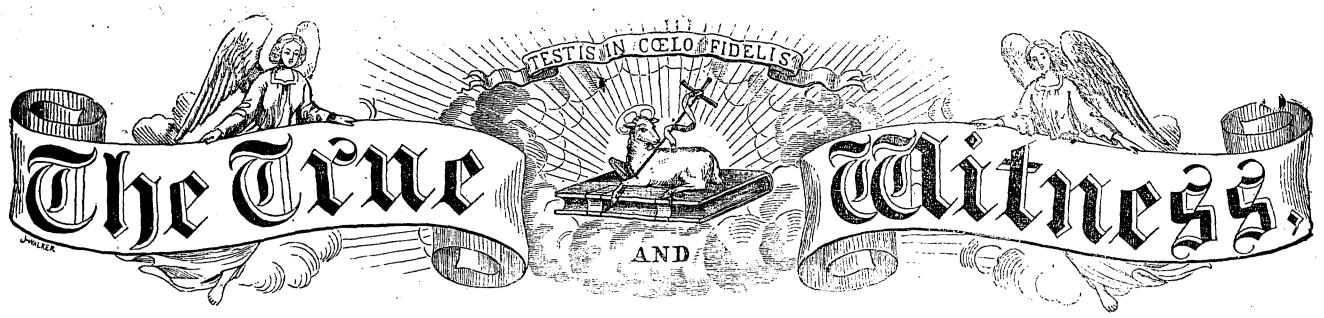
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VOL. XXIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 5, 1873.

NO. 16

ILLUSTRIOUS SONS OF IRELAND.

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THE IRISH LEGEND OF DONNELL. M AND THE NORMAN DE BORGOS. A BIOGRAPHICAL TALE. BY ARCHIBALD M'SPARRAN. CHAPTER III.--(Continued.) The sentinel was M'Ilvennan, who bawled out, as soon as he knew him, "Arrah, thun-

deranouns, Mister M'Queelan, is that you? May I never heat sheet or blanket with Sheelah, my own callien Roe, but we have been lucken for you those two strucken hours, and your father is as mad as buck or bear, thinking, as I believe, that he will never sce you; but I tould him twenty times, so I did, that dwowl a morsel of fear there was of yes, so or at any other time. long as you had a slashing broadsword at your "But Nathos was on H side, dangling down to the heel of your brogue, by the powers. Och, mannam, yes, did you see the culd cappul bawn any where on your tramp, for I'm somehow or other afeard that all their trees. They spread along the coast. Cairshe'll be starved with hunger, achree? Musha, bar stood in the midst; he grimly stood when he good luck to yourself, my bochiel more, you have a crawling clarenagh of maddy big with yes. May I ax where you have found that blood-thirsty animal, or that starved winder of a dag that I see creeping after yes like a whitteret? By the tether-stake of Bacon na Bo,* I wouldn't give Driver for nineteen dozen of him, so I wouldn't, a halliagh. Do you know does he hunt by the heels or the nose, far I don't see that he has the coley marks on him? But dwowl a heel or nose we have to hunt, bis mind at any other time, yet, in the disposijewel," The arrival of Finn M'Quillan at the fortification created universal joy; every individual, from the lowest in rank to the highest, loved wish to encounter a dangerous enemy sooner than his. He was cool in the midst of danger, and merciful to his most inveterate foes, as hasty preparation. He immediately conjecwas magnanimously shown that night. In battle his eye was that of an eagle in choosing the most advantageous ground for his men; but he was not possessed of all that bodily strength of which his younger brother was, any safety in the field. Daniel, the second son, had been, from a boy, employed in studying the dead languages, and while an intelligent be taken by surprise, even should the foe wish tained something of their great ancestors, but and human failings any more than their fellow-brethren of mankind. Finn M'Quilan was asked by his father on what business he had been that detained him for he feared that O'Donnell had an intention so long out? "Indeed," said he, "I consider of taking them by surprise. Accordingly, all * Bacon na Bo, or the cow's tether stake, is a lofty rock, standing like a Colossus in the margin of the in a time of famine a poor widow woman, who had her family sick, and travelling along the shore one day, in the depth of affliction, was weeping, because she had not a drop of milk to wet the hearts of her poor children, as my author said, but looking to the tock, she saw a fine molled cow standing tied to it. with a large udder dropping the milk, on which she procured vessels and milked them all full, the cow coming every day to the rock, and filling all the Yessels she could find. "At length," said my author, with innate anger, "some blaggard had the cruelty to bring a bottomless vessel to her, at the appearance of which she leaned into the sea with a roar, and disappeared for ever."

men, by going out unattended in the night, for when we had such difficulty to stand our ground Before he lett the old church he had sent his to-day, with all our commanders, what must have been the consequence had one of them | cupy the post below the place which she had done been taken off?" When his sword was ex the day before. This was the last of the three amined, which he brought in with him, some crosses, past which had they been able to bring spots of blood were seen on it near the handle, but this, on recollection, was from his own hand, and pluinly told where he had been, and also that he had had a re-encounter with one of the above family. His sword had nothing who should first bring to that station the head more particular, save that it was remarkably of any of the M'Quillans. At this place was rusty, as if it had been brought from some erected a large cross, with a bough of holly temple dedicated to the double-faced god that bound to the top, and, beside it, under a branch was unopened for five centurics. In throwing off his cloak he observed that the gold clasp was gone, on which the arms of his own family were engraved, and also the likeness of his grandfather in miniature, for whom he was called, and whom he resembled in a most striking manner. "Have I lost it in the struggle, said he to himself, "or has Baldearg wrenched it off? he has not had hold of me, and, there-fore, it was impossible." It occurred to him now where possibly it might be, " and if so," said he to himself, " it is only where I could always wish to be." Having given strict orders to the sentinels

that they should have a sharp look out for the enemy toward morning, as he expected they would endeavor to come upon the camp by surprise, he walked out again; but directed his course rather toward the mountain, all the while ruminating on the disastrous events that must happen the ensuing day. The sharp and of the poor soldier whose interment both you vigilant voice of the wolf-dog, as he kept guard | and I witnessed last night." over his helpless charge, was audible to him, and also the howling of wolves that, disappointed of their prey, were forced to keep the depth of the wood, and express their rage by yells, adding horror to the darkness of nature. "Well," said he to himself, "I find that overy being, whether rational or irrational, has its enemies, some, indeed, through necessity, and some only from wantonness and cruelty; but they who have been the unprovoked cause of our late distresses are certainly culpable in the eyes of all just men, and, I would suppose, are unfitting to enter the field of battle, either now,

"But Nathos was on Erin's shore surrounded by saw the foe."-Oss. Hesperus, the evening star, was now verging above the western horizon, and, from its twinkling beams, seemed sinking to rest; but soon it dipped from his sight, and left the sleeping world sunk in silent night. The whistling sound of the goshawk's wings, roused from its eyrie by some surprise, and swooping over his head, was one of his nocturnal companions. But although these scenes were agreeable to tion in which he then was, they passed by almost unobserved. As he had by this time got a back upon their rear; but as they saw now considerable distance across the country, leaving the indistinct hum of the camp, he turned him, and under no other banner would they to look back toward the place where his enemies were, and saw the light of torches passing backward and forward, as if in the act of some tured what all this bustle meant, being partly apprised of it, where he lay concealed in the graveyard. He had no other alternative than hurry back and get the garrison in a position of defence as soon as possible, which was not although few swordsmen could meet him with easily or speedily accomplished, for one half of them being appointed to stand in readiness while the other rested, so that they might not scholar, he was also an able commander; in- to steal a march on them, had just retired to deed, it was evident that these young men re- sleep. He did not wish to throw them into a panic by shouting or running furiously into the were not without their common share of alloy entrenchment, but, slacking his pace as he entered it, walked coolly up to his two brothers over the bodies of his fallen friends and encand whispered to them to get out the men and have them under arms as soon as they could, being made sensible of what they supposed as the intention of the enemy, they were ordered to line the brakes and ditches for more than a furlong in advance of the station which they occupied. Old Daniel M'Quillan was left in the camp with some of the troops, his son Daniel commanded the advance guard, and each of the others, Finn and Garry, took a right and left, extending their detachments in advance of the shouted old Daniel M'Quillan, "vengeance, central ambuscade. They were not long posted and the redress of our wrongs!" as he rushed in this direction, waiting in profound silence, forward brandishing a weighty Baille na sluadgh when they heard the trampling of horses and around his head, and, waving his arm aloft, men making directly for the entrenchment they called aloud to his galloglaghs, -- " Come on, so lately had svaeuated, and in which there come on my brave fellows, and witness the

are in the neighborhood of our enemy, that O'Donnell to believe that they were only keep. you should hazard your life, and not only your ing watch within the fosse, and, by no means, own, but still more, the lives of your country- expecting him at such an early hour, although the morning was advancing with hasty strides. daughter, Laura, with a small detachment to octhe property of their enemies, the feudal laws then prevailing in Ireland confirmed them in the possession of it; and, in order to encourage them in this last effort, he proposed her to him of the same, with her two maids, was seated, pale and wan, young Laura O'Donnell, more like a corpse than the bridal prize of a conqueror. Perhaps many females would have been proud of this distinction, being considered as even exciting the troops to victory; but it was much otherwise with her, for she knew that to whatsoever side the victory went, it must wring her heart, being bought by those lives which she esteemed more precious than her own: But how could she endure the sight should the victor come to demand her as his reward? Yes, the exulting victor, having his hands stained in the blood of him who wrapped her in his cloak the preceding night, and purposed, even at the risk of his life, to convey her to the door of the chapel. "No," said she, "before I survive the sight, before I be insulted by the murderer of you, brave M'Quillan, may I lie low and forgotten as the remains

- But a mournful cry from the mountain came, And echoed through the glen;
- It told a tale to Laura's car, Yes, told it again and again.
- 'Twas the hollow moan of the death Banshee, That arose on every blast, It lamented the fate of many a youth
- Whose final die was cast.
- This day with the rosy dawn of morn, You gallantly stride along, But ere the sun will kiss the west,
- I shall howl your funeral song. The maiden sits in Tyrconnell's hall,
- With a spark of hope in her breast, But this night I shall shrick at her lattice pane, Your lover is sunk to rest.
- No tender bosom received his be

it was in the highest degree impolitic, while we reflection to the adjacent hills. This caused Quillan were now engaged to a man, hand to of an enemy, resolved either to conquer or fall hand with the enemy; and as the immortal on the field. Homer says :----

> "So helm to helm, so crest to crest they throng, Shield urged on shield, and man drove man along.'

The actions of this veteran inspired all who saw him, dealing death on every side with the terrific weapon, until he met with a stout opponent in Owen Roc, who, with a spring, seized on the instrument of death, and grappling each other by the gorge, both fell to the ground, when O'Donnell, who was rather the younger and more vigorous of the two, rolled uppermost, and drawing a skeon-fadd,* which hung in a scabbard at his side, was about to end the contest, but three fingers off his sword hand that instant was corried away by the blow of a sabre, and hearing a cry-The flag of Baldearg is down, he sprung to his feet, and defended himself bravely in his retreat; but his helmet. by the stroke of a sword aimed at his head, was divided in two, where it lay on the ground The conflict near to the colors of O'Donnell had been doubtful for a long time, and was bravely supported on both sides until Roderick O'Donnell fell covered with wounds. This having dispirited his followers, and the flag being lowered, the entire line that had obstinately and sullenly maintained their ground inch by inch, now gave way, and a general rout ensued from right to left, the M'Quillans pursuing, and hacking and slaughtering, until the flying and scattered wings of Baldearg's men formed themselves into a solid body near the old chapel, where the cattle were defended by a strong guard; these they called forth, and also the detachment at the last cross, which was but a few veterans; and now they stood all together prepared for the last engagement, and determinedly awaiting the approach of their enemics. The success of the last conflict was greatly owing to the manner in which Finn M'Quillan organized his men, taking the assailants in their own net, although no soldiers could maintain their ground more heroically in the moment of doubt, than they did. However, the troops having breathed a few minutes. Finn M'Quillan, having mounted a little eminence that rose in the centre, called aloud,---" My brave countrymen, you have not deceived me to-day. I was personally a witness to the In regard of the white plume, it was one wrought deeds of each individual. We have taken ven-geance in part for the ills which undeservedly during the holidays at Dunluce. They had we have suffered; and, I doubt not, but our formed it partly from the feathers of domestic formidable enemy would, at this moment, be happy that he had neither crossed the Bann nor the Foyle. Before you, on the bloody turf, lies a noble young soldier, Roderick Q'Donnell; he fought like a lion against us, and when he fell, he fell in the bed of glory, being covered by the standard-bearer and flag. We will, in honor of himself, inter him as a soldier of his rank ought to be interred; for, my brave fellows, the struggle not being finished, we know not who may return the humane act to us in the evening. As there remains part of the work yet to be done, and perhaps as difficult a part as that which we achieved, I call upon you all, in the name of your country. your parents, your wives, and tender infants, to strike the blow, and not have it told by future generations, that Baldcarg victoriously carried off our spoils, or that the walls of this old cemetery witnessed the cagle of De Borgo crouching to the bloody flag of Owen Roc Baldearg." -""By the cave of Dunkerry," said M'Ilven-nan, "I see the ould cappul baan, and some ugly hangman rascal riding upon her; bad luck to the shambling cullion. Och, Mr. Macqueelen, will you let me go down and knock the brains out of the imperant scavenger, and I'll be back before yes would bliss yourself three times in Irish, jewel."-" We shall accompany vou." said M'Ouillan, smiling, and waving his sword around his head, called, "Now for the cattle and M'Ilvennan's cappul baan." From right to left, and from van to rear, the war-cry, Farah, farah, farah, was uttered, and that, assisted by the brazen-lunged trumpets, and ancient cornua, rattled like a peal of thunder through the old building, then entering the tall oaks of Dreenagh, travelled up the streams of the Curly† to its source. Little Dunn, (I mean the dog that almost unaccountably had attached himself to him the former night,) kept as closely by him through the day; and, notwithstanding all the difficulties with which he was surrounded, remained unhurt, even when many a brave man fell both on right and left. The O'Donnells, with their allies, commanded by Cahir Roe O'Dougherty, awaited them with all the coolness and determination

The two lines closed from one extremity to the other, barricading the front of each with heaps of slain. There was no manœuvring or taking the advantage on either side; but what the arm of flesh, or the all-attempting spirit of man could do, was not wanting. The cattle were now left undefended, or even looked after, for all were engaged in the mortal conflict.-They crowded together and from their lowings testified their innocent dread of the deadly carnage that reigned around. Owen Roe mounted an old bended thorn, that grew in the front of the church," and called aloud to his forces. "The day is our own, I have dyed my sword in the blood of M'Quillan, your enemy; on, on, I say, and bear forward the red glory of Baldearg, that never returned unless victorious from the field of battle." He had wounded Daniel M'Quillan slightly, which, in part, authenticated his sayings, but it only served as a stimlus to him in the sequel. It was now the three brothers against O'Dougherty and the two brothers, and old Daniel against Owen Roc, sword to sword, foot to foot, and shield to shield. The contest had wrought down the hill, the Baldeargs driven by the others, though sullenly urged, and what was still more wouderful, even unknown to themselves. Poor Laura O'Donnell was left alone with only her muids, and could easily, from her station beyond the little brook, see the battle, which, from reasons perfectly known to the reader. was to her of all others the most appalling .--Alas! she had not known of the fall of her brave brother, whose blood lay frozen and clotted on the spot where he fell. No, these doleful tidings were not known to her. and, perhaps, at that crisis it was much better. The only sight that engaged her attention was the white plume of Finn M'Quillan, waving over all their heads, and forming a signal which the troops followed with as much avidity as the Norman cagle. I will not say, had either her brothers or father been as conspicuous as he, but her attention might have been as much attracted towards them, and perhaps more ; however, there was something of pity to be retained in a people's cause, who were contending for their own rights, and those of their country. fowl, and partly from those sea-fowl that deposit their eggs in the cliffs overhanging the ocean near to the castle. Finn M'Quillan, at that time, though young, was much older than oither his sister or Laura O'Donnell, and was about entering, as a volunteer, the army of great O'Neill of Clanbuoy. The plume was white, as becoming a young soldier, and, being beautiful to the eye, was as well known by its gentle fabricator; but at the time of its construction she little thought it would come forth nodding slaughter and devastation against her father, her brothers, and her country. But it came only in defence of its rights, as I said before, and she from her heart was fully disposed to give all justice in that case; and if there was any other cause why Laura kept her eye so steadfastly fixed on it, I leave it to my readers, who are much better arbiters in such matters than I can pretend to be, to judge what that cause was. The plume of Daniel was green, and that of Garry a mixture of twowhite and green. Each wore a weighty target on the left arm, and a brass corslet, having a red cross depicted on the right breast; which cross all the descendants of the De Borgos wore, as representing their alliance to Robert, Duke of Normandy, son to William the Con-queror. Owen Roe Baldearg, and his three sons. wore red plumes, as being characteristic of their name; each of them also was harnessed with weighty helmets and targets, as was also O'Dougherty. It was customary then to wear a sword with a basket hilt, that covered them a considerable length up the arm, and these weapons were so highly tompered, that when the bearer would draw a circle around him on any kind of a pavement, the point of the sword was followed by a train of fire like that proceeding from gunpowder, and with such armor the two rival families were equipped. It appeared now to both sides that this conflict† must end the mortal fray, and the god of

When the crimson current flowed But the gravelly sod whercon he trod. Was his last and bloody abode.

- The patient mother at dark Dunluce Sits sighing for her son; But a dismal yell to her car shall tell, His final race is run.
- Now gentle spouse, ab, hush your babes,
- And commend them to Him on high, For your William is laid in his gory bed, I have heard his latest sigh.

Daniel M'Quillan, being posted in the way directly through which O'Donnell intended to pass, and aided by the dark of the night, fell furiously upon him, sword in hand. Their eyes being dazzled by the light before them, he drove all into confusion, forcing their front that he had but a few men, they rallied with double vigor, charging him hotly both front and flank, which shock, he sustained with great intrepidity, until he saw by the light that preceded the rising sun, his two brothers hemming them closely in behind. A dreadful carnage here ensued, just as the glorious lamp of day surmounted the peaks of those mountains lying easterly from the country of O'Cahan, with all the serenity and beauty of a winter morning, returning to cheer the drooping earth, and renew the promise made to fallen man by the world's great architect-that promise of the return of day and night. As the watchful sentinel darts upon the nightly robber, or on him engaged in unlawful acts, so darted upon them the harbinger of day, about to report at even to his mighty Author, these scenes of bloodshed, slaughter, and rapine. Each leader strode mies, lying indiscriminately together, urging forward his men, and manifesting an example in his deeds, that the most labored oratory could not pourtray to those around him.

The war-cry of Baldearg was reverberated from hill to hill-"Stand to the colors-support the flag-maintain your ground to an inch -remember the honor of great Tyrconnell and Owen Roe O'Donnell." On the other side, "Stand to the eagle of De Borgo; she spreads her wings to defend you-remember the battle of Hastings, and the invincible sword of William the Norman." "Vengeance ! vengeance !"

• The skeon-fadd, or long knife, was a weapon in form of a carving-knife, but two-edged like a lance, and was used by the Irish when in short holds.

† The Curly is a little stream having its source in the back part of that hill now called the Kady. On the northern bank was a large fort called Dunmore, erected by the Danes. It gets its name, I believe, from the roughness of its current occasioned by the beds of gravel, basalt, and sandstone over which it so lately had evacuated, and in which there come on; my brave fellows, and witness the passes; if then, after some windings, pays its tri-was kindled a large fire of timber that cast a deeds of an old man." All the forces of M'- bute to the Roe by mingling its waters with his.

• The last engagement between the rival clans of O'Donnell and M'Quillan was fought in the field of Gortmore, lying north of the church, and approaching even to the wall of the graveyard. The O'Cahans were said honorably to have stood by with all their fierce galloglaghs and witnessed the well-cont-sted strife; although they could have turned the scale to whatsoever side they pleased. In the storm of bat-tle, it is told by an old man that the chiming or ringing of the swords against each other gave s hor-

rible grandeur to the scene. † We often hear of many and hard-fought battles in the present day, as certainly there are; but in times so far back as those in which I am speaking, when chivalry was in all its glory, and a warrior ever after branded as a coward, should he yield the victory to any force, there is not the least shadow of

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--DEC. 5, 1873.

war, in dreadful screnity, held the bloody scale poised in equilibrium over their heads nearly to noon. Cahir Roe O'Dougherty brought up a column of fierce mountaineers, and by a vigorous effort penetrated the enemy's lines, which to that moment remained immoveable. This bold enterprise was achieved at the expense of many brave men on both sides; the business being carried chiefly by their battle axes. As Finn M'Quillan, at the commencement of the engagement; occupied the right wing, he, together with the detachment which he commanded, was cut off from the main line, and warmly plied-until he was driven down nearly to the bank of the river, 1 so that Laura could no longer behold his snowy crest tossed around his head in graceful sublimity. Whether CahirS had an eye on this brave man's head, by producing which to Owen Roe he was to obtain the hand of his daughter, I cannot venture to say, but by a single man of ordinary strength, the task would have been dangerous; and, again, by no other means could he come so unnaturally to her affections as that proposed.

2

The galloglaghs of Dalrindagh stood firm to their leader, playing well their weighty axes, and though falling fust, || seldom came to the ground before they returned mortal wound to their enemy, but any disinterested spectator might see that they were oppressed, and contending against a superior force. O'Dougherty and his forces followed them hard up, shouting the war-ery of Baldearg, and hemming them into a large precipice that formed the bank of the river; here M'Quillan mounted a little green hillock, seeing that his life was sought by almost every axe or sword that could aim a blow at his head, and being engaged by two pikemen whom he had laid beneath him, he was rushed upon by O'Dougherty, the troops being engaged defending every man himself .---They were permitted to finish the contest between them, the result of which was, that Finn M'Quillan's white plume, together with him. self and a bloody sword, broken in two shares, lay prostrate beneath the victor ! The crest which had nodded so sublimely over his shoulfaith of his forefathers. ders since the morning, now lay bedaggled in gore, and little Dunn, that sat on an adjoining eminence during the conflict, now came forward whining, and putting its nose to his mouth, howled most pitcously. He in the agonies of question of education. He said that recent legisla-death, broadly opened his eyes on this faithful tion plainly showed them that the people of Ireland animal, then turning his head, closed them for ever.

(To be Continued.)

doubt, but the slaughter must have been greater, as well as the contention more arduous or rather deadly. Gunpowder and the use of firearms were received at this time, but had not become so common that these ferocious chieftains either knew how to use, or had an opportunity of using them. Arrows served them in place of guns, but almost all difficulties were carried by the sword, or war axe.

At the commencement of the battle, it is said that an officer, finding that he could not do so much execution mounted, alit, and leading his horse to the bottom of Dreenagh glen, in order that he might there be safe and ready for him after the fight, fied him to a tree that grew beside a deep slough, but he never returned to untie him, and the horse was afterwards found engulfed in the swamp, and bound in the manner in which he had been left.

§ Cahir Roe O'Dougherty was a man of more than ordinary stature, and a good soldier. He was not the celebrated Cahir, whose ponderous sword is reserved in the court house of Londonderry, and together with the city mace, borne before the judge at every assize, but held the identical name even to appellation of Roe, I must suppose he was nearly

of God. Impressed with the maxims of the Gospel, the clergy had always laboured for the cause of religious cducation, and had made glorious sacrifices to establish a University in which the higher branches of education are accompanied by the hallowed influence of religion. This would always be a credit to this Catholic country. Though much had been done, they must continue their exertions, and, once having put their hand to the plough, they must not turn back. While hoping for help from Heaven, they must depend on their own exertions, for events of the past showed that, so far as their rulers were concerned, they could not expect anything. They gave large grants in aid of ungodly Universitiec, and endowed colleges with immense revenues aris ing from confiscated Catholic property and the public taxes of the country, while they would not give any grant to a Catholic college or make any reparation for the daring spoleation the Catholic people suffered in the past. Under these circumstances, the Cardinal deemed it the duty of the clergy to impress upon the people that they should act with generosity towards the Catholic Church. While giving their contributions for the University they assisted in the cause of religion, and forwarded a work which had been blessed by the successor of St. Peter, and was admired by the Catholics of the world. The Pas-toral further reminded the clergy that Friday next will be the feast of St. Lawrence O'Toole, which should be celebrated with great solemnity, and that the saint should be asked to preserve this diocese from infidelity, and banish the terrible vice of strong drink. A prayer in honor of St. Lawrence will be added to the Litany of that day. During this service they should not forget to pray for the Holy Father and for the community of Nuns, who in many countries are suffering exile and persecution surpassing even that inflicted on the Christians in the early ages. It was meet that while a great neighbouring Catholic country-France-was passing through a great crisis they should offer up prayers to God that there be restored to her a firm and permanent Government, neither despotic nor licentious, but able to restrain the violence of revolution, to maintain liberty in religion and education, to uphold justice, and to preserve all the arts that render a country safe and prosperous. France welcomed St. Lawrence to her shore and pr-served his remains with pious care. Let them hope they would obtain great blessings for the country which paid him so much honor, and that the elder daughter of the Catholic Church may again become the right hand of the Holy See, to punish the insults of the successor of St. Peter and to restore His Holiness to his former rights and privileges. They were more than ever called upon to pray for France, for she was now being led by a warrior who was animated by the

THE BISHOP OF LINERICK ON EDUCATION .- Addres sing the clergy of the diocese of Limerick, at the annual conference, the Most nev. Dr. Butler, Catholic Bishop of Limerick, dwelt at some length on the had but little to expect from either of the parties which constituted the English House of Commons, and that public events were rapidly tending to show that it was to Irishmen legislating for Ireland that Irishmen should look for those remedial measures so much needed for the country. His lordship urged on the clergy the necessity of sustaining by their individual exertions the resolutions just adopted by the Catholic Hierarchy.

THE CLERGY AND HOME RULE .-- A meeting of the Catholic clergy of the deanery of Evnis, Co. Clare, at which forty were present, was held on the 5th November, and the following resolutions were unani mously adopted :---

"That it is our conviction that Ireland as a nation has an undeniable right to self-government. " That, believing the Act of Union an act of usurpation, fraudulently forced on the people, from which dates the annihilation of trade and the decline of our country's prosperity, we regard with hearty approval every well-directed effort to restore our Irish Parliament.

"That we will use all our influence in opposing the return of any candidate to Parliament who does not pledge himself to advocate perseveringly the demand for Home Rule, Denominational Education, and a satisfactory Land Bill. "That we will not support any candidate whose

previous political character does not afford a suffitee of the sincerlty of his I " DANIEL CORBETT, P.P., Quin, Chairman. "JOHN FOGARTY, C.C., Ennis, Secretary."

way a port of call, provided the directors can find the accommodation necessary, but the Inman Line is now bestirring itself, and has become energetic in a similar project. Mr. Inman and the manager of the line were here during the early part of last week, making the necessary inquiries regarding the bay, the accommodation of the Larbor, the depth of the cill, the rise and fall of the tide, &c.—the answers to all of which seemed to meet their views. The managers of the Inman and American Steamship Company have entered into negotiations with Sir Ralph Cusack and the directors of the Midland Railway, and it appears the directors of the Midland Railway, relative to terms for the transit of goods, &c., and it appears the directors have offered to both the most liberal terms. Between the two companies, then, we are morally certain of one, and there is a strong probability and every likelihood of both lines calling here. The Midland Company have offered to construct a graving dock here of sufficient capacity to contain Transatlantic steamers, in the event of this place being made a port of call. As might be expected from the chairman and directors of the Midland Board, they have assured the directors of both lines that they may calculate upon the willing co-operation of the company in every way; and from what we know of the obliging disposition of the manager, Mr. Ward, and the officials under him, we feel confident that everything in their power will be done to secure the advantages of Transatlantic communication with Galway.-Galway Express.

EXTRAORDINARY TAKE OF FISH .-- A correspondent of the *Clonmel Chronicle* gives an interesting account of an extraordinary shoal of fish which lately visited Waterford Harbor. The shoal of herrings was such as to baffle d scription. The fish were actually wedged together into one compact mass, and the men could not let out more than half their nets, lest the immense weight of fish would break them. The farmers from the surrounding country came with their carts to reap this bountiful harvest, and every available net in Dungarvan, Youghal, or Cork was put into requisition; " baskets, creels, and even cradles" being used, it is said, in drawing in the fish. The first Dungarvan fisherman who heard the news put off at once in his boat, and arrived shortly after the shoal entered the harbor. In two days he sent his poor wife and family a check for £9. The news of his good fortune soon spread, although the local men tried to keep it as secret as possible, and before long the harbor was crowded with fishing craft of all descriptions. Buyers came over from England and bought as many fish as they could manage to barrel and cure. The shoal of herrings, which was followed by a large number of turbot and dogfish, moved off to the Wexford side of the

SUICIDE BY A LANDSTEWARD IN CORK. - A landsteward named Blake, residing on the property of Mr. Lyons, Charleville, County Cork, committed suicide on Monday morning by cutting his throat from car to car with a razor. He almost severed his head from his neck. His wife had died recently, and he had been in great grief.

The Home Rule movement is looking up, even from an English journalistic point of view. Not many weeks ago it was treated as an agitation countenanced only by a small section of the uninfluential and reckless portion of the people of Ireland and as utterly unworthy of serious attention, and even members of parliament wished to make it appear that they never even heard of it and knew no thing of its objects. Yet, lo and behold! the journalists to whom we refer have since then come to fully acknowledge the importance and the significance of the movement and to ask themselves and their readers what's to be done. Even the "Great Thunderer" itself is obliged to descend from its high mightiness to notice the movement and positively patronize it. Hear, ye Home Rulers throughout the United Kingdom, and in Ireland most particularly, what the Times says and thinks of your movement: "If the demand for Home Rule proves really to be the demand of the Irish people we shall be compelled seriously to consider in what way it may be yielded to them with least mischief, and to devise the various checks and safeguards on which it would be necessary to insist." This is really wonderful! It is positively an admission from the highest source of English public opinion that if the people of Ireland prove that their demand for Home Rule is genuinely national the demand should be granted. Let the Irish people see to this, if they really want Home Rule, as we most certainly believe they do. Meanwhile, it is interesting to notice that at the last meeting of the Home Rule Asso lation a formidable list of new members was submitted, including the names of over fifty well-known clergymen, and of laymen from every part of Ireland, made up of magistrates, traders, farmers and persons of every rank and avocation -London Univers. ABSENTEEISM .--- Absenteeism is, no doubt, a great evil, even in its pecuniary aspects ; but these must be supplemented by industrial, social, and political considerations, if we would rightly comprehend the importance of the question. The two great sources of political strength and material and moral progress are, excluding religion, property and education which, in fact, may practually be regarded as synonymous. From both these, the Catholic people were excluded : their estates were confiscated, and education was denied them. Under these circumstances the absenteeism of a large proportion of the upper classes, alien though they are in race and creed entails evils worse than pecuniary. Confiscation conquest, and ascendency are constantly associated in the mind of the tenant with the alien and absentee proprietor, so that the first conditions of a sound social life, and a healthy political system are want ing on such estates. Hence Lord Chesterfield, who was Viceroy in 1845, declared, in denouncing the evils of this system, that "Ireland was governed by the deputies of deputies," as the chief peers, planters and undertakers who had obtained grants of estates from the Crown were absentees, and committed their management to agents, often attorneys, who trampl ed on the rights of the tenants. It is only by considering the question of absentceism in the several relations just indicated that its baleful offects can be understood. It is, to a great extent, the cause of the still backward state of agriculture, and is a fertile source of that antagonism of race and creed and that political instability and disturbance which retard the moral and material progress of the country .-Tablet. FIVE DEATHS CAUSED BY A SUN FISH .- The sun fish is a large sea fish, yielding in the average about \$100 worth of oil, and is so called from its liabit of lying on the surface of the water and basking in the rays of the sun. It is sometimes caught with hook and bait, but is generally harponed. A few weeks ago a hardy crew of fishermen from Shark Island, on the coast of Galway, Ireland, started in pursuit of one of these fish. They succeeded in spearing him, after which, for three or four hours, the fish kept carrying the boat away, until he had had pulled it several miles. At length the crew brought him up, and were about to lash him to the gunwale of the boat. What then followed is best told by Mr. Brady, the Inspector of Irish Fisheries, in these words: The second harpooon is driven into him so that he may be well secured fore and aft; the fish gets restless; the coil of the first harpoon snaps, the fish's head is free. Away he dashes, dragging out the coil with him at such a rate that it wore more than two inches into the gunwale of the boat; it catches in the legs of the man at the stern who is paying out the coil; he is going overbuard; his comrades try to save him; the boat gets a heel over with the strain, and nine men are precipated into the water, five of them never 'rise' again ; four

boat, which is near at hand. They haul on the coil of the Church are divided. The issue has been which went overboard with the poor man at the stern, and there he is found-dead, clutching the found.

SALE OF PROPERTY IN LIMERICE -The fee-simpleproperty or John O'Neill Brenan, an infant, represented by W. A. Mahony, his guardian, was sold recently, at the suit of Joseph Brenan, under authority of the Estates Court, by Messrs. P. M'Carthy and Sons at their auction mast, Limerick. The property comprises two lots consisting of premises in Nicholas-street, Summer street, Smyth's row, and the rental of which is something over £51 a year. It was purchased by Mr. M'Mahon Cregan, C.E., T.C., for £600. The econd lot comprises many smaller tenancies, and was bought for £700. We understand of the least sympathy with the High Church anti-Mr. Cregan has made a gift of the ground on which the cathedral stands .- Munster News.

THE DANGER OF BETTING .--- We wish we had the pen of Charles Dickens to paint in colours sufficiently dark and lurid an occurrence of which our police court was on Tuesday the scene, an occurrence full of mclancholy interest and terrible warning. A young man of exceedingly gentlemanly ap pearance was placed at the dock charged with the serious crime of forgery. It appeared that he was employed as accountant by a master baker in the city, and he was charged with having uttered a number of forged cheques on the bank with which his employer dealt. The wretchad prisoner made no defence, and confessed his guilt, adding the allsignificant comment that he took the money to bet with. He was remanded, and as he was removed from the cells to the police van a harrowing scene presented itself. The prisoner's wife, a young and beautiful woman, rushed through the ranks of the police and flung her arms around her husband's neck, sobbing bitterly. One close embrace; the husband is hurried into the hideous van, the type of the misery it encloses; and the young wife, the mother of four little children, sinks fainting to the earth. Brief and stern will be the remaining scenes of the drama-the committal, the dock, the prison. Harrowing is the epectacle of a happy and respectable household reduced at a blow from respectability to wretchedness. The theme is not one over which to linger, but it is our duty to point to its melancholy moral. Betting on horse-races is pre-eminently the great social vice and canker of the age It is the most fruitful existing parent of social misery and family ruin. Gambling, in one shape of the other, has always existed in the world; but the evil of betting on horse-races is, that, in this age of democracy, it is the democratic form of the old vice. In the last century the bucks and bloods of the lowest strata of society. It is an inclined plane, with a small handful of persons called botting-men at one end and millions of fools at the other, slowly sliding downwards into the hands of the bettingmen. If "the fool of quality "of our age wishes to throw away his money in a vain contest with "the Ring," why, he may as well get rid of his superfluous cash in this as in any other manner. But far differ-ent is the case with the miserable of the lower or middle class. He commences the downward road perhaps, by an humble crown, dropped into a sweepstake at a race-meeting; but, facilis est descensus Averni, he soon talks knowingly of the turf; he in-

vests his spare cash on "morals" and "certaintics" which are pronounced by the sporting prophets to be "safe things," but which never come in winners, and having come to the end of his own resources, he helps himself to those of his employer. This is an old story with which the student of police-office literature is only too familiar.-Dublin Freeman.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE FENIAN PRISONERS .- The following correspondence has passed between Mr. Cunningham, secretary to the Greenwich Irish Election Committee, and Mr. Gladstone :- " 47, Netherwood-road, West Kensington-park, October 30, 1873. -The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., &c .- Sir, -I have the honor to enclose you a copy of resolutions unanimously passed at a public meeting of your constituents of the borough of Greenwich, held at Blackheath on Sunday, the 26th inst., also The Times' report of the same. It was computed that there were upwards of 10,000 persons present, and I venture to state, without fear of contradiction that

raised chiefly on the question of revision, upon which great diversity of opinion exists. There is a tope so tightly that it could not be removed till great preponderance of the lay vote in favor of a cut. The other four bodies have not yet been moderate revision, but the majority of the clergy are against making such changes as are demanded and many of them against alteration of any kind in the Book of Common Prayer. Two societies—one called the Clerical and Lay Union and the other the Protestant Defence Association-have been especially organized for the purpose of having the Prayer-book thoroughly revised, and they labored in election committees to procure the return of can. didates pledged to their views. A register of every vote given during the sittings of the Synod for the last three years has been kept, and lists were drawn up from which the name of every member suspected revision parties, no matter what his rank or general services, was rigorously expunged. The result, however, has been a reaction on the part of the moderate members, who comprise the great body of the electors, and the returns show on the one hand an array of clergy who will assist sweeping changes, and on a vote by Orders may defeat any attempt to alter or mutilate the rubric, and, on the other hand, a greater number of revisionists on the part of the laity, together with most of the obnoxious names which the revision societies desired to ostracize. Among them were such men as Sir J. Napier, Judge Warren, Judge Harrison, Mr. Lefroy, Q.C., the Lord Chief Justice, and Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., who have been elected by a greater number of votes than the candidates of extreme views who were recommended in place of them. Mr. Longfield, however, has been rejected, notwithstanding his valuable services as assessor and adviser on legal questions, chiefly, it is believed, on account of the part which he took as a member of the National Board of Education in the O'Keeffe case, which has excited a strong feeling of dissatisfaction. The election of diocesan nominators attracted special interest in consequence of the vote given by Lord Plunkett in favor of the selection of the Rev. Travers Smith, a distinguished minister of the High Church party, as Incumbent of the parish of St Bartholomew. The most strenuous efforts were made by the extreme members of the Evangelical party to prevent his re-election, but the result of the scrutiny, which closed yesterday, has been to place him again in the position which he has held for three years as first of the clerical nominators. The second is the Rev. Achilles Daunt, a strong Evangelical, who is returned in place of the Rev. Pakenham Walcot, who has become Dean of Cashel. Master Brooke was unanimously elected the lay nominator .- Times' Cor.

The criminal and judicial statistics for the year the Regency lost splendid estate's in a night at ended the 31st of July last, compiled by Dr. Han-White's or Boodle's; but gambling was a pastime cock, furnish very satisfactory evidence of improveonly of the great. Betting on horse-races, on the ment in the moral condition of the country. Al-contrary, is a shaft which lets the light of r in into though the pressure on the poor was increased by the unfavourable harvest of 1872, only 2,148 offences and outrages were specially reported to the police in the eleven months preceding the above date, being 274 less than in the previous year. In the same period of 1864, under similar pressure, the number of outrages was 3,881. Treason is extinct and agrarianism is dying out. Some recent outrages it may be hoped, are only spasmodic efforts which show no real vitality. In the first seven months of this year there were nine counties free, In the county Clare there was a temporary revival of agiarian crimes, and the number of offences rose from eight to 29; but the special powers of the Peace Preservation Act were put in force, and in July the country was restored to perfect order-s proof of the efficient operation of the law. The number of agrarian offences specially reported to the Constabulary fell from 1,328 in 1870 to 256 in 1872, which is the more gratifying from the fact that the autumn was not as prosperous as in other years. All the countics specially proclaimed exhibit a decrease except Meath, where their has been a slight increase, the number of offences having risen from 183 in 1870 to 189 in 1872. In Westmeath and Mayo there has been a marked decrease-in the former from 236 in 1871 to 129 in 1872, and in the latter from 149 in 1871 to 89 in 1872. As regarded heinous crimes of all kinds, the Report is more favourable than in any year since the statistics were first collected. The state of the country, compared with that of other parts of the United Kingdom is, on the whole, satisfactory. First, as to the comparison with Scotland, which in many respects resembles Ulster, it appears that in 1872 offences of all kinds in the North of Ireland amounted to 53,993, while in a portion of the population of Scotland equal to that of Ulster in 1871 they numbered 62,995. In one class of crime only-offences against human life-the preponderance of guilt was on the side of the latter, the number being 96 in Ulster, against 55 in Scotland. This excess was last year exceptional, owing to the Belfast riots. In 1871 the statistics were to the credit of the Irish province. As regards the comparison with England and Wales, the figures show fewer cases of infanticide, but more of other murders in Ireland. The infanticides numbered 31. and other murders 23, in England and Wales, and in Ireland there were 18 infanticides and 25 murders of adults. In serious crimes of all kinds disposed of by indictments the Irish crimes were 28-2 per cent. less than in England and Wales, and in indictable offences disposed of summarily by the magistrates the Irish crimes were 19-7 per cent. less. The total number of the former class was in Ireland 7,716, and in England and Wales 10,749, and of the latter class, 18,771 in Ireland and 23, 371 in England and Wales. In non-indictable offences disposed of summarily the comparison is unfavourable to Ireland, the number being in Ircland 192,699, and in England and Wales 105,370. The excess is confined to three classes of offencesdrupkenness, breaches of the Ways Acts, and common assaults. Some allowance must be made for the greater number of arrests in Ireland, owing to the more numerous police force, but even with this qualification the comparison, as regards drunkenness and common assaults, is to the discredit of this country, the cases of drunkenness numbering 83,-289 in Ireland and only 33,891 in England and Wales, and assaults, 30,244 in Ireland and 18,387 in England and Wales. Party feuds have contributed largely to the offences charged against Ulster. Observation leads to the inference that crime gravitates towards the cities and towns, and the question which social refermers have to consider is how to check and counteract its pernicious growth. Dr. Hancock remarks that of 12;187 persons in different places of confinement in Ireland at the end of 1872 751, or 30-8 per cent, were in industrial schools, and 3,693 in lunatic asylums, so that more than one-half were detained to prevent them from falling into crime rather than as a punishment. Of 26,594 ordinary criminals committed during the year, 16,-332, or about 61 per cent., were habitual, and the suggests the necessity of further legislation to deal with this evil. He proposed the extension of the reformatory, system to adult criminals. The cost of the repression of crime in Ireland in 1872 was £334,246, which is proportionately higher than in England and Wales, owing to the increased expenditure on asylums for criminal lunatics and on reformatory and industrial schools. The proportion of police to the population varies from 12 in every 1C-000, in some northern counties to 48 in every 10,000 in some districts of the south .- Times Corr., Nov. 8th.

allied to him.

|| The reader may judge of the carnage of this battle, when I tell him that the bones collected off the tilled land in after ages, when piled against the wall of the church, reached near to the cave. Before ever I saw Drumachose I have heard of these bones, and the person who informed me, supposing they were the common bones of the yard, imagined as a reason for their being heaped up here, that the earth was of a nature not to decay them soon enough. They were, however, buried afterward, and last season, being something curious regarding so many stories that I had heard told concerning them. I took with me another person with a pick and spade, and being directed by the sexton, we, in the space of two yards square, raised fourteen or fifteen skulls, and a vast number of thigh, arm, and leg bones of a very large size. Some of the skulls were dinged inward as if by stones, others were split right across, and in others I could visibly discern the cuts of a blunt instrument used in those times chiefly by strong men, as some of the foregoing notes show. One of the skulls, on account of its size, I brought home and kept in my bed-chamber a few nights, but by the continual solicitation of a female in the house, was obliged to return it to its companions. I broke it before I sent it away, and at the back part of the head, where it was thickest, found that it measured nearly half an inch in depth. At the opening of the skulls, and where they were servated on each side, I found there was no ossification, but one part separated from the other with case. A surgeon has since informed me that this was a proof that the men were young, as in old men they become completely ossified and solid. That one which I brought home with me, however, had no appearance of serrature, but was hard as iron. If I am wrong in this remark, or if my terms are inapplicable, I hope those who are connoisseurs will pardon me, as I confess that I am out of my depth when discussing any length on this subject. In the making up of a ditch, about sixty years past, through the field of Gortmore, the laborers came upon a pit of boncs some perches in length, which, undoubtedly, were the bones of men who fell in the same battle.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

DUBLIN, Nov. 8.-Sunday being the day fixed for the annual collection throughout Ireland in aid of the Catholic University, a pastoral was read from the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin in the Cathedral, Marlborough-street, in which the faithful wore urged to contribute generously on the forthcoming occasion. Cardinal Cullen was present. The pastoral states that during the present week an important circular would be addressed to the clergy. Its object was to impress upon them the necessity of upholding religious education in schools, and the imparting of solid instruction in the faith of the one Holy Catholic Church, out of which there is no salvation. Unhappily, there was a growing indifferance to religion, more especially in the columns of a licentious press. Efforts were being made to banish the name of God, and the Cross, the emblem of redemption, from schools, and to reduce education to a sort of Paganism. If the ennemies of God succeeded in their attempts, the world would be reduced to chaos. To this evil spirit of the age religion opposed the maxims of the Divine law and the Word | ers lately started in America is about to make Gal-

The Castlebar Telegraph gives in this wholesome bit of advice when inviting attention to the Irish case as stated in certain English organs; and having arrived at the conclusion that in things political Might continues to be Right, our contemporary continues :--- "Making a little allowance for the change of manners, one must confess that there is nothing new in politics since the time of Cæsar. We have no Whigs or Tories more desirous for the continuance of the rule of the stranger than were the Herodians and Pharasees in their day. And we should like to know if the representative of Royalty here could express himself less offensively when lecturing the Nationalists on their impatience under a foreign yoke than did Agrippa the Zelotes in the name of his sovereign. The very arguments Agrippa advanced in support of foreign rule are those in use at the present hour. The rights of the sword, the privileges of the strong, were the pleas put forth on the part of Casar What substitute have any modern powers found for them? The Prussians hold two French provinces against the will of the natives on no other groun's. The Italian Robber holds his neighbour's goods exactly by the same tenuro. Taking a calm survey of the whole case, then, we must confess the outspoken Tory organs appear to us to contrast favourably with the hypocritcal Whigs when dealing with the Irish question. They scorn to appeal to any argument save brute force, and they are right, for no other voild suit the case. The sword brought Ireland into the service of England, the sword holds her against her will in servitude and it is not to be supposed that in the absence of a stronger motive than simple justice the old system will be abandoned.

THE O'KEEFFE CASE PLAINLY STATED .--- The Nation says :-- "We are in a position to announce that (a sufficient revival of the money subscriptions from Protestant sympathisers not having been effected) the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe of Callan has postponed for the present his intended reconciliation with the authorities of the Church. He wishes it to be understood, by all who would regret such a reconcilia. tion, that it lies very much with themselves to avert it for as long a period as possible; inasmuch as he is firmly resolved not to submit as long as money is coming in. If, therefore, they wish him to fight the Catholic Church, let them pay up; and bis dat, qui cito dat. No money; no fight. In order to afford all patrons and friends an idea of what they may now secure by a little outlay on his sustentation, he has determined on the following liberal offer :--If \pounds 1 000 be made up for him, he will put off his reconciliation for a year, and bring on five actions at law. For £500 additional he will contribute weekly, for a year, to the Mail and Express, a letter on Papal tyranny. For each additional £100 subscribed, he will preach a sermon abusing 'Moran ;' ditto abusing 'the Cardinal, £150 (dog cheap). Terms cash, Apply to Mr. Bouverie, M.P. or Lord James Butler. N.B.-Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe reserves to bimself the right of renewing his overtures to the Bishop of Ossory at any time the supscriptions appear to b slackening,"

GALWAY AS A PORT OF CALL .- It appears there are good grounds for stating that the line of steam-

. . . .

the language and demeanor of the meeting were loyal and respectful in every way. The chairman, in the course of his remarks, stated that a favour in an especial manner was due to your Irish supporters in this borough for the cordial and unanimous manner they voted for you. I had the privilege of being secretary to your election committee on the occasion, and I am, therefore, in a position to affirm the truth of this. The Irish people over the whole British Empire were pleased at your accession to power, because, in unsurpassed elequence, you depicted the evils which blighted and cursed their country. You nobly inaugurated a policy of conciliation, and you have achieved great results; but in this partial amnesty you have halted on the road. Your promise to the late G. H. Moore, in the House of Commons, remains still unfulfilled, and it is much to be lamented that a statesman of such clear political prevision should persevere in so antiquated and ignoble a policy. We, therefore, respectfully approach you, in union with the hundreds of thousands of our countrymen in Ireland who have petitioned for the same object, to request that you would be pleased to advise Hor Majesty's clemency, and throw open the prison doors to the political prisoners still detained-an act which 1 am convinced would be hailed with profound satisfaction by every loyal subject in these realms. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, M. J. Cun-NINGHAM." "10, Downing-street, Whitehall, Nov. 5 1873.-M. J. Cunningham, Esq.-Sir,-Mr. Gladstone desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ult, enclosing a copy of the reso-lutions passed at a meeting held at Blackheath in favor of the release of the Fenian prisoners. In reply I am directed to assure you that Mr. Gladstone fully appreciates the motives as well as the language and demeanor of those who attended this meeting, and that Her Majesty's Government entirely sympathize with the desire that in this and every instance punishment may be limited to that extent the public safety requires. But Mr. Gladstone is unable o agree in the opinion that these prisoners are entitled to share in the same measure of indulgence as is properly accorded to those who are drawn by the passion of the moment into the tide of proceedings which partake, even though in a remote degree, of the nature of civil war; while it must be borne in mind that the first duty of a Government is the defence of the lives of innocent persons, and certainly not least of those who are ministers of the law, acting on behalf of the public, according to the duties of their offices. Of the whole number of these prisoners, which is 20, 16 are soldiers, and Mr. Gladstone hardly thinks that it will be held that a soldier who conspires against the Queen commits no other or greater offence than an ordinary member of the community. These cases, then, as they have been, so will continue to be considered on their merits : but Mr. Gladstone begs that he may not be understood as conveying any pledge as to the result of the consideration which Her Majesty's advisors may find it their duty to give to the subject.-I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. A. Gonisy."

The elections under the Irish Church Act for the Goneral Synod are now over, and the diocesan re-turns are published. In this diocese especially they excited as much interest as a Parliamentary contest and the lists of successful candidates were anxiously men are picked up nearly exhausted by the second | expected by the two partles into which the members | is a final a first and some for the

SURRENDERES ARMS UNDER THE PEACE PRESERVA-TION ACT.-About 3.000 arms of various patternssome of them angient; and our ious were received in the military stord at Ennishillen on Saturday; under escort of the constabulary, from the proclaimed barony of Loughinshollin; County Londonderry. A perfect cue-er-A billard champion.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—DEC. 5, 1873.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY FOR ENGLAND .- The determination of the Archbishop of Westminster and his 12 suffragans to establish, with as little delay as possible, a Catholic University for England, is understood in well-informed circles to be due to the direct and repeated representations of the Pontiff himself. It appears that for several years past complaints have reached the Pope from the Catholic nobility and gentry of England that their sons were wholly deprived of the advantages of a University education, inasmuch as they were excluded by Papal decrees from the ancient seats of learning at Oxford and Cambridge, while no University had been founded to which the Catholic laity might resort without fear of danger to their " faith or morals." The resolution to found an English Catholic University was unanimously passed by the Provincial Synod held a few weeks ago at St. Edmund's College, near Ware, Hertfordshire. The first rector is to be Monsignore Capel, who, in conjunction with the Senate and the Bishops, will form the governing body ; and it is a significant fact that a considerable majority of the members of the Senate will consist of laymen, belonging to the noble, professional, and mercantile classes. One important part of the scheme is that the existing Catholic colleges and seminaries in England, such as St. Marie's Oscott, St. Edmund's College, Ware, the Jesuit College at Stonyhurst, and St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, are to be affiliated to the new University. Scotland, which as far, as Rome is concerned is governed ecclesiastically by "Vicars Apostolic," and not by a regular hierarchy, will not be directly represented in the projected University, which is to belong exclusively to England and Wales, although it is confidently anticipated that many educated youths from France, Belgium, Germany Poland, and other continental countries, to say noth ing of the United States, will be induced to enroll themselves among its alumni. With regard to the course of study it will, with some necessary exceptions, be co-extensive with that of the University of London. The details of the scheme remain to be settled, and it has not yet been decided whether the "local habitation" of the University shall be in the metropolis or in one of the great provincial centres. The important questions of raising the requisite funds and of granting degrees have likewise been deferred for future consideration. It has, however, been resolved that the University shall not resemble a monastery or ecclesiastical seminary. The students, instead of being wholly secluded from society, will be brought in contact with the world, and will be lodged in houses of residence under the direction of lay tutors.

PROGRESS IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE -There is no sufer evidence of the rapid strides of Catholicity among Englishmen than is found in the progress of our little missions, which are now so numerously spread throughout the country. Of these one of the most thriving and successful in the west of England is at Stroud. Not many years ago a Catholic was scarcely to be heard of in the district; now the congregation numbers between two and three hundred, and all of these with the exception of about a dozen, are converts.

Preparations are making in London for a performance of Professor Glover's cantata "St. Patrick at Tara," at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanoversquare, before Christmas, under the patronage of H. R. H. Prince Arthur.

At the close of a sermon in Exeter Hall, on Sunday, Dr. Parker, the well-known dissenter, said :-"I cannot but hope and believe that in less than soven years I shall preach in Westminster Abbey or in St. Paul's Cathedral ?"

AN ENGLISH WRITER ON HOME RULE. - Professor Thorold Rogers, in a letter on the Home Rule question, declares his opinion that a moderate share of self-government, in the shape of a local Parliament, dealing with purely local questions, is a necessity: but he would revise rather than cancel the Act of Union.

The Congregational Union, sitting at Ipswich, has declined to take part in any united action of Churchmen and Nonconformists, with a view to repress Romish practices in the Church, holding that the existing anarchy in that body is a further reason for disestablishment and disendowment.

ter, England, the following warning :- "Remember how puerile, how full of bitterness it is possible to friends, your names are all known; if you trespass in these fields, or touch my rabbits, you will be pro-secuted according to law." Here follows the name of a clergyman-one of the richest in the district. It appears that some parsons can quote both religion and law, when doing so will preserve the treasure they have laid up on earth.

gold. Thus it has been shown to be the constant &c., to defraud their customers by selling them as our contemporaries have calculated how soon a milk-dealer who adds water to the milk he sells can recoup himself for a fine. But we have not as yet seen the computation made by any one of the enormous gains acquired by these frauds to the ' merchant-princes of England," who are never fined ! Surely it is high time that such anomalias should cense; it is more than time that the rich and ple-thoric merchant-prince of England shall be compelled to respect the rules of honesty and plain dealing, and disgorge some of the wealth he has acquired by the infamous means of flaud, forgery, and adulteration.

DR ELLICOTT AND THE RITUALISTS .- The Protestant Bishop of Glocester and Bristol is "a duck of a crnment had limited itself to withdraw all aid from man"-he is meekness and suavity personified-the Catholics who would not submit to its rule; and in sort of person who, if kicked down three pair of other respects had dealt with them by the ordinary stairs, would quietly turn round when he reached laws of treason or conspiracy, there would be noththe bottom and sweetly inquire whether you meant ing to complain of. But we can hardly believe our anything personal-at least, so think and so say his eyes, when we read in the English papers such letadmirers. We are not amongst the admirers of Dr. Ellicott, and we think just the contrary. To speak honestly our mind, we have no belief in that sort of gentleness which, besides being merely surface deep, actually hides ferocity; neither were we ever taught to consider an executioner merciful because he could smile benignly whilst putting his victim to death. Did not Dr. Ellicott not very long since recommend that those men who dared to speak of the pitable condition of the agricultural labourer should be 'ducked in a horse-pond?" We fancy the recommendation will be found amongst some of his charges." The Bishop of Glocester and Bristol has been "charging" the clergy of his diocese most triumphantly-a very knight-errant of the English Establishment has he proved himself to be. He has gained the praise of an anonymous writer in the Times, and, as the whole staff of that powerful journal consider the Anglican Church as a mere human institution entirely under the control of the state as to what it shall teach men about this life and the next, Dr. Ellicott (as a bishop) must feel the compliment deeply. We have said that he has been charging " his diocese-the word, however, is not ours, and in the present instance is most badly chosen and inapplicable. A "charge" means something vigorous and to the point; in the old dictionaries it is said to be an "onset, an attack, a signal to fall apon enemies." But the trumpet of Dr. Ellicott gives an "uncertain sound," and his " charge" would not startle a colony of mice. But then he is so mild, you know, he cannot help it; he is a "sympathizing mediator," and walks in the via media; he will op-pose Ritualism " firmly and consistently;" it is "a duty of the Church and her rulers ;" but he will use moral influence" and "quiet persuasivo moral force ;" he will "call upon the Ritualists of his diocese to obey the law;" if they decline to listen to his request, then " he will place a copy of his letter in the registry of his diocese !" What a Boanerges what an Apostle ! He says that he thinks it to be the duty of the Protestant Church and its rulers to put down Ritualism as a "counter-Reformation movement," and the only way in which this wouldbe successor of the Apostles is going to act against what he believes to be a dangerous heresy is that

e will "place a copy of his letter in the registry of his diocese," And he was really serious, and was not " poking fun " at his audience when he said this ; and yet there is such a ghastly comicality about it it is so much like a piece of Dean Swift's concealed sarcasm, that it is difficult to banish altogether the notion that Dr. Ellicott might not, after all, have been indulging in a terrible satire against the imbecility and criminal weakness of his bench of bishops by act of parliament, whom the Timeritself denounces as prelates who " in general condemn the principles of the Ritualists and connive at their practices. But the Bishop of Glocester and Bristol is not the tame boiled rabbit with onion sauce" that he would have us to believe; there is still a spice of the "old gentleman" in him, which shows itself if sufficient pressure be applied. At the Bristol Cathedral, for instance, on Sunday last, he preached, and the subject of his eloquence was "the Church of England-does she believe in confession ?" And it There is now posted in some fields near Doncas- was really quite remarkable to observe how spiteful, Sabbath day to keep it holy. Beware! my be, even when one finds fault with "extreme reluctance" and "obeys the call of duty meckly. Perhaps it may be allowed us, without the risk of incurring the charge of treason, to call attention to the peculiarity of his lordship's logic. His argument against Confession was this :- Christ's wordswhose sins ye shall forgive," etc., could not apply to Confession, because "in the Protestant Ordination Service no allusion was to be found to confession or to the receiving of confession." Therefore, because the English heretics of the sixteenth century omitted from the Ordination Service all allusion to Confession, the plain words of our Lord and the unanimous interpretation attached to them for nineteen centuries are false; and yet almost immediately efterwards, with that paltering and imbecile hesitation and want of fixity and rule which is the brand of the English heresy, Dr. Ellicott went on to say :-In the case of one sick in body or soul-one with burdened conscience-the Church of England allowed, and indeed advised, the confession of sin to her authorised minister." And five minutes before making this statement the bishop had spoken as follows :--- "What is gathered from our formularies on the subject of Confession, and on confession to a minister of God's Word? The articles distinctly exclude penance or absolution, and indirectly disavow any benefits connected either with one or the other." What in the name of all the gods at once" does the man mean? Newdegate accused Whalley of acting on the side of the Catholic interest ; the sepulchral member for Peterborough has such a vocation for making Protestantism ridiculous that his damaging zoal might well excite the suspicions of those of his party who possess just as much malice but more brains. Will not the "charge" of the Bishop of Glocester seem to some of his tribe very much like an attempt by a traitor within the camp-a "Jesuit in disguise"-who by a clever but pretendedly unconscious exposition of the follies, the inconsistenies and the contradictions of the English Establishment may more thoroughly effect its ruin ?-London Universe. THE EDUCATION QUESTION-At this moment the education question occupies a large portion of pub-lic attention in Great Britain. When Parliament meets the first battle will be fought between the Secularists and the Denominationalists-in plainer terms, between those who want to exclude religious instruction altogether from schools subsidized by the State and those who insist, and rightly insist, as they desire to preserve the Christian character of the nation, that religious instruction and secular education shall go hand-in-hand. Oddly enough, however, among the British Protestant Denominationalisti were found this year, during the last session of Parliament, some of the most vehement opponents of the claims of the Irish Catholics to a denominational University. This shows how for bigotry warps the adgment, and how rushly men sanction unjust laws that react upon themselves. The Times is aware of the great depth and great length and width of this anti-Catholic prejudice in England, and hence its persistent representation that one of the objects of the advocates of Home Rule is, to hand over to Cardinal Gullen supreme control over the education of Ireland. The Home Bulers contemplate nothing of the sort ; the Cardinal has no such desire ; what the Irish Frelates want, and all they demand, is that there shall be in Catholic Ireland a Universite

tain a high-class education without danger to their in an Edinburgh paper published on the same day, practice of manufacturers of bobbins, reels of thread, faith and morals, the former of which is hourly and seriously imperilled in Queen Elizabeth's Anglican bobbins containing 100 yards of thread, bobbins which only contain 50 yards of thread! Some of mixed Colleges and University.—Weekly Register.

The London Spectator says :- The effects of the new German persecution laws on the Roman Catholic Church in Posen, seem likely to be very disastrous. The Prince Archbishop of Posen, (Monseigneur Ledochowski,) has been repeatedly fined for appointing priests without the assent of the Government, and it is now stated that his salary from the State has been withdrawn, and that the fines will go on accumulating till all his private means are exhausted and he is compelled to go to prison. That a State should withdraw a State salary when it believes any minister of religion to be striking at the roots of the authority of the state is only fair, and we have always said that if the German Govters as that of the Times' correspondent's at Berlin, published last Thursday, in which the proceedings of the Government, which, as it is admitted, are likely enough to end in depriving the Catholics of Posen of all those religious observances and consolation-to them, we suppose, involving more than life, eternal salvation itself-are spoken of with sym-pathy and approbation. What would be thought if we attempted the same sort of work in Ireland ?and with the same laws of the German, we should certainly have the same sort of work in no time,-Or would it really be a popular measure in 1873 to do all in our power to deprive the Irish of the consolations of that faith which we restored to political equality with our own in 1869?

"NEWDEGATE OR NEWGATE."-What does Mr. Newdegate want? Is he anxious to become the proprictor of that cap and bells which for some years has been the peculiar ornament and glory of the intellectual member for l'elerborough? Mr. Newdegate has been speaking in public at Coleshill, and his subject was his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster. It was dangerous ground for such a man to venture upon, but "fools rush in," &c.; " the proverb" as Hamlet says, "is somewhat musty." Mr. Newdegate cannot for the life of him see what it is that his grace particularly objects to in the heap of dull senseless rubbish which he (Newdegate) was not ashamed to cast at the feet of his admirers on the occasion in question. There are many things that Mr. Newdegate cannot or will not see; as regards the first we pity him-in reference to the second we cry shame upon him. Let us try and help him through his present mental difficulty He writes thus to the Times :- " I spoke at Coleshill to the following effect. Dr. Manning, in a sermon, lauded the conspirators of the gunpowder plot. He stated that Guy Fawkes Garnet and the Jesuits, although they were arraigned as culprits in the dock now stand arrayed in bright robes." His grace, we need hardly say, did nothing of the sort. He never alluded to conspirators or to Guy Fawkes. He spoke only of the Jesuit martyrs of 300 years ago who were butchered in England by that blood-bespotted she-wolf Elizabeth; by her successor, the drivelling booby debauchee King James; by the cropped-cared, round-head rascal and treaty-breaker Cromwell, and afterwards by that foul pack of sub orned villains who stand out conspicuous even amongst the unparalleled infamy of the reign of the coward voluptuary, the second Charles. It would be useless to put history to a man like Newdegate; he belongs to a party which starts by objecting to facts and any record of them-it is found to be such an inconvenience in their vocation. Thus, were we meekly to suggest that Guy Fawkes did not make his appearance in the reign of Elizabeth, as Mr. Newdegate seems to think, very likely he will answer us in the hackneyed phrase of bones amongst the "niggers"-" How do you know ; were you there?" We have no more that concerns us at present with the star of Warwickshire-the orator of Coleshill, except this : For years he has been aiming at "high game"-he has all the will, but,

which had in fact prematurely printed a full account of the proceedings, thus rendering it unnement, delivered his address without offering any explanation of the mystery referred to; but unfortunately, when he had concluded, up jumped a bill. poster and inquired of the speaker how it hapto believe that Mr. Baxter himself could have furnished that journal with a copy of the undelivered unnatural curiosity, "could be know that the inhabitants of Arbroath were to receive him with port which occasioned so much bewilderment. Mr. velled. He had, he said, written, "a considerable portion" of a speech, but not exactly the same speech he had delivered that night, and sent it to planation, and on the subject of the "cheers and applause" he was silent. The whole thing was, he said, "an awkward contretemps," and there can be no doubt that on this point Mr. Baxter was perfectly correct "- Pall Mall Gazette.

THE POTATO DISEASE --- Among the many matters that demand consideration in connexion with this subject, one at least should have attention now, for the longer it is delayed the less satisfactorily will it be disposed of. It is quite certain that the same stock grown on the same land for several years in succession does considerably deteriorate, and as the vigour of the plant declines it becomes more and more susceptible to the influence of unkind weather. It will generally be found that in a year of disease the sorts regarded by the cultivator with interest as novelties turn out the best; while those that have been grown on the same spot for several years suffer most severely. It will be observed that the novelties ustally come from a distance, and, irrespective of their intrinsic merits as varieties, they have this peculiar advantage-that they were raised on a different soil, and to some extent in a different climate, from that they are next to depend on for subsistence. At this season of the year cultivators can better find time to settle the little matters that arise out of these considerations than is possible in the busy days of spring. In many cases exchanges might be made of parcels of seed between persons residing in districts remote from each other, and on soils distinctly differing in constitution. Generally speaking, the best seed for strong soils is that mised on peat and bog lands, and seed of excellent quality may be obtained from dry calcareous soils and newlybroken sandy pastures. It is very much the practice of traders, who have to provide largely of seed potatoes for their customers, to send certain sorts to growers occupying such lands, in order to secure vigorous stocks for cultivation the next season on strong productive lands. The seed so obtained produces a cleaner crop in a bad season and a heavier rop in a good season, than seed of the same sorts that has not enjoyed a change of soil for many years. Hence purchased seed is, as a rule, botter than that of the same sorts home-grown ; and hence, to sceure the same advantage at the least possible cost, we advise growers to make exchanges, as the writing of a few letters and the cost of railway carriage for the parcels would in most cases comprise all the trouble and expense of the operation.—The Gardener's Maga-

Of all the queer uses to which tomb-stones have been put, the queerest is that of libelling the liv- tide of American civilization. Within the last An English Court-the Consistory Court of ing. Wells-has just now under consideration a case in which the libel lies in this verse inscribed on a certain tomb-stone; "To the memory of ----. Neglected by his Doctor, Treated cruel by his Nurse, of these Evangelists are of Swedish extraction, bu Ilis brother robbed his Widow, Which makes it all the worse." Not appreciating this frank and touchthank Grd, none of the power possessed by some | ing statement, the "brother" has summoned the others who have gone before him, leaving their widow into court to show cause for the libel. If their own townspeople a series of missionary efforts hideous memory nailed to the pillory of retent- the case should be decided in favor of the defendant, for the propagation of their helief. Some of them less history But his Grace of Westminister!- it would make a very comfortable precedent. What intend to remain a year, during which time they pause, O Newdegate ! consider what you are doctor however deadly and docing would done to are precedent. about; if prudence and modesty be not qualities help the undertaker? What gamp would have the favour of the cause. Others will remain for six however deadly courage to rul soap in invalid eyes, and season gruel with snuff? What brother, however fond of his dear departed kinsman's property, would take it at the expense of the tombstone's truthfulness? We are inclined to think this forlorn widow's idea a rather clever and ingenious one. A QUAIST CEREMONY .--- In accordance with a very incient custom in connection with the Shrievalty of London and Middlesex, and one which is always observed on the eve of the festival of All Saints, Henry de Jersey, the Secondary of the City of London; Mr. Nelson, the City Solicitor; and one of the under sheriffs, attended before the Queen's Remembrancer on Friday, and filed and recorded, in answer to a royal warrant, the accounts of the sheriffs for the past year. After this a proclamation in these words was made :- " Tenants and occupiers of a piece of waiste ground called 'The Moors,' in the county of Salop, come forth and do your service." The City solicitor upon that stepped forward, and cut one fagget with a hatchet and another with a bill-hook. The usher then proclaimed :- " Tenants and occupiers of a certain tenement called . The Forge,' in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, come forth and do your service." In reply the City solicitor again presented bimself, and counted six horse shoes and sixty-one nails. The Queen's Remembrancer said "Good number," and the ceremony which had lasted but a few minutes ended.

UNITED STATES.

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WORKING WOMES-WHAT CAN BE OON. (-Tho only very extensive and long-lived organizations of cessary for Mr. Baxter to take the treuble of address-ing his constituents. Mr. Baxter, however, undis-turbed by the uproar which followed the announce-by these organizations in the way of chainy, education by these organizations in the way of charity, education and propagandism, is perfectly astorishing Their existence for centuries and their progress at the present day afford proof that woman can organize and govern when properly directed. There are poster and inquired of the speaker now it may and govern when properly directly. There are pened that Mr. Baxter's speech appeared in the Daily thousands of women entrolled in these tura terms *Review* before it was delivered, "with cheers, loud sociales or orders; and these organizations are in alselves to the material and moral wants and intellectual requirements of the progressive civilization of speech, for "how," asked the bill-poster with not the world. They are missionaries of the most cffective character, teaching by example and practice more than by words. What is the secret of their cheers and loud applause?' and here the speaker success and permanency? Is not this question handed to Mr. Baxter himself the miraculous re- | well wo th study ? When we see Low (flicient organized bodies of women can be made, does it not Baxter's explanation leaves the mystery still unra-become us who are interested in the vexed question of woman's work and wages to examine the practical operation of a system which provides for so many women while succes fully throwing them into ora newspaper in the county, but how it got into print | ganized bodies governed by codes of laws and rules on Friday it. - cad of Saturday he could not for the whose utility has stood the test of time? Could we life of him s.v. As to the appearance of the Pro- not modify and apply those laws to meet the devosts introductory remarks, he could give no ex- mands of the masses of working women in this country ? Can none but Roman Catholic women unite and or, anize? Is it necessary that all such organizations should be composed of women bound by a vow of celibacy? Have not American women sufficient incentives to induce them to form co-operative organizations with laws framed to meet the material and moral wants of workers in the ranks of labor, trade and intellectual cflort, organizations as varied, carnest and effective as the orders for women in the Roman Catholic Church ?- Nork Fork Sun.

> A STRANGE PROCLIMITY .- There is more truth than poetry in the following from the Catholic Advecate. One of the hardest things honest men have to bear in this world is to see preference given in matters of business to rogues and rascals. The best men and women are the most easily gulled. This is seen every day. In nine cases out of ten, when a truly good man wishes to invest his money in lands or stocks or merchandise, he asks advice where he should not, and if proffered, condemns the advice he should take. We have seen so many instances of this that we have censed to regard it as analogous. The truly good of our day are as "simple as doves," but they are sadly lacking in that other concounitant of wisdom, the "cunning of the serpent." They are slow to confide in their friends, and they betray a most wonderful alacrity of disposition to fall into the lures of charlatans and time servers. The honest and painstaking tradesman, the artificer who would feel degradation in palming off on his customer an inferior or inspective specimen of handiwork ; any one, in fact, who has lands or stocks, or merchandise to sell, and who is not a sharper, has precious little chance as things go to compete with the empyrics in trade. Polish and show, varnish and veneering, shoddy and tinsel, these bear off the palm in the world of trade. It is an indisputable fact that the best meaning among men and women are the most readily gulled. We are inclined to think it is a dispensation of Providence to keep them from falling into the sin of pride. If this be not the case, we are at a loss to account for the phenomenon,"

The followers of Brigham Young being unable to find the promised land which their great leader held out to them, and fearing doubtless the aggressions of the American Gentiles upon their saline territory, have set themselves to work more dilligently than ever to make proselytes among the people of the old world, who having emigrated to this side would help them most efficiently to withstand the westward three weeks no less than twenty one. Mormon missionaries have landed on the shores of Albion with a view of converting and transplanting the people t the more genial soil of the territory of Utah. Mo are natives of the British Isles. Immediately on landing they scattered to the districts in which they were severally born. They will then begin among and dosing, would dare to are expected to preach with ceaseless activity in months, and some will return in about six months. Another batch of "Mormon missionaries" is shortly expected. What an impetus would there not be given to the settlement of the country if the different religious bodies of Canada would only put their shoulders to the wheel? In this way they would not only be excellent colonization agants but would materially increase the standing and importance of the denomination to which they belong .- Herald. A DANNURY INCIDENT .---- When a woman puts three mackerel to soak over night in a disl pan whose sides are eight inches high, and leaves the pan on a stairway, she has accomplished her mission and should go hence. This was what a Division-street woman did Friday night :- Filled the pan at the pump, and then left it standing on the steps to the stoop while she went into the next house to see how many buttons would be required to go down the front of a red ingote. And a mighty important affair that was to be sure. And there was her hushand tearing through the house in search of a handkerchief, and not finding it, of course. And then he rushed out into the yard, wondering where on earth that woman could be, and started down the steps without seeing the pan, or even dreaming that any one could be so idiotic as to leave it there. Of course he stepped on it; or, at least, that is the supposition, as the neighbors who were brought out by the crash that followed, saw a horrified man, and a high dish-pan, and three very demoralized mackerel shooting across the garder, and smashing down the shrubbery. And he was a nice sight, was that unhappy man, when they got him on his neet. There wasn't a dry thread on him, and his hair was full of bits of mackerel, and one of his shoulders was out of joint, and his coat was split the whole length of the back, and he appeared to be out of his head. He was carried in the house by some of the men, and laid on a bed, while others went after a doctor, and sixteen women assembled in the front room, and talked in whispers about the inscrutable ways of providence, and what a warning this was to people who never looked where they were going .-Danbury News, One of the soldiers sent out against the Modocs received a letter from his wife containing the following touching and beautiful sentiment :-- "And if anything should happen to you, do make some arrangement to have your hair recovered and sent on. It is the exact color of mine, and I can't get a pair of curls of the right shade anywhere here." Anything new in the way of an obituary notice is a relief-something like this for instance from a Nevada newspaper: "The many friends of Bill. Thompson will regret to hear that he was hashed up by a catamount the other day on Nixon's Hill. while lying in wait to shoot a Chinaman," "This is always a world of disappointment," philosophically concludes the Nevada newsman. A preacher of a Nashville church who, mentioning a young lady's decease, touchingly alluded to. her as "one of the brightest jewels that ever glitter. ed in the diadem of an earthly home: one of the purest stars that ever gleamed upon the frontlet of our social skies: one of the sweetest flowers that ever bloomed in the garden of earliest association," has had his salary increased by four dollars a month, half cash and the balance in cordwood,

BRITISH MORALITY .--- " WE THANK THEE, O LORD, FOR THAT WE HAVE AN OPEN-BIBLE: LET US PRAY."-The law-makers of Westminster resemble very much those persons who strain at a gnat and swallow a They have passed some laws which make camel the adulterations of certain articles an offenceothers they have excluded from the category of crime. It is very well that those who put water into milk should be fined-but on what principle are the manufacturers of Manchester who put size and clay into calico left untouched? Why, in fact, are small offenders, mere retailers, punished when the "merchant-princes" are allowed to defraud the public, as they please, in order to heap the money of the humbler classes into their own over-flowing coffers? Is not their offence all the more glaring because of their position-all the wickeder because of the absence of the temptation of poverty? Yet no man lifts a voice to condemn them, no legislator brings in a bill to inflict punishment upon them, no magistrate can rebuke them from the Bench. Nay, that venerable gentleman, Mr. Bright, has never shown the least anxiety to deliver the workingman from these harpies who sell to him articles fraudulently adulterated. But, if a purchaser, in return for such articles handed in a piece of money, alloyed with tin after the same manner, he would be straightway brought up, condemned, and sentenced to penal servitu le. A workingman, say, enters a shop and purchases shirting guaranteed to weigh eight pounds and a quarter for a certain length. It is found to weigh that amount. He pays for it. But when this piece is boiled and washed, the unfortunate purchaser will discover, if he weigh it again, that now it weighs only six pounds and a-half! One fourth of its weight is gone. Where? Let him look into the vessel in which it was boiled and he will find the water thick and discolored-thick with glue and size, and discolored with china clay and other fraudulent additions. This is one way in which the unfortunate purchaser is defrauded. But the ways are many, for ingenuity, which is prompted by the greed of gold, is subtle and inexhaustible. Look at those flannels, those blankets which you purchase. How heavy and thick they seem! But be sure, before you try them, that they have not been salted-ay, salted, in order that as salt attracts moisture, the moist blankets and flannels may have a greater weight, and a greater density. If a too confiding purchaser wraps himself up in these, he may wake up some morning with the pains of rheumatism piercing every joint. If he be a man upon whose labor a family is depending for its daily food, his wife and children may suffer hunger, and be driven to the workhouse, while lie bemoans his fate in an hospital. But apparently, no one cares, whilst the "merchant-prince" can add to his fortune some additional thousands a year. These fraudu-lent practices grow, without cessation, day by day, year by year-and the legislature which condemns retail-traders has no word of censure for these wholesale adulterators. Naked fraud itself does mot altogether foreign to your tribe, weigh this matter a little before you fall deeper in. You may live yet to thank us for this disinterested advice, though now you shake your ventable head in true Protestant dissent .- London Universe.

THE SCOTCH MINISTER AND THE FRENCHMAN'S SUN-DAT PASTINE .- A correspondent of the Aberdeen Free Press mentions the following story :- A good old minister in the south of Scotland was much distressed-as well he might-by the conduct of a sporting foreigner, who had taken lodgings in his neighbourhood during the shooting season. This pagan foreigner not only absented himself from church, but actually enjoyed his favourite passime on the Sabbath day as on other days. One Sabbath morning, as the good minister was pacing his study in much trouble and perplexity, his beadle entered. He immodiately despatched him with a polite message to Monsieur, requesting him not to take out his gun and dogs on the Sabbath day. "Well John," said the minister on his return, "were you in time?" "Jest i' the nick o' time sir," answered John; "I jest met him o' doo-stap wi' his gun ower his shooter, " Well, what did he an' his twa dugs at his heels.' say !" "Oh, sir, he's an uncommon ceevill spoken gentleman, an' speaks oor language no that ill, though a wee bairnlie leke. Weel, when I gied him your message, he lookit real sorry lik. He set awa' his dugs, an' pat up his gun, an' he said to me that if he had only kenned 'at it was an annoyance to such a respectable gentleman as you, an' to mysel' as well, he wad never hae dunc't." "Well," demanded the minister impatiently, for it was past ringing time, "what did he do next?" "Weel," answered John, "he just took doon his fishin' rod 'an his basket, and gaed awa' doon to the waterside."

A REMARKABLE SCOTCHWOMAN .- The Scolsman announces the death of Mrs. Janet Hamilton, the Coatbridge poctess, whom it describes as one of the most remarkable Scotchwomen of the present century. Janet Hamilton was the daughter of a working shocmaker, and although without education, the mother of a large family-she married at thirteen-and for many years towards the close of her life, totally blind, yet contrived amid circumstances scemingly so adverse from first to last not only to store her mind by self-culture, but to produce poems and various other writings of no ordinary merit. About two months ago a number of Mrs. Hamilton's admirers. among whom were Lord Dalhousie, Lord, Home, Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell, and Sheriff Bell proposed to raise £100 to present to Mrs. Hamilton, but her death has rendered fruitless the kind design, except so far as it has shown how many and warm friends she possessed. Mrs. Hamilton was in her 78th vear.

A SPEECH AT SECOND HAND -A most painful and puzzling incident occurred on Friday night at Arbroath, when Mr. Baxter addressed a meeting of his; constituents in the public hall at that place on the state of political affairs. The proceedings opened by a few introductory remarks from Provost Muir, who occupied the chair, and Mr. Baxter was about to begin, when a flaxdresser in the hall called atten-tion to the axtraordinary fact that not only the address Mr. Baxter was about to deliver, but also the affright them, provided its hands are filled with where the Irish Catholic youth shall be able to ob- Provost's introductory remarks, had already appeared of eels.

LONDON, NOV. 25 .- The Daily Telegraph compares the Virginius with the Trent affair, although it fears that the rumoured ultimatum of the American Government would be fatal to peace, still it thinks that President Castelar, in view of the internal troubles of Spain, could honourably follow the example of President Lincoln and grant the demands of the United States

A drunken fellow wandered into a Sunday-school and took a seat with the primer scholars, when the teacher thus accosted him: "Why, James, do you bnow what condition you are in? "Yes, ma'amin the gall of bit'ness an' bonds of 'niquity. Ask me some hard questions."

"NO A DAY FOR WHISTLIN'."-The late Doctor Macadam used to tell of a tipsy Scotchman making his way home of a bright Sunday morning, when the good folk were wending their way to the kirk. A little dog pulled the ribbon from the hand of the lady who was leading it, and as it ran away from her, she appealed to the first passer-by, asking him. to whistle for the poodle. "Woman !" he retorted. with that solemnity of visage which only a drunken Scotchman can assume, "woman, this is no a day for whistlin'."

PUTRID FISH .- An enormous quantity of bad fish has been seized at Billingsgate during the past four months by the officials of the Fishmongers' Company. In July 801 tons were condemned; in Au gust, 54 tons, 12cwt.; in September, 63 tons 12cwt.; and in October, 105 tons' 9cwt. making in all 304 tons 3cwt. ' The fish numbered 880,220; is addition to which there were seized two bushels of cooklek 10 of mussels, 3 of oysters, 349 of periwinkles, 66 of spruts, and 221 of whelks; Scwt. 101b; of salmon, 6862 gallons of shrimps, 10lb. of prawns and 2511b

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. - DEC. 5, 1873. THE TRUE WITNESS AND

of God; his illustration was the language of this statement Flaherty persisted up to the problem-" How to make provision for smallthat they were forced thereunto in self-defence,

AND OATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 210, St. James Street, by J. GILLIES.

The True Witness

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and GEO. Rowall & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, BECEMBER 5, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. DECEMBER-1873. Friday, 5—Fast. Of the Feria. Saturday, 6—St. Nicholas, B. C. Sunday, 7-Second in Advent. Monday, 8-IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, Obl.

Tuesday, 9-St. Ambross, B. C. Wednesday, 10-Fast. Of the Ostave. Thursday, 11-St. Damasus, P. C.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS. The date affixed to your name on the margin o your paper, indicates the time to which you have paid up. You will therefore perceive that you are indebted to this office, and you would oblige by an early remittance.

This season is one of great difficulty to us owing to the large sum due by our subscribers in the aggregate. If then, you believe it important to keep up a Catholic Journal in the Dominion, and to have an organ which will faithfully defend the Catholic Religion against the multiplied assaults made upon it, and Catholics as such, from the slanders of which they are constantly the object at the hand of an unscrupulous and bigoted press; and if you think the True Witness has been, in the past, such an organ, you will do well, not only to remit your own subscription, but to do your best to extend its list of paying subscribers, and its consequent influence and ability to do good.

We hope that our subscribers therefore, will give the above their carliest attention, and remit the balance due from them to the office. Please to remember, that it is the punctual receipt of these small amounts, which decides the question of the success or ruin of every newspaper.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In the dearth of more important matters, the nasty little war with the Ashantees in which we have got ourselves involved is the chief event of the week. Sir Garnet Wolsely, the Commander-in-Chief, is brought to a stand still by the cowardice of our black allies, who cannot be prevailed upon to face the common foo. He has applied for re-inforcements, and until these arrive he will not be in a condition to commence offensive operations, amongst which a march on Coomossie, the Ashantee capital, is spoken of. In the meantime our troops are exposed to all the dangers of a very unhealthy climate, and it will be well if we are able to get out of the scrape without much material loss, and some dishonor. By latest telegrams it would appear that there had been some skirmishing, in which the Ashantees were repulsed, with trifling loss on our side. The fact, however, that our troops had to stand on the defensive is not encouraging; for our object, if definite object we have, is to force the Ashantees to accept our terms of peace, by advancing upon and taking possession of their capital. The quarrel betwixt Spain and the United States is settled. There will be no war, as the first named has yielded to the demands of the United States Government. She agrees to deliver up to the latter the Virginius, and the survivors of the crew and passengers; she agrees also to salute the United States flag on the 25th inst., unless in the interim, she can prove that the Virginius was not a bona fide United States ship, and not entitled to hoist United States colors; in which case there is to be no salute, but Spain will formally disclaim any intention of offering insult to that flag .----On the other hand, if it be shown that the Virginius had no right to show United States colors, the Government at Washington will institute legal proceedings against owners and crew of the vessel. The question' of damages to be reserved for future consideration. This settlement of the dispute does not seem to be very much liked in Cuba. The fact is, no doubt, that the party loyal to the Union with the mother country feel, with regard to the Virginius, much as we in Canada felt towards the Fenian fillibustering expeditions, organised and openly fitted out against us by United States citizens, and with the connivance of the United States authorities. They-the Cubans-naturally look upon themselves as the aggrieved party, to whom, not from whom, reparation and apology are due; and even admitting that their action in the Virginius affair was a little high-handed, they contend | • Can this be the stone alluded to by Christ?

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and as the sole means left them of deterring by example, the fitting out in United States ports of fillibustering expeditions. This is the Cuban view of the position, nor is it altogether a false view. In Spain, no doubt, the settlement will be

received more favorably than in Cuba; for, what with the Carlists, and the Insurgents, the revolutionary government at Madrid finds enough work cut out for it, without engaging in hostilitics with a first class Power like the United States. The internal condition of the country remains unchanged. The Carlists appear to have won some trifling advantages in the field; and though Cartagena has been subjected to a smart bombardment the place still

Catholic Clergy, of the Bishops, of the Jesuits, of the Religious Orders, justifying the banishment and spoliation of the last named, and the severe laws against the others. No reply has been made by authority; but the Times' Berlin correspondent, writing in defence of the Bismarchian persecution, does his best to supply pected of Episcopalian proclivities, which a the deficiency. He begins, for instance, a letter under date Nov. 5th, with the following of his audience! Without passing any comstupendous announcement :----

"The Ultramontanes are determined to stagger Germany by their extreme impudance."

Now leaving out of sight for the moment the very important consideration that the Penal legislation against the Church is older by many months than the "extreme impudence" of the Ultramontane or Catholic party, and therefore cannot be its consequence, let us see wherein this "extreme impudence" consists. The same authority shall tell us :---

"The general meeting of the Bavarian Catholic Peasants' Societies has issued a sort of political confession of faith, the suicidal candour of which beats everything which has proceeded from that quarter. In this memorable document, the Bavarian Peasants' Societies loudly complain of Bavaria joining the German Empire, on the ground that her doing so has not only robbed her of her legitimate independence and position in the world, but also sensibly diminished the happiness and prosperity of her people. With feelings of indignation and exasporation they protest against the enactment of any more laws for the strengthening of the new Empire, which, with its Ecclesiastical statutes and other modern and liberal innovations, they regard as mainly a Prussian concern. To these grievances are appended severe criticisms on the recent increase of the army, which "will establish a militarism swall lowing up all other interests and concerns of the denunciations of the new undenomipeople;" national schools ; vows of rigid adherence to a most uncompromising programme."

Now this act, whose " cutreme impudence"if impudence at all there be in the publishing of such a harmless political manifesto-has certainly not been understated by the Times' correspondent, is, by that writer's own admission the very worst act of which the Catholic party has as yet been guilty. "So outspoken a demand," he says, " has never been heard before. even from the Ultramontane camp." We have then fathomed the uttermost depths of Ultramontane wickedness, and Catholic depravitywe have before us the one act of surpassing turpitude, of "extreme impudence" on the part of Papists, which, though long subsequent to the enactment of the penal code against them, is held to justify that enactment, and calls loudly for still more stringent anti-Catholic legislation; for we are told that "after this it is to be foreseen that the war against the persevering adversaries of Unity will be carried on with even a more unsparing hand than before. Fresh laws are sure to be enacted both by the Imperial and States Legislatures to put a stop to the political meddling of the priests. Fines will be superseded by banishment, and the day may not be far off when, notwithstanding the usual reluctance to make martyrs, imprisorment will be resorted to likewise. The stone has been set rolling, * and somebody must be crushed."-Times Cor.

Andrew Melville, a Scotch Protostant minister, to James VI., who had attempted to exercise dominion over the Presbyterian church, and against which the said Protestant minister remonstrated. The King charged Andrew Melville with sedition; whereupon-we quote frem Mr. Thornton's sermon :---

"He"-Andrew Melville---" took the monarch by the sleeve and said-'God's sillie vassal,' 'Sire, we will humbly reverence your Majesty in public, but since we have this occasion to be with your Majesty in private, and since, along with you, the country and the church of God are like to go to wreck, for not telling you the truth and giving you faithful counsel, we must discharge our duty, or else be traitors both to Christ and you. Therefore, Sire, as divers times before I have told you, so now again I must tell you, there are two kings and two kingdoms in Scotland. There is King James, the head of this Common wealth, and there is Jesus Christ, the King

holds out. The German government has been often challenged to cite any one particular act of the theal of the Church, whose subject James VI. is, and of hose kindom he is not a king, nor a lord, nor a hose kindom he is not a king, nor a lord, nor a hose kindom he is not a king, nor a lord, nor a hose kindom he is not a king, nor a lord, nor a hose kindom he is not a king, nor a lord, nor a hose kindom he is not a king nor a lord, nor a lord, nor a l say you are not the head of the church. You cannot give us that eternal life which we seek for, nor deprive us of it. Permit us then freely to meet in the name of Christ, and to attend to the interests of that church of which you are a chief member." Montreal Gazetie, 1st inst.

a Presbyterian minister towards a King sus-Protestant minister holds up to the admiration ments thereon, we ask our readers to compare it with the act of extreme impudence of the Catholics of Bavaria, which is cited by the Times as justifying and calling for the extreme the words of Him who taught, saying: With what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged." St. Matt. VII. 2.

Mr. Cartwright has been returned for Lennox by an overwhelming majority. The policy of the new Ministry was partly indicated by the Hon. Mr. Dorion in his address to his constituency. In its main features it will not, we expect, greatly differ from that of the late Ministry. One great measure we are promised,and we heartily wish it success-to secure ture, known as Wine of Colchicum. greater purity at elections, to put a stop to bribing and treating, and electoral corruption generally. Such a measure is much needed; and none will more rejoice in the passing, and vigorous application of such a measure, than the true Conservative, for such a measure is essentially conservative of the representative principle in our political constitution. By all means let us have a stringent law for detecting bribery; for punishing both the bribers and the very violent, and often fatal. The symptoms bribed; and for putting a stop to the rascally in all the cases of which we are treating were practice of " telegraphing," as it is called, i.e. the personating of dead and absent voters. If our Ministers will bring in a really good measure punishing these crimes with severe and degrading punishment, they will so far deserve the support and thanks of all honest men.

WHOLESALE POISONING .--- The demon of drink has caused many a horrible tragedy, has furnished matter for many a chapter of horrors; but rarely have his doings been more hideous than in the tragedy that has just been enacted in Montreal, and which by Friday night had already brought about the death of seven persons. The following are the main facts of the case. On Thursday of last week a man named Thayer who occupies a room in a lot of filthy tenements in Tabb's Yard, off Hermine Street -a place well known to the police, wretched beyond the power of description, and a blot upon our vaunted civilisation-made his appearance at the Central Police Station to give information that his son, a lad of about 14 or 15, had just died, from the effects of a glass of hauor given to him by one of the neighbors. Detectives Lafon and Murphy immediately visited the place, where a seene of indescribable horror awaited them. In the adjoining tenements they found a number of other persons. men and women, prostrate with vomiting and purging, and many of the well known symptoms of cholera. The police officers immediately called in medical assistance; Doctors Dugdale and Major were soon in attendance; and administered such relief as they could to the sufferers, numbering in all about a dozen. Naturally the first enquiry of the medical men was as to the cause of this extraordinary outbreak of disease. Then, bit by bit, it came out that a man of the name of Flaherty had, on Monday night, brought home a large bottle filled with wine as he believed; that he had swallowed some of the stuff, and given some of it to his neighbors; that on the Tuesday he and they had indulged in a regular carouse, and that on the following day, signs of poison ing had displayed themselves amongst all who had partaken of the contents of the bottle. This was then produced, and upon examination it was found to be labelled Vin Colchici, Wine of Colchicum, a very powerful irritant poison used in cases of gout and inflammatory rheumatism. The mystery of the sickness was thus solved ; the next question was how came the bottle into the possession of Flaherty? He accounted for its being in his possession by affirming that he done, and that quickly. had found it lying in a snow bank somewhere How far our Catholic institutions are pre-

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moment of his death. of the witnesses at the Inquest, deposed on meeting of the City Council, in which the Lady oath that, on Monday night he had accompa- Superior made known the nuns' willingness to nied Flaherty on an expedition to pick up erect on their own property such a building as wood; that on their way home, they saw an might be required for the said hospital, on the Express sleigh, whose driver was absent; that condition, as Councillor Jodoin explained, that Flaherty ran up to it, and abstracted a bottle they shall receive one half of the appropriation which, he first hid in a gateway, and afterwards | for that purpose, made by the City Council : came back for, and earried home with him.

The next step in the investigation was to find out the Express driver, who soon turned up in the person of Archibald Cameron, driver for Messrs. Bancroft and Sharpe. From this witness the following facts were elicited.

He deposed that on the 24th Nov. he received from Mr. Bourque, Druggist in St. Antoine Street, a bottle to be returned to Messrs. Evans and Mercer, Wholesale Druggists-the said bottle having been left by mistake at Mr. Bourque's store some short time previous .---This bottle the driver placed in his sleigh, in which there were no other goods at the time, This is the language, this is the behaviour of and turned up Alexander Street to the stable institution, it be given to the Protestant Hosbottle had been "mislaid." This evidence was confirmed by Mr. R. Strong an employee rigor of the law. Oh that men could remember that on the 14th of last month, a bottle of funds raised by taxes upon Catholics and Pro-Colchicum Wine intended for the General Bourque's store; that the latter had written a driver Cameron had been instructed on the explained every thing. It was evident that the physician; the institution, therefore, ne-Flaherty had either found, or stolen from the sleigh the bottle containing the poisonous mix-

This medicine or poison is prepared by steeping in white wine, the roots or seeds of a plant belonging to the Melanthacœus order, of which most are poisonous, and which includes the meadow saffron. From a plant of this order. the Colchicum Autumnale, is prepared the medicine so commonly employed to give relief to gouty patients; but the dose must be small as its effects if taken in large quantities are the same: Vomiting and purging, rapid pulse but weak, and general loss of strength. The victim retained consciousness to the last,

With these facts, and symptoms before them, the medical men had a solution to the mysterious disease which they had been called in to treat. They saw at once that nothing could be done to save the lives of those who had most freely indulged in the poisonous mixture, and they warned their patients to prepare for death. The Catholic priest and the Sister of Charity were, as usual under such circumstances, quickly in attendance, doing all in their power to soothe the last moments of the wretched dying creatures before them. Soon the dread scene arrived; one after another, in terrible agonics, and amidst scenes of horror, which no tongue can adequately describe, they yielded to the fatal effects of the poison, until in a short time seven corpses were stretched out, a dreadful warning of the consequences of yielding to the beastly craving for intoxicating drink. At the time of writing the names of the victims were as under :----1. Benjamin Thaver, aged 15.

pox patients ?"-appears from a document from On the other hand a young lad, Hawkey one the physicians of the Hotel Dieu, read at a recent and at a recent meeting of the Sanitary Asso. ciation, it was resolved that it should be recommended to divide the sum at the disposal of the City for the establishment of a small. pox hospital, between the Hotel Dieu and the Montreal General Hospital, on condition that suitable and isolated accommodation for the patients, be provided without delay.

This arrangement, the only satisfactory arrangement that under the actual conditions of our mixed society could be made, does not meet the approval of the Witness. That journal recommends that if the management of the much desired hospital be given to any existing where he put up his horse, leaving the bottle | pital in Dorchester Street, known as the Genein his sleigh. When he returned to look for ral Hospital. This arrangement, we fear, would it, it was gone; he reported the circumstance never do; for whilst we would not undervalue to his employers, Messers. Evans and Mercer, its services, or say a word against the present by whom a note was made to the effect that the management of that institution, against its Directors, Physicians, or attendants-in that it is exclusively under Protestant control, it would of Measrs. Evans, Mercer & Co. He deposed not be just to assign to it the whole of the testants alike. We have no objection to pay-Hospital, had been left by mistake at Mr. ing for special hospital accommodation for small-pox patients; but if we do pay, we have note to Messrs. Evans & Mercer, informing the right to insist that the funds which come them of the error; and that in consequence the from our pockets shall be applied under Catholic control. The priest-that is the minis-24th ult., to go and fetch the bottle back. This ter of religion-is as necessary in a hespital as cessarily comprises a religious element, and must, therefore, in a mixed community like ours, be what is called "sectarian."

> LEGITIMISTS AND ULTRAMONTANES .--- It is so much the fashion for the Protestant press to sneer at, and misrepresent, the principles of the Ultramontanes, as it calls them, or, in other words, the Catholic and anti-revolutionary party, whether in France, or in other lands. that it is with much pleasure, not unmingled with some surprise, that we find in the October number of such a staunch Protestant publication as Blackwood, the subjoined appreciation of the Legitimist party in France. It should be borne in mind that in France the terms "Legitimist" and "Ultramontane" are convertible; that the Legitimists are Ultramontanes, and the Ultramontanes, Legitimists; that he who is a partisan of Henry V. is also a partisan of the Pope. In a word, it must be borne in mind that it is because such is the case, that Pilgrimages have been denounced by the radical press, as political as well as religious manifestations, and as declarations in support of monarchy as well as of religion.

"The Stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner. Whosoever shall fall upon that stone shall be broken; but on whem-soever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder."— St. Luke, xx., 17, 18.

Such is the measure with which Protestants measure out justice to Catholics; for with scarce an exception the severe treatment of the Cath olics in Germany is, by Protestants, applauded Let us also see with what measure they mete out the same commodity to themselves ! If, for instance, on the part of the persecuted Catholics of Germany, it be the one act of "extreme impudence," the sin against Cæsar, which shall never be forgiven, to complain of the po litical union of Prussia and Bavaria, to mourn over the loss of the latter's political independence, and to enter a protost against the Bis marckian penal code, what judgment shall we form of the following language used by a Protestant minister to James VI., of Scotland; and which language we find held up to his audience, as a noble and truly Christian defence of God's truth, to be admired and imitated by all men-by a Protestant minister in Montreal addressing a Scotch congregation on Sunday last, the 30th inst.

The Rev. Mr. Thornton was the preacher: his theme, the firm adhesion of Scotch Protestants to the dictates of conscience and the Word

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- 2. Mary Jane Drennan alias Canning,
- 3. William Flaherty.
- 4. Betsy Drennan.
- 5. Widow Dunn.
- 6. William Drepnan,
- 7. William Hawkey.

An Inquest on the bodies was held on Friday: and after a prolonged and careful investigation, the Jury found the following verdict: "That the seven persons now deceased came to their death by drinking and swallowing an excessive quantity of sherry wine, mixed with a poisonous drug, Colchicum, commonly called and known as wine of Colchicum, taken and drank in total ignorance of its poisonous nature and character."

The jury before separating recommended that the sanitary officers should use their efforts to enforce obedience to laws of cleanliness. amongst the filthy hovels of Tabb's Yard; which in their present condition are, and have long been, a moral and a physical nuisance, and a disgrace to Montreal.

THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL. - In view of the rapid spread of this disease, all are agreed that a special hospital for the reception of the infected is essential. They cannot, with justice to the other patients, be received into any of our existing hospitals, neither can they be left to die in the streets. Something should be

in Alexander Street on Monday night. In pared to do all in their power to solve the claims.

Now what manner of men are these Legitimists, or Ultramontanes? Here is what such a staunch Protestant as Blackwood says of them :---

"And yet it is in Legitimacy alone that a fixed principle of action can at this moment be found in France. It is there only that we see devotion to an unvarying idea, fidelity to a faith, a flag, and a name; it is there that loyalty and duty assume a tangible, evident form; it is there, and there only, that religion is proclaimed to be a national necessity. But these very merits, these very virtues constitute precisely the difficulties which bar the way to the Conite de Chambord."—pp.498,499.

And the same writer might have added which provoke the hatred of the Liberals, and anti-Catholic party throughout Europe, whom Blackwood describes, and whom he contrasts with the Ultramontane party, as men for the most part without any fixed principles. He continues :----

"But the Legitimists, on the contrary, are like early Christians"-they are simply rank Papists-"they speak a language unknown to our generation, a language of honor and of faith, of self-sacrifice, and patriotism; and like the oarly Christians again, they practise what they preach. Every man of them who could carry a musket was in the army during the German war, and the list of their killed and wounded includes all the great names of France.— Now that peace has come again, as they can de nothing in their villages, they are setting up schools and clubs in the great towns in order to moralise the people; they are publicly manifesting their faith by pilgrimages, and prayers; they are strug-gling honestly to do their duty."

And of course for so doing they get from the anti-Catholic world, sneers, and abuse, and misrepresentation ; the title of "Ultramontane," and in Germany persecution from the State .---This is not wonderful; for if they be the men that Blackwood describes, it is natural that the Liberal and anti-Catholic world should hate them.

The Honorables M.M. Mackenzie and Dorion, our new Ministers, have been re-elected, one or Lambton, the other for Napierville, by acclamation.

Cuppage, the young man in the Toronte Post-office who stole a batch of registered letters, with the contents of which he departed to the United States, returned \$3,851,43 of the amount of money stolen. A Post-office circular has been issued to the owners and senders of registered letters to make their . ::

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--DEC. 5. 1873.

WRITTEN FUS. THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. 46.

" THOU SHALT NOT COMMIT ADULTREY. BY THY WORDS THOU SHALT BE CONDENNED" (Matt 12.37). But absolute open obscenity, Christian soul,

is not by any means the most dangerous form of immodest conversation. In open obsecnity there is to the ordinary mind something so revolting; something so coarse and vulgar; purity is thereby so evidently attacked, that none but the most abandoned and utterly immoral dare for a moment he guilty of it. Hence its power for evil has been greatly diminished. But if open brazen obscenity has lost its power, there is, alas! another evil of a less repulsive form which is more powerful for harm. That evil is the use by people of the world of words of double meaning, whereby to suggest, where they dare not express impurity. This custom is so common as to have become almost universal. It has scarcely been banished even from the most correct society. Do a few friends gather together of an evening for amusement, it will not be long undoubtedly before some expression is let fall, which carrying with it to the initiated a secondary meaning offends against purity, by suggesting ideas, which it does not outwardly express. To such a pitch indeed has this custom risen; with such a degree of subtlety has this art been carried out, that the most common phrases of ordinary life are made to perform this most unholy duty; until it is almost impossible for even religious and innocent people to speak a sentence without finding from the suppressed titters and looks of mutual recognition around them, that unwittingly they have been guilty of this devil's slang, and have suggested thoughts and ideas which were the most remote from their intention or their mind. Christian soul this is a grave evil, sapping as it most undoubtedly does at the very foundations of purity. From it very subtlety it is most dangerous. Tertullian tells you that the devil does not offer poison in vinegar and wormwood, but in highly seasoned ments, in cups of exquisite wine and in delicious liqueurs in order the better to conceal the poison. And here undoubtedly he has exercised his highest art. The company you frequent has not as yet quite lost all sense of decency-it still retains some ideas of religionit still enforces outward purity, however lenient it may sometimes be towards concealed crime. To speak then openly in such society would be to give poison in vinegar and wormwood; to offer crime in a repulsive form. But the tempter of mankind knows better than this. He has not tempted for 5000 years in vain. The experience of ages has made him doubly wise. If he is to poison the mind of purity it must be by the most subtle arts. Bring forth then the exquisite wine of wit; offer the poison disguised under the pleasing fancy of a play on words; cover the insult to purity under the privileged cap of the jester. And there is a weighed in the balance and art found wanting. double security in all this. Perhaps amidet that social circle where this poison is being Phares; thy kingdom is divided and is given to the Medes and Persians. But the sentence offered, there may be one young girl at least which is traced out against you. O impure who values purity above all price; who came to amuse and be amused, but not at the expense of virtue. This young girl animated by a sincere love of God and zeal for his honor, may perhaps resent the insult offered to purity and may chide indignantly the impure buffoon. Under these circumstances what has he to do? Has the devil, his master, taught him no subterfuge? Has he no way of getting out of the disgrace? If he had spoken open evident obscenity he would indeed have had no resource; but his play upon words allows him a scoure retreat; he can answer to the chiding of indignant purity, with affected injured innocence that the wrong is in her mind not in his; evil be to her who evil thinks. Thus will victory be secured to sin; thus will the impure buffoon retreat under the discomfiture of the brave champion of God; for the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light. Tell me not that the sense of your words is hidden and therefore the less dangerous. The sense of your words is hidden and therefore the more dangerous, because aroasing curiosity to invent and imagine every thing in its attempts at a solution. Yes impure buffoon, you are in the hire of hell. As the bird eatcher having taken one bird in his nets uses it immediately to entice and allure its companions by its song, so you having been caught in the meshes of impurity are used by the devil to entice and allure others from virtue by your play on words and your covert allusions to impurity. Yes impure buffoon ! your lot is hell. Am I presumptuous in thus judging you? "No." " Out of thy own mouth I judge thes, thou wicked servant (Luke 19, 22.) Far be it from me to pass sentence on you; but as when we see a halo round the sun we know a when we see a halo round the sun we know a sight sets you to thinking. You may have been it appears he made enquiries as to the rate of wages storm is at hand, so when we see you in attracted earlier in the night by her delicate toilette and hours of labour. As to the first, we presume he and her face pure as a pearl; you saw her later, was satisfied; but when told that the mean fellows the service of the devil-when we see you and her face pure as a pearl; you saw her later, enticing victims into hell-when we hear your siren song leading others to destruc- ber waist, her head was on his shoulder, and she your siren song leading others to destruction also is not ing measures, presently caught in a new embrace out here to be your slaves, I wish you may get it." Sumption. Were it not for its merits, it wou far distant. "By thy words they shall be jus- to another's, growing wild with the abandon of the Hine ilke lackryme ! Hodge's apostle came out to since have "died, and made no sign."

tified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned" (Mat. 12, 37). Impure buffoon, the mark of reprobation is on you. What greater

mark of reprebation, than the prefanation of the Blessed Sacrament, than to soil that tongue with impure jests-to use that tongue for the suggesting impurity, on which yon have so often received the Body and Blood of your divine Saviour. With what blessings, with what anointings does the Bishop prepare the hands of the Priest in order that they may be worthy to touch the August Sacrament? With what blessings with what anointing is the chalice consecrated in order that it may be worthy to hold the precious Blood of Jesus Christ the God Man? Your tongue has not indeed been consecrated by the unction of oil; but it has been rendered most holy by actual contact with the body and bloed of Jesus Christ; every time you received holy communion your tongue became a sacred chalics consecrated and anointed into his service. Beware the fate of Baltassar the Babylonian King! You condemn his conduct as impious because he used the sacred vessels brought from the Temple in feasting his wives and concubines. And what would you deem the conduct of that man, who should blasphemously use the chalice and paten of our altars in his eating and drinking? You would not deem him a Christian. Nor was the Chaldean King a Christian, not even a Jew. He was an idolater or probably an Atheist without religion and without faith. But you who have, or should have, both religion and faith; you who believe, or should believe, that the bread and wine is by the power of God in the Eucharistic Sacrifice, turned wholly and entire into the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ; you who believing this received this Body and Blood upon your tongue; yon whose tongue became by this sacred contact, another chalice and another paten consecrated to God; you do not hesitate to use this tongue in the service of the devil-in feasting courtizans and concubines with the unboly feast of impure deeds. Again, I say, beware the fate of the Babylonian king. Mane-Thecel-Phares-was the handwriting on the wall by which Almighty God delivered sentence against the desecrator of the sacred vessels. The wise men of the world understood it not, because their hearts were as carnal as the king's; but fear smote them, for they saw that it was the hand of God that wrote. And you, impure buffoon, know you not that a handwriting on the wall has gone forth against you and your sin. This time it is not Mane Thecel Phares that is written against you. It is a sentence ries of the unhappy prisoner being a twin brother of far deeper import, of a far more grievous have been exploded. The *Review* throws little fresh punishment. The handwriting on the wall of light on the subject, which perhaps has received the Chaldean palace only deprived the Chaldean king of his earthly possessions. Daniel speaking from God thus interpreted that fearful

face burning, till pausing an instant for the champagne in a servant's hands, your girl with the face as pure as a pearl seemed nothing but a bacchante."

complaint that rowdyish is on the increase in ers with whom he spoke held out no such induce-Montreal. There is scarce an issue of any of England. They said, we have short seasons for our our daily papers that does not contain an ascount of a brutal assault committed, sometimes upon elderly persons, sometimes upon women and children, by gangs of blackguards whose objects are sometimes robbery, often the mere infliction of suffering upon their victims. The law as it stands at present seems quite inadequate to repress these outrages; and under these circumstances we see not why the remedy that has been applied with good effect in London should not be resorted to in Montreal.-That remedy is of course the lash; and if some of the blackguards who infest our streets were. instead of being fined a dollar or two, sent down to gaol to receive some 30 or 50 lashes on their bare backs, we are sure that in a very short time the race of rowdies would become extinct, or, at all events, compelled to shift their quarters. A sound flogging is the 'sovereignest thing on earth" for checking the rowdy complaint.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW-New Series .- ()otober, 1873.-The current number of this leading Catholic periodical has come to hand, Its contents are as under :-- 1. Pilgrimage and Paray le-Monial; 2. Rousseau; 3. Usury; 4. The Ignatian Epistles : their Genuineness and their Doctrine; 5. Father Newman on the Idea of a University; 6, The Life and Letters of St. Thomas of Aquin; 7. The Government of Marshal MacMahon; S. A Few Words on the Authority of St. Alphonsus; 9. Notices of Books. Persons in Canada wishing to receive the Dublin Review can do so through the Messrs. Sadlier of this City.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, December, 1873 .- D. & J. Sadlier & Co .- The following are the Contents :- 1 A Talk on Metaphysics; 2. Epigram; 3. Dante's Purgatorio; 4. Grapes and Thorns; 5. Sleep; 6. Spiritualism; 7. The Farm of Muiceron; 8. The Evangelical Alliance; 9. Catholic Literature in England since the Reformation ; 10. The Song of Roland; 11. Laus Perennis; 12. English Skotches; 13. The Court of France in 1830; 14. The Fur Trader; 15. S. Catharine of Ricci; 16. The Greatest Grief; 17. New Publications.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW-October, 1873 .- The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York ; Messre Dawson Bros. Montreal.

The current number opens with a review of two works by French authors in which is attempted a solution of the historical puzzle : The Man In The Iron Mask. The world is as much at a loss as it was in the days of Voltaire; no satisfactory solution of the mystery has been arrived at; though the theomore attention than it deserves. The other articles are-2. Work and Wages; 3. Lives and Letters of Besthoven; 4. The Cuban Insurrection; 5. The Breeding of Horses; 6. The Three Cathedrals of St. Paul's ; 7. Travellers and Han-ibooks ; 8. Kew Garwriting, Mane: God hath numbered thy king- dens; 0. Dr. Strauss' Confession; 10. Affairs on the dom and has finished it. Thecel; thou art Gold Coast.

figure, hair flying, dress disordered, powder-caked | find what to Hodge must appear fabulous wages and easy work. He wants high pay, animal food twice or three times a day, instead of once a week, with unlimited indulgence in bed in the morning, and with plenty of time to play skittles and drink beer ROWDYISM IN MONTREAL .- It is a general at the Jolly Plough Boys in the evening. The farmments to Mr. Jenkins' down-trodden workmen of farm labours, we must make hay while the sun shines, and all the time it shines, or not at all. If you send us industrious men, willing to work as our climate compels us to work, let them come, and the more the merrier ; we shall pay them well, feed them well, and treat them well ; but, like us, they must work hard! Mean fellows! don't they wish they may get it? Oh, dear no !- this is not what the Governor General's guest wants. He tells us the Government ought to provide land for his friendsclear five acres and build a house for each family. We trust our Government will do nothing of the kind .- Mont. Gazettz.

The tenements in Tabb's yard, belonging to Mr. Horatio N. Tabb, of Craig street, are with few exceptions in a state of decay. The tenants, some of whom are people of respectable appearance, pay from \$4 to \$5 per month rent for the apartments but complain that they are very cold. In several places the brick work is cracked open, while things generally are dilapidated. Cleanliness does not seem requisite to a life in the yard. One or two of the homes are exceptions, but the Hawkey den is simply a shocking spectacle, while the slops, which are emptied into the yard, have defiled the pure snow and prepare the visitor for the scones within. All these yards should be regularly inspected by the Sanitary Police.

A NOBLE DEED .- Mr. James Mullins and Mr. Thomas Quiun, who reside on Craig street, near Hermine, bought a sleigh load of bread this morning, which they distributed among the poor creatures dwelling in Tabb's Yard. As may be imagined, this timely benevolence was accepted with heartfelt thankfulness.—Star of Saturday,

Petitions were forwarded to the Government for the retention of the Water Police by Mr. Sipple, Government Engineer, the Board of Trade and the contractors for works under construction on the Canal. The force, however, was disbanded last week.

THE ODIOUS TAX-A WORD TO THE ELECTORS .-The Witness says :---

It is no longer to be tolerated that citizens should be forced to walk a distance of one or two miles to a market for a supply of prime joints or pot herbs, and so we have private dealers springing up in various parts of the city to meet the demand—with the countenance of the Corporation, if possible, with out it if they must. The result is one butcher in jail and a number of others in danger of the same fate. It is too absurd an imposition to be maintained if citizens will only speak out and be careful, if nossible, not to elect the representatives of private interests, by which the city has been and it is to be feared is still, in a measure ruled, and which, having begun by duping it, have now succeeded in making it ridiculous.

The tobacco factory of Messrs. W. Smith & Co. situate on Queen street, was almost completely destroyed by fire on Saturday morning; the flames were discovered about five o'clock when they had made great headway. The proprietors estimate the total of their insurance at about \$30,060 which they think will not cover their less on the building, a four story structure, plant and contents. The ground floor was alone untouched by fire, but is very seriously damaged by water.

A contemporary says : It is not known how the fire originated, as the building was heated all through by steam, and the boiler is situated in a factory at the rear, which was not burnt. No watchman has been employed on the premises for over a year. About 125 hands, men, girls and boys, are thrown out of employment The firemen deserve great credit for the manner in which they performed their duties. The frost covered them with an key coat of mail. They are in great need of warmer clothing, and a greater number of changes, and more especially of better hats ; those they have been totally unfit for fremen's wear, being limp, ill-fitting, and incapable of affording protection from the blows of falling bricks or

other articles

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKEYS

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.
Flour # brl. of 196 BPollards\$2.70 @ \$2 80
Superior Extra 6.25 @ 6.45
Extra 0.00 @ 6.26
Fancy
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs 0.00 @ 0.00
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland
Canal
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]
Fresh Ground 0.00 @ 0.00
Canada Supers, No, 2 0.00 @ 0.00
Western States, No. 2 0.00 @ 0.00
Fine 4.50 @ 4.60
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 0.00 @ 0.00
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 0.00 @ 0.09
Strong Bakers' 5.90 @ 6.20
Middlings 4.50 @ 4.60
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.70 @ 2.80
City bags, [delivered] 0.00 @ 3.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 1.00 @ 1.10
Lard, per lbs 0.10 @ 0.10]
Cheese, per lbs 0.11 @ 0.11
do do do Finest new 0.11 @ 0.12
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.36 @ 0.38
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 4.75 @ 5.09
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.55 @ 0.57
Pense, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.72] @ 0.74
Pork-Old Mess
New Canada Mess

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, full, per bush	\$i	18	1	25
do spring do	1	13	1	14
	1	12	1	16
Onts do	0	40	0	41
Peas do	0	57	-	СÓ
Rye do	0	70		70
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	- 5	50		00
Beef, hind-grs. per lb	0	0.4	0 0	
" fore-quarters "	ŏ	02	Ō€	-
Mutton, by carcase, per 1b	Ō	05		06
Chickens, per pair.	õ	25	-	40
Ducks, per brace	ŏ	-10		60
Geese, each.	0	40	-	60
Turkeys	Ō	50	-	80
Potatoes, per bus	Ð	40	-	50
Butter, lb. rolls.	Ő	25	-	28
" large rolls	Ő	23	-	25
tub dairy	0	23	•	25
Eggs, fresh, per doz	ñ	20	-	22
" packed	ò	18	-	20
Apples, per bri	-	50	-	00
Carrots do	õ	55	-	60
Beets do	•	60	ŏ	
Parsnipa do	-	00	ŏ	70
Turnips, per bush		30	ŏ	40
Cabbage, per flox.	ŏ	50	ĩ	00
Onions, per bush.	ĩ	00	i	50
Unious, per bush//	_	60	-	00
Hay.				00
Stra w	13	00	لترغ	20

KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR-XXX retail \$3.50 per barrel or \$4.50 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3,25 per 100 lbs., and Fancy \$3.50.

GRAIN-nominal; Rys 65c. Barley \$1.00. Wheat \$1,00 to \$1,10. Peas 61c. Oats 40c to 45

BUTTER-Ordinary tresh by the tub or crock sells at 24 to 25c per lb.; print selling on market at 25 to 26c. Eggs are selling at 20 to 25c. Cheese worth 10 to 11c; in stores 13c.

MEAT.-Beef, grass \$ 3,00 to 3,75 ; grain fed, none in Market; Pork \$5,00 to 6,50; Mess Pork \$19 to \$19,50; Mutton from 5 to 6c, to 00c. Veal, none, Hams-sugar-cured, 16 to 17c. Lamb 0 to 9c. Bacon 13 to 14c.

POULTRY.-Turkeys from 50c to \$0,80. Fowls per pair 35 to 50c. Chickens 00 to 00c. Hay steady, \$18 to \$22,00. Straw \$5,00, to \$8,00.

Wood selling at \$4,50 to \$5,50 for hard, and \$3,50 to \$4,00 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7,50 for stove, delivered, per ton; \$7,00 if contracted for in quantty. Soft \$8.

HIDES .- Market unchanged, quiet, \$6.00 for No. 1 untrimmed per 100 lbs. Wool 30c for good Fleeces; little doing. Calf Skins 10 to 11c. Tallow 7 to oo c per lb., rendered; 4c rough. Dencon Skins 30"to 50c. Pot Ashes \$5,00 to \$5,30 per 100 pounds. -British Whig.

WANTED.

buffoon 1 is of far deeper import. By thy words thou shalt be condemned (Matt. 12. 37.). Condemned! 'To what? To lose a kingdom? No! To lose thy soul, thy precious, thy immortal soul. To lose thy kingdom? Yes, To lose that eternal kingdom which is promised from ages of ages to the clean of heart and pure of tongue. Mark well; impure buffoon; the night of the handwriting and of the feast Baltassar the Chaldean king was slain (Dan.)." Has this terrible fact no import for thee? Thy sentence has been long since past; ages ago was it traced upon the wall of all time, by "figures, as it were, of the hand of a man writing. It is Jesus Christ who has decreed it to all ages : "By thy words thou shalt be condemned." Beware lest the day of the feast-lest the first time you desecrate the sacred chalice of your tongue by impure allusions; beware, I say, lest you also be slain: The Montreal Gazette copies a description of a Washington ball-room as illustrative of "republican simplicity;" say rather of "Shoddyocracy"-from which we make some extracts. highly suggestive of the morality of the ball-

> room :---"Down one vista the dancers float through their mazes, down another shine the crystal and gold and silver of the tables red with Burgundy and Bourdeaux tempting with terrapin and truffle, with spiced meats and salads, pastries and confections, and close by is the punch-room. You have your choice of the ing the power of observation; and honesty of the frozen article, or of that claret concoction, to hold man whom the agricultural labourers of England frozen article, or of that claret concoction, to hold whose glowing ruby a bowl has been hollowed in the ice itself; or of the champagne punch, where to every litre of the champagne a litre of brandy, a litre of red rum, a litre of green tea, are given, and where you see a flushed and fevered damsel dipping the ladle and tossing off her jorum as coolly as though she had not had her three wines at dinner that day and had not, in half the houses of her dozen morning calls, sipped her sheary or set down her little punch-glass empty of its delicious mixture of old spirits and fermenting fruit-juces. Perhaps that the insolent application of such terms to them. But warm from the dance, eating and drinking in the supper room; then her partner's arm was around

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BAZAAR.

The Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend holding a Bazaar of useful and fancy articles, on Monday, the 5th of Jan., 1874, and the four following days of the week. The proceeds of the Bazaar will go to assist in building a Chapel at Lancaster. Contributions will be thankfully received by the undermentioned Ladies, and by the Parish Priest, the Rev. Father MacCarthy.

- Mas. Angus Tonin, Lancaster.
- MRS. JAMES MCPHERSON, "
- THE MISSES O'NEIL, MRS. WM. MCPHERSON,
- MRS. DUNCAN MCDONALD, Williamstown.
- MRS. WHITE, LANCASTER.
- MRS. DUNCAN MCDONALD, Martintown. MRS. ARCH. FRASER, Fraserfield.
- MRS. ALEX. SHANNON, 44 Ste. Famille St Montreal.

Williamstown, Oct. 27th, 1873.

QUEESC, Nov. 29.-The Rev. Mr. Harkin, Parish Priest of St Colombia of Sillery, diel suddenly last night of congestion of the lungs.

MR. ARCH AND CANADA .- One thing in Mr. Arch's experience of our Dominion seems to have made a deep impression upon him, and one thing makes an impression, though not a deep one, on us. The first is, that he dined with Lord Dufferin, and the other that he found the farmers in the Eastern Townships a mean set-haggard and toil-worn. The first concerns himself, and we are quite contented that his surprise and gratification at finding himself in such unwonted honor should be as great as he pleases. The second, however, concerns us, and we are by no means contented that he should speak of the people in the Townships in a manner which all who know that part of the country must at once pronounce to be false. We doubt not that he, or any man, would find there, or anywhere else, men both mean and haggard; but that he could have found a class of men among the sturdy farmers around Sherbrooke worthy of being so spoken of we indignantly deny. The English speaking yeomanry of Canada East, of whom he so succringly speaks, have no need of one taking the gauntlet in their defence; yet, as showhave chosen to trust as their guide, we cannot choose but call attention to the absurd statement of their oracle. We have personally visited, on more than one occasion the beautiful country alluded to, and, independently of our own observations, we can affirm that through the whole district of St. Francis through Brome, Shefford, Missisquoi and Beauharnois, no finer portion of Canada can be found, no population more thriving, and no set of men who in their moral and physical aspect would less justify who answered his questions worked themselves and expected their labourers to work, from sunshine to sunset, in summer, and from six to six in winter,

The members of the Brigade desire to tender their thanks to Mr. G. Fields for the lunch given them by him, and to Mrs. Fields for the hot coffee she kindly prepared for their refreshment.

THE ALLEGED WIFE MURDER .-- Corner Jones returned from St Anns on Saturday morning. The inquest on the deceased Marie Latour, 36, wife of Jean Chantel, showed that death resulted from decease of the lungs.

The woman died suddenly at 3 o'clock on Friday and Mr. Tremblay, J. P. thought it right to put the husband under arrest, the couple not having lived very happily together. The evidence of Drs. Dugal, Madore, and others showed deceased to have been of intemperate habits.

Much destitution prevails in Toronto from lack of employment, and the applications for shelter at the police stations are increasing.

A communication in the Ottawa Times denies the report published by that paper a few days ago that Mr. Grant, M. P. for Russell, had resigned.

Wm. Welsh, of Charlottetown, has been elected to the House of Assembly for the Belfast District Prince Edward Island, in Place of the Hon. Mr. Laird, who vacated it for a seat in the Commons.

HALIFAN, N.S., Nov. 14 .- Grave appreliensions are felt here for the safety of Her Majesty's ship Sirius, now thirty-six days out from Halifax for England she had a crew on board of nearly 300 men; when leaving port the captain expressed confidence of making the passage in a fortnight.

The biographer of Edward Payson says : "He was often known to weep under the preaching of the Gospel when only three years old." One of the critics wickedly suggests that little Edward tired and wanted to go home.

WANTED AGENTE .- Worthy the special notice and experienced canvassers. Those celebrat line Engravings, viz :-- " Cole's Voyage of Li beautiful pictures, representing Childhoon MANHOOD, and OLD AGE; now offered by ca for the first time. Price reduced to suit the nothing like it ever offered to the American Extraordinary terms and inducements. particulars free. Address. B. B. RUSSELL, P 55 Cornhill, BOSTON.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPROBE prescribed by the first physicians in every town where it has been introduced, and it l roughly orthodox preparation.

EXTRACT.-After a fair and protracted trial lows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, sider it a very valuable nervous tonic, far si many others of considerable repute, and wel the confidence of the profession generally

A. H. CHANDLER. M H. A. JACOBS, M. D. MONCTON, N. B., Nov. 9, 1867.

Forty years' experience have tested the of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and it generally acknowledged to be the best rem tant for pulmonary and lung discases, en

An English gentlemen desires to obtain a room and board in a Catholic family, if possible near the Church of the Gesu. Dinner at six. From \$22 to \$25 per month will be paid. Address R.A.S. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

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The subscribers have just received, FROM DUB-LIN, a very fine assortment of ENGLISH CATHO-LIC PRAYER BOOKS with a great variety of bindings and AT VERY LOW PRICES ; amougst them will be found the cheapest book, bound in cloth, at 13 cts, to the very finest, bound in morocco, velvet, and ivory, with clasps, at 35 cents to \$7,50 PLEASE CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

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\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either scx, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free, Address G STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

TEACHER WANTED.

A MALE TEACHER, Holding a Second Class Certificate, for the R. C. Separate School, being established in Almonte, Co. Lanark, Ont. Dutics to Commerce on 5th January 1874. A liberal salary will be given. Application with references to be made to JOHN O'REILLY.

Bect-Tressurer.
Nor 27. 1873. 16-4
CANADA DAME MATHILDE LA- PROVINCE OF QUEEBC LANDE, of the Parish and District of Moutreal District of Montreal, wife of No. 2565. SOLOMON ERIGE DELA- PLANTE, of the same place, Shoemaker, duly authoreizd injustice to the effect of these presents, Plaintiff.
28.
The said SOLOMON ERIGE DELAPLANTE, Defondant.
An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause, returnable on the Thirtieth of August last.
TRUDEL & TAILLON. Plaintiff's Attorneys. 16-6
INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the Matter of ZOTIQUE CONTANT, of the City of Montreal, Grocer and Trader,
Insolvent.
The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, the Creditors are notified to meet at his business place, No. 821 Logan Street, Montreal, on the 16th day of December instant, at 11 o'clock, Ax. to receive statements of his affairs and to ap- point an Assignee.
G. H. DUMESNIL
Le trigent externe en externe en e

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-DEC. 5, 1873.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

6

FRANCE.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY. - PARIS, Nov. 28 .- The following is the official list of French ministers announced yesterday :---Min ister of the Interior, Duke de Broglie; Foreign, Duke de Cazes; Marshal, Gen. Dubarail; Finances, Pierre Magne; Justice, De Peyre Minister of Public Institutions and Worship, Fourtein; Agriculture and Commerce, De Zeligny; Public Works, De Sarcy; Marine, Admiral de Porney. MM. Beule, Ernoal and Balbie are the members of the previous Ministry who have retired.

In the trial of Bazaine, to-day, General Boyer testified that Bismarck told him he was willing to grant an armistice, if the army of Metz would declare in favor of Napolcon.

THE FATE OF FRENCH MARSHALS .--- The history of previous trials of Marshals of France is not calculated to flatter the hopes of Bazaine. The office of Marechal was instituted in the reign of Francois I., and since then five Marshals have been tried, found guilty, and all of them executed. Marshal de Retz was hanged and burned for rebellion and high treason.-Marshal de Biron was decapitated for conspiring with Spain against his friend and benefactor, Henry IV. Marshals de Mercillac and de Montmorency were sent to the scaffold for conspiracy against Richelieu. Marshal Ney was sold by the Bourbons, in 1815, for going over to his old master, Napoleon, on his return from Elba. Bazaine is the first French Marshal charged with not having done his duty in the face of the enemy.

A SPECTRAL BANQUET.-The Cologne Gazette prints the following curious story :--"In one of the principal restaurants in Paris a single guest lately sat down to a table laid for 13. He signified to the garcon that the other 12 places were taken, and proceeded quictly to cat his dinner. For 20 years, on the same day, he had dined at a table similarly furnished. This year he was unaccompanied, except by memories of the dead. On the first sued before, and fined by, the Vice-president anniversary the 13 places were all filled, Al- of the Courts, for publishing the banns of fred de Musset, Theophile Gautier, and the Comte de Flehac being of the number. Next his own request. A monster protest is being year one chair-like Banquo's-was empty. Year after year passed, and, though the friends were fewer, the seats were placed as for the original party. During the course of the present year the last but one died, and the survivor, M. Rabelles, the artist, in his 84th year, dined alone.-Pall Mall Gazette.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 25.-A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at which a note to be sent to the Government of the United States was under consideration.

It is denied that the Spanish Government is disposed to submit the "Virginius" question to the Emperor of Germany for arbitration.

MADRID, Nov. 26-The situation is grave. On the 19th Gen. Sickles, by order of President Grant, delivered a formal ultimatum to President Castelar, demanding prompt and rigorous reparations for the insult to the flag; the restoration of the Virginius; the release of surviving prisoners; indemnity to the families of the murdered; and the punishment of the murderers; and also a guarantee against future aisles as well were filled nearly up to the altar outrages in Cuba. The demand was couched in a kind, sympathetic tone; but no alternative was given. Gen. Sickles was also instructed to say that if Castelar did not comply with the demand in a week he should ask his passports and leave Madrid with the legation. The time expires to day, and no answer has yet been received. Everything at the legation is packed up ready for immediate departure. Sickles has no hope that the ultimatum will be complied with, and telegraphed to Paris yesterday to have all his official correspondence that might be there kept for a few days. Gen. Sickles, in conversations, says that he does not see how war can be avoided, as Castelar can give no assurance that the order will be obeyed in Cuba. Public feeling is also opposed to concession. Unless Castellar responds this evening, Gen. Sickles leaves immediately. All American ships in the Mediterranean have been ordered to Key West. In the event of Gen. Sickles leaving, the British Minister will probably protect the archives and American residents. President Castelar is personally anxious to accept the British Minister's good offices to effect a compromise, but there is no hope to-night. Nov. 28.—Cartagena was bombarded during eight hours on Thursday, by the land batteries. The town and the man-of-war Mendez Nunez replied with spirit; the outlying fort, Saint ing up their wretched orgies through the night and Julien, was silenced by the fire of the besiegers. If ar into the morning. It is reported that its commandant and several others were killed. It is believed that propositions for the surrender of the city will soon be made.

pears that the Holy Father addressed a second letter to William of Prussia, which has not yet been published; but, as the Pope's ministers are very anxious that it should be, it is probable that he will accede to their request. If his Holiness has not published certain correspondence of the Emperor and Prince Bismark's, the originals of which are in the Papal archives, it is from the same motives of delicacy which prevented his doing so with the famous letters of Napoleon III. It is notorious that a man of scrupulous honor and chivalrous delicacy is always at a certain disadvantage with an adversary possessed of neither; and Pius IX., who is grand seigneur aux bouts des ongles, has long held the means of a crushing refutation of the assertions of the Emperor, and has hiteerto abstained from doing so from sheer excess of princely courtesy.

THE POPE'S SUPPRESSED LETTER .--- It ap-

SWITZERLAND.

THE SWISS PERSECUTION. - The diabolic fury of the Council of State is, we regret to say, on the increase. The violence of the persecution is so shocking that we are almost ready to express our astonishment at the total silence on the subject maintained by the daily press. From the Courrier de Geneve we learn that Carteret, whose enmity to everything Catholic can only be compared to that of the evil one, has recently informed the rector of S. Germain's that he is no longer charlain to the secondary school, as his sentiments are not those of M. Loyson's voters, who voted at the late election of parish clergy in Geneva. He, therefore, concludes that the chaplain does not believe in that which the Catholics of the locality believe, thus artfully endeavoring to the State in all things. to make the European world suppose that the Genevese Catholics are apostates. In reply the rector has written a most excellent letter. which we regret that the space at our disposal will not permit us to print. In the Jura the persecution is so outrageous that, if it were possible on so painful a subject, one is almost tempted to laugh at the devices practised by the infidels. At Delemont the dean has been marriage of the presiding judge of that court at once more signed by the people, but their miseries, we greatly fear, cannot be cured by protestations.—Catholic Opinion.

GENEVA, Oct. 31, 1873 .- The "Old-Catholic" movement has not been an unmixed evil to the Catholics of Switzerland. It has been no doubt a great and awful scandal and the text of endless blasphemies by heretics and other hand, it has been the means of reviving a spirit of religion and of infusing into the majority of the Catholics of Geneva who have remained firm a unity and devotion which must be a great source of consolation to their exiled Bishop.

I found myself unexpectedly at Geneva on Sunday last, and a total stranger. I was directed to St. Joseph's as the nearest church. It is a recent crection, in nowise remarkable in an architectural point of view, but what greatly interested me was to witness the striking piety of the crowded congregation. There was not a seat to spare, indeed we were packed somewhat more closely than was pleasant, and the with kneeling worshippers.

Walking through the streets later on, in the came upon the Temple morning

haired men, with faces strangely communistic in their expression ; which did not astonish me when I found that many of them were Internationalists, the president of that delightful society having delivered complimentary address at the commencement of the service. They were ebbing and flowing in and out of the little sacristy in which Loyson was holding a reception. "I guess they're interviewing him," said a gentleman from the States, as he pushed on towards the open door, "we'd better do the same," I followed, and pausing on the threshold found myself face to face with that fallen angel the ex-Pere Hyacinthe. He had taken of the surplice in which he preached, and was surrounded by an admiring circle, to whose felicitations he was listening and responding. He has a clover face, in which the nose is the most prominent feature. One would at once say on seeing it, "there is a man powerful either for good or evil." What struck me the most was his pre-occupied careworn expression. On this the day of his success he might at least have been expected to carry an air of triumph, but he looked rather like a beaten, disappointed man. At frequent intervals an uncasy troubled look stole over his face, and when he smiled in answer to some compliment it was forced and artificial, one of those sad smiles that can only come from a mind ill at ease.

Our eyes met more than once as I studied-perhaps somewhat rudely-his lineaments. My own expression, I feel sure, was not an equivocal one, and told him plainly that I was not of the number of his admirers. . . . I turned back into the church, where a baptism was in progress at the altar rail, one of the cures, M. Chavard I believe, officiating.

The service of the morning I found upon enquiry had commenced by the Internationalist discourse before mentioned, and then came the mass in French. It concluded by M. Loyson's sermon, for, which, if he took, a text, it certainly was not that of "Render unto Cresar, the things that are Cresar's," &c., for it was a laboured apology for that principle by which | alone the heresy he has inaugurated can ever hope to drag on a miserable existence, viz., submission

Well may the cloquent Bishop of Geneva, who though in exile, speaks unceasingly by pen and voice to his flock, exhorting them to courage in the evil days that are come upon them-well may he say in the sentence of interdict that he has issued against these miserable intruders, "that their existence will terminate the moment that they shall cease to be upheld by the State subsidy and the constable's staff."-Corr. of Tablet.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 25 .- A fresh sentence has been pronounced against Archbishop Ledochowski, for continuing unlawfully to institute priests; he is condemned to two years imprisonment, and an additional fine of 5,400 thalers.

THE PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS .- As the returns of the elections come in, it becomes clear that the Catholics in Prussia will gain a notable accession of strength, though they will of course still be in a most decided minority. At Cologne, out of 11,000 votes polled, 7,000 were given to the Catholics and only 4,000 to the Ministerialists; but as the Catholic voters were principally of the poorer class, the system of dividing the votes into three categories of tax-payers will give the larger representation to the freethinkers against the Church, but on the lesser number. But the success in these preliminary elections was already sufficient in the Rhine provinces, Westphalia, and Silesia, to render it pro-bable, in the opinion of the correspondent of the Hour, that instead of 62 members, as in the Landtag, the Catholics will have 74 or 85 in the new one The screw has been most vigorously applied to every one who could be considered in Government employ, even down to railway officials and postmen. And the correspondence between the Pope and the Emperor has been used even more directly than we supposed it would be. At Aix-la-Chapelle it has been hawked about by police agents on a loose sheet, and electors have been requested to observe what a knockdown blow the Emperor has dealt to the Pope. At the same time, at a meeting in the electoral district of Lublinits, Prince von Hohenlohe Ingelfingen had the courage to make the following assertion : "In electing Ultramontane deputies," he said, "you are electing men who are for subjecting the State to the domination of priests, for mak-

ing the German Emperor the subject of the Pope, for nullifying the success of Prince Bismarck's policy Unique, and the heroic exploits of our Emperor, our generals formerly a Freemason's hall, which the Catho- | and our army, who would cause the new German lie body have recently bought for 175,000 Empire to fall to pieces, and thus injure the interests of 412 out of 432 final elections have now furnished data for the following calculations. The three sections of the Liberals taken together are estimated at 230; and of these the 57 Progressists are not to be entirely depended on by the Government. Then there are 20 Old Conservatives, 12 New Conservatives, and 39 Free Conservatives; 85 of the Centrums-fraction or Catholics; 17 Poles, two Danes and three Hanoverian Particularists, so that a temporary coalition between the Conservatives, Particularists, and Centre might at any time constitute a very important opposition, which a defection of the Progressists would convert into a majority .- Tablet. A BRAVE WOMAN .- Under this heading the Catholic Union, continuing its valuable work of supplying foreign intelligence that may be relied on. publishes the following : "The spice of Prince Bismarck are wakeful and watchful to find occupants for the cells of the German prisons. Their attentions are specially directed to the priests who are remaining so faithful to the Church, and their every nerve is strained, and means availed of, to detect them in the discharge of some of their pastoral functions. They found out the other day that a priest of Posen had dared to baptize a child, and they were certain of a victim. They went to the poor woman who had acted as sponsor. and demanded of her to give evidence against the priest. The brave woman replied with simple emphasis that whenever they asked her about the payment of her taxes, or any other matters of State concern, she would be glad to give them all the civility and all the information in her power; but on a question that concerned her Church and her conscience she had nothing to say to them, and they should have nothing to say to her. They then asked her to sign a formal document of investigation, but she firmly refused, and the Commissaries left her, none the wiser of their visit." THE STABAT MATER.-Among the mass of mediaval nymns, the "Stabat Mater" stands forth prominently. Nothing can surpass the touching simplicity of the evangelist's words. "Now there stood by the cross of Jesus His Mother," but no paraphrase can excel that of the author of the well-known Sequence. No man has interpreted the sorrows of the Mater Dolorosa and sympathized with her in her affliction as the Benedictine monk of the thirteenth century, The most rigid adherent of that most unpoetical form of religion, Protestantism, who has not words enough to denounce the Church of Rome, which he is pleased to call the "mother of abominations," forgets for a moment that he is listening to a hymn which forms part of the "Officium VII, Dolorum," and yields involuntarily to its soft-ning influences. And surely he must be a barbarian if he does not. How beautiful are the verses with which the hymn opens! The painful drama of Calvary is described in sad and

fuit illa Benedicta, Mater Unigeniti." Once more the poem assumes a dramatic form, but again the poet feels overpowered by his emotions : "Eia Mater fons amovis." 'He is no longer a mere narrator, he is not satisfied with being an idle spectator, he longs to bear part of the burden that so cruelly oppresses her. Others may shrink from suffering but he longs for it with unutterable yearnings. His eyes fill with tears, his heart is well-nigh breaking at the thought of it, and his pale lips pour forth a passionate präyer : "Sancta Mater istud agas, Crucifixi fige plagas Cordi meo valide. This is not a metaphor, or an exaggerated poetical expression; he desires above all things to bear literally in his body the "stigmata of our Lord." And, therefore, the petition occurs once more at the end of the hymn. The prayer is no more interrupted as it was at first; the agonized soul standing, or rather kneeling, at the foot of the cross, gives vent to the passion of adoration that consumes it, and as the poem closes we seem to see a bent form refusing to be lifted, and to catch the echo of a voice going forth in endless supplication. No wonder that this poem became soon after it was written one of the favorite songs of the people. Its author belonged to the world; the hill on which it dwelt was the centre of the moral universe; the emotions which it described were common to humanity. The cry of agony of the pious monk pierced through the walls of his narrow cell, and found a response among the masses of Italy and Germany. The Albati of Italy and the Flagellentes of Germany revelled in this most eloquent deification of suffering. As they went on their long pilgrimages, as they knelt at the shrines of their Virgin Mother, or paused on the way before some crucifix once erected by pious hands, they sang with trembling voice the hymn of the Mater Dolorosa. And no doubt the tears streamed down many a face and many a heart throbbed violently-for there were few in that multitude who had not to mourn over the loss of some near and dear-as the melancholy chant drew to a close. But if anything could have consoled them it would have been the thought of that "Mater Dolorosa fons amoris" who had suffered more than any one else, and therefore knew what suffering was, and whose arms were always open to receive her weary children on her bosom that they might find comfort and rest. The translations of this hymn are

numerous. But a translation is generally, a mutilation. It is certain that no translation can give an idea of the original. These versus leonini cannot be rendered; one forgets all about the curious Latin in which they were written, or about the peculiar expressions they contain. There is a certain menotony and melancholy about the rhythm in keeping with the theme. Its very form impresses you as if you were listening to a mournful minor; it is all throughout one great cry of grief .-- Macmillan's Ma-

aazine.

IN A RAILROAD CAR.-BY MARK TWAIN.-I got into the cars and took a seat in juxtaposition to a female. The female's face was a perfect insurance company for her-it insured her against ever getting married except to a blind man. Her mouth looked like a crack in a dried lemon, and there was no more expression than there is in a cup of cold custard. She appeared as though she had been through one famine and about two-thirds through another. She was old enough to be the great-grandmother of Mary that had the little lamb. She was chewing prize pop-corn, and was carying in her hand a yellow-rose, while a handbox and cotton umbrella nestled sweetly by her side. I couldn't guess whether she was a mission of charity, or was going West to start a saw-mill. I was full of curiosity to hear her speak, so I said :

"The exigencies of the times require great circumspection in a person that is traveling." Says she "What?"

Says I, "The orb of day shines resplendent in the ault above."

She hitched around undasy like, then she raised her umbrella and said, "I don't want any more of your sass-git out," and I got out.

Then I took a scat along-side a male fellow, who looked like the ghost of Hamlet strightened out.--He was a stately cuss and he was reading.

Said I, "Mister, did you ever see a camel leopard ?" 'I said a camel leopard because it is a pious animal and never eats any grass without getting down on its knees.

He said he hadn't seen a camel leopard.

Snid I, "Do you chew?" He said, "No, sir." I said, "How sweet is nature?"

down the stairs, cried, "Don't do it : I'll plant her for thirty-eight dollars : five off for cash, put a monogram on the casket, and throw in a tombstone." Brown had been watching Jones, it seems from the roof of the house next door and would have beaten him, but the trapdoor stuck. They were led away by a policeman, but before they had reached the corner, Jones had a contract for burying that policeman's mother-in-law, when she died. The policeman was not particular about details. "Let it be deep," said he, " and put a heavy stone on top to hold her down."

Something like AN Apology. - The editor of a western paper in America recently gave a notice of a ball, and happened incidentally to mention that the dancing of Major Hecler's better half was like "the cavorting of a fly-bitten cow in a field of cu-cumbers." The fact that the editor had not been invited to the ball may somewhat detract from the value of the simile, while at the same time it accounts for his establishing the figure. The major accompanied by his better half and a six-shooter, called on the editor to complain of the poetical nature of the image. On learning that the lady was the one he had described, the editor besought her to raise her veil. She did so, adding, "Now, sir, I ex-pect you to apologise." "Apologise! I should rather think I would !" was the answer, as he seized his hat and rapidly left the room. The astonished major rushed to the window: "Stop, you sir, you haven't apologised !" "All right, I'm going to do it in a minute !" "What do you mean?" shouted the major, accentuating the note of interrogation with a pistol bullet. The answer was wafted back from round the next corner-" Can't you see I'm looking for that cow."

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874. - SEVENTH YEAR. "THE ALDINE,"

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times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides !

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

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The quarterly tinted plates for 1374 will be by Thos. Moran and J. D. Woodward,

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists, sain attractions a sors.

BAYONNE, Nov. 28th.-The Carlist report that typhus fever and small-pox prevail to such an extent in General Moriones' army that it is unable to make any offensive movement.

ITALY.

Rome presents, just now, to the Catholic visitor the appearance of a city which has undergone a military occupation. As he passes from the railway carriage to the room where he and his luggage are subjected to fumigation, his eye is struck by a framed tablet-the only one in that part of the railway station-giving a list of the places occupied by the military in Rome. These are no less than forty-one in number. Some of the posts are offices or residences of the chief officials, but the greater por-tion are set down as caserme, or barracks. graphically described for us by our own correspond-Twenty-six barracks are enumerated, and all ents of the English press, there were next to none. of them seem to have been convents. The prevailing tone of thought among the present railway servants must be decidedly anti-clerical, if the words Morte, ai preti-Death to the priests-scrawled on the buffed windows of the ante-room for the custom-house servants may be taken as evidence.—Cor. Tablet.

francs, to replace the Church of St. Germain of which they have been dispossessed in favour of the Loysonists. It is a fine spacious building in the Italian style and will hold from 1,000 to 1,200 people. Until the dedication (to the Sacred Heart) which is to take place on the Feast of All Saints, Mass is said daily in the vaults beneath—a rude altar having been put and the space filled with some hundreds of chairs. Mass was ending as I entered, and in the dim light, its recesses only faintly visible by the open door and the few glimmering tapers on the Altar of Our Lady-with the dense crowd of faithful buried in silent prayer one was irresistibly reminded of a meeting of early Christians gathered together in the Catacombs.

A Catholic gentleman that I met here gave me some interesting particulars of the seizure of St. Germain's, and its being handed over to the Loysonists. . . . Since obtaining possession they have broken up all the confessionals but have, strange to say, allowed the statue of Our Lady to remain undisturbed. They celebrated their shameful victory in true Internationalist fashion-blasphemously parodying the service of the Church and baptizing a child of one of their number in white wine, keep-

My informant confirmed what I had already heard and seen that the outrage had given an impetus to religion that could hardly be conceived. Climbing the hill of the old town I arrived at the Church of St. Germain, a mean, dingy-looking, Gothic edifice, without aisles, and the west end blocked up by a hideous gallery. Outside was a lively crowd, laughing, jesting, and evidently not at all impressed with the gravity of the occasion, trying to get a peep through the open door at Loyson, who was about bringing his sermon to a finish. As he ended the congregation surged out, and I seized the opportunity of comparing its component parts with the one I had just quitted Of the 500, or thereabouts, that made it up, fully a fifth part were, I should say, English or Americans. Among them I recog-nized Dean Stanley, whom I had travelled with the evening before from Chambery, and who had doubtless come especially to do honour to so distinguished a heretic. The other four-fifths were made up of Genevese shop-girls and young men who had evidently come out for a morning's amusement, a certain number of gobemouches, always to the fore at such times; but of the "earnest religious reformers, It was emphatically a light-hearted frivolous crowd, many of whom, as they ran the gauntlet of the lookers on, seemed heartily ashamed of them-selves. But where were the leaders, the heads of the movement? And to find them I followed the stream that was now flowing into the church and soon found myself before the desecrated altar, which

He took this for a connundrum, and said he didn't now. Then he said he was greatly interested in the history of a great man. " Alas !" he exclaimed,

we are but few. Then he asked me, "Would I read?"

Says I, "What have you got?" He replied, "Watt's Hymns," "Reveries by Moon-ight," and "How to Spend the Sabbath."

I said, "None of them for Hannah, but if he had an unabridged business dictionary of New York city, I would take a little read."

Then he said, " Young man, look at these gray haire."

I told him I saw them, and when a man got old as he was he ought to dye Said I, "You needn't think those hairs are any

sign of wisdom; it's only a sign that your system lacks iron, and I advise you to go home and swallow crowbar.

He took this for irony, and what little "entente cordiale" there was between us was spoiled. It turned out that he was chaplain of a base ball club. When we got to Rochester I called for a bowl of

bean soup. I send you the receipt for making it : "Take a lot of water, wash it well, and broil it until it is brown on both sides; then carefully pour one bean into it and let it simmer. When the bean begins to get restless, sweeten it with salt; then put it up into air-tight cans, hitch each can to a brick, and chuck them overboard, and the soup is done."

The above receipt originated with a man in Iowa, who got up suppers on odd occasions for Odd Fellows. He has a receipt for oyster soup, leaving out the salt

Speaking of Iowa reminds me of the way I got the money to pay for my ticket and pay for that fellow's supper. I bet a fellow that I could tell him how much water to a quart, went under the railroad bridge over the Mississippi, at Dubuqe, in a year .---He bet, and I said two pints to the quart. I won the bet; but, after all, the suppor was an awful swindle. If that city didn't settle faster than its coffee did, its old settlers' club would be a failure, and the city, too.

PROFESSIONAL ZEAL .- They have two very enthusiastic undertakers in Camden. They are always on the lookout for business, and always trying to get ahead of each other. The wife of a prominent citizen was known to be quite ill, some time ago, and both undertakers made up their minds to provide the funeral if she should die. On Thursday night, the husband dropped the paregoric bottle on the floor, and scared the invalid so that she gave a little scream. The next instant, the family heard somebody staggering upstairs, knocking the paper off the wall with some kind of an implement. It was Jones, the undertaker, bringing up one of his hermetically sealed coffins. He had been waiting on the front step, and hearing the scream, concluded the end had come, and rushed in, all ready. He dashed up the stairs, as the husband solemn words. It seems at first as if the poet cannot find language to express the sorrows of the mourning Mother. Danto describes the unfortunates who for Bury her forty dollars, with silver-plated trimvery weeping can weep no more; the Virgin Mother, mings?" Before, the indignant man had time to stands at the foot of the cross in silent grief. But reply, a noise was heard in the attic. Presently showed no change, at least externally. Here were the spectacle of her grief overwhelmns the poet ere Brown, the undertaker, appeared on the third-story, the men I sought: a group of stern-eyed, long- long, and he bursts out, "O quam tristis et afflicta, and heaving on of his "incorrodible burial caskets"

PREMIUM FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to THE ALDINE for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were printed in oil for the publishers of THE ALDINE, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in The White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives The Cliffs of Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12 x 16) and appearance exact facsimiles of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape painter to the subscribers of THE ALDINE was a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept 20th, 1873. Messes. James Sutton & Co.

Gentlemen,-I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful representations by mechanical process of the original paintings.

ntings. Very respectfully, THOS. MORAN. (Signed,) These chromos are in every sense American. They are by an original American process, with material of American manufacture, from designs of American scenery by an American painter, and presented to subscribers to the first successful American Art Journal. If no better because of all this, they will certainly possess an interest no foreign production can inspire, and neither are they any the worse if by reason of peculiar facilities of production they cost the publishers only a trifle, while equal in every respect to other chromos that are sold single for double the subscription price of THE ALDINE. Persons of taste will prize these pictures for themselves-not for the price they did or did not cost, and will appreciate the enterprise that renders their distribution possible.

If any subscriber should indicate a preference for figure subject, the publishers will send "Thoughts of Home," a new and beautiful chromo, 14 x 20 inches, representing a little Italian exile whose speaking eyes betray the longings of his heart.

TERMS.

\$5 per annum, in advance, with oil Chromos free, For 50 CENTS EXTRA, the chromos will be sent, mounted, varnished, and prepaid by mail.

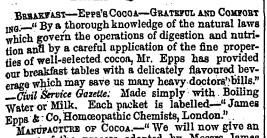
THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription . There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given bearing the fuc-simile signature of JAMES SUTTON & Co.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by appplying to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers,

58 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—DEC. 5, 1873. The Ulica Herald says men will never know what INSOLVENT AST OF 1869. J. G. KENNEDY DOMINION BUILDING KEARNEY & BRO., effect it would have had on Job if eleven little girls In the matter of CHARLES ROCH, of the City of SOCIETY. had called on him, one after another, and tried to Montreal, as well individually, as having done busi-PRACTICAL PLUMBERS AND COMPANY, • sell him Sunday-school picnic tickets. Office, 55 St. James Street. ness in partnership with Joseph Roch, his father, under the name and style of "C. ROCH & CO." Wish to announce to their Customers throughout GAS AND STEAM FITTERS. MONTREAL. Ontario and Quebec, that their BELL HANGERS, TINSMITHS



account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK from no other cause than having worms in the

stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other

injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations. CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,

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By a Lady, a situation as Organist, either in the city or in a country town Is also capable, and would desire to have, charge of the Altar, Altar Linens, Vestments, Decorations, &c., &c. For all of which a very moderate salary would be accepted .---The very best of references given. t of reterences a. Address—Box 47, Kingston, Ont.

5in-15 THE SCHOOL COMMISSION OF THE MUNI-CIPALITY OF ST. HENRY, COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA, will apply to the Legislature of the

Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for a Bill authorising them to levy a special tax, for the building of a model School. L. A. DESROSIERS,

Secretary-Treasurer. St. Henry, 8th November, 1873. 5in-15

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given that application shall be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at their next Session, for an act incorporating a Navigation Company under the name of "THE RIVIERE DU NORD NAVIGATION COMPANY." 4in 15 St. Jerome November 20, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. IN the Matter of HONORE MARIER,

Insolvent. A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the 8th day of December, next, after which dividend will be paid.

G. H. DUMESNIL. Assignce. 531] Rue Craig. MONTREAL, 24th November, 1873. 4-in 15

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. IN the Matter of JEAN Bre. LEPINE.

Insolvent. I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DU-MESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been apoint-ed assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5311 Craig street on the 27th day of December, next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the examinantion of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

meeting. G. H. DUMESNIL.

Official Assignee.

15-2

Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his business place, No 165 St. Paul Street, Montreal, on the 2nd day of December next, at 10 o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignce.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignce.

8-2m

MONTREAL, 17th November, 1873. 2w-15

NOTICE. Application will be made to the Federal Parliament at its next Session for a Charter Incorporating a Joint Stock Company, Limited, under the name of the "COMMERCIAL PROTECTION COMPANY," for the economical settlement of doubtful debts and other purposes. The Head Office of the business of the Company will be in the City of Montreal. P. A. MERCIER,

Manager. October 2, 1873.

NOTICE.

An application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Sesson, for an Act incorporating an International Transportation Association. EDMUND BARNARD.

Attorney for Applicants. Montreal 1st October 1873. 10-2m

REMOVAL. JOHN CROWE,

BLACK AND WHITE SMITH LOCK-SMITH,

> BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER AND

GENERAL JOBBER Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street.

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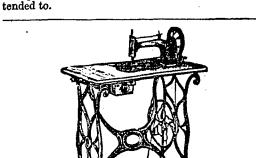
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for the FALL and SPRING TRADE, has Arrived. Their Wholesale Customers will do well to make their calls at an carly date, before the more Select Lines get culled through at this busy season. They are happy to inform their very numerous Retail friends that their present Importations, for

EXTENT and BEAUTY and DURABILITY of Texture, is such as well sustain the usual reputation of KENNEDY'S LARGE

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All kinds of Upper Canada Fire-Wood always on hand. English, Scotch and American Coals. Orders promptly attended to, and weight and measure guaranteed. Post Office Address Box 85. [Jun. 27.

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- lent for fixed periods of over three
- months 7 " As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates.
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par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium thus giving to Investors more profit than if they in vested in Bank Stock.

Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

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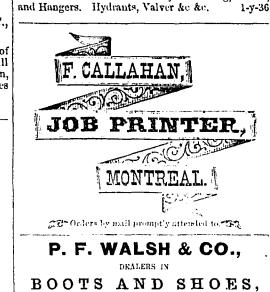
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Winches, and Steam fire Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propellor Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.

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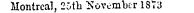
The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and ro-fectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual .development of th

The system of government is mild and paternal,

No student will be retained whose manners and

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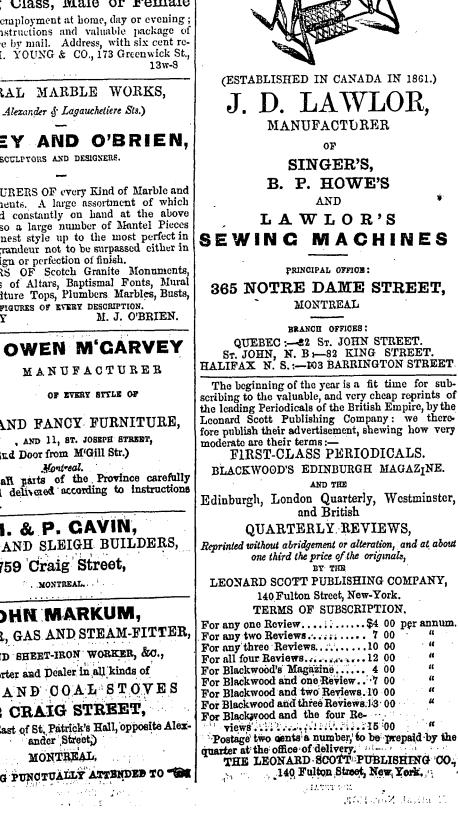
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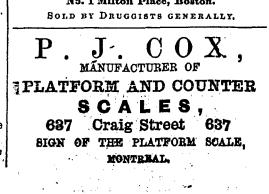
The Peruvian Syrup, a Protect-ed Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated easily digested and assumided with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The en-riched and vitalized blood per-wates even wart of the body riched and vitalized blood per-meates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secre-tions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon. This is the secret of the won-derful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Com-

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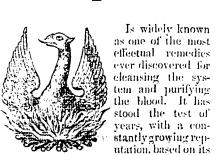
Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering crea-tures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hes-tigte to give it a trial itate to give it a trial.

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plaints, to which it would not seem especi-ally adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspep-sia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility, and Leucorrhoca, when they are manifesta-tions of the scrofulous poisons. It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless lan-guor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of on with renewed vigor and a new lease of 1.0.000.000

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Poronto, March 1, 1872. march 20 Director, 16

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WILLIAM H. HODSON,	O'CONNELL	Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swel-	e de la companya de la	GOING EAST.
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No. 59 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET		Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflamma-		diate Stations
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Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at		tions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In	MICHAEL FERON,	Night Train for Island Pond, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, and the
Moderate Charges.	0	these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their		Lower Provinces
Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to		great curative powers in the most obstinate	No. 23 St. Antoine Street.,	
	LEGENDS OF ST. JOSEPH.	and intractable cases.	BEGS to inform the public that he has procured	St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe
WRIGHT & BROGAN		For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheu-	several new, elegant, and handsomely finished	GOING SOUTH.
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OFFICE-58 ST FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,		mittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver,	M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to	ties Junction Railroad
ONTREAL.	Mrs. J. Sadlier.	Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated	the public.	Express for Boston via Vermont Central Railroad, at
JONES & TOOMEY,		Blood.	Montreal, March, 1871.	WIBIL I FILLI LOF OL JORISSING Roused Point
•	Cloth. 350 Pages. Price, \$0 80	Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged		connecting with Trains on the Stanstord
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL		in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-	THE MENEELY	Shefford and Chambly, and South Fast
PAINTERS,	0	setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they ad-	BELL FOUNDRY,	ern Counties Junction Railways, at 2:45 p.m. Express for New York and Boston, via
GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS,		vance in life, are subject to paralysis of the	ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]	Vermont Central, at
<u>ئە</u> ت.,	DYRBINGTON COURT.	Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.		
660 CRAIG STREET,	COURT.	For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt	have constantly for sale at their old	nections with other lines, the Company will not be
(Near Bloury)		Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustulos,	established Foundery, their Superior	responsible for trains not arriving at or leaving any
MONTREAL.	BY	Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Head,	Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-	station at the hours named.
		Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolora-	Plantations &c mounted in the	The Steamship "CHASE," or other Steamer, leaves Portland every Saturday at 4:00 p.m. for Hali-
ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.	Mrs. Parsons.	tions of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the	most approved and substantial man-	fax.
ST. MICHAEL'S COLLECE,		Skin of whatever name or nature, are litorally du; up and carried out of the system in a	A subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac- tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial man-	The International Company's Steamers, also run-
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