooping, Blow her head and die,"

To return : She begged me in a faltering voice, to read her all the letter. She listened with closed eyes and made no remark, when I had concluded. After a long pause, I exclaimed-"God be praised, -, that you have been able to remy dear Miss ---ceive this dreadful news so firmly !"

" Doctor, tell me, have you no medicine that

which demonstrate the connection between science that night. She continued utterly deaf to all that was said in the way of sympathy or remonstrance; and, if her lips moved at all, it was only to utter faintly some such words as, "Oh, let me-let me leave in peace !" During the two next days, she continued difference in the sceptical and infidel literasacred and secular science and the unnatural-posi-

tion in which they seemed to stand, and the Ra-tionalistic tendencies of thought in an advanced form had explicitly shown themselves in the most educated centres of England. Such, continued Cardinal Manning, was the purpose for which the Academia was founded in the diocease of Westminster. It had endured for eleven years, he was happy to say, without flagging. He had observed very per-ceptibly the growth of a solid Catholic opinion, resulting, as he believed, in no small degree, from the action of the Academia. These were the motives with which their bishop had desired to plant an Academia in Manchester. In the words which had been read Cardinal Wiseman spoke of a visible tendency in England te separate science and to oppose it to faith. The other day there fell into his the speaker's) hands an example of that tendency which he would take leave to use as the text of what he was about to say. He did it with no hostile purpose to the writer of the letter, from which he would read some passages. He had no temptation to be hostile. He bore testimony to the writer's highly amiable and excellent private character. He was a man endowed with a singular felicity and beauty of imagination, a strange subtlety of thought | nal Manning) had said that, he should have been a poetic power which seemed to tinge and pervade even his science, and when he soured in the world of light which was his own, floated in the azure and amidst the beauties and glories of the empyrean, no one was more ready to admire him or to acknowledge the singular gifts he possessed than he (the speaker), was but when a spirit so ethereal put on the buff jerkin of one of Cromwell's Ironsides, or the mailed armour of a Lutheran trooper, it seemed somewhat incongruous (laughter), and he would forgive him (the Cardinal) for the kindliness that subsisted between them if he treated his last parade with a little kindly amusement (laughter). The other day appeared a letter bearing this title, "The Vatican and Physics." The writer copied a passage of singular excellence from the Bishop of Montpellier, who, addsessing the other day the deans and professors of the faculties of Montpellier, laid down what might be called first principles, and that which they as members of the Academia were about stoutly to affirm. The bishop said-"The whole Church holds herself to be invested with the absolute right to teach mankind. She holds herself to be the depository of the truth-not a fragmentary truth, nor a mixture of certainty and hesitation, but the total truth, complete from a religious point of view. Much more ; she is so sure of the infallibility conferred on her by the Divine Founder as the magnificent dowry of their indissoluble alliance that even in the natural order of things, scientific and philosophical, moral or political, she will not admit that a system can be adouted and sustained by Christians if it contradict definite

dogmas. As defined by Pope Lco X, at the Sixth Council of the Lateran, truth cannot contradict itself; consequently every assertion contrary to a revealed verity of faith is necessarily and absolutely false." Now followed the words of his friend, who wrote in the Times-"Liberty is a fine word, tyranny a hateful one, and both have been eloquently employed of late in reference to the dealings of the secular arm with the pretensions of the Vatican. But 'liberty' has two mutually exclusive meanings -the liberty of Rome to teach mankind, and the liberty of the human race. Neither reconcilement nor compromise is possible here. One 'liberty' or the other must go down. There is no dimness in the eyes of Rome as regards her own aims; she sees with a clearness unapproached by others that the school will be either her stay or her ruin." Now he (the Cardinal) would be bold to say that the

could make me weep ?--Ob, give it, give it me; it would relieve me, for I teel a mountain on my breast He would not stop to pronounce on the question as every school, and therefore it seems to him that they had no need to fear the multiplication of schools of science, if indeed, they were schools of science, and not schools of perverted intellect. That, and that alone, was what they had to fear (hear, hear). For the last 300 years a labour had been in progress to effect two things-the one to separate science and politics from revelation, and the second to oppose science and politics to the Church. They had been told that the Church had no jurisdiction within the realm of science ; that the Church ought to have nothing to do with politics—in fact, that the world was trying to send the Church to Coventry (laughter). He was afraid that, as when the messenger came to Biogenes and said the Athenians had banished him, he said, "Well, then, Diogenes banishes the Athenians," so the Church, when she received that courteous message from the men of science, must make a polite bow and say, "We are afraid we must banish you." (Laughter.) But they did not banish science; they only banished those who, under the name of science, broke up the unity of all knowledge, which, as it came from one source and one Author, might be distingushed, as Lord Bacon said, "by boundaries like unto a continent-it cannot be parted, it is one whole." The word which brought the first intellectual perversion into the world was the word "why," and upon that perversion of the intellect came the perverted act of the will, the first act of disobedience. In truth there would be no act of the will unless it first passed through the intellect. It followed that the rectification or sanctification of the intellect was a vital part of the commission of the Church. The Church had also, as the Vatican Council declared, the office of guarding the knowledge of science in all its compacts with revelation. Wherever science came in contact with revelation there revelation was supreme, and it followed that it was not possible to send the Church to Coventry, because the commission of the Church pervaded all the regions of sciself. ence in some sort (hear, hear). As they said of sove reignty its jurisdiction "runs," so it was with revelation. They were told that revelation had nothing to do with politics; but he would ask what were polities but the collective morals of men living together in society-those moral laws which governed men as individuals, as citizens, and as subjects, and which, in fact, governed the governors as well as the governed ? He could find no distinction detween morals and politics, except that politics were morals on a large scale, and morals were politics on a narrow scale, and when he was told that morals and politics were to be separatsd, or at least politics and religion were to be separated, he said how about morals ? They could not separate politics from morals, and they could not separate morals from religion, and it would be very difficult to separate politics from religion. He held, from the natural process of reasoning, that the attempt to isolate theology from science was contrary to faith and reason; and he would go so far as to affirm that science had never yet demonstrated anything contrary to faith. When men spoke of Galileo, he answered that Galileo did not demonstrate. What he did was to initiate some hypothesis and that hypothesis was not demonstra-

soon as the demonstrated it the faith was not an entry in a successful of the intermolets and the determined to press the wants of their country on its wisdom at once d.c. ared that the language of temple opened her folding doors, and the arms of the Imperial Parliament, he would carry all the Holy Scripture in the matter of science was the the people clanged, and the zeal of the nation urged good measures he required for Ireland. Two years language of men and the language of sense, which and encouraged them on, that they fell down, and was, that she once moved her hands for a moment, over the counterpane, as though she were playing; the plano a sudden fluch byerspread her features; of our days seemed to demand in England an insti-the appearance of some phantom or other, and be different with a such as the intervent was such as to gasped, "There, there?" after which she relayed at that moment was such as to ence which was in contradiction with an / of the revealed truth, and those who put that theory forward put it forward from want of a clear knowledge of what revelation was or from some mistaken opinion of their own which they supposed to be scientific (applause). In like manner, he might say that society—the social and political orders of mankind in the sense which he had been describing-had no doctrines or laws contrary to the faith. The Church, he contended, need not be afraid of, the school. If the Catholic Church of England had no fear to be ruined except from the schools, she would live a long time (cheers): Much more active motives seemed to be at work. He could find people of all kinds who were crying for the banishment of the Jesuits (laughter). He was afraid there would be no comfort for politicians so long as the Catholics were allowed equal liberty with all Englishmen (laughter). The other day he met with a most remarkable composition from Mr. Carlyle, in which he said, spraking of the French Revolution, which was a mixture of three things-infidelity, bloodshed, and paganism-that it was the third and last act of the Reformation (cheers and laughter). If he (Cardiburned. He would not say that, but he would tell them what he would say. Three hundred years ago perverted reason denied the faith, and in the last century the Nemesis of rationalism came to beat down perverted reason, and we had come to a state to make scientific men think twice before they could assail the revelation of faith (applause). In conclusion the Cardinal spoke of the Vatican Council, and said if there was darkness upon the Church at this moment, they knew that the laws and truths of revelation were immutable, and that He who said "Behold, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world," would never break His word. On the motion of Dr. Noble, seconded by Canon Toole, a vote of thanks was passed to Cardinal Manning, and the proceedings terminated.

SELECTIONS FROM GRATTANS SPEECHES.

Several of our Irish exchanges are printing a collection of short sentences and pithy paragraphs from the principal speeches of Henry Grattan. After the manner of ancient models his orations are enriched by many maxims, full of wisdom and truth, and replete with the ripe reason of his mature years -They are apothegms in which we might trace the substance of a nation's political faith. Whether they be read by the extreme Nationalist or the moderate Bome Ruler, they will be found instructive. The following extracts are take promiscuously from his published speeches :---

Having lost our liberty by the usurpation of the British Parliament, no wonder we became a proy to her ministers; and they did plunder us with all the hands of all the harpies, for a series of years, in every shape of power, terrifying our people with the thunder of Great Britain, and bribing our leaders with the rapine of Ireland.

The public imagination will never rest, nor will her heart be well at ease-never! so long as the Parliament of England exercises or claims a legis lation over this country.

We may talk plausibly to England, but so long as she exercises a power to bind this country, so long are the nations in a state of war.

There is nothing in the way of your liberty except your own corruption and pusillanimity ; and nothing can prevent your being free except yourselves.

When you have summoned a boldness which shall assert the liberties of your country-raised by tensions of Ireland, and humble the pride of the

in like manner died disbelieving it, and when New-into mimic trances of gratitude-they were awed by their country needs, and they will be passed. Mr. ton demonstrated it the faith was not affected. As a weak ministry, and bribed by an empty treasury- Bright said if he were one of thirty Irish members were prostituted at the threshold.

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I do call upon you, by the laws of the land and their violation by the instruction of eighteen coun-ties, by the arms inspiration and providence of the present moment, tell us, the rule by which we shall go-assert the law of, Ireland, declare the liberty of the land.

I wish for nothing) but to breathe, in this our sland, in common with my fellow subjects, the air of liberty I have no ambition, unless it be the ambition to break your chain, and contemplate your glory. I never will be satisfied so long as the meanest cottager in Ireland has a link of the British chain clanking to his rags; he may be naked, he shall not be in irons; and I do see the time is at hand, the spirit is gone forth, the declaration is planted : and though great men should apostatize, yet the cause will live; and though the public speaker should die, yet the immortal fire shall outlast the organ which conveyed it, and the breath of liberty, like the word of the holy man, will not die with the prophet, but survive him.

consent, express or tacit, of the people." Such is Burlemachi. "If the people do not voluntarily submit, a state of war exists." Such is Vattal.

I have shown you that England has no title to that power to make laws for Ireland; none by nature, none by compaci, none by usage, and none by conquest.

The departed volunteer did more public good to Ireland than all her institutions.

If any body of men are justified in thinking that the Irish constitution is incompatible with the British empire, perish the empire! Live the Constitution 1

I would not harbour a slavish principle, nor give it the hospitality of a night's lodging in a land of liberty. Slavery is like any other vice-tolerate, and you embrace.

Why are you not now a woollen country? be-Why cause another country regulated your trade. are you not now a country of re-export? because another country regulated your navivation.

There are gentlemen who will call England the whole empire, and her exclusive power and domination the general welfare; and the servents of government in Ireland may, if they would stoop to it. on such a principle, advance a pretence for abjuring every prejudice of their nativity, every special advantage of their own country, and for preferring the power of an another land. But let me add that general welfare should never be made a pretence, nor be artificially and wantonly introduced; and in an arrangement where Irish trade is professedly the subject, that trade ought to be expressly the object. I laugh at those Irish gentlemen who talk as if they were the representative of something higher than their native land-the representative of empire, not of Ireland; but so talking and so acting, they will be in fact the representatives of their salary. Let me tell those gentlemen, if they are not Irishmen, they are nothing; and if we are not the representatives of Ireland, we are nothing.

We have been gravely, positively, and domatically assured, that this country is, for the comfort and necessaries of life, for the rudiments of manufacture, and even for the element of fire, absolutely dependent on Great Britain ; we have been assured that we can find no coals, nor bark, nor salt, nor hops, anywhere, save only in Great Britain; in short, that Ireland has no coals, nor the continent sait, bark, or hops, to the astonishment, and indeed laughter, of every merchant who heard such assertions. We have been told this, and we have been thus argued down into a state of physical slavery.

Ireland has been represented as the slave of England by the laws of nature, in order to justify a system which would have made us her slave by force and operation of covenant.

Let me caution my country against those arguments which have a tendency to put down the pre-

ago in the House of Commons I instanced the dif-

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ference in the corporate privileges in England, and Ireland as an argument for Home' Rule. Mr. Glad-stone; in reply to me, said :- Why does not the member for Limerick, instead of complaining of this, bring in a measure to r dress it, and see if this house will refuse to do Ireland justice in this respect? He did not know that in two preceding years I had done the very thing he said I ought to have done and that in two successive years my proposal to equalise municipal privileges in the two countries had been befeated by the opposition of his own Irish Government ?- There are many, very many, English members, both Conservative and Liberal, who have said to men publicly and privately-" We cannot support you in your demand for Home Rule, but we will vote with you for any measure that will place Ireland on a perfect equality with England." Well, I believe that they never can do this until we have in Ireland the same Parliamentary institutions that England has. But I believe also that we will do right in bringing these matters to a test, in try-ing how far Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Bright will aid us in obtaining for Ireland the same Parliamentary "Conquest cannot give title; it is a means to and municipal franchise that England has; in obtain; and that title cannot be good except by the really giving to the Irish occupier that security of tenure which the Land Bill has failed effectually to confer. We must lay bare before the House of Commons the whole system of Irish government, We must expose by repeated discussion, as we did on the Coercion Bill, the unconstitutional character of that government. We ought to make it plain to the mind and conscience of the English people, and to the whole of the civilised world, that we are not living under the same laws or the same system of government that prevails in England-we ought to demand the same franchises and the same privileges that England enjoys; and we ought, following the advice of Mr. Bright, submit to Parliament the measures which we believe to be necessary for the country.

He had seen with very great regret that in a report of his speech at the Rotundo meeting he had been represented as using disparaging expressions in association with the name of Mr. Bright. All he could say was that he had never meant it. He could not speak of Mr. Bright with disrespect, and he meant to say no more than that he thought we might, from Mr. Bright's antecedents expect him to support us in our demand for the same constitution. al-aye, and the same self-government which he had so powerfully advocated in the case of England. and of every nation in the world, except Ireland (hear, hear). He (Mr. Butt) in the address which he had just quoted, summed up what might be expected to be the future policy of the Home Rule party in the following few words :--- "We must make a general and sustained assault along the whole line of misgovernment and oppression; we must throw upon the upholders of the Union the task of defending, in all its details, the system which is the result of English aggression and mismanagement of our affairs." (Loud applause). He would read one passage more-" We must frame and submit to Parliament the measures of internal improvement which those who call themselves the Government of Ireland ought to introduce and do

not. We may not-we will not, be able to bring all, or, it may be, many of those measures to the test of a discussion, but even in introducing them we will show the deficiencies of English legislation and the impossibility of an English Parliament having time to attend to the pressing wants of Irish legislation. I believe that we may succeed in carrying out many things that will be of use to Ireland. It is not casy to say how far English statesmen may go in the hope of depriving us of arguments for Home Rule. But when we fail we will at all events have done our duty : we will believe we have enlisted a large amount of English sympathy on our side." The policy which he had thus sketched out had been since received, and it, was manifest, would be endorsed by the whole Home Rule party, and had been received by the English Press with very strong comments. On the whole there was not much to complain of in those comments, but there was one which was certainly of an extraordinary nounced no such thing. An attempt merely to obstruct the public business of the country would not be one likely to bring any credit to the National cause of Ireland, even if they could practice it for a little time, and he did not think they could. But it was a different thing to say "we have measures that our country needs; you have neglected legislation for us; you have left the wrongs of Irelaud unredressed; and if even to touch those wrongs requires us to submit a number of measures that surely is not our fault." (Applause.) There was not one of the measures which the Home Rule members would endcavour, as far as they could, to press upon the Parliament that was not justified by a pressing necessity for the wants of Ireland (hear, hear, and applause). The charge of obstruction, therefore, was utterly unfounded. The Pall Mall Gazette of Saturday last paid the Home Rule party the compliment of a small notice, and in an article not very intelligible it said that all those measures which the Irish members were speaking of proposing could not be passed in one session, and, therefore, that none of them ought to be passed, because there would still be a grievance behind (spplause and laughter). Of course, even if all were passed, there would still be a grievance behind until the great and fruitful grievance of all was suppressed, until the great upas tree was out down, namely-alien legislation in Ireland (loud applause) Those newspapers might be asked were we to submit to a different Parliamentary franchise to what was the law in England? Were we to be content that while in Liverpool every householder had his vote only one out of ten or twenty in Dublin enjoyed the privilege? After pointing out various inequalities between the municipal privileges of England and Ireland, which have already formed the subject of public comment in this country, Mr. Butt said the Times newspaper had not, indeed charged the Home Rulers with a policy of obstruction, but he had in his bands an extract from the Times, written when, two years ago, he (Mr. Butt) brought forward his bill on this subject of municipal privileges in Ireland. The Times condemned the Conservative Government for opposing it. In consequence of that article Sir Michael Hicks Beach gave his assent to the bill, and the defeat of that bill was not accomplished in Eugland (hear, hear). Let people talk as they would, there was an intriguing party in Dublin and in Ireland whose policy was hatred and distrust of the people (hear, hear)-he was not speaking of the great men of the Conservative party-and until those intriguers were crushed, and political power taken out of their hands, there was an excuse for Englishmen in their conduct to this country (applause). That bill passed the House of Commons with the assent of the Government, but though all the Ministers voted for it in the House of Lords, it was thrown out by and pressed it on the attention of Parliament? (Hear, hear.) There were many other questions which he might refer to deeply affecting the feelings and interests of the Irish people which it would be the duty of the Irish members to bring forward.

I begged her to be calm, and the oppression would soon disappear.

"Oh-oh-oh, that I could weep, Doctor !" She whispered something else, but inaudibly. I put my ear close to her mouth, and distinguished something like the words-" I am-I am-call herhush—"accompanied with a faint, fluttering, gurg-ling sound. Alas, I too well understood it! With much trepidation I ordered the nurse to summon the family into the room instantly. Her sister Jane was the first that entered, her eyes swollen with weeping, and scemingly half suffocated with the effort to conceal her emotions.

" Oh, my darling, precious, precious sister Anne !" she sobbed, and knelt down at the bidside, flinging her arms round her sister's neck-kissing the gentle sufferers's cheeks and mouth.

" Anne !-- love !-- darling !-- Don't you know me?" She groaned, kissing her forehead repeatedly. Could I help weeping? All who had entered were stand-ing around the bed, sobbing, and in tears. I kept my fingers, at the wrist of the dying sufferer; but could not feel whether or not the pulse beat, which, however, I attributed to my own agitation.

" Speak-speak-my darling Anne ! speak tome; I am your poor sister Jane !" sobbed the agonized girl, continuing fondly kissing her sister's cold lips and forchead. She suddenly started-exclaimed, " Oh, God, she's dead ! and sunk instantly senseless on the floor. Alas, alas, it was too true; my sweet and broken-hearted putient was no more !

REVELATION AND PHILOSOPHY.

The Manchester Academia.

CARDINAL MANNING'S ADDRESS

On Monday night, 10th January, Cardinal Manning attended the ceremony in connection with the opening of the Catholic "Academia" in Manchester.

The Bishop of Salford (Dr. Vaughan), in opening the proceedings, explained that the idea of estab. lishing a Catholic Academia in Manchester was projected in the Catholic Club three years ago, but it had only recently been brought before the Catholic public as an organization of the diocese. Amongst the list of patrons and members, he mentioned the Marquis of Ripon, who had promised on his return from Rome to deliver a lecture to the Academia,

Cardinal Manning said that when he received an invitation from the Bishop to deliver the inaugural address at the opening of that institution he had a special motive which made him very gladly accept it. About eleven years ago it fell to his lot by command of his bishop (the late Cardinal) to take the foremost part in founding the Academia of the It was during the Catholic religion in London. Cardinal's last illness, and he himself was unable to undertake the task, but he published at the time an invitation to the members of the Academia, from which he would quote a few words. He said :--"Next to the exercise of its purest spiritual office. the Church has in all ages bestowed its special care on the cultivation of the intellect and the advance. ment of science, making the Word of God the interpretation of His works, and His works the illustrations of His Word, and the science of God the

surprised at yourselves, who have so long submitted to their violations.

Conceive yourselves a plantation, ridden by an oppressive government; conceive yourselves to be what you are, a great, a growing, and a proud na-tion, and a declaration of right is no more than the safe exercise of your indubitable authority.

Your constituents have instructed you in great numbers, with a powerful uniformity of sentiment, and in a style not the less awful because full of respect. They will find resources in their own virtue if they have found none in yours.

I know of no species of gratitude which should prevent my country from being free, no gratitude which should oblige Ireland to be the slave of England. In cases of robbery and usurpation, nothing is an object of gratitude except the thing stolen, the charter spoliated. A nation's liberty cannot like her treasures, be meted and parcelled out in gratitude ; no man can be grateful or liberal of his conscience, nor woman of her honor, nor nation of her liberty; there are certain unimpartable, inherent invaluable properties, not to be alienated from the person, whether body politic or body natural. With the same contempt do I treat that charge which says that Ireland is insatiable; saying, that Ire-land asks nothing but that which Great Britain has robbed her of, her rights and privileges; to say that Ireland will not be satisfied with liberty, because she is not satisfied with slavery, is a folly. laugh at that man who supposes that Ireland will not be content with a free trade and a free consti tution; and would any man advise her to be content with less?

As anything less than liberty is inadequate to Ireland, so is it dangerous to Great Britain.

There is no policy left for Great Britain but to cherish the remains of her empire, and do justice to a country who is determined to do justice to her-

Do not tolerate a power-the power of the Brit ish Parliament over this land, which has no foundation in utility or necessity, or empire, or the laws of nature, or the laws of God-do not suffer it to have a duration in your mind.

Do not tolerate that power which blasted you for a century, the power which shattered your loom. banished your manufactures, dishonored your peerage, and stopped the growth of your people; do not, I say, be bribed by an export of woollen, or an import of sugar, and permit that power which has thus withered the land to remain in your country and have existence in your pusillanimity.

Do not suffer the arrogance of England to imagine a surviving hope in the fears of Ireland; do not send the people to their own resolves for liberty; neither imagine that by any formation of apology, you can palliate such a commission to your hearts, still less to your children, who will sting you with their curses in your grave for having interposed between them and their Maker, robbing them of an immense occasion, and losing an opportunity which you did not create, and can never restore.

Hereafter, when these things shall be history,

shall fall in her own esteem, shall labor under a prepossession of impotence, shall conceive that she cannot have the necessaries of life or manufacture. but from the charity of another country, in short, that God and nature have put her in a state of physical bondage, I say, if once this becomes her sentiment, your laws are nothing, your charters are paper, and Ircland is a slave with mugna charta in her hand.

THE HOME RULE LEAGUE. MR. BUTT ON THE SITUATION.

On the 11th ult. a very large Meeting of the Home Rule League was held in the Exhibition Room of the Rotundo, Dublin. After the business for which the meeting was called, was concluded, Mr. Butt, M.P., who was loudly cheered on rising, said he rose to propose a formal resolution, namely that the League should meet again that day week but in doing so he hoped to be permitted to make a few observations on the present position of the Home Rule party. Before doing so, however, he would read a letter which had just been put into his hands, and which gave an explanation of the absence from the Conference of Home Rule Members of Parliament of one from whom he thought no explanation would be necessary, for everyone knew that Dr. O'Leary had never been absent on an occasion when he ought to be present without some very sufficient cause. Mr. Butt read the letter from Dr. O'Leary, which was to the effect that illness had rendered him unable to attend that meeting, and that it was purely owing to confinement to bed that he had been absent from the Conference of memberr, the inauguration of the Grattan memorial, and the late magnificent meeting, in the Rotundo.' His (Mr. Butt's) reason for reading this explanation was, that some of his friends had drawn conclusions from the absence of a member from the Conference which were not justified by facts. What he wished to say a few words on, was the manner in which the English papers generally had received, he could scarce ly say the resolutions, but the line of action which had been sgreed on at the Conference. No secret had been made what that line of action would be. There was nothing new in it, because, when he addressed his constituents at Limerick in October, knowing very well the sentiments of his colleagues, he undertook, he would not say to speak for them, but to speak in a way which he would not have done if he was not quite sure of their concurrence, and indicate the line of action which the Home Rule party would take in the coming session. He was happy to say that, without a dissentient voice, they had substantially resolved on carrying out the policy which he had indicated in his address to his constituents. He would read some extracts from a printed pamphlet containing a report of his address to show what that policy was. After the Upper House. Was he to be deemed factious pointing out the complaints made by the Irish peo- or obstructive if he brought forward that bill again ple with regard to the system of government under which the Union placed them, he said :---

Now, let me ask you, how are these complaints met by Englishmen?, They say that we have the same laws as England, and I am persuaded that trations of His Word, and the science of God the spothesis and that hypothesis was not demonstra-centre and light of the manifold and various orders ted until long afterwards. Lord Bacon lived and of human knowledge. The Church of God has died disbelieving the hypothesis. Sir James Brown mament, shall the historian stop at liberty, and ob-always given special encouragement to the studies one of the greatest literary men of the 17th century, serve that here the principal men among us fell Irish members have only to propose the measures at it is all declamation²¹¹ What is the use of talk-

-FEB. 18, 1876. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-

ing about Home Rule? Why not suggest practical IRISH INTELLIGENCE measures ?" Well, the Irish party asked for reform of a most anomalous system of taxation,' represented by the grand jury, laws; for the same encouragement for Irish fisheries that Scotch fisheries received, and other practical measures, and then it was said - " Oh ! you are factious and obstructive, and want to impede all the legislation of the country." (Laughter). If the Irish members were ob-liged to take up the time of the British Parliament with Irish measures it was the fault of that Parliament itself. A most curious argument in the Pall Mall Gazette was in reference to the Home Rule mesting at the Rotundo, when it sought to deduce. from what took place there that there was not so much agreement among the Irish members as was represented. Mr. M'Carthy Downing had made a a reference to the Sunday Closing Bill, and Mr. Callan, misconceiving what he had said, and thinking that he had represented it to be a national measure rose to correct him when he had finished. Now, it was quite proper for Home Rule members to differ on that question, for it had never been a Home Rule measure at all (hear, hear). The cagerness with which their enemies snatched at the slightest indication of anything like disunion, or dissent among the Home Rulers showed how they feared them (applause). The way in which this incident was grasped at by the "Home Rule Gazette"---[A Voice on the platform-The Pall Mall]-he meant the Pall Mall Gazette (laughter and applause). He was not sure that he was very wrong in calling it the "Home Rule Gazette," because next to arguing for a cause and showing the strength of one's own arguments was showing the weakness of the arguments against it. He did not know that that had ever been done in a more masterly style than it was by the "Home Rule"—he meant the Pall Mall Gazetts (applause and laughter); and if he wanted proofs of the rightcousness of the Home Rule cause he would take that article in the Pall Mall Gazelle and say, "Is that all Englishmen have to say against us?" Ay, and if he wanted proof of the wisdom of the policy that the Irish members were about to adopt he would find it in the abject terror that spat its venom in vain from that article in the Pall Mall Guzette. It was absurd to say that the Home Rule party were entering upon a policy of obstruction. He would be no party to submitting a single measure to the House of Commons that he did not believe was justified by the wants of this country; but he would not be deterred from submitting any measure which he thought there was probability of his being able to carry by any idle talk about obstructing the public business. It was the independence of the Irish party in the House that was angering and alarming the English news-papers, and they knew that if there were sixty men with a just and righteous cause in Parliament, who could not be turned from that cause by blandishments or other inducements that cause must triumph for neither all the tricks of a Ministry nor a tyrant majority had power to suppress free discussion (loud

applause). Professor Galbraith seconded the motion for adjournment, which was passed.

"NO, MY LORD." Oh! Leixlip bridge in the morning Is a pleasant place to be : The salmon-leap in the dawning Is a pleasant sight to see When the scented grass waves in its greenest growth. And the sun comes up o'er the Hill of Howth In summer majesty.

But nought recks he of the beauty Of scene so passing fair : Other and sterner the duty Of him who passes there. Nicholas Dempsey, the yeoman, Sentinels Leixlip road, And his grey eye seeks a foeman, For rebels are abroad.

But save the morning song of the bird, Or the far-off low from a browsing herd, Or the word of command from the old king crow, Passed from the van to the rearmost row, As the black army winged o'er the watcher below : Save bark of the waking dog answering bark, Or the dying song of the searing lark, Or the fitful rustle of green eared corn, No sound broke the calm of the summer morn.

The Peter's Pence in the Diocese of Killaloe for 875 amounted to the sum of £1,100: Thomas Hart, Esq., of Kilkenny, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the

Borough of Kilkenny. Francis Hodder Power, Esq, of Rockview, Kanturk, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

Charles Martpole Bowen Esq., J.P., Kilnacourt Portarlington, has been appointed Deputy Lieutenant for the Queen's County.

Mr. John Pope Hennessy has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Islands of Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia, and their dependencies.

FATHER BURKE .- A "Cable" dispatch from Dublin, dated the 2d inst., states that the health of the Rev. Thomas N. Burke, the great Dominican preacher, is now much improved.

Returns issued by the Local Government Board show a large increase in the amount of local taxation of Ireland in 1874 over the previous year, and a progressive increase during the past ten years.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Dublin -Michael Frederick Crowe, of Melfield, Blackrock, Esq., and Michael Murphy, of Corrigavenue, Kingstown, Esq.

The Rev. John Hayes, formerly curate of Killaloe, has been appointed by the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, parish priest of Killadysart, in the room of te Rev. James Cahir, who has been appointed parish priest of Mullough, vacated by the death of the late Rev. Patrick Moran.

Following the recent example set them by the Jesuits, the Franciscans have commenced operations to enlarge their church in Henry street, Limerick, but it will be virtually, in almost every feature, a new church. Messrs. McCarthy and Guerin, the contractors, are pushing the works on rapidly, a great many men being employed on the new edifice.

Scarlet fever has for some time taken hold in Drogheda, and several families have occasion to mourn over the loss of one or more of their juvenile members. The sanitary acts appear to have fallen a dead letter. The period fixed on by the Local Government Board for the completion of certain lines of sewer (giving the local authorities two years for their execution), has now expired, and the lead. ing works are not yet commenced.

A man named James Delancy was drowned opposite the Bank of Ireland, Wexford, on the 13th ult. Deceased and his brother left the quay about 6 o'clock in the evening, in a fishing boat for the purpose of proceeding to Rosslare, where they lived. James in trying to get up the sail fell overboard. About an hour after the boat had left the quay she drifted back, and Richard, the brother of the deceased, was found lying in her asleep. The body was not recovered.

Mr. Gerald F. Barry, solicitor, died on the 17th ult., at his residence, North Great George's street, Dublin. Mr. Barry was the son of Mr. James Redmond Barry, J. P., of Glandore House, county Cork, formerly a Commissioner of Fisheries, and the youngest brother of Captain William Barry, M., Mullingar. Mr. Barry was admitted a R. solicitor in 1867, and became a partner of his fatherin-law, the late Mr. Smyth, Law Agent to the Dublin Corporation. In this capacity Mr. Barry became widely known and greatly respected. He leaves a widow, and a numerous young family.

The Irish Times of the 15th ult., says :-- " The copyright in the words and music of the well known song of "Kathleen Mavourneen "has been the subject of an action tried in the Queen's Bench. Originally written and composed in 1836, the song and music have been assigned several times to different publishers-finally, in 1868, to Messrs. Hutchings and Romer; but Messrs. Wood of Regent street, having, in 1875, paid the composer a sum of money for the copyright of his music, now claimed it; but their application was dismissed with costs."

Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, at the Grattan banquet in London, in proposing "The Home Rule members of Parliament," referred to the letter which the representative of a southern borough had the audacity to write to the secretary of the recent Home Rule Conference. He said he had often observed that those gentlemen who talked most of their independence were the dependent beggars of Ireland (hear, hear). The Corkmen, he thought, must be braggarts if they did not give a suitable reply to the demand of independence made by Mr. Murphy when next he presented himself before them (hear, hear). At a meeting of the County Wexford Independent Club and Home Rule Association, held in Wex-ford on the 12th ult., the subject of the Tenants' Defence Association was fully considered. It was argued that the heartiest support should be given to the Central Association, in order that its object might be fully developed. The principal speaker was the Chevalier Keyes O'Clery, M. P., who warm. ly advocated the necessity of supporting an association which, he contended, since the Tenant League was formed, was the only one that could win the confidence of the tenant farmers of Ireland. A resolution was ultimately passed, pledging the sup-port of the Club to the Central Association. Mr. Matthew O'Donnell, Q.C., died on the 20th ult, at his residence in Dublin, after a brief illness. Mr. O'Donnell was called to the Bar in 1825, and went the Leinster circuit. He received a silk gown in 1860, and was well known at the bar as an able and sound lawyer. A Liberal in politics, he was a candidate for his native city of Kilkenny but was not successful. In 1870, he was appointed Chairman of Westmeath, and in this capacity proved a most upright and painstaking judge. In his personal capacity Mr. O'Donnell was unusually esteemed. He was a member of a highly respect-able Catholic family, and was nephew of the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Waterford, a prelate who played a great part in the struggle for Catholic Emancipation, and notably in the famous Waterford Election of 1826. The following changes in the Ecclesiastical appointment of the diocese of Cork follow upon the vacancies created by the deaths of the late parish priests of Ovens and Kilbrittain :--The Rev. J. J. Cochlan, St. Patrick's, is raised to the dignity of canon; the Rev. Joseph Canon Shinkwin, of the Cathedral, becomes parish priest of Ovens; and Rev. William Murphy, C. C., Ovens, is appointed parish priest of Kilbrittain. Rev. P. Hurley is transferred from Blackrock to the Cathedral; Rev. John Crowley from Carrigaline; to Ovens; Rev. James O'Neill from Kilbrittain to Blackrock; Rev. Mr. Collins is appointed C. C., Kilbrittain; Rev. J. O.Connor transferred from Inishannon to Carragaline ; Rev. T. Burke transferred from Minintervara to St. Patrick's Hospital; Bev. Andrew Desmond from Ballinhassig to Minintervara ; Rev. Jeremiah O'Hea from Clontead to Ballinhassig; Rev. James O'Mahony is appointed C. C., Clontead ; Rev. John Fahy transferred from the chaplaincy of the City Jail to that of Bantry Convent; Rev. C. O'Driscoll, chaplaincy of Good Shepherd Asylum to that of City Juil, and to be sacristan of the Oathedral; Rev. D. Duggan, Water-grasshill, becomes chaplain to Good Shepherd Asylum; and Rev. James. Brady, late, chaplain to Bantry Convent, is appointed C. C., Watergrasshill. . The first official census of Ireland was taken 1821;

were in the country 5,216,329 souls. The popula- consequent on the failure of the potato crop of the tion, as again estimated in April, 1850, was 6,877, 549. The highest point attained between those two dates was in 1845, just before the famine, when the estimated population was 8,295,061; but as this was not an actual census, but was based upon the figures of the census of 1341, (8,106,897), with the *English* birth rate added, and death-rate deducted, it is probable that the actual population of Ireland at that time was fully eight millions and a half; for the average of births over deaths in Ireland, for the previous quarter of a century, had been much higher than in England, and the increase of population consequently more rapid in proportion. It is the policy of the Government, however, to ignore this fact, in order to cover up the awful loss caused by the officially organized famine of the period. Between the years 1845 and 1871 the dcknowledged decrease in the population of Ireland,without making any allowance for the national increase that should take place,-has been 2,882,684, -nearly three millions, or fixe-sixteenths of the whole people,-quite enough to ensure a verdict against its English rulers on the principle laid down by the London *Times*—that "when the people of any country begin to desert it, or are driven from it, en masse, the Government of that nation is already, ipso facto, condomned."-Irish American.

On the 16th ult., the ceremony of the consecration of the three new altars recently erected in the Jesuit's church, Limerick, the first in Ireland which has been consecrated to the Sacred Heart, took place. The services commenced at 8 o'clock in the morning, when the altar of our Lady of Lourdes was consecrated by the Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Bishop of Cloyne. At 9 o'clock the altar of St. Joseph was consecrated by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Hen, Bishop of Ross ; and at half past 10 o'clock, Bishop Butler consecrated the high altar. Solemn High Mass was celebrated at noon, at which the preacher was the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel. At evening prayers the Rosary was recited, after which the Very Rev. T. Kelly, S.J., preached, and there was the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The church was completely filled at each service. The high altar is admitted to be the finest Grecian structure in Ireland. It was designed and executed in Rome by first class artists; and the side altars, which are also very beautiful, were erected from the designs of Mr. Goldie. One of these is the gift of Thomas E. O'Brien, Esq., of Limerick. Tho new pulpit is the work of Harrison, of Dublin the design beign furnished by Mr. James Browne, C.E., of Limerick, and was presented by the members of the Sodalities of the Sacred Heart, and is in complete harmony with the other decorations, which have been carried out by Mr. Hodkinson in such a manner in this church as to entitle it to take rank as one of the finest of its kind in Ireland. The alterations and additions have been made at a cost of over three thousand pounds. There were three remarkable incidents during the ceremonies. Seventeen hundred members of the Confrternity of the Holy Family were present in the morning and received the Blessed Sacrament at the hands of the several bishops and clergymen. Later in the day seven hundred men of different ages received Con-firmation at the hands of the Bishop of Limerick, assisted by Bishops McCarthy and O'Hea. At the last service there was an immense assembly, when about one thousand persons renewed their baptismal vows, each votary holding a lighted taper in his hand. The collections made at the several services were most liberal.

The following sales took place recently in the Lauded Eestates Court, Dublin :-- Estate of Simon Bradstreet McCally Wright and James E. Wright, owners and petitioners, comprising part of the lands of Moneyscrubagh, now known as Wellsbrook, 176a Or 19p, statute measure, barony of Granard; held under lease for ever; net annual profit rent, £118 11s 6d; ordinance valuation, £126 3s 5d. Sold to Mr. Wm. Mooney, solicitor, in trust, for Mr. William O'Flansgan, at £2,720. Estate of Martin Abbott (heir at-law of Charles Thompson Abbott, deceased), a minor, by Edward Leech, his guardian, owner; Francis Abbott, petitioner; comprising part of the lands of Ballyhasty, barony of Lower Ormond, 86a 2r 33p, statute measure, held in fee-farm; annual rent, £39 17s. 7d.; tenement valuation, £64 10s. Sold to Mr. Edward Pyne, of Nenagh, at £2,-120. The reversion of the owners expectant upon the death of Emily Georgina Moore, without issue, the lands of Corderehed, containing 180a 3r 11p, held under fee farm grant, dated 8th of September, 1843, under the Church Temporalities Act, situate in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. Miss E. G. Moore is now aged 73 years. Net profit rent; £110 15s. 91d. Sold at £1,660 to Messrs. V. B. Dillon & Co., solicitors, in trust for Mr. Patrick Bar. rett, of Carrick on-Shannon. Part of the lands of Derryargan, containing 140a 2r 11p statute, situate in the barony of Tyrkenny, held under lease dated 16th of June, 1780, with " toties quoties." covenant for renewal; estimated profit rent, £118 9s. 3d. Sold at £5,525 to the Rev. John B. Frith. On the 20th ult., in the matter of the estate of Sir Metthew Blakeston, Bart., owner and petitioner, the sale to Wm. Lawder, of 40 Mountjoy square, Dublin, of a fee-farm rent of £243 10s. 2d., £2 2s. duties, pay-able out of the lands of Cragmore and part of Askeaton, county Limerick, 1,256 acres held in fee, was confirmed by Judge Flanagan. THE INAUGURATION OF THE GRATTAN STATUE.- The London Tablet discourses on the significance attaching to the immense gathering in and around College Green on the 6th January, when the Statue of the "ever glorious Grattan the best of the good," as Lord Byron styled him, was unveiled, as follow: -"For the people Grattan is the traditional patriot-leader, who successfully struggled against English superiority over Ireland. Mists of half a century have dimmed the outline of the figure, while enlarging it to heroic proportions. The legend of his story is not very distinctly known by them. Yet his name is a synonym for national life, an encouragement or even a summons to action, a pledge of success. This was what the people meant by gathering in and around College Green. They came there certainly not to hear Lord Gort, and avow their confidence in his political friends ; nor yet did they come to proclaim their unqualified acceptance of Mr. Butt and his friends as their leaders, and their cordial adhesion to "Home Rule"; just as they did not parade on the 6th of August to declare their devotion to Messrs. MacSwiney and Smyth, and to raise the cry of "Simple Repcal." They were there to assert once again that they are Irishmen, having national traditions, wants, and capacities of their own, which forbid their being blended with the people of England or Scotland, and which demand special consideration and call for special leislation. They refuse to be coerced into being mere British subjects, and claim to have equal heed paid to their wishes, or even prejudices, as to those of Scotchmen. This is the true meaning of this and similar demonstrations. They are neither rebellious, nor seditious, nor politically partisan. They are protests against anti-Irish and anti-Catholic legislation. They are vehement-sometimes angry-expressions of dissatisfaction. The true statesman who has sympathy with his work and with the people will not mistake thom; still less will he go out of his way to misrepresent them, but will study to see how far he may go in yielding to those wishes without injury to the other members of the body politic. : At the late Home Rule meeting in Dublin. the Secretary (Mr. M'Allister) read the draught of a report with reference to the Irish fisheries question, of which the following is an abstract :- " In the year 1822 a sum of more than £390,000 was raised throughout England for the relief of the peasantry

previous year. At the end of the year a larger balance remained at the disposal of the Central Relief Committee in London who appropriated a fixed sum for each of the counties of Clare, Cork, Galway Kerry, Leitrim, Limerick, Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo, and Tipperary, to be managed by trustees in each of these counties under the committee in London, for the purpose of making loans to the industrious poor. The amount thus appropriated altogether exceeded £55,000. The committee was reconstituted under the name of the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Institution, and was subsequently incorporated by Royal Charter in the year 1844. In the year 1848 this corporation was dissolved by Act of Parliament, and their property vested in the Crown, for the purpose of making grapts for charitable purposes or objects of public utility, in those several counties from the balances remaining of the sums which had been appropriated to them. Under these rather elastic powers grants were made for the Treasury for the enclosure of Sligo cemetery ; another for the formation of a public park in Carrick on-Suir; and indeed the fund appears generally to have been disbursed according to the influence which the members representing the several localities possessed with the Government of the day. The report proceeds to give an outline of the provisions of the act of last session, which was introduced by the Government after Mr. Synan's motion on the subject of the Irish fisheries had been carried against them. The general result was that a sum of £7,-979 7s. 5d. was made available for loans to fishermen in the counties of Clare, Cork, Galway, Kerry, Leitrim, Mayo, and Sligo, while no provision what ever, was made for the ten other maritime counties. The Fishery Commissioners, in their report for 1874, stated that nothing could be done during that year in the way of receiving applications for loans in consequence of various delays in effecting certain requirements for carrying the act into operation, but that 2,800 individuals had already applied and that, already taking the county Galway as an instance, the amount applied for in that county was £16,000, while the population available for loans was only $\pounds 1,400$. For more detailed information it would be necessary to wait until the publication of the report of the Fishery Inspectors for the current year." Mr. Butt said the question of the Irish

fisheries was one which they had had before them for discussion at one of their previous meetings, but he thought that it should be more fully gone into before the meeting of Parliament (hear, hear) He would therefore move that the report which had been read be taken into consideration that day fortnight. Mr. George Delaney seconded the proposition which was carried.

GREAT BRITAIN. -:0:---

New RELIGIONS .- The Registrar General, in his report for 1873, just issued, states that during the year the following new titles of religious denominations were certified :- Hope Mission, Primitive Christians, Protestant Union, and Reformed Church of England.

It rumoured that a gentleman has recently ap peared on the stage under an assumed name, who was until recently in minor orders in the Church of England, and licensed to a well-known London Ritualist church.

PROFESSION OF A NUN IN GLASGOW .- On the 6th ult. the ceremony of the Profession of the three religious vows took place in the Franciscan Convent of the Immaculate Conception, Glasgow. The young lady was Miss MacLean, sister to the laird of Glening, Moidart. His Grace Archbishop Eyre, officiated and preached at the profession.

INFANTICIDE IN LONDON .--- On Sunday and during the past week no less than ten cases of infanticide have been perpetrated by inhuman mothers and others in the metropolis. Out of 190 cases of child 1874. murder committed near the heart of the greatest city in the world during the past year, only about forty-five persons have been brought to justice. Surely the legislature ought to take up such a serious crime as infanticide, and the various coropers in the metropolis ought to hold an inquiry on every case of child murder .- The Universe, Jun. 8th.

The British Museum has lately become possessed of an autograph letter of Sir John Fastolfe the original of Shakspeare's cowardly hero. Fastolfe. however, was not a coward, but a brave knight and a true gentleman, though he was degraded for retreating before Joan of Arc. His name was inserted in the poem after the friends of Sir John Oldcastle threatened the post with personal violence unless the latter name were taken out. A ROYAL VETO ON CUBLING-A Scotch correspondent telegraphs to the Pall Mall Gazette :--- "The Balmoral Curling Club, which only played its maiden game last winter, has ceased to exist, orders having been sent to all members of the club on the Royal estates to discontinue the game. Her Majesty is understood to have said that she did not see much amusement in the game of curling, but that she was afraid it tended to encourage a love for malt liquor. That the popular sport should be regarded with disfavour by Royalty has caused regret among the keen curlers of the Decside." THE NEW FUGITIVE SLAVE CIRCULAR .- Mr. Monk, M.P., speaking at Gloucester on January 18th, said that the Fugitive Slave Circular was an insult to the feelings of the country. The Eastern Question, he thought, would rapidly move towards a settlement. So long as the Sultan remained in Europe there could be no permanent peace and no redress for the subjects of the Porte. He was opposed to increased armaments and augmented estimates, which he feared would be proposed next session The Admiralty was the worst constituted department of the Government, and he hoped it would be reconstituted, and that the First Lord would be selected for his knowledge of naval affairs. The report of the English Postmaster General, which has lately been, published, contains some curiouzly interesting information. Fourteen thousand newspapers posted during the year contained enclosures that rendered them chargeable at letter rates. Frogs, beetles, snails, white mite, a kingfisher, an owl-all alive-cartridges, gun cotton, knives and forks, are specimens of the enclosures Twenty thousand letters were posted without addressess, and some of them contained bank notes to the amount of £2,000. A registered letter, in which were enclosed Turkish bonds, with coupons payable to bearer, was delivered by mistake at the West End. The error was, of course, discovered, and it was found, on enquiry being made, that the bonds were supposed to be " foreign lottery tickets" of no value, and had been given to the children to play with. On Tuesday the 4th, the first annual Soirce and Concert of the congregation of Our Lady and St. Margaret, Glasgow, was held in the soboolroom The room was tastefully decorated with evergreen aud scrolls. The Rev. D. MacIntosh occupied the chair, and on the platform were Rev. Fathers Munroe, Maguire, Bennett, MacFarlane, Dwyer, Mac-Donald, Glancy and Frawley. During the evening the assembly was addressed by several of the clergy Father Munroe in the course of his remarks said Although their reverend pastor had modestly called the congregation an infant, still it was a very lusty infant, and gave every promise of a vigorous manhood. The might count upon having to encounter a dense mass of prejudice. If they live as Catholics hand of friendship. Father Dwyer spoke upon the search of the new Eldorado, to be found in turnin Connaught and Munster suffering from the famine | advantages to be derived from total abstinence, even | ing over the soll of the " bottom country." Advantages to be derived from total abstinence, even | ing over the soll of the " bottom country." the state of the s

as regarded their social position. Altogether the evening was passed very happily and pleasantly.

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CIVILIZATION IN ENGLAND .- Mr. John Ruskin, in his last Fors Clavigera, pays his respects to the civi-lization, of which England boasts so much. The Charity Societies, the receivers of charity, the owners of capital, their workmen, artists, farmers, and scholars are lashed without mercy, and informed that they have helped to make lingland :-" A population mostly of beggars, or worse, bagmen, not merely bearing the bag, but nothing else but bags --sloppy, star-fishy, seven-suckered stomachs of indiscriminate covetousness, ready to beg, borrow, gamble, swindle, or write anything a publisher will pay for." Mr. Ruskin thus continues :--" I never stand up in a theatre to reat myself and look round the house without a renewal of wonder how the crowd in the pit and shilling gallery allow us of the boxes and stalls to keep our places. I think of it. Those fellows behind there have boused us and fed us; their wives have washed our clothes and kept us tidy ; they have brought us the best places and brought us through cold to them; and there they sit behind us, patiently scoing and hearing what they may ; there they pack themselves, squeez-ed and distant, behind our chairs ; we; their elect toys and pet puppets, oiled and varnished and incensed, lounge in front placidly, or for the greater part wearily and sickly contemplative?

OPENING OF PABLIAMENT .- THE QUEEN'S SPEECH .--LONDON, Feb. 8 .- Queen Victoria opened the new session of Parliament soon after 12 o'clock at noon to-day, although she did not read the speech in person. The weather was dull and cold. Thousands of people lined the streets through which the Queen and her attendants passed. She did not go in State. The Queen particularly requested that the usual ringing of Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's Church bells on her approach be omitted in consequence of the illness of Lady Augusta Stanley. Alexandra, Princess of Wales, Marie, Duchess of Edinburgh, the Princess Louise of Lorno and Princess Beatrice accompanied the Queen. The Queen having taken the Throne, and the usual formalities having been goue through with, Lord Chancellor Cairns read the speech. The following are the salient points of the speech :- The relations of England with all foreign lowers continue of a cordial character; the Sultan not yet having been able to quell the insurrection in his dominions, England has not stood aloof from the effort now being made by the other Governments about pacifieation ; England has agreed, with the sanction of Parliament, to purchase the Khedive's shares in tha Suez Canal, and the Queen rolies with confidence upon the sanction, being granted ; China has re-ceived in a friendly spirit the representations made by England in regard to the Margary murder, and it is boped that the discovery and punishment of the offenders will speedily follow; the Queen expresses her thanks at the manner in which the Prince of Wales has been received by her Indian subjects; she declares that the course pursued by England in putting an end to slavery within her own dependencies makes it important that the action of her ships elsewhere should be in harmony with that course; the affairs of the colonics have generally continued to advance in prosperity, though troubles in Malacca and South Africa are pointed out briefly; Bills for regulating the ulti-mate tribunal of appeals for the United Kingdom, for the amendment of the merchant shipping laws, and for prison management and primary education pre promised.

UNITED STATES.

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Nine jurymen can return a verdict in Texas now. Shipments of tea overland from San Francisco in 1875, 18,136,424 lbs., against. 11,779,159 lbs, in

There is a movement in the Malue Legislature to change the scat of Goverment from Augusta to Portland.

It is reported that the Northern Transportation Propellor Company will make their headquarters at Oswego next season.

A committee of Congress has proposed that the fast train mail service shall be abolished, as involving an enormous additional expense.

Wearily Nicholas Dempsey From shoulder to shoulder his gun, And wearily his grey eye ranged From sun to earth, from earth to sun.

But what is the sound that falls now on his ear, And swells with each moment more near and more clear?

'Tis but a flock of bleating sheep, 'I'is but a drover behind : Round the bend in the road they sweep, And the dust on the drover's cont lies deep, As he breasts the rising wind.

Nicholas Dempsey turned on his heel, With a long drawn weary sigh, And turned again in a lazy wheel As the stranger passed him by. "God save you, friend," the drover said : 'Can I pastor my weary sheep ?" But why has the hue from the yeoman's cheek fied As though he were placed face to face with the dead? And why does the blood now rush back so red, And his hand to his sword-hilt leapt?

Calmly stands the drover, Waiting his reply: No fear may you discover In that undaunted eye. The yeoman stands in a waking dream, And far away doth his spirit seem ; Slowly his thoughts come back ugain, As half in fear, and half in pain : Strange feelings stirred his rugged heart, As he sheathed again his sword, And he felt a tear to his eyelips start, As he answered, " No, my lord !" Lord Edward Fitzgerald passed on his way. Behind his flock of sheep. And Nicholas Dempsey all that day His weary watch did keep.

For Ireland's cause Lord Edward bled, Not as he hoped when his flock he led That morn o'er the emerald sward ; Yet oft, ere from his prison-bed To Heaven his spirit soared, He thought of that stout yeoman. Who answered his young forman, "No, my lord !" F.J.F. -Dublin Nation.

There are now eight pin factories in the United States, which make 47,000,000 pins daily. In addition to these the importations of pins reach 25,000,-000 daily. As these are all easily sold, it is safe to say that 72,000,000 of pins are lost daily, or 59,000 every minute. Where they all go to is the wonder.

There are some queer incongruities in the salaries paid to State officers in Michigan. The Governor draws a salary of but \$1,000, while that of a Rail-way Commissioner is \$4,000. The salaries of the Secretary of State, Commissioner of the Land Office, and Attorney-General are \$800, and these are the only State functionaries drawing less compensation than the Governor.

The total imports of foreign merchandise at the port of Philadelphia for the year 1875 show a total decrease of \$980,146 as compared with 1874, of which amount \$727,938 was in free goods and \$252;-208 in dutiable goods, the total of the former, hav-Ing been \$2,842,430, and of the latter \$20,614,904. But in April, 1801, it was "estimated" that there

There are 32 members of the House at Washington who served in the rebel army. Several were members of the Confederate Congress.

Hay has been selling as low as \$5 per ton in Dennysville, Vt., this winter, \$8 being about the average price, and not much call for it at that prico.

The prohibitionists have issued a call for a national convention to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 17th of May, to put a Presidential ticket in the field.

An immense cotton mill is being built at New Bedford. The capital is \$2,500,000, and they will run 153,000 spindles and 9,200 looms and employ 1,900 hands.

Lumbering in Maine is depressed this year. There were 600,000,000 feet manufactured last year, while the highest estimate for the current year is 350,000,000 feet.

The Chinese in the United States are already outgrowing their superstitions. The body of one who died recently in North Adams, Mass., was not sent home for burial.

Murat Halstead says :--- " Looking back now over the war, the collossal figure that rises above the smoke and dust, the strong embodiment of the national will, is that of Stanton."

At a meeting of leading Hebrews of New York city it was decided to erect a new college for the instruction of Jewish Children. All Jews in the United States will be invited to aid the undertaking.

A small town in Kentucky has shipped tobacco to the value of \$120,000 between November 1st and January 15th. Never before says the Kentucky Journal, was so much tobacco shipped at this time in the season.

The Railway Commissioners of Minnesota report a falling off in the receipts of the State Railroads of \$1,243,516 during the past year as compared with the receipts of 1874. The cause is ascribed to a small grain crop.

Prof. Leverrier announces the discovery by P. Henry, January 26, of a planet of the twelfth magnitude, in 3 hours 16 min. right ascension, and 11 deg. 30 min. declination, with a daily motion of 6 min, 28 sec.

The Colorado constitution-makers have decided to allow women to vote on all matters pertaining to the public schools, and to be eligible to any office which may be created by the school laws of the future State, what we are a thread had a well at

Dr. Marie F. Zakrewska advocates hiring female servants for as many hours as their work is daily needed and then clearing them out. This plan will leave the kitchen clear of courting influences and free from pantry raids by policemen.

Kansas has 879.692 acres of school lands yet unsold, not including the land in six counties which made no, return., It is valued on an average at \$3,50, per acre, and when sold will add about \$5,000,000 to the common school fund, The negro exadus from Georgia, it seems, will ought to live they would very soon live down that never end, "Every train arriving in Mississippi is prejadice and would have extended to them the right heavily freighted with " the man and brother," in

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-FEB. 18, 1876. THE TRUE WITNESS

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PBINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FBIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

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

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. FEBRUARY, 1876. Friday, 18-St. Simeon, Bishop and Confessor. Saturday, 19-Office of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 20-SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.

Monday, 21-Of the Feria. Tuesday, 22-Of the Passion.

Wednesday, 23-St. Peter Damian, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Thursday, 24-Vigil of St. Mathias. St. Peter'

Chair at Antioch, [22 Feb].

PASTORAL LETTER

OF HIS

LORDSHIP the BISHOP of MONTREAL CONCERNING

CATHOLIC LIBERALISM, THE PRESS, &c

IGNACE BOURGET, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND THE APOSTOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

To the Secular and Regular Clergy, to the Religious Communities and to all the Faithful of our Diocese Greeting and Blessing in our Lord.

OUR VERY DEAR BRETHREN,-Our intention in this pastoral letter is to indicate to you some marks by which you can recognize Catholic Liberalism, which you must at all cost avoid in order to secure your salvation. For we are sorry to see that incredible efforts are being put forth to disturb you in your good sentiments in spite of the good instructions which have been given you upon this grave subject. It is also our intention to fortify you against certain scandals which may enfeeble as in a paramount degree prejudicial and dangerous your religious sentiments in these bad times.

We are not surprised at these things, and it is precisely that which strikes us with a lively sorrow in writing to you the present. Give then an attentive ear to all that we have to say to you in the interest of your soul of the different subjects which form the subject matter of this letter. We commence by Liberalism.

I. WHAT IS CATHOLIC LIBERALISM ?

Catholic Liberalism is a combination of religious and social doctrines which tend to free more or less spirits of the speculative order and citizens of the practical order from the rule which tradition had everywhere and always imposed upon them. Or rather what is Catholic Liberalism? What is Liberal Catholicism?

It is a false and dangerous sentiment ; it is a factions party which conspires in fact, against the church and against civil society. A Liberal Catholic is a man who, to a certain degree, partakes of this sentiment whether in this party or in this doctrine the more sick is he as the more Liberal; the less sick is he as he is the more Catholic. Liberalism, always seeks to subordinate the rights of the church to the rights of the State in the measure of prudence and high wisdom, and even to separate the Church from the State where it desires a text that it is not infected with manifest malice and

of such information to make inquiries, or take the advice which wise and prudent persons would give to you? Would you be disposed to place faith in those who wished to persuade you that there was nothing to fear, neither for yourself or for your children from contact with this terrible animal? Is it not true that you would not be without fear. until you had the full and entire certainty that this dangerous serpent had been put to death, or driven far from your house? Would you not take then the most careful precautions to wash all that this venomons animal might have poisoned by his contact. Such are, Christian Brethren, the impressions of fear with which your Bishops, assembled in Council, are inspired by this Catholic Liberalism, when they warn you that it is a serpent which is introducing himself into all the ranks of Christian society and lurks even in the sanctuary there to scatter trouble and desolation. But remember well, this is a serpent a thousand times more dangerous than all the serpents of the world since it poisons souls.

III. WHAT OUR HOLY FATHER THE POPE THINES OF THIS LIBERALISM.

But that which the Supreme Head of the Church says to us about this monstrous error should inspire us with a still more lively horror :-- " My dear children," said he, in 1871, to the deputation of Catholics from France, which, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his Pontificate presented to him an address bearing more than two millions of signatures, "My dear children, my words must well tell you what I have in my heart. That which afflicts your country and prevents its meriting the blessings of God is a general mixing up of principles. I will say the word, and I will not be silent. What I fear is not all the miserable beings of the Commune of Paris, true demons of Hell, who walk upon this earth. No it is not that, what I fear is this unhappy politics, this Liberal Catholicism which is the true plague. I have said it more than forty times, I repeat it to you, by reason of the love which I have for you." Could the Holy Father speak of Liberalism in more energetic terms ? It was from the bottom of his heart that it drew the words which fell from his lips, and it was out of love for his children that he thus spoke. What he feared were the Liberal Catholics more than the Revolutionists, who had upset France during these last years; revolutionists whom he had called wicked as demons, come out from hell and traversing the world to fill it with evil; for he declares them to be a veritable scourge. Now remark it well, Christian Brethren, he who makes use of such language so severe, is a father, and a father who loves his children. He is the first of pastors who nourishes his sheep, so as to sacrifice himself for them by day and by night in order to assure their happiness in this world and in the next. It is the Supreme Teacher of the Church who only makes his voice heard by the faithful who are confided to his care, in order to preserve them from all error. Is it not evident that he reproves this Liberalism

to the Church? IV. THE HOLY FATHER IN REPROVING LIBERALISM SHOWS THAT IT GOES OUTSIDE OF PIETY IN ORDER TO PROPA-

GATE ITSELF.

Liberalism is only so prejudicial to souls because it envelopes itself in piety, as the wolf hides himself in the skin of a sheep to be able more easily to devour the flock. There is the imminent danger which our Holy Father the Pope pointed out by his remarkable words so worthy of the deepest consideration. They are to be read in the decree of 28th July, 1873. "Liberal opinions," said he, " are accepted by many otherwise, honest and pious Catholics, Catholics whose spirits, religion and authority are capable of drawing themselves, but which are inclined from it by very pernicious opinions. More over, in order that these examples may not be pernicious to any one, the Holy Father deems it his had in view those who hate the Church and whom t would be useless to designate; but those whom we are now going to point out keeping and nourishing the vices or poison hidden in Liberal principles which they have sucked in with milk under prefree church in a free state. Liberalism claims that the clergy is called on solely to defend religion, easily inoculate souls with it, and thus propagate the seeds of those revolutions with which for so long a time the world has been shaken." You are not astonished then Christian Brethren, to see these Liberal Catholics retain in this way the appearances of devotion to religion, and affect to show themseves attached to the principles of the faith and to the practices of piety ; You who know that the demon, at the commencement of the world, took the semblance of a serpent, which is the most subtle of all animals, in order to seduce our first parents, and that every day, as the Apostle assures us, transforms himself into an angel of light, the more readily to deceive the unfortunate children of Adam. For, is it not evident that no one would wish to be a partizan of this father of lies if he understood him such as hereally is, and if he showed himself to us with all his ugliness and malice? If, then, this spirit of darkness drags so many unfortunates in his train, it is because he succeeds by his lies in making them accept error for the truth, for, says Jesus Christ, he is a liar and the Father of Lies. Thus should we daily call out with the prophet, in view of so many fatal illusions :- "Children of men, when "will your heart be satisfied? Why do ye love vanity and seek after leasing ?" Ps. IV.

Catholicism and Protestantism? Do they not announce that victory will not be so difficult to gain if the Protestants of Lower Canada ally themselves with the Liberal French Canadians who, says the speaker, have always been and are still partizans of free institutions? Do they not also say in advance that it is only required that the English population show a little energy, and that silence the cannons of the enemy, that is to say to silence the voices of Ultramontanism, to affirm themselves friends of liberty? After provocations like these from their friends and allies, Liberal Catholics, have not assuredly good reason to place themselves in public or in particular, as true friends of the Church ; they cannot pretend to have the right to represent them in the House and elsewhere; they have no title to their confidence; far from that one can only look upon them as false brothers and traitors ; there is nothing to conclude from their protestations of good will, if it is not

that they seek to deceive, in fine to abuse the confidence of the people to reach their own ends. Here is a fact exceedingly significative, which teaches you Christian brethren, with what wise precautions you ought to proceed before giving your confidence to whomsoever it may be. Be in full accord with thosy who are the sincere friends and true defenders of your religious rights, not by mouth only, but with full heart.

VIII, WHAT MUST BE DONE IN ORDER NOT TO FOLLOW A FALSE BOUTE.

In passing through those bad times, and living in these days of scandals, attach yourself with all your heart to the practical rules which we trace out for you in the presence of God and with the sole object of securing your greatest good.

1st. Hear Jesus Christ in hearing the Church. To this end penetrate the sacred oracles, which fell from the mouth of the Divine Master," He who hears you, hears me; he who does not hear the Church, let him be a heathen or a publican." Now, here is how we must put this rule into practice. Each one of you can and ought to say in the interior of his soul, "I hear my pastor ; my pastor hears the Bishop ; the Bishop hears the Pope, and the Pope hears our Lord Jesus Christ, who aids with his Holy Spirit to render them infallible on the teaching and government of bis Church. With this rule so sure, I cannot be led astray, and I am certain of marching in the way of justice and of truth.

2nd. Bear a religious respect to all your pastors, fearing that in despising them you incur that terrible anathema, proneunced by our Lord, "He who despises you despises me;" Oh ! and what words : To despise Jesus Christ in despising his priests. They are worthy of attention and deserve to be seriously considered. As it has just been observed he who hears the priest hears the Bishop, and he who hears the Bishop hears the Pope, and he who hears the Pope hears Jesus Christ. He hears then all the clergy whose chief is Jesus Christ. In the same way, he who despises the priest despises the Bishep, he who despises the Bishop despises the Pope, and he who despises the Pope despises Jesus Christ. He despises then all the clergy whose chief is Jesus Christ. After all which has been reproduced above of the instructions given by the Pope and the Bishops against Catholic Liberalism, it is evident that the Priests in their instructions regarding this detestable error, scrupulously attach themselves to the principles which are dictated to them by their pastors. It is then all the clergy who thus speak through the mouth of their members. Thus to despise this organ of the clergy, is to despise Jesus Christwho made them his ambassadors. It is to despise the Eternal Father, who sent Jesus Christ, His only son, into the world, to teach and to save it. But how must we consider him, who, upon the hustings, be it at the polls, upon the platform, or in papers, dares to prefer insults to the person and to the character of the priest to despise, or make his words and his conduct to be despised, in order to take away from him, if it be possible, all the estimation and the consideration which he enjoys among the people ; and how ought he to be treated ? We invoke to reply to it, the authority of the Holy See, against which it is not permissible for any one to reply and

to make an attack. For about three years, the Holy Congregation of Provaganda, charged with Ano

"THE MARS AT ROFESUL HALL .- Yesterday evening (that is to say, Sunday, 30th January last) at Russell Hall, Father Chiniquy performed the sacrifice of the Mass by virtue of the rights the Church still recognize in him, the power of consecrating the Host. He than consecrated, by means of the five regular Latin words, two small wafers, and to better prove to the public that those pieces of bread in such case all would go well?. To believe the had no more virtue after than before consecration, speaker, would this not be sufficient to reduce to he broke them in pieces, threw them in the air, had no more virtue after than before consecration, stamped them under his feet, and the wafers said nothing. Mr. Chiniquy yesterday delivered one of his most eloquent discourses, of which we have stenographed the principal portions and will publish it shortly. At the same time he called upon those Canadians who wished to become Protestants not to go to his house on Peel street after to-day, but to visit him at Russell Hall every day before 9 o'clock in the morning. The number is becoming each day so large that the house of Mr. Chiniquy is too small to hold all who come to him."

It is the Witness that speaks thus. It is not, therefore, a matter to be surprised at, if it tries to give importance to a wretch who so well serves its sheep of the Pastor's Fold.

We feel compelled to announce this horrible event because, knowing your faith and piety, we are convinced that in your just grief you will do all in your power to make to the adorable sacrament of the Eucharistan honourable amend, which will make as far as possible for the greatness and enormity of the sacrilege which has been committed.

"One of the good means you have at your disposal to console our Saviour in His profound grief, is to make regularly at least once a month, the Reparatory Communion established as a remembrance of the jubilee.

"We have in giving you this mournful news cited the Witness to couvince you more and more, how much we were in the right in forbidding you the reading of this journal which never ceases to vomit (vomir) the grossest abuse against what is holiest in religion. Alas, it often takes part with our Liberal newspapers in outraging religion and its ministers, which ought to be sufficient to make all Catholics understand what are and must be the journals which merit the humiliating eulogiums of the Witness. However, this may be, take care to interdict the reading of this journal which has already been so strictly forbidden.

"At the mere recital of this horrible attempt, of this unheard of sacrilege, and of this frightful profanation there will be in all parts of this diocese a cry of grief, and plaintive and trembling voices will be heard, not only in the religious communities, but even in Christian houses. For everywhere the lovable Saviour will address from the recesses of these tabernacles to each of us these moving words: O all you who pass by this city, and who traverse this street in which the Lamb of God, full ot bounty, of sweetness and of charity, has allowed himself to be immolated to the fury of an apostate and sucrilegious priest, see if there can be a grief equal to mine. O daughters of Zion, religious souls, put on your mourning garments and utter long and mournful lamentations, for the blood of the innocent victim has been unworthily shed in a profane place His adorable flesh has been foully trodden under foot ; His heart which loves men so much has been pierced, crowned with thorns and loaded with opprobrium." The world did not know him-it did not receive kim.

The present mandement is addressed to you in order that better knowing the necessities of the church you may make yourselves its victims and come to its aid.

The present Pastoral Letter will be read and commented on in all churches and chapels where publio service is celebrated, the Sanday after its receipt or accordingly as the Cures may deem more convenient..

Given at Montreal under our hand and seal, and countersigned by our Secretary, on the festival of St. Ignace, the Martyr, the first day of the month of February, in the year eighteen hundred and seventysix,

† IG, BISHOP OF MONTHEAL. J. O. PABE, CANON SECRETARY.

P.S.-There is for me a true source of consolation and a powerful motive for confidence in the thought which prevails throughout the diocese, and espefally in the Communities neavers are going to to

fleet in Ohinese waters has already been sent to the various treaty ports to protect British interests. and the situation is not a pleasant one. Britain, once fairly at war with Chins, would have to fight to win, and there is no telling where the end would be. It might perhaps be another Empire like India to furnish problems for English statesmen.

The Carlist Committee in London, have publishdated the 7th, says :--- A great battle was fought between the Carlists and Alfonsist main bodies. On Saturday aftereoon, when this intelligence was despatched from the field, the battle was still in progress. The Carlist losses were inconsiderable, and they held all their positions. The troops were showing great confidence and enthusiasm."

From Rome is announced the sudden death of Mgr. Angelini, the Viceregent of the city. He was cause. For us it is a powerful motive to renew our a man of immense talent and of extraordinary meefforts to prevent this wolf from devouring a single mory. His charitable disposition made him an object of attack for many schemers, who took' vile advantage of his tender heartedness. One of these scoundrels got admittance to his apartment, and extorted from him a considerable sum of money by holding a pistol to his breast, and threatening to kill him. The ruffian bound the Archbishop by an oath not to reveal the name of his assailant, who was well known to him. The Archbishop kept his oath, and although the visits of his cowardly tormentor and plunderer were repeated never divulged the secret. Monsignor Augelini resided in the via Monserrato, in part of the premises belonging to the English College. He dined at the annual St. Thomas's festival at the English College a few days before his death. It is rumovred that Mgr Giulio Lenti Bishop of Nepi and Sutri, will be the new Viceregent of Rome.

The following characteristic paragraph appears in the Liberal Vossische Zeitung :--- "The conversions of Protestant noblemen are increasing in a remarkable manner in Westphalia. A short time ogo-Baron Clement von Ducker, Lord of Rodinghausen. went over to the Catholic Church. On the 4th inst. Herr Ernest von Krane-Matena, Second Lieutenant in the 4th Wesphalian Regiment of Cuirassiers. made a formal statement before the District Court at Warendorf that he had renounced the Evangelical Church, and had become a Catholic. Krane is a cousin of M. Forcade de Biaix, one of the judges of the Superior Tribunal of the Province, who also went over to the Roman Church." This does not look as if Ultramontanism was "on its last legs." Any one who knows the present interior condition of Prussian Protestantism, how it is torn by intestine divisions, and how many have recoiled from having a new religious organisation, as if it were a suit of new clothes, imposed merely by royal authority, will not look on those conversions as at all surprising or remarkable. Indeed all Protestants in Prussia who desire to live as Christians, according to a rule professing a supernatural character, will soon see that they too must go over to the Roman Church.

RELIGIOUS FAILURES.

Failures for large sums startle communities. A firm that settles down like a water-logged ship, with millions of hard earned capital, drags in its eddying waters all that had the misfortune to link with it their luckless career. A cry of indignation and of curse, rolls without response over the dark and silent waters where the wreck had disappeared : families are reduced; the effeminate revellers of luxurious opulence, are forced to meet the cold, bleak atmosphere of poverty. Such failures are curses to society.

and that the laity have not this mission. Since that the Pope declares in his Encyclical of 1853, that the laity fulfil in that a filial duty from the moment that they combat under the direction of the clergy. Modern Liberalism pretends that religion should not leave the sacristy, nor go beyond the limits of private piety. But the Pope. declates that Catholics can only efficaciously defend their rights and their liberties by actively mixing up in public affairs. By these characteristic traits you will recognize Catholic Liberalism. It is for that we have deemed it our duty to point them out to your serious consideration in order that you may better understand the definition of them which we have given to you.

In order to make you understand still more clearly, we will reproduce here what the Fathers of the Fifth Provincial Council of Quebec, have said of it.

"Catholic liberalism," they say, "was introduced little by little into the Holy Church and is there hidden by means of tricks and adroitness, like the ancient serpent in the terrestrial paradise, in order to lead away imprudent souls, inducing them by his artifices, to eat of the tree of knowledge of good and evil."

We leave to your serious reflections all and every word of this definition, which makes you understand that Liberalism is no other thing than the demon which, hidden under the form of the ancient serpent, and armed with his rage, his malice and his tricks, is now found in the middle of us to destroy us, as it unhappily destroyed our first parents, in despoiling us of the robe of justice and innocence, and in making us lose that faith, pure and simple, which does not reason with God and with the Church. Alas, it is for us to make ourselves guilty of arrogance and disobedience, to meril for ourselves the heaviest chastisements of divine vengeance, for them to be shamefully chased from the sanctuary of all revealed revelations by losing the faith, and to be plunged into the abyss of the greatest evils. In order to well comprehend it, it will be sufficient just to cast a glance at the horrible evils which desolate European Governments and peoples, struck with an inconceivable vertigo in punishment for their Liberalism. Thus, Christian brethren, the certainty that Catholic Liberalism is hidden among us, and the fear that this terrible monster causes not only the evils which he necessarily drags in his train are sufficient to make us tremble and make us cry out against our dangers.

IT. HOW LIBERALISM IS TO BE FEARED.

It is well known how the fascination of a serpent makes the most intrepid men tremble. Thus the Holy Scripture, to make us fear sin, recommends us to flee from it as from the serpent. Judge of it my Christian brethren, by some natural comparisons. What would not be your continual alarms if good friends warned you that a venomous serpent lurked without being perceived in your mansions, that he sometimes concealed himself in your parlours, sometimes in your dining-rooms, and at others in your sleeping apartments; that he was accustomed to hide himself in your beds or in the cradle of religion. Is this not in effect what quite recently your children? Would not such news be sufficient has been publicly; proclaimed in a county of this to tear your hearts with trouble and disquietude ? -Could you remain tranquil for a single moment? Dominion? Was it not there predicted that the Would not the thought suggest itself to you in case moment was come for ; great battle between which recornts it in the following terms :-

V. THE CLERGY ONLY FOLLOW THE DOCTRINES OF THE HOLY FATHER.

We have no need to prove to you here that your pastors are inviolably attached to the doctrine of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and that they have faithfully transmitted to you the infallible oracles which have fallen from his mouth. You have not to convince you any other thing to do than to compare the instructions which the Pastors and preachers give you with the decrees of councils and mandements. nastoral letters and circulars of your bishops who themselves have only proclaimed the teaching of the august chief of the holy church. With his authentic documents in hand you will acquire the intimate conviction that in hearing your pastoritis the church to which you are listening, since it is the bishop, the Pope, Jesus Christ himself who speaks to you by their mouth, to condemn Liberal-ism which calls itself Catholic, but which is only a damnable error.

VI. OPINION OF MGR. DE SEGUR ON CATHOLIC LIBERALISM.

"Oatholic Liberalism," says a celebrated author of our days in supporting himself upon the decrees of the Sovereign Pontiff, "is then condemned although it may not yet be formally denounced as heretical. Yes, "added he, " there is an absolute incompatibility-between Catholicism and Liberalism and hence a Christian be he however little instructed, cannot either be or say he is a Liberal Catholic.¹

VII. WHAT THE ENEMIES OF RELIGION THINK ABOUT CATHOLIC LIBERALISM.

But there are not only pastors of sculs who by common accord reject and reprove Liberalism as the enemy of Catholicism. For among Protestants there are found those who consider it as a faithful ally of Protestantism in the incersant com bats which they carry on against the Catholic has been publicly proclaimed in a county of this diocese, and has been repeated in all parts of the

dence over this country, has been informed that certain papers allowed themselves to publish in-sults to the ecclesiastical authorities. The Prefect of this Holy Congregation was constrained to write to the Bishops of this Province to impress upon them the necessity of doing all in their power to cause an end to be put to these unhappy discussions which could only secure the triumph of the Protestants. His Eminence recommended in His letter, to compel, if it were necessary, those who were guilty in this particular, to submit to this injunction by forbidding the faithful to read their papers, "Curent (Episcopi) ne hujusmodi contentiones per epheme rides et licellos a catholicis exerceantur, utque cos qui in hoc deliquerint coercere, et si opus fuerit earumdem ephemeridum lectionem fidelibus prohibere non omittant." (Rescript of 23rd March, 1873.)

We publish herewith this rule of conduct and we order all those who have charge of souls to exactly conform themselves to it. By refusing admission to the Sacrament to all those who read or efficaciously encourage the newspapers in which they take to task or cover with insults, the shepherds of souls, because they oppose the dissemination of erroneous principles, reproved by the Sovereign Pontiff or by the early Fathers, charged by Jesus Christ to teach all people those holy doctrines which are placed in the bosom of the Church. Especially must the sacraments be refused to those editors who write such insults, and to those who employ them to edit the newspapers of which they are proprietors.

3rd. Apply, then, yourselves well to the study of those sacred principles upon which repose the happiness and tranquility of religion and government; hear with attention the instructions which are given you on these grave subject, and read with ardour the good books which treat of it.

4th. Pray with fervour and perseverance, asking the gift of intelligence, which will make you dis-cern the error from the truth, in order that you may not be carried about with every wind of doctrine. Offer with this resolve the prayers which are made at the end of each Mass by the order of our Holy Father the Pope in the Forty Hours, in the exhibition of holy relics and other happy circumstances, when Gcd may please to make His infinite goodness to shine. Bedouble your fervour by making these prayers during the sessions of Parliament, in order that the Holy Spirit may deign to illuminate our legislators, that all the laws may tend to the honour of religion and the greatest good of the people. Do not forget that the priest at each elevation and benediction of the Holy Sacrament chants the prayers for the Queen. Now in praying for the Queen at a time so solemn, it prays at the same time for those who assist in the government of her immense domains. But the people unito in the prayer of the priest to ask grace to be governed according to the rules of wisdom, of justice and equity. Ah! Christian Brethren, let us pray for the boly church, in order that it may enjoy all the liberty which it needs for the service of the Divine Majesty. Ut destructis adversitatibus, et erroribus, universes, recura tibi serviat libertate.

IX. HORRIBLE BACRILEGE.

We know not how to terminate this letter with. out calling your attention to a bad piece of news, which will without doubt fill your hearts with bit ter grief. We extract from a journal of this city

obtain for me participation in the gifts and graces of my patron saint. I have not failed to put up my fervent prayers asking by the infercession of this great saint, zeal, strength, prudence and other characteristics, in order to well defend the Church and make it triumph over all the errors which assail it, so that the gates of hell may not prevail against it. We thank all these good souls for their aid, of which we feel pressing need, and we entreat them to be good enough to continue it towards us. † IG. BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster writes to the Times stating that the telegrams from Rome announcing that he intends to proceed thither to promote the union of a portion of the English Ritualistic clergy with the Roman Catholic Church, and that he had made proposals to the Vatican looking to that end are both from first to last wholly devoid of truth. He proceeds as follows: "No scheme whatsoever on the subject of Ritualism has ever been conceived by me, none has ever been to my knowledge proposed or opposed or defended at Rome."

The telegrams have stated, and the Bien Public of Ghent confirms the statement, that Louise Lateau is at the point of death. Confined to her bed for the last fortnight, she has ceased to hold any intercourse with the outer world, but on the Friday all the usual phenomena occurred, except that the patient was too weak to rise. She still communicates every day, and has received Extreme Unction with great fervour. The physicians, it is said, consider other day a senator, a descendant perhaps of the her case entirely hopeless.

The marriage of Count Fabri, of Fauo, to the Contessina Josephine Mastai, grand-niece of Pius IX, has taken place. The bride is 17 years old, and was educated in the Convent of Trinita dei Monti on the Pincio.

Dr. Timothy O'Mahony, Bishop of Armidale in Australia, has arrived at the Minerva Hotel in Rome.

have been inscribed in the list of founders of the spark of abortive existence, and sinking into dis-Daniel O'Connell Lesgue for securing freedom of honored tombs, are the English Church in Ireland education in Italy. Among the names occurs that of the famous Cesare Cantu.

an end yet apparently. The Queen's Speech alludes reader con over the following statistics which we to it, saying that there has been a chance of war cull from the last issue of the. London Zablet, and with China which may not have entirely disappeared, and this is not very reassuring language in a Church has in Irish souls - these figures are taken message which usually smooths over everything from a return made to the Honse of Commons and puts the best possible face on matters. Chinese officials are said to continue their overbearing atti- or livings of Clergymen and Ecclesiastics of whattude towards foreigners, and in consequence, five ever grade in the Irish Church, who up to the end British vessels have been ordered by telegraph to of July, 1874, have under the Irish Church Act, proceed at once to China from Biscay.' The British commuted; stating the annual value (A) of their

Worse still when a Government fails to administer justice-when all security for the execution of the just laws of the country is removed ; when life and property are mercilessly left to the avarice of a dishonest anarchy, then deep and heartrending must be the sigh of complaint from the hapless victims of misrule.

But when a church, claiming divine institution. promising salvation to its followers, leaving the path known and beaten for centuries to lead benighted wayfarers to their eternal home, through the channel of new and garbled doctrines: when a church which has shaken off everything sacred and dear in time and eternity, to find a short cut to Heaven through self-love and indulgence; when this church, openly declares its failure, and the absence of divine constitution-this must be the greatest calamity a society can suffer. Whilst the living mourn their blighted prospects of future joy, they are bound to brand the deceased victims of error with the damnation consequent to their mistake.

All these startling reverses came to our notice during the last few days. Firms of long standing -household words in the mercantile communityhave tottered under the weight of financial depression. Justice has failed in Italy; the Government is awed by the Brigands; official and private spoliation have assumed enormous propertions ; - the august assembly that Brennus of old, would have taken for Gods did he not know them to be menproduces forged documents in a public court, and when detected, defies the whole power of the Government to bring him to justice : and lastly amid the thrilling announcoments that should shake the world from pole to pole, we have the failure of two churches; the closing scene in the drama of their short-lived career, is the winding up of their finan-Fifteen hundred names of most influential persons | clal statements. The churches, ebbing out the last and the "Old Catholic" movement in Switzerland.

Of the former the world has long known of her The Chinese difficulty is very far from being at illness, her decrepitude and downfall, but lot the he will see at a glance the interest the English "Of the number, names, and present residences

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-FEB, 18, 1876.

living and the amo	unt of		m	utation a	дтес	eđ
on (B)" :		÷ •.		i ener	 	
	. A.			В.	1	_
Archb'p of Armagh	E10.529	2	8	£88,442	16	6
Bishop of Meath.	3,000		•			
Bishop of Derry	6,847	12	.,5	111,467		
Bishop of Down	4,894	6	. 8	53,483		
Bishop of Tuam	5,773	12	10	64,912	9	4
Province of Dublin : Archb'n of Dublin.	8,84Š	17	10	93,045	11	8
Bishop of Ossory (since dead)	4,964	1	5	22,923	9	1
Bishop of Cork	2,485	10	5	22,923	9	1
Bishop of Killaloe.	3,653	18	1	45,841	11	-7
Bishop of Limerick	4,240	19	7	50,629	- 2	1

The Bishops of Kilmore and Cashel appear to have died without entering into any peculiar transactions with the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners.

Therefore in the sum of over three million dollars, of robbed and confiscated Catholic property, the alien and apostate Church, after its signal failure in Ireland, settles down on this enormous fortune, to eke out its worthless and dishonored career l

Alongside of the winding up of the Irish church we have a strange development from Switzerland Were not the subject environed with such sad memorics we could smile at the strange returns before us. The Government of Switzerland adopted the Old Catholic movement, as the darling of the State. The pasiors of the Catholic Church, were banished and bad and apostate men brought from every part of the world were forced into their parishes; the Catholics are faithful and will not receive the renegade priests ; the bigots of the infidel Government are commencing to bite their lips in their manifest defeat and discomfiture. Although the persecution has by no means ceased, nevertheless the exiled priests are permitted to return and over one hundred have already come to their sorrowing flocks. But the following passage from a Swiss paper shows the manner in which heresy and schism build up the churches in which they hope for salvation :----

In the Council Hall at Berne the situation is by no means couleur de rose, the thorns shoot out fast and pierce the flesh of the rulers themselves. Thus the managing committee of the State Church had the ill luck to let its financial accounts, fall into Ultramontane hands, and thus the sums paid out of the State Treasury for the support of Old Catholicism were brought to light. Some specimens of these State accounts deserve to be generally known. Thus :-

For advertisements in newspapers to procure Old Catholic clergymen

- from all parts of the world..... 5,247 francs For travelling expenses for " priesthunters" (Pfaffenjager) 1,280 francs.
- For allocations to Old Catholic clergym"n who never put in an ap-
- pearance in Switzerland..... Squandered on clergymen who, after 3.659 francs.
- · a short stay, had to go away again on account of bad and immoral
- 6,619 francs. conduct..... For banquets on occasion of the installation of Old-Catholic parish
- priests the Treasury contributed ... 8,802 francs. And for their maintenance, stipends, and special rewards during their
- expenses for the protection of the Old-Catholic State pastors. 46,917 francs.
- For flattering and be-praising them in the press..... 19,493 francs. For anonymous items.... 2,632 francs. 3,824 francs. For gratuities..... For travelling expenses, hotel charges

&c..... 9,178 francs. Thus, on the whole, the introduction and keeping up of the Old-Catholic staff of State pastors has cost the canton of Berne during the first eighteen months

tish annexe, and by British officials. It is but just to say that a number of residents in New York and Philadelphia, Irish or descendants of Irishmen, remonstrated against this mode of proceeding, but the Chief of the American Executive objected to the formation of a separate department for the exhibition of Irish products, and, therefore, as we have very few manufactures, Great Britain will get credit for them from ninetenths of the visitors to the Exhibition. The manufacturers and traders of this country must only take care that as far as they are concerned there shall be no mistake.

CATHOLICISM AND DEMOCRACY

A correspondent from St. Albans' calls our attention to an attack made on the Catholic Church by a gentleman who lectured for the Methodist community of that city. " Quis scandulizatur et ego non uror 2"

Of course, the lecture was highly spiced with abuse and misrepresentations of Catholic principles. The usual clap-trap of ignorance and mental slavery of the Catholic community, always a theme in harmony with sectarian prejudice, was brought out again in new dress. Some startling assertions about Catholic ignorance, especially amongst the Catholic priests, drew forth a vigorous rejoiner from an eminent clergyman in the city (Father Druon).

In his able answer there are some remarks that surely will hit hard many a reviler nearer home, who thinks it popular to represent us, priests and people, as the lowest in the scale of civilization.

"If, as the lecturer asserted, the Catholic church wants to keep her children in ignorance, let him explain the following facts : Why is it that the Catholic church established nearly all the grand universities of Europe, Cambridge and Oxford included? Why is it that the best college in the United States is most probably the Georgetown college, kept by the Jesuits? Why is it that our con-vent schools in Canada and in this country have such a high reputation for learning and are patronized by a great many Protestants ? Why is it that we Catholic priests are generally considered better scholars than the average of ministers ? Why is it that nearly all the libraries of Europe are the work and gift of Catholic authors and monks during the middle ages? Why is it that most of the important discoveries have been made by Catholics and even Catholic priests? Why is it that the Irish and German Catholic people compare most favorably with the Protestant, English, Welsh, Swedish, Norwegian peasantry ? Why is it that Catholic countries excel all others in fine arts, in painting, sculp-ture, architecture and music ? Why is it that the ture, architecture and music ? best pianist in the world is a Catholic priest? Why is it that the most learned linguist that ever lived was Cardinal Mezzofanti ? Why is it that the most able lawyer in this country is a Catholic, Charles O'Connor ?

The greatest astronomers in the past and in the present were Catholic priests-Copernicus and Lecchi. The greatest commentary on the Sacred Scriptures was a priest ; the greatest Theologian that ever lived-" the Angel of the schools"-was a priest-St Thomas.

To the unwarranted assertion that the Catholic Church was professedly opposed to Republican Institutions our correspondent gives the following interesting particulars:-

"There have ever been republics in the bosom of the Catholic church. The oldest republic, and most likely the oldest government in Europe, is the Catholic Republic of San Marino, established more than twelve centuries ago, and which has kept to this very day its peculiar republican institutions, though it was for many hundred years entirely surrounded by Pontifical States. Many republics lived and prospered in ancient times, such as Genoa, Pisa, Sienna, Lucca, Florence, and foremost of all, the great and prosperous Catholic republic of Venice. For many hundred years, till the discovery of the Cape of Good, Hope, she held in her hands the supremacy of all the trade between India and Europe through Egypt ; she was considered and called the mistress of the scas ; her immense fleet were to be met everywhere ; the Crusaders had to apply to her

DAMEN.

An exchange brings us the strange news of an attempt on the life of the eloquent and zealous Jesuit Missioner, Father Damen. Whilst the Father was giving a mission at Lexington, Ill. and during one cers of the Court. of his lectures, before a large audience he was to be shot in the pulpit. The thing seems to be to diabolical, we hope there is some exaggeration. The circumstances of the intended assassination as recorded by our contemporary were, to say the least of them, strunge. It scems-

The ruffians entered the church through a private deor, opening from the pastoral residence into the sacristy, which, at the time, of their entrance was unoccupied and dark. But, by divine intervention, a lady who failed to effect her ingress by the main door, on account of the immense concourse collected thereat, was necessitated to enter by the identical door through which the scoundrels had found their way. Scarcely, however, had she made her ap-pearance within the vestry, when, to her surprise, she heard the strange expression :- "Now is our time." Looking cautiously in the direction from which the voice proceeded, to her horror, she saw two men, demons rather, one of whom was holding a revolver and pointing in the direction of the Reverend lecturer and uttering the above. But they, observing the intruder, made good their escape without identification. Who the pair were remains a mystery.

The above, almost incredible circumstance, is vouched for by the lady who saw the whole affair. but whose name we forbear to give for certain and sufficient reasons.

VISIT OF THE BISHOP OF OTTAWA TO EGANVILLE.

The Right Rev. Dr. Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa, paid his first episcopal visit to Egapville to day, attended by the Rev. Messrs. Byrne, McConnick, Mc-Ginis, and Bearouis. An imposing demonstration of welcome was made by the Catholics, in and around Eganville, and the surrounding country, the procession being composed of at least one hundred and fifty sleighs and cutters, with numerous banners and flags. Soon after his arrival at the Parish Church, he addressed an carnest, eloquent and impressive exhortation to all present, on the necessity of attending to their religious duties. A grand penediction of the Most Holy Sacrament followed, his Lordship being assisted in the ceremony by the reverend gentlemen before mentioned, after which the following address was read and presented to his Lordship by Mr. John Hickey, cor-secretary, in behalf of the Catholic Literary Temperance Society, Eganville.

To the Right Reverend Dr. Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa, &c., We, the members of the Eganville Catholic

Literary Temperance Society, beg leave to express to your Lordship our heartfelt joy and pleasure at this your first episcopal visit to Eganville, and hail the occasion as the sure harbinger of the blessings, and good that will follow it, and pray and trust that the Almighty giver of all good, will preserve you for years to come, so that we can look forward with hope and pleasure to many recurring visits from your Lordship, whereby the fountains of grace may be opened and a number return to "the narrow path" which leads to eternal glory and happiness. We cannot well let this opportunity pass without expressing to your Lordship the deep debt of gratitude we owe our beloved Pastor, the Rev. M. Byrne, who has been most attentive in ministering to our spiritual wants, and who organized and started this society which has already effected a great deal of good within a short time, thus establishing a general teeling of peace, good will and sincerity, and has given a good and noble example to follow and do likewise.

In conclusion, we beg your Lordship's blessing and prayer in our behalf.

Signed in behalf of the Eganville Catholic Literary Temperance Society. JAMES BONFIED, 1st Vice-President,

JOHN QUALLY, 2nd " JOHN HICKEY, Cor. Sec.

MICHAEL O'BRIEN, Rec. Sec. An eloquent and feeling address was also read and ented to his Lordship by Mr. Matthew Foley in behalf of the Eganville Juvenile Temperance Society, and this able address also was read and presented to his Lordship in behalf of other parishioners by Mr. Patrick Qually. His Lordship returned an able and cloquent reply to the addresses. He will remain three days on the episcopal

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF FATHER | state that the United States Government have not yet appointed a Commissioner, and that consequently no progress has been made.

I have given effect to the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act of last Session by issning the proclamations, and by appointing the Judge and offi-

A Bill to simplify and amend the law relating to Common Carriers will be submitted for your consideration.

A Bill will be brought before you containing provisions for affording greater security to policy holders in Life Assurances Companies.

The want of reliable and systematised information relating to the several classes of crime and the importance of collecting and classifying criminal statistics have engaged my attention. A Bill will be introduced to provide for what is most essential in this direction.

You will be asked to make provision for the commencement of the work of consolidating the statute law

The acts relating to the enfranchisement of Indians and the management of Indian affairs have been fully considered, and steps have been taken to

ascertain the views of the Indians themselves. A measure on this subject will be submitted for your approval.

A measure will be introduced to provide for the better administration of the estates of insolvent Banks.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

The accounts for the past and the estimates for the next financial year will be laid before you. The estimates have been iramed with every possible economy consistent with the public interests. I rcgret that the depression in trade to which I have alluded, has seriously affected the revenue. It will be necessary in view of this circumstance to curtail the expenditures in the several branches of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate : Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

Correspondence, Reports, and other Papers regardng the construction of the Pacific Railway will be aid before you.

During the recess, a deputation from the Government of Manitoba visited Ottawa to invite the attention of the Government of the Dominion to the circumstances of that Province. They represented that the income of the Province was insufficient to provide for its ordinary governmental expenses. The papers on this subject will be laid before you. and certain propositions will be submitted for your consideration. The Legislation of Manitoba has in the meantime adopted some measures to reduce the expenditures of the Province.

I invite your carnest attention to the several subjects mentioned, and to the general business which will come before you, and I trust that your deliberations may be guided by wisdom and moder. ation.

NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications for insertion in the Taue WITNESS, or relating in any way to the news columus, must be addressed to THE EDITOR. TRUE WITNESS, Montreal, and must be authenticated with the name and address of the writer, nct necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The Editor reserves to himself the right of expunging from all such communications whatever matter he may consider objectionable, nor will he be in any way responsible for the opinions of Correspondents. Anonymous communications, or those written on both sides of the paper, will be consigned unread to the waste paper basket. If writers attach any value to their manuscripts they should keep copies of them, for in no case can rejected MSS. be returned.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All Business Letters, relating to Advertisements, Subscriptions, supply of Copies, Back Numbers, &c.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME .-- Persons when have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased of learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in have complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

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J. H. SEMPLE, MFORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET. (Corner of Foundling,) MONTREAL May 1st, 1974. 37-58

WANTED -A MALE TEACHER holding a second or third class certificate of qualification to teach, in the Roman Catholic Separate School in Eganville, County Renfrew, Ont., during the remaining part of the present year. Application, Stating Salary, &c., to be made to REVD. M. BYRNE, P.P., or JOHN 27-3. FOLEY, Trustees.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.



REV. FATHER O'REILLY, (EDITOR "TRUE WITNESS.")

IN THE

MECHANICS' HALL.

Monday Evening, Feb., 21st, 1876

SUBJECT—" Ireland's Destiny amed the Nations of the Earth."

ADMISSION, 25 cents ; Reserved Scats, 50 cents. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. P. RIGNEY, Sec.

THE MARTYRS OF THE COLISEUM: BY REV. A. J. O'REILLY, MISS. AP.

Sixth Edition-Considerably Enlarged by the Author

THIS WORK has been blest by his Holiness PICS IX., by letter of 4th March 1874. It is the first and only authentic work on this subject; it has been translated into several languages, has been read publicly in the religious houses at Rome, and is thus spoken of by both Protestant and Catholic Reviews :---

"We do not believe we can recommend to our readers, a more useful, instructive, and entertaining book. The narrative abounds with incidents Cattolica.

"We may say without exaggeration : it in interest and value it surpasses Fabiola."-....ndon Tablet.

"The first really authentic Christian account of the scenes in the Coliseum. The work is evidently the result of much careful study."-Catholic Opinion.

Father O'Reitly has given us a collection of narratives as fascinating as they are truthful, and far more thrilling in their intensely interesting incident than the most sensational of the trash that is so widely, but still so surely, corrupting our modern life. The volume is creditable to his research, and is equally creditable to his scholarship; and we again express our delight that so beautiful and so novel a book should be the work of a young Irish

Missionary .- Freeman's Journal.

_ u	μω	200,00	V manco	(~10	,,	<i>.</i>	

The writer in the journal alluded to thus concludes. "The pen drops from the hand when one reflects on such a squandering of public money. when one sees such a corruption of public morals coming to light in a Swiss canton.

AN INSULT TO IRELAND.

A cry of indignation comes to us from across the ocean; its echo will be taken up by millions of Irish in this continent. An attempt has been made to exclude Ireland at the Centennial Exhibition. Irish products were to be exhibited as English; the nation that seized on Ireland's wealth and Ireland's independence, would now refuse her the privilege of International contest. We have before us a vigorous protest of the Irish Times. If the statements here made be true, we have reason to call the attention of the leading Irish men of Ametica to the slur that is premeditated for themselves and their country. We cannot understand how the Centennial Commissioners, recognising the Irish element such a vast power in the land, could refuse a space for Irish industry. That space has been refused and Ireland is allowed if she will contest in the field of honest merit, to be exhibited under the hostile and prejudiced auspices of an English commisson. The Irish Times writes:-

In an official paper relating to the International Exhibition, to be held in Philadelphia next June, there is one solitary notice of Ireland, and that in connection with Scotland. We are told that " in linens the leading manufacturers both of Scotland and Iteland have applied for large spaces." That is the sole reference to any special production of this country. Some reference we thought, might have been made to the inimitable poplins and tabinets for which Dublin is and has been so famous. Some notice might have been given of our unrivalled friezes and thick woollens. Irish hosiery is unrivalled. Irish cutlery is equal to any in the world. Irish whiskey has no competitor. Irish saddlery is sought for in Germany, Austria, Russia and France. All these products of Irish industry will be represented at the Exhibition in Philadelphia yet, the only reference to anything Irisk contained in four folio pages issued by the English Executive Commissioners is, that space has been requested for the exhibition of Scotch and Irish linens.

The reason of this is that Ireland is treated as a sort of county or province of Great Britain, and has not been allowed to exhibit her products in an "Irish Annexe." The beautiful poplins, the un-equalled friezes, the unmatched linens, the gossamer laces the saddlery, porter, whiskey, etc., will all be shown as "British" by British Commissioners. In the list of the Executive Committee there is not the name of a single native of this country. Well, we would not much care if Great Britain obtained credit for the wonderful creations of Irish looms and Irish industry, provided that order for similar products were given to Irish houses. But Great Britain manufactures linens, poplius, tabinets, saddlery, etc., and goods of these classes manufactured in Ireland are exhibited as British, in the Bris

to be carried to the Holy Land ; every year, on the festival of Ascension, her President called the Doge, was accustomed to go to his parade ship, the " Bucentaur,' and then throw a ring into the sca, to signify that he had espoused and inled the sea. Switzerland declared, also, her independence before Luther was born ; the same may be said of Andorra and Monaco.

How many republics in the world are Catholic, how many merely Protestant, and how many mixed ? The auswer though an elementary one, will no doubt surprise some of our readers, and if Professor Dorchester is not dumbfounded, he must have more cheek than I suppose. Well, Mr. Editor, there is not one single Protestant republic in the whole world; three are mixed, namely, 1st the United States of America, with 7,000,000 of Catholics, 2nd, Switzerland, with more than one-third of Catholics, and 3rd, Liberia, a colony of colored people from this country. Johnson says that about one fourth of the population are Protestant. Now, how many republics are entirely Catholic, or nearly so? Answer, ninetcen, with an area nearly 500 times as large as Vermont.

	CATHO	LIC RE	PUBLICS.		
Mexico,	more tha	n 77 t	imes as lar		m't
Guatemala,	**	9	11	44	
Honduras,	15	4	**	46	
Nicaragua,	66	5	**	11	•
Venzuela,	. 16	41	**	"	
New Granada	B. 16	51	"	61	
Ecuador,		20	64	64	
Bolivia,	"	46	"	44	
Peru,	"	48	**	"	
Argentine Re	e-)				
public, and	} "	100	"	"	
Buenos Ayre					
Paraguay,		8	**	"	
Uruguay,	"	7	**	44	
Ohili, includ	- 1				
ing Patagoni	ia, ∫"	54	11	"	
Costa Rica,		2	22	"	
France,		15	14	"	
Hayti,)				
Andorra,	j • • •	2	"	"	
San Marino	, }				
Salvador,	`] ·				
Tota	ls, 19—	489	times as l	arge as V	C

MICROSCOPE FOR SALE .-- We have entrusted to us for disposal, a large binocular Microscope, one of the most powerful imported into this country, made to order by Casella, Londov, England, with all modern improvements and necessary appliance for concentration and polarization of light. The owner leaving for Europe prefers to let the instrument go at a sacrifice rather than expose it to the danger of of Ontario. travel. Further particulars can be had from the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

We will notice in next issue the following just received from Messrs. Dawson, Bros: BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW : January 1876. BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE : JANUARY 1876. PAPAL INFALLIB:LITY; By Roman Catholic Laymen.

DANIEL DERONDA ; By George Eliot. Several Articles and Communications crowded

out.

CATHOLICUS.

EGANVILLE, 4th Feb., 1876.

OPENING OF THE DOMINION PAR-LIAMENT.

On Thursday, 10th February, at three o'clock p.m. His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament Buildings, and took his seat upon the Throne. The Members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, His Excellency was pleased to open the Third Session of the Third Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, with the following Speech from the Throne :---

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons : I have much pleasure in again calling you together to attend to the business of the country. Since you last assembled it has been my happiness to visit the Mother Country, and to have had the opportunity while there of calling public attention to the remarkable progress of the Dominion and of giving expression to the feelings of attach-ment to the person of Her Majesty and the interests of the Empire which animate the Canadian people. The great depression which has prevailed throughout neighboring; countries for several years, and which has more recently been felt in the old world, causing a general stagnation of business, has ex tended to Canada and has seriously affected our trade. At the same time, we have reason to be grateful for an abundant barvest; and while I deeply regret the suffering which exist among certain classes and in particular localities, I believe nevertheless that the great bulk of our people continue to enjoy a condition of reasonable prosperity.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the fact that the great railway undertaking, connecting the former Province of Canada with the Maritime Provinces, provided for by the Act of 1867, is approaching completion. Early in the coming summer, the small portion of the Intercolonial line not already in operation will be opened when the connection with other systems of railway will be formed, so as to enable passengers and trafic to pass over continuous lines of railway from Halifax or St. John to the extreme Western railways The opening of the Prince Edward Island Rail-

way during the past year marks an epoch in the history of that Island, and cannot but exert a beneficial influence on the people, and add to their ma terial prosperity. Every effort has been made to obtain an early

settlement of the claims of Canada for compensation for the use of her Fisheries by the United States, as provided by the Treaty of Washington. Her Majesty's Government in the early part of last summer, at the instance of my advisers, appointed

&c., should be addressed to the Proprietor, MR. Jons GILLIES, TRUE WITNESS, MONTREAL, to whom Postoffice Orders, Cheques, &c., should be made payable. Persons asking for receipts should enclose a postage stamp for same.

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.-(Gazette)

	(,
Flour # bri. of 196 b Follards\$		
	5.10	5.22]
	4.70	4.75
	4.55	4.55
Superfine	4.15	4.20
	4.90	4.95
	3.70	3.75
Strong Bakers'	4.60	4 85
Middlings	3.05	3.10
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs	2.20	2.25
City bags, [delivered]	2.30	2.35
WheatSpring	0.00	0.00
City bags, [delivercd] Whcat.—Spring do White Winter	0.00	0.00
Oatmeal	4 65	4.70
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs	0.571	0.00
Oats	0.30	0.32
Pease per 66 lbs.	0.85	0.00
do afloat Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada	0.00	0,00
Barley.per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada	0.55	0.60
do do do U. Canada	0.00	0.00
Lard, per lbs	0.13	0.00
Lard, per lbs do do do pails	0.14	0.00
Cheese, per lbs.,	0.10}	0.11
do Fall makes		0.00
Pork-New Mess	21.00	21 25
Thin Mess	1 00	21.25
Dressed Hogs	7.60	7.65
Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel		00.00
Ashes—Pots	4.671	4.80
Firsts	0.00	0.00
Pearls-	4.95	0.00
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Barley do Oats do	0 34	0 35
Peas do	0 72	0 73
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Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	0 00	0 00
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb	0 00	0 00
" fore-quarters	0 00	0 00
Mutton, by carcase, per lb	0 22	0 25
Butter, lb. rolls	0 21	0 22
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Apples, per brl	1 50	2 25
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Turkeys	0 70 0 40	1.50
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Turnips, per bush	0 20	0 25
Potatoes, ner bus	0 45	0 50
Hay		
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"A well executed work and may well stand side by side with Fabiola."-Literary Churchman.

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27-3m.	Proprietor.
CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEREC, District of Montreal.	SUPERIOR COURT. No. 720.
St. Henri, District o E. BARSALOU, of	URDON, of the Town of f Montreal, wife of PIERRE the same place, Painter, appear in judicial proceed-
	Plaintiff ;
· ·	¥8.
The said PIERRE E. place, Painter,	BARSALOU, of the same
	Defendant.
An action for separation stituted in this cause February instant.	as to property has been in- , on the seventh day of
Montreal, 7th Februar	AUGE & NANTEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff. ry, 1676, 27-51
D. BARR	Y, B. C. L.,

12 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL,

OTHE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FEB. 18, 1876.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

6

-:0:---FRANCE.

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THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AND PRINCE NAPOLEON .--- The Prince Imperial has written a letter opposing and disavowing Prince Napoleon (Plonplon) as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies from Corsica.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, has addressed a long and vigorous Pastoral Letter to the clergy of his archdiocese on the appeals through them to his flock for all the aid that can be given.

M. Wallon, Minister of Public Instruction in France, has ordered the Restoration of the Cathedral at Rheims, at a cost of \$400,090.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, PARIS.-On Monday morning [January 10] the new free Catholic University of Paris was inaugurated, and a solemn service was held in the Church of the Carmelites. After High Mass had been concluded, His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, delivered the inaugural address in the course of which he expressed his thanks to the French assembly, without whom nothing could have been done; to the Bishops the Professors, and other promoters. He denied that the Church was the enemy of science and art; it often compared them to pure gold and precious pearls, while religion was the salt which prevented them from corrupting. He argued against a monoply of teaching which subjected all minds and temperaments to one rule and system, and, admitting that the State Professors had not lacked zeal or learning he urged that it was necessary to have liberty of action, which multiplied strength, and the doctrinal unity derived from faith. The emancipation of University teaching would be one of the great benefits of this age. and was the tardy complement of the secondary schools 25 years ago. Hereafter the work might, perhaps, be completed. Who knew whether the Government, struck by the salutary influence of the Catholic faculties, would not sanction separate Universities, free to confer degrees of their own? Admonishing the students to be diligent, he reminded them that without renouncing any interest in the affairs of their country, whose destinics might hereafter be in their hands, they could not at their age approach the difficult problems of politics, but should prepare themselves for the future struggle. That struggle did not terrify the Church, for during 18 centuries it had borne the assaults of Hell, and every day signalized its triumph.

could once boast of the extent of her colonial possessions in America, and also for a while in Asia. She has lost the greater part of them, and possesses now only the following: 1, in Africa, Algeria on north coast, several islands, seaports, and military posts on the banks of the river Senegal, the island of Goree on the coast of Senegambia, south of Cape Verd, Reunion (formerly Bourbon Island), southeast of that continent, in the Indian Ocean, and the islands of Mayotte, Nossi-Be, and Ste. Marie, near Madagascur: 2, in Asia, the districts of Pondicherry, Karikal, Chandernagore, Yanaon, and Mahe, in Hindostan, and six provinces of Cochin China; 3, near the coast of North America, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; 4, in the Caribbean Sea. Martinique, Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante, Les Saintes, Desirade, and one-half of St. Martin Island; 5, in South America, French Guiana, or Cayenne; 6, in the Pacific Ocean, the Marquesas Islands, or Mendana Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands, and New Caledonia. Tehiti and dependencies, the Touamo-tou Islands, the Gambier Islands, Toubouai, and Vavitou, all in Polynesia, and Cambodia in Further India, are under French protection. The population of Algeria in 1872 was 2,414,218; the aggregate population of the other French colonies amounted in 1872 to about 2,300,000; that cf the protected countries to 1,024,000. The aggregate arca of the colonies were estimated at 422,000 square miles; that of the protected countries at 35,500 square miles.

BELGIUM.

THE JABIN COLLIERY EXPLOSION .- The flames continue to burn fiercely at the St. Jabin colliery.

The great strike of colliers in Belgium shows few exists matters have during the week been suffihave been called into ciently serio action and collisions, of greater or lesser degree according to circumstances, have taken place. It is hoped, however that affairs will speedily mend, and that the people will return to work after moderate concessions.

and his Emperor, that it is ill work assuming functions belonging exclusively to the Church of Christ. The fortifications of Metz and Strasburg having been completed, Moltke has set vigorously to work fortifying Cologne and Posen.

PADERBORN.-In an explanation, which, shortly, publisher, gave with respect to his connection with Herr Himly, the Royal Commissary, he stated that the Bishop had allowed the lay officials of the Vicar and architect) to continue, their duties under Herr Himly, the commissary. The Liborius Bote (a jour-nal cdited by one of the canons of the Cathedral) now states that it is in a position to contradict this on the very best authority. The Bishop, it declares, has given no such permission to any one lay official

"Look here upon this picture, and on this." The Protestant government of Prussia is straining every nerve to crush the Catholic Church, and its ministers are being imprisoned and banished by the score. On the other hand, the Catholic hospitals of Prussia are not only thrown open to Protestants too, but a statistical account recently published by the Germania shows that the number of Protestants admitted to Catholic hospitals is actually greater than the number of Catholics. Thus it appears that in 1875 as many as 2109; Protestant patients were attended in the Berlin St. Hedwig's Hospital, and only 1103 Catholics-barely more than half the former. So at the Grey Sisters' Hospital, where 145 Catholics entered by the side of 275 Protestants and Jews; whilst the 87 infirmaries kept by the order of the Grey Sisters of Neisse 6383 Catholics were attended, and 5900 other patients. At Breslau again, where the Catholic population is in a majority, the hospital of the Brothers of Mercy harboured 1315 Protestants, and no more than 1252 Catholics. All this goes to show that none know like Catholics how to heap burning coals on the heads of rabid enemies-by returning good for evil. PROSCRIPTION OF LAY DEVOTION .- It has been the usage in the vacant parishes, which are quite deprived of the assistance of clergymen, that a layman would conduct the devotions of the congregation on Sundays and holidays, reading aloud the Gospel of the day, intoning hymns, and reciting the solo portions of the prayers. Hitherto it was supposed that there was no legal hinderance of this usage. But a man who was in 'the habit of thus acting at Odersch, in Silesia, in the district of Ratibor, has just been prosecuted and sentenced to a fine of 156 marks (nearly £8). A daughter of his died since this sentence. He wanted to bear a processional cross at the head of the funeral and recite the interment office, as in the Ritual, but he was informed by the police that all this was quite superfluous and would not be permitted. He had to content himself with making the sign of the cross over his daughter's grave, while the other persons present recited the Rosary.

THE "CURE OF SOULS."-One of those lately or dained priests has been recently prosecuted for having said his first Mass in the presence not only of his own immediate relations, but also of two persons who were only friends. He was fined fifteen marks. He appealed, insisting that the saying a first Mass was a purely private act of devotion, and could not under any circumstances be looked upon as an "official act." But the prosecutor contended that the Mass implied a reference to " cure of souls," and was therefore an "official act," i. e., was not a mere performance of private devotion, but an action, which per ss could be performed only by a person holding some ecclesiastical office, and was therefore contrary to the May laws. The court agreed with the prosecutor, and further fined another priest for assisting the newly ordained clergyman in saying the first Mass, and so co-operating in a breach of the May laws. The notions which the Prussian legal functionaries have about Catholic divinity and ecclesiastical jurisdiction would be amusing did they not often involve such painful consequences for others.

ITALY.

NEWSPAPERS Suppressed -The Bersagliere Liberia, Voce della Verita, and Capitale, newspapers, have been seized for publishing a speech made by Garibaldi signs of abatement, and in those parts where it on the anniversary of the Roman Republic, in which the Rupublic was extolled as the only honest form of government. FATHER LAMBERT, S.J.-The numerous friends of Father Lambert in Rome have to regret the removal of that distinguished Jesuit from Rome to England. His place at the Confessional at St. Ignatius will be supplied by Father Armellini, a members of the same Order. "THE PRINCE OF ROME."-A curious rumour is afloat amongst Italian Catholics. They say that should the next child of the Princess Marguerite (and one is shortly expected) be a male, it has been already determined to give him the title of "Prince of Rome." That would be, as the *Liberte* well says, but to call down a malediction on the cradle of the infant; and it is plain that the Royal Family of Italy are forgetful of the fate of that unhappy son of the Great Napoleon who was cursed by his ambitlous parent with the title of "King of Rome," and whose end was melancholy to a degree. We learn from a correspondent of the Missions Catholiques, that within the last ten years the number of Catholics in Athens and at Patras has trippled itself, but the increase is ascribed to immigration. The new Latin Archbishop of Athens, Mgr. Marango, is, at the same time, Apostolic Delegate with jurisdiction in every part of Continental Greece where there is no bishop, and his residence is in Athens itself where, since two centuries no Catholic Archbishop has dwelt. THE CORPORATIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT .-- Everything in Italy is now brought under the control and power of the Executive. This centralising process produces much discontent, and leads to some opposition between the Ministry and the departments whose independence is assailed. It is the custom with most of the Italian municipalities to vote certain small sums for providing special sermons in Advent and Lent, and for celebrating the local testivals of the patron saints. This laudable and time honoured custom gives umbrage to the present Government. The accounts of the municipality, which contain items of expenditure for these religious purposes, are sent back for correction, with a warning that no festival expenditure will be alallowed, except for the Feast of the Statute. Some of the municipalities have refused to alter their accounts at the beck of the Prefect or Sub-Prefect, and have persisted in giving effect to the wishes of

circles at Berlin. It is a broad hint to Bismarck tory, before which on feasts of Our Lady the workpeople engaged in the factory, set votive candles to burn. The room of the Director (or manager as we should say) leads ont of the hall where the said image stands, and amid all the varied changes, our Lady as still kept her place. A new Director, how ever, has just been appointed who inaugurated his before Christmas, Herr Ferdinand Schoningh, the reign by directing that the image of the Holy Virgin should be removed as a remnant of superstition, unworthy of the civilsation of the day. At first the porters ignored the request of their chief, but General's Office (including the diocesan accountant on his insisting and giving repeated orders they and architect) to continue their duties under Herr were constrained against their will to obey and the holy statue was removed. The girls attached to the factory of cigars on going to the Director's room for their wages perceived the change, and cried loudly to the Director to know what he had done, demanding restoration of the image. The Director wished to turn a deaf ear to their remonstrances, but they protested still more loudly and declared that if he would not restore the old image they will buy a new one to replace it. This little incident shows the feeling both of the rulers and people of

TURKEY.

Rome.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS .- The Russian telegraphic agency has a report that the European Powers are endeavoring to obtain a suspension of hostilities to which end negotiations have been opened in the Herzegovina.

Turkey is rich with ships, and has fifteen im-mense ones, valued at \$2,000,000 apiece, they are rotting for want of use. They lie idle in the Bosphorus all summer, their only use being to fire salutes every Friday when the Sultan goes to the They never go to sea, and if they did they Mosque. would be likely to founder in the first gale, for they are clumsy affairs and the Turks are poor sailors The only voyages they make are when in the spring they are taken out of the Golden Horn and anchored in the Bosphorus, a distance of about two miles, and when in the fall they are taken back to their winter quarters in the Golden Horn.

MR. BOUCICAULT AND THE POLITI-CAL PRISONERS. [From the Dublin Nation.]

Mr. Dion Boucicau't's powerful plea for amnesty to the Fenian prisoners, we regret to say, is not likely to produce the effect hoped for by its author. The London press have received it in a manner which is highly discreditable to them. Sordid motives, a desire to create a sensation, a design to enter the British Parliament-all these things have been attributed to the writer by men who, incapable of feeling a generous impulse themselves, cannot believe in the existence of such a thing in others Had they treated the question in a nobler spirit the Prime Minister might feel encouraged to perform the act of clemency which was asked of him. Under the existing circumstances we do not suppose he has the courage to take that step. The opnosition of the Duke of Cambridge and the sneers of the London Journals will be too much for him, and he will leave the good deed undone. We anticipated this condition of things when we

penned the "note" on this subject which appeared in our last number. We expressed our belief that Mr. Boucicault's appeal would "fall on deaf ears and stony hearts." But we then took the liberty of offering to Mr. Boucicault a suggestion which we felt certain would commend itself to his generous nature. Failing in his humane endeavour to obtain liberty for the political prisoners, there was, we remarked, another way in which he might carry consolution and gladness to their hearts. He might make that same brilliant and impressive play which gave occasion for his appeal to the Prime Minister a means of procuring material aid for the bereaved families of those suffering men. It could not unlock the doors of the prisons in which the husbands and fathers were' pining their lives away, but it could shut out the cold blast of destitution and the pale face of want from their wives and their children. And surely this would be a joy to the captives! The knowledge that those dear ones would be saved from the pinch of hunger and the many other miseries that beset the helpless, the unprotected, and the indigent, would take much of the bitterness out of their own sufferings. It would lighten their toil by day, it would brighten their dreams by night. We laid the suggestion in a few brief words before Mr. Boucicault. We felt a strong

make his gift as large as his truly Irish heart would wish it to be.

Since we went to press with our early edition, containing the noble letter from Mr. Boucicault which appears in our leading columns, we have received, in reply to a note from 'us, a second letter from that spirited and patriotic Irish gentleman .---The first letter was good, and the second is better. It is in the following terms :-

326 Regent-steet, W.

(Langham-place), 19th January. My DEAR SIB,—Use my letter for publication if it appear to you sufficiently interesting, and this, also, if you please.

I am very desirous to move in this matter, so as to keep it distinct, and free from confusion with any political party.

Dealing with the people in the mass on a simple, clear, unmixed question of mercy to a few men lingering in prison, while their leaders are at large, we keep a plain and humane issue before the public eye.

For our object, I take it, is not to obtain their liberation as a prize gained by this or by that party, to be held up in triumph, but as a proof of the temperate mind of the English people yielding to feelings of mercy and humanity.

Therefore I have declined to produce the "Shaughraun" in Ireland at present, where it might be an appeal to political passion, but it will be performed in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Man-chester, Birmingham, Newcastle, and arrangements are being made with Hull, Shields, Sunderland, York, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Bradford, Rochdale, Leeds, Nottingham, Preston, Bristol, Plymouth Exeter, Portsmouth, Brighton. Although I shall be absent in America, a condition has been made that in each city a performance shall be given for "the relief of the wives and children of the Irish political prisoners now about to suffer their tenth year of convict labor in jail."

This simple announcement must stand conspicuous in every advertisement in all the local newspapers. It will be posted on the walls of each ctty, be circulated by handbills, apear in every promi nent place of public resort.

This important, unrelenting, monotonous cry must at last engage attention. In doing this I mean nothing offensive, but use both the voice and attitude of a suppliant to a great, good, and lionhearted people. The English press resent this interference with their privilege, and ridicule the idea that public opinion can be affected, or public attention attracted, except through their patronage and influence.

I am an Irish beggarman, that pushes his way past the liveried servants at the hall-door of John. Bull; and they regard this piece of impudence with indignation and astonishment. In truth, sir, I care very little for the big butler at Printinghousesquare, and the peeping scullions and lacqueys of the Pall Mall Gazette and the World. My business is with their master-the Eaglish people-and I do it straight with that principal-face to face-Yours faithfully.

DION BOUCICAULT. Some wiscacres on the Dublin press reported that my ultimate object was a seat in the House of Commons, and such was the motive of these proceedings. Pooh! I have a House of Commons of my own, where all the speeches are written by myself, where there is no opposition, and the supplies are voted unanimously with cheers! I would not exchange my position for the highest office in the gift of the Ministry.

Neal Dow wants the Maine Legislature to pass a bill prohibiting the sale and manufacture of cider except from apples grown in that State. No farmer will be permitted to sell less than one gallon at a time. The penalty is fixed at \$500 for each violation of the law and imprisonment at hard labour for six months.

cunious tramp thereaway who offered a cancelled postage stamp for sale at a high price as a sacred relic, declaring that it was from one of St. Paul's letters to the Corinthians. This is a hard winter, requiring great industry to earn an honest living.

How severe the stress of the times in Pennsylvania

EPP'S COCOA .- GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING .- " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made sim-ply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Backatte labellad "University of the service of th Packets labelled — "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopa-thic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Koad and Camdea Town, London."

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PRAYER BOOKS

The Subscribers have just received from DUBLIN a fine assortment of PRAYER BOOKS, with a large variety of bindings, and at the very lowest pricessay from 10cts to \$8. Always on hand ROSARIES, FONTS, MEDALS, LACE PICTURES, MEDAIL-LONS, CRUCIFIXES, &c., &c. Please call and judge for yourselves. FABRE & GRAVEL,

219 Notre Dame Street. Jan. 14th, 1876. JOHN CROWE BLACK AND WHITE SMITH. LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKEE AND GENERAL JOBBER Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street. Montreal. ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]

The Louisville Courier Journal tells of an impe-

SPAIN.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ESTELLA.-The Cronista says Gen. Primo de Rivera has given notice to noncombatants to withdraw before a specified date, when the bombardment of Estella will be opened. Apartments are being prepared in the royal palace Madrid for the Duke de Montpensier.

A royal decree in the Gazette de Madrid further limits the privileges of the Spanish Press. It forbids all articles that may be considered as attacks on the Royal Family or on constitutional monarchy. and it appoints special tribunals to take cognisance of such offences.

The Politica, an official journal of Madrid, is not very sanguine as to the results of the forthcoming campaign against the Carlists, and does not anticipate the early termination of the struggle. The statement is ominous as coming from an avowed supporter of Don Alfonso, and must be exceedingly cheering to the brave Carlists.

GERMANY.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE .- Proceedings were commenced at Berlin by the Tribunal for Ecclesiastical Affairs against Mgr. Melchers, Archbishop of Cologne, with a view to his removal from his archiepiscopal functions.

INCREASE OF CRIME .- Complaints are being pretty generally made of the increase of immorality among school teachers, occasioned in a great degree by having boys and girls in the same school under a master. Also of the increase of crimes of violence and against property among very young people, even children.

GOLENDIEWSKI. - This schismatically-intruded priest has had a salary of 150 marks (£7 10s.) a month assigned to him by the Government, to be paid out of the local treasury, instead of what he loses by the abstention of the parishioners, who decline his ministrations in toto. He has had the local schoolmaster removed, and a relation of his own appointed in his place.

PAROCHIAL CONFLICTS .- The parishioners of Oliva. in the Posen district, have been vainly expecting some explanations from their parish priest, with respect to his behaviour about the May Laws. The general suspicion that he has submitted to this legislation is quite enough to destroy his spiritual influence. Things came lately to a climax, on the occasion of the election of the Church-board, when the list submitted by the parish priest was rejected.

THE APOSTATE SUSZEZYNSKI —The poor people of Mogilno met last October and adopted an address to the Holy Father, laying before him their terrible position in consequence of the apostacy and ill-conduct of their parish priest, and asking his Holiness for help against the dangers which surrounded The Pope has given a very feeling answer, them. sympethising with them, consoling them, and praising their unswerving fidelity to the Holy See and their "distinguished Archbishop" (Cardinal Ledochowski).

We gather from the Continential papers that the "Royal Administrator" of the architic agilation, and that the fact has caused considerable agilation in Governmental our Blessed Lady in the entrance hall of this fac-such as will enable its distinguished author to water saved his life.

the people who cling to their former customs. Amerigo Vespucci, the last descendant of the navigator of that name, after whom America was named, died a few days ago near Florence.

BAD NEWS FROM ANTIOCH .--- A writer in the Univers calls attention to the continued opposition of the Chaldean Patriarch of Antioch to the Holy See. In 1874 Mgr. Hadou consecrated two bishops against the express wish of the Holy See, and ignored the order of the Sovereign Pontiff directing him to recall them; and not content with having sent to the Malabar Coast Mgr. Mellus, who has there established schism, the Patriarch has now appointed two more bishops-one for Mesopotamia and one for Zakhu. The correspondent says that impunity is but making bold such rebels against the Church, thinks the time has come when the canonical penalties should be enforced, and says that the Chaldean Church now, more than ever, is in urgent need of the prayers of the Faithful.

A cruel and irreligious act was committed by the

presentiment that good would come of it; and, happily, we have not been mistaken.

No sooner did our remarks come under the notice of Mr. Boucicault than he penned and despatched to us the following letter :-

326 Begent-street, W. (Langham-place), January 17.

Sin,-I have read a leading article in the Nation where you invite me to go to Dublin, play "The Shaughraun," and devote the profits to the relief of the wives and children of the Irish political prisoners now in jail.

I cannot do so. To represent the work here in London, midway between Clerkenwell prison and the House of Commons, is one thing; to play it in Dublin is another. Here 1 am in the presence of a population declared to be adverse to the amnesty; there I should be in the presence of adherents. Here I am in the midst of assailants who ridicule as much as they fear any direct appeal to the people ; there I should feel in my native city before a jury packed in favour of the cause I plead.

But I will do this with all my heart: I sail for America next month, and, God willing, shall proceed at once out to the Western cities-Cincinnati Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Chicago. There I will 'sing my Irish song and hold out my net." Will you find some kind-hearted souls in Dublin that will form a committee to receive the proceeds and undertake to distribute what I gather, with discretion, amongst those unhappy ones ?- Yours truly,

DION BOUCICAULT.

This is good news for the prisoners and for their afflicted families. It will travel fast. It will cheer some lonely hearts in Ireland before this day's sun has set. It will be known ere many days to those for whom it has a special interest within the cold cells of Chatham, and Millbank, and Pentonville prisons. It will call forth blessings and prayers for the spirited, warm-hearted, and patriotic Irishmen who has proffered so handsome and so welcome a gift to those sufferers for Ireland. It will win for the generous donor esteem from all good men, and add to the strong claims which he already possesses on the grateful regards of the whole Irish race.

In compliance with the request contained in Mr. Boucicault's letter, we shall be happy to make arrangements for the reception and careful application of the funds which he proposes to remit .--Several of the Irish members of parliament, we can say with confidence, will be glad to co-operate in the good work. Mr. J. P. Ronayne, M.P., has long ere now been taking part in such a labor of love and there are in Dublin and Cork many good citizens who have for years been paying much atten-tion to the condition of those afflicted families, collecting funds for their relief, and doing all in their power to alleviate their sufferings. Aided by their knowledge of the several cases, and by their practical co-operation, which will be readily given, the committee will be able to carry out successfully the heneficent intention of Mr. Boucicault. In closing these remarks, we have only to congratulate him on his generous action, to thank him tor it in the hauled up immediately, but did not entirely name of our countrymen, and to express a hope escape. The shark snapped at him as he ascender that when the play which is to be the medium of and three of his toes were taken off. A little mon

is may be inferred from the very general demand for a stay law made by debtors in that State. The legislature of Pennsylvania enacted a stay law in 1861. as a result of the collapse of 1857, and the Pittsburg Commercial says the present suffering is probably keener and more extended than it was then. That paper adds :- We think it probable that such a law will pass.

The Alabama Claims Commissioners announce that the total awards to be made under the Act of of 1874 will not exceed \$10,000,000 and the present value of the fund is about \$20,000,000 in currency, the Government having \$10,000,000 of the money on hand after all the admitted claimants have been paid something or other.

The careless hammering of a frozen plug exploded 250 pounds of nitro-glycerine in Mowbray's nitro glycerine factory, at North Adams, Mass., on the 27th ult., demolishing the building and an unoccupied dwelling, and damaging other buildings in the neighborhood. Two workmen, Benjamin Cook and John Cullen, were blown to pieces, and John Wallace, the foreman, was injured, but not seriously.

The total imports of the United States from Cuba in 1875 was \$66,745,528, and exports \$15,586,658. Cuba stands second on the list of countries trading with United State, the figures being-Great Britain, \$157,047,817; Cuba, \$66,745,517; France, \$63,342,-641; Brazil, \$42,033,046; Germany, \$40,893,386.

A DIVER AND A SHARK.—A correspondent of the New York Herald writes :--- "On deck" had an eventful life. A sailor in youth, a diver in manbood, and a "ne'er do weel" in old age, he saw more than falls to the lot of most men. He came to California in early times, and was the hero of a shark story .-In 1851 James Carton, a stevedore, while warping the ship Genesee a berth of Market street, what, lost an anchor. "On Deck" was the only diver except Bill Matthews then known in the city, and was sent for to recover the anchor. "On Deck" complied, and while so engaged noticed a shark hovering a few feet above him, evidently observing his movements. The fish was at least 18ft. long, and was known as the "bottlenose," one of the most ferocious of the shark kind. This discovery naturally alarmed the diver. He had found th anchor, made a cable fast to it, and was about a cending, when the appearance of the shark mad him pause. He had heard that sharks did not me lest men in armour. He doubted this, and did no feel now like risking the experiment. He move a few paces from the anchor-the shark moved to He returned to his former place-the shark for lowed. He was evidently, to use his own word spotted by the bottlenose for a supper, and unles signally favored, would fall a victim to its voracity He hardly knew how to act, when he thought e the cuttle-fish, who that singular creature ofte escapes its enemies by darkening the water with an inky liquor ejected from its body. He according! stirred up the mud at the bottom till the wate was darkened around him, and cast off his weight and signalled the man to haul him up. He wa

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address

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re	sons who are very susceptible to sudden changes
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THE TRUE WITNESS (AND) CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FEB. 18, 1876.

USEFUL READING. -:-0-:-

Colic in Horses .- Tell your subscriber, as " pre vention is better than cure," the use of the following will "infallibly" ensure his horses against ever having colic and will even break up the habit, if persistently carried out :-- Take four ounces of gum assafætida, and add just sufficient hot water to dissgainst colic.

MANGE IN HORSE. - Wilkes' Spirit of the Times pronounces the following to be a safe and most effective remedy : Whale (sperm) oil, 6 oz.; oil of tar, 3 oz; lac sulphur, 3 oz.; mix thoroughly, and apply by means of a hair brush. The skin should he thoroughly washed before the remedy is applied. At the end of the second or third day the animal is again to be washed and the remedy re applied, as it is very possible, that all the ova (of the mange insect) are not killed by the first dressing. Mange being a contagious disease it is essential that all animals suffering from it should be isolated, and all objects with which they may have come in contact purified.

An expensive but durable method of painting old building, is as follows :-First give them a coat of crude petroleum, which is the oil as it comes from the wells, and can be procured for about \$2 to S3 a barrel in almost any city or town. Then mix one pound of "metallic paint," which is brown or red hematite iron ore finely ground, to one quart of linseed oil and apply this over the petroleum coat. The petroleum sinks into the wood and makes a good ground-work for the iron and oil paint. The color of the iron paint is a dark reddish brown and is not at all disagreeable; it is a color not readily boiled, very durable, and is fire-proof.

WORK AMONG FRUIT TREES IN WINTER .--- If a small mound of earth has not been raised, say one foot high, around the body of every tree, let it be done before the snow falls. Such mounds will save the trees from being girdled by field mice. If the orchard has been neglected of manuring, winter and spring are the times for applying the same ; fruit trees must have something to feed on, or they cannot produce fruit in perfection; as soon think of making a fat beef without good rich food freely fed. A good composit of well-seasoned muck and stable manure makes as good a fertilizer as any, but in the absence of the manure, the muck mixed with lime slaked in a saturated solution of salt and water, or muck, mixed with wood ashes at the rate of eight bushels to the yard of muck, are very good substitutes; good wood-ashes alone are excellent. In spring, as soon as the weather becomes mild, the bugs which lay the eggs for the canker worm begin to come out and ascend the trees to lay their eggs ; stop them, if possible, by trapping or otherwise, from ascending the trees. If every owner of trees would carefully attend to them in season, this great nuisance could be stamped out in time, and greatly reduced at once.

LOPPERED MILK .- Milk is called loppered when thickened from souring. Its principal use in the dairy districts is as food for pigs, calves, and poultry. Recently it has been cousiderably used as food for the cows which have produced it. When fed back to them while freshly soured and before it has become stale, and as an addition to the usual summer feed, it produces an increased flow of good milk, and an increase to the butter product of about fifteen per cent, to the senson. Besides being used for making German or hand-cheese, it is in constant use in the houses of farmers for culinary purposes, being used in the place of tartaric acid with bicarbonate of soda to produce an effervescence in preparing pastry and all food in which effervescence is required, to which it imparts richness and delicacy of flavor. It is also, by some, used as a dessert. From a vessel in which it has recently loppered it is carefully dipped with some smooth dish like a saucer, to avoid breaking the curd or starting the whey, and the top of the the dish is then spred over with sweet cream and sugar, seasoned with nutmeg or other desirable aromatic. It is then placed upon the table, making a palatable and wholesome dish, greatly relished by many, especially in hot weather. Loppered milk and buttermilk are also used by some as a nutritious and cooling summer drink, in preference, to sweet milk PROFIT FROM SHORTHORNS .- The following we find in a recent statement by Dr. Stephenson, of Indiana: "Two years ago I purchased one hundred calves. They were of all grades, from scrubs to high grades At the same time I had a few refuse thorough bred calves that were not such as I desired to keep as breeders, and consequently turned them out and wintered them with the lot I had purchased. They were so kept until a few weeks since, (all together,) when fifty-one choice steers were selected and sold. Two thorough-bred shorthorns were included. The lot averaged 1,370 pounds. The shorthorns were again compared. One weighed 1,570 and the other 1,600 pounds, or about fourteen per cent. more than the average of the whole lot, including themselves. One of the acrubs was then re-weighed, and made 1.150 pounds, or about twenty-eight per cent. less than the shorthorns. This lot were all three-year old steers, and had the same fare from calves. The purchaser of these cattle placed the value of the shorthorns at \$1,50 above the the value of the common steers, which at least would be thirty per cent. Now, thirty per cent. in value and twenty-eight per cent. in size would make fiftyeight per cent, in favor of the shorthorns. This advantage is due entirely to the superiority of the shorthorns as a breed their keep being the same from calves. And this is not quite all; for a part of the scrubs are yet unsold, not being fit for market." THE PASSIONS THAT INDUGE DISEASE .- The passions which act most severely on the physical life, says Popular Science Monthly, are anger, fear, hatred and grief. The other passions are comparatively inno-cuous. What is called the passion of love is not injurious until it lapses into grief and anxiety; on the contrary, it sustains the physical power. What is called ambition is of itself harmless; for ambition, when it exists purely, is a nobility, lifting its owner entirely from himself into the exalted services of mankind. It injures when it is debased by its meaner ally, pride, or when, stimulating a man to too strenuous efforts after some great object, it leads him to the performance of excessive mental or physical labor, and to the consequences that follow such effort. The passion called avarice, according to our experience, tends rather to the preservation of the body than to its deterioration. The avaricious man, who seems to the luxurious world to be debarring himself of all the pleasures of the world, and even exposing himself to the pangs of poverty, is generally placing himself in the precise conditions favorable to a long and healthful existence. By his economy he is saving himself from all the worry incident to penury; by his cau-tion he is screening himself from all the risks incident to speculation or the attempt to amass wealth by hazardous means; by his regularity of hours and perfect appropriation of the sunlight, in preference to artificial illumination, he rests and works in periods that precisely accord with the periodicy of nature; by his abstemiousness in living he takes just enough to live, which is precisely the right thing to do according to the rigid natural law. Thus, in almost every particular, he goes on his way freer than other men from the external causes of all the induced diseases and better protected. than most men from the worst consequences of those an pento en esce

sedentary, and to invalids, the fullest sleep that the system will take, without a tificial means, is the balm of life, without it there can be no restoration to health and activity again. Never wake up the sick or infirm, or young children of a morning; it is a barbarity : let them wake of themselves. Pads and supporters are all pernicious, and worse than useless, because they teach the system to rely on them, and cannot support one part of the body without solve it; add salt to saturation while hot; then stir in causing an annatural strain on some other part, enough quick-lime to make a thick mortar. This and to that extent tend to disease that part. Perpreparation kept in your feed troughs is "infallible" sons may outgrow disease and become healthy by proper attention to the laws of their physical constitutions. By moderate and daily exercise men may become active and strong in limb and muscle.

THANKS " FROM THE DEPTHS OF, THE HEART."

WELLINGTON, Lorain Co., O., Aug. 24. 1874 Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y. :

Dear Sir-Your medicines, Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have proved of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought that I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases,—s.r. fuls, manifesting itself in eruptions and great blotches on my head that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering; also causing swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or " thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible Chronic Catarrh, and in fact I was so discased that life was a burden to me. I had tried many doctors with no benefit. I finally procured one-balf dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozen Sage's Catarrh Remedy and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouraged, but after taking four bottles of the Discovery I began to improve, and when I had taken the remaining I was well. In addition to the use of the Discovery I applied a solution of Iodine to the Goitre or thick neck, as you advise in your pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeared.

YourDiscovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and you, from the depths of my heart, for the great good it has done me.

Very gratefully, Mns. L. CHAFFEE.

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury, in some form, or potassium and iodine variously combined. All of these agents have strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles, and debilitate and otherwise injure the human system, and should therefore be discarded. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, on the other hand, being composed of the fluid extracts of native plants, barks and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effects being strengthening and curative only. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier, is a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place as it is doing, to the more positive and valuable vegetable alteratives which later medical investigation and discovery has brought to light. In Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammation, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin and Sore Eyes as all other blood diseases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has shown its great remedial powers, curing the most obstinate and in-tractable cases. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

CHRONIC SPLENITIS.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT OF A REMARKABLE CASE. GAGETOWN, N.B., July 22, 1868.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist, -Dear Sir: Allow me to bear my testimony in favor of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I have used it myself for Tuberculosis with marked benefit, and have given it to a great number of my patients, with the same results as I experienced from its use. During the last seven years I have devoted myself almost exclusively to the treatment of Consumption, having cases under my care in all parts of the Province; so that I am enabled to speak from The most marked was a case which was under my

care in March last. This was a patient who had been under treatment nine months with no beneficial results. When I first saw him, he was so feeble that he could not sit up long enough to have his heart and imposersamined. What disease he had and lungs exami

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THE FINEST IN CANADA. The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or

elsewhere. Charges, only one hundred dollars a year-in-

cluding French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

CONVENT OF THE

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No deduction made, when the Pupils are withdrawn before the expiration of the term except in case of sickness Parents wishing their children to be furnished

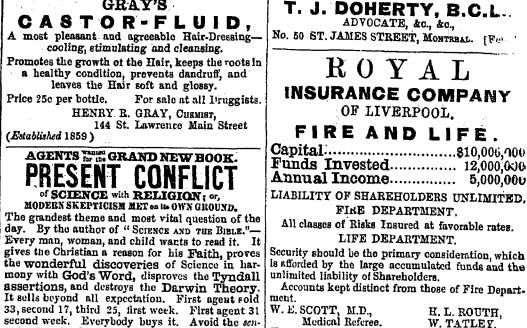
with materials for Drawing and Fancy work, should deposit funds for that purpose in the hands of the Superioress of the Convent.

No Pupil will be admitted without a recommendation.

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and closes at the end of June.





GRAY'S

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To my Patients and the Public:

In transferring the entire manufacture of my 'DENTIFRICE" to Mr. B. E. McGale, Chemist, of this city, I may add that I have used the above in my practice for the past twenty-four years, and conscientiously recommend it as a safe, reliable and efficient clenser of the Teeth, and a preparation well calculated to arrest decay and render the Gums firm and healthy. It is perfectly free from artificial coloring matter, acids, or other substances deliterious to the Teeth or Gums.

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Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Depart. W. E. SCOTT, M.D., H. L. ROUTH, Medical Referee. W. TATLEY, H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. Chief Agents. For the convenience of the Mercantile community recent London and Liverpool Directories can be seen at this office. Montreal 1st Ma 1875 CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, INSOLVENT ACT of 1869 District of Montreal, In re XISTE VIGEO, Insolvent. and LOUIS JOS. LAJOIE, Assignce. The undersigned will make application for his Discharge on the Seventeenth day of March next, according to the said Act. XISTE VIGEO. By PREFONTAINE & POUTRE. His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 22nd January, 1876. 26-5 INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. SUPERIOR COURT CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, for the District of Montreal, J DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the matter of MISTRESS SCHOLASTIQUE DESMARAIS, of the City of Montreal, public Trader, wife duly separated as to property of FRANCOIS XAVIER LEDOUX, carriage-maker, of the same place, and especially authorized by her said husband, An Insolvent. The undersigned has filed in the office of this court a deed of composition and discharge executed by her creditors, and on Monday, the sixth day of March next, she will apply to the said Court for the con-firmation of the discharge thereby effected. SCHOLASTIQUE DESMARAIS, Per TRUDEL, TAILLON & VANASSE. Her Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 31st January, 1875. 25.4. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. DAME MARIE LOUISE A UBERTIN, of the parishof "La Pointe aux Trembles," in the District of Montreal, wife of DIDACE BEAUTTY, of the same place, farmer, duly authorize pester en justice

ADVOCATE, &c., &c.,

ROYAL

OF LIVERPOOL.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

P = tiff

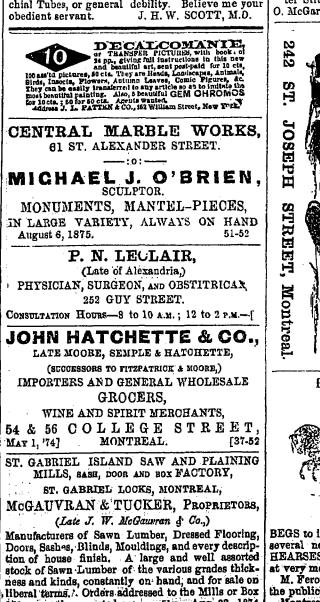
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Defendant, An action for separation as to property has been

been treated for did not appear, but I found him suffering under Chronic Splenitis. He had a severe Cough, Dyspnoa, Palpitation of the Heart. Impaired Digestion, and consequent general emaciation. I put him under treatment, prescribed your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and after using four bottles, he was able to attend to his farm, and is now perfectly well. In March he was given up by four physicians respectively; In May he assisted in ploughing eighteen acres of land, and had run up in flesh from 136 to 148 pounds weight.

I send you this for the purpose of making what use you please of it, and wish you all success in your labor for the benefit of suffering humanity. Strongly recommending the use of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any waylfrom disease or weakness of the Lungs, Bron-chial Tubes, or general debility. Believe me your obedient servant. J. H. W. SCOTT, M.D.



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N.BAll fees are to be paid	strictly in	adv

in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after me week from the first of a term will not be 'llowed J attend the College.

'Coronto, March 1, 1872

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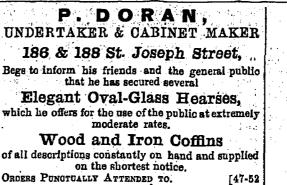
This list is an abridgment of our Premium Catalogue. The Complete Premium Catalogue will be forwarded free of Postage on receipt of address, Father Jerome's Library, 32me, paper covers, 12 P. A. A. DOBION, B.C.L.; J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.; vols in box..... 00 per box. Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols 12 vols in box..... 68 per box. Do do do fancy cloth..... 64 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt....3 24 per box.

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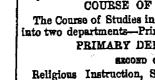
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