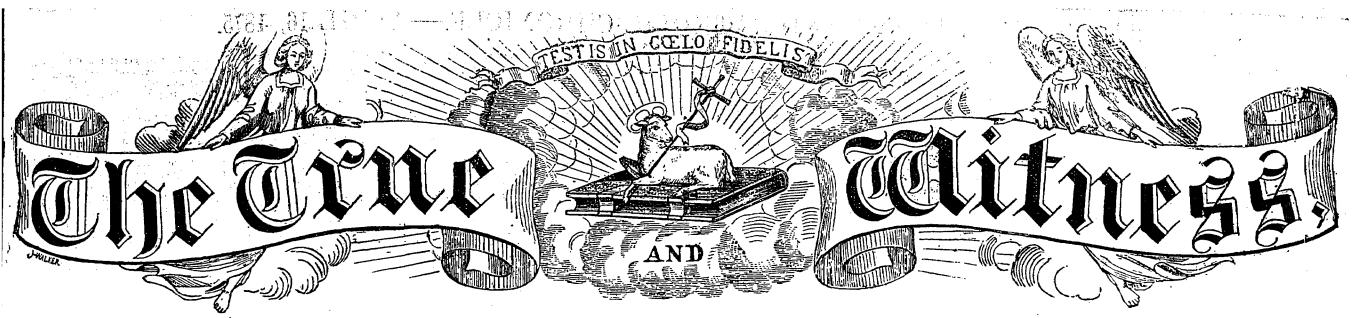
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#### RONICLE. CATHOI

# VOL. XXV.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1875. was to relieve you that I was sent to this island,

# PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

"The Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance," by Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster.....

"Newman's Letter on Mr. Gladstone's Recent Expostulations".....

"Gladstone's Letter, with Manning's Reply".

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"Papal Infallibility and Civil Allegiance,"

(Brownsou's Review, January, 1875)..... 1 25 "Vindication of the Papacy," by Anti-Janus., 1 50

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.25

TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM.

Eamus in jus. PLAUT. Pomilius, Act v. Are you good men, and true? Donserry. Much Ada about Nothing.

BY GERALD GRIFFIN. "TALES OF THE MUNSTER FESTIVALS," ETC. AD HOR OF

THE SIXTE JURYMAN'S TALE.

THE SWANS OF LIR.

{ lilest, O Mayle, be the roar of thy water,

Break not ye breezes your chain of repose, Lile murmuring mournfully Lir's lonely daughter. Tells to the night star her tale of wocs. Moone's Irish Melodies.

CHAPTER II.-(CONTINUTE.)

ther to Moyle, which was their constant place of, rest. One day as they drew nigh the shore of Bama to the north, they saw a number of chariots and horsemen, splendidly arrayed, with horses richly caparisoned, approaching from the west.

" Do you observe that brilliant company, you sons 50 of Lir?" said Fingula, "We know not who they are," replied her bre-

50 thren, "but they seem to be Irish; whether of the Sons of Mile, or the Tuatha Danaans, it is impossi-25 ble for us to conjecture."

They drew close to the shore, in order to observe more accurately. When the horsemen saw them coming, they hastened towards them, until they came within speaking distance. The persons of note who were almost them were, Aodh Aithiosatch, or Merry Hugh, and Feargus Fithcall, (of the Complete Armour), the two sons of Bogh Dearg the Monarch, and the third part of his body-guard. The horsemen were, for a long time, shifting their place, in order to come near the birds, and when at length they did so, they saluted each other very lovingly, with the affections which became relations. The children of Lir inquired how the Tuatha Dansans were, and especially, Lir and Bogh Duarg, with their friends and dependents

"They are all well in their respective homes," replied the horsemen. "At present, it is true, they are in your father's palace, partaking of a splendid banquet, in health and joy, knowing no other want than that of your absence, and their ignorance of your place of abode, since you left the Lake of the Speckled Oak."

"Evil has been our life since then," said Fingula, for neither we nor any other creature, that we have heard of, ever suffered so much as we have done, since we came to the waters of Moyle ;" and she uttered the following words :---

FINGULA.

We four are well, Though in keen want, and sombre grief we dwell,

- Happy are they; Who sit in Lires bright hall, and share his banquet
- gay. Rich food and wine, For them in sperkling gold and silver chine : While far away,
- His children shiver in the hungry spray !
- We, who of yore, On dainties fired, and silken garments wore ;
- Now all our fare, Gold sand, and bitter brine, for wax and honey rare. Our softest bed, The crag that o'er those surges lifts its head ;
- Oft have we laid
- Ore limbs on beds of tenderest down arrayed. Now must we lie, On Moyle's rough wave, with plamage soldom dry
- A pageant rare Offebore us to our grandsire's palace fair.
- Ah mournful change!
- Now with faint wings, these dreary shores I range. O'er Moyle's dark tide,
- Plume touching plume, we wander side by side; Sharing no more

Where'er they search the frost bound ocean o'er, On solid ice, their thirsty beaks are ringing.

Nor on the wintry shore, Fresh water laves their plames, nor bubbling fount is springing.

п. O thou dread Menarch, who to sea and coast, Their being gave,

And lcd'st, as shedowy rumour tells, a host, Through the deep wave!

Behold these wretched birds with pitying eyes, Their lingering years in joyless slavery spending,

In thy:great might arise, And bid our souls be free, their bonds of anguish rending.

"Brothers," said Fingula, "confide in him, who made heaven, and the elements, the carth with all its fruit, and the sea with all its wonders, and you will find comfort and relief."

"We do confide in him," they answered. "And I confide with you," said Fingula, "in the only being, who is full of knowledge and pity," and their confidence came in due time, for they obtained the relief they sought, and from that day forward they never suffered trouble or perplexity. They remained on the Graas Domhnan, (Deep Scas), until their time was fulfilled, when Fingula said to her brethren :

"It is time for us to go to Fioncha, where Lir and his people dwell, and our reople also.

." We are well content to do so," replied they ; and all proceeded together somewhat joyfully, until they came to Fionche. They found the place where their father's palace had stood, and all around it, without either house or inhabitants, but everything looking dreary and dull. They saw smoke at a distance, and the four came towards it, and uttered three mournful cries, and Fingula repeated these words.

#### FINGULA.

A mournful wonder, is this place to me,

- Which once I knew so well ! Not even the trace of that loved home I see,
- Where Lir was wont to dwell, Nor hound, nor steed, nor lord nor lady bright.
- Nor welcome spoken !
- Since I have lived to see this mournful sight,
  - My heart is broken. 11.
- This was not in our father's time of old,
- A loveless, lightless waste, Without a cup, the sparkling whe to hold,
- Or princely guest to taste. The home where oft we hail'd each joyous mern, Is bleak and lonely!
- And nothing left, to us its heirs forlorn, Save memory only.
- 111. Now do I know the deep devouring grave, Holds all who once were dear!
- Sad was our life, on Moyle's tempestuous wave,
- But keener grief is here.
- w rustling grass, and winds that eadly blow

mance had subsided, the Seventh Juror was called rather than any other part of Ireland. You may trust in me, for this is the place that was appointed for you to be released from your enchantment." On hearing these words the children of Lir came

to the shore, and depended on his word. He took them down to his residence, where they remained listening to his instructions and joining in his devotions day after day. Macaomh Og sent for a craftsman and desired him to make two silver chains, which he accordingly did. One of them he put between Eugene and Fingula, and the other between Cornu and Fiacra. The four swans were frequently in great spirits, rejoicing at the termination of their sorrows, and as happy as if they had

forgotten all their previous misery. The king who governed Conact at that time was named Lairgneau, the son of Colman (the same of whom Figula had spoken to her father on the Lake of the Speckled Oak.) and his queen's name was Deocha the daughter of Ingri, son of Black Hugh. Deocha came to hear of the wonderful birds, and being seized with a violent desire of possessing tory of the mountain, nor even a description of it, or them, requested the king to procure them for her. He replied that he could never persuade himself to ask Macaomh Og to give them up. Deoche, enraged at up his abode near the foot of that majestic eminhis refusal, declared that she never again would spend a night within the palace of Glairgnee, as the instead of relating a plain story here by the fire-side king's residence was called, unless she got the swans; and, leaving the palace, she travelled to hearers that ever sat in a jury-box, it might be pru-Kill de Luadh (now called Killaloe) and took up her dent on my part, having the prospect of some vine abode at her own home. When Lairgnean found her so resolute, he sent a messenger three several times for the birds, but could not obtain them. Incensed at being thus refused, he came himself the place where Macaomh Og lived, and askto ed him if it were true he had refused his messengers?

"It is true," answered Macaomh Og. "Then," said the king, "it is une, likewise, that I will take them with me whether you are willing or otherwise,"

As he said this he rushed toward the altar near which they stood, and seized the two chains which coupled them together. No sooner had he done so than the swans lost their plamage, their beautiful feathers disappeared, and the three sons of Lir ap- the most exquisite display of more pictorial fidelity, peared three withered old men, with their banes I shall beg leave without further preamble, to have seeming to project through their skin, while Fin-all these elaborate details to your own forthe ingula, instead of the graceful swan that sung such enchanting strains, became an old shrivelled hag, fleshless, and bloodless. The King, astounded at what he saw, let fall the chains, and returned home, while Macaomh Og uttered many lamentations after the birds, and pronounced a malediction on Lairgnean. Fingula then said :

" Come hither, holy father, and give us haptism. for we are as much concerned at parting with you as you in parting with us. You are to bury us tog ther in this manner Place Co nu and Flacra at my back, and place Eugene before me;" and she again said, " baptize us, holy fathar, and make us happy; and I pray that He who made heaven and earth will prolong our lives until you can perform the holy rite, after which you are to bury us in the NO. 35.

on to redeem his pledge, which he did by relating the narrative which follows. THE SEVENTH JURYMAN'S TALE. MCENEIRY, THE COVETOUS --- What a rare punishment

Is avarice to itself! Velpone.

When the applause which followed his perior-

CHAPPER I.

Near the spirited little town of Rathkeale, in the county of Limetick, arises, as the whole universe is aware, the famous mountain of Knoc Fierna. Its

double plak forms one of the most striking objects on the horizon, for many miles ground, and awful and wonderful and worthy of cternal memory are the numberous events connected with its history, as veraciously detailed in the adjacent cottages. But I have not now undertaken to give you a hisof its neighbourhood. My sole business at present is with a certain Tom McEnciry, who formerly took ence. Were I writing a novel in three volumes, to eleven of the most intelligent and patient dent on my part, having the prospect of some nine hundred weary blank pages before my cyes, to fift as large a portion as possible, with a minute description of Tom, or as I should in such case feel it my duty to call him, Mr. Thomas McEneiry, beginning with the soles of his feet, and ending upon the crown of his head, recording the colour of his eyes and hair, not failing to state whether his nose ran faithfully in the painter's line, or capriciously devialed in any degree to either side, if the month were straight or otherwise together with an accurate sketch of his costume, a full description of his house and furniture, and a copious history of his ancestors. But as there is not a rogue amongst us, however grave a face he may put upon it, who does not in his heart love the stimulus of incident far better than all these elaborate details to your own feitule imaginations.

Tom McEnciry, then, was Tom McEnciry ; once a comfortable farmer, as any in the vicinity of Knoc Fierna, but reduced by extravagance at first, and then by long continued reverses to a condition far from prosperous. In vain did he and his wife endeavour by a thorough economical reform, to retard their downward course in worldly fortune. At one time cattle died, at another, the potatoe crops failed, or the wheat was half smut; misfortune after mis-fortune fell upon him, until at longth the change began to eat its way even into appearances themselves. Thomas McEnciry became Tom McEnciry, and at last, "poor Tom McEneiry," and his helpmate might have applied to herself, the well known stanza, in which a lady in similar circumstances

Th schildren of Lir continued for a long time in the sa me condition on the Sruih na Maoile, until one ni shi they suffered so much from the cold and wind a stanow, that nothing they had hithorto felt was con sparable to it; which made Fingula utter the follo wing words :

#### FINGULA.

1. Hat d is our life and sharp with ill, My brethrep dear; The snow so thick, the wind so chill, . The night so drear.

West rive to keep Sa d concert in our songs of pain,

But the wild deep, Rel entless, mars the rising strain.

#### п.

Vainly we soothe our aching hearts With converse sweet. Wave after wave, high heaving, parts

Our un ion meet. Ah, doom st were!

Harsh w us our mother's vengeful will, Ab, brethren : iear,

Hard is o. w life, and sharp with ill.

They remained for a year on the sea of Moyle, when one night, as the were on the Rock of the Seals, the waters conge sled around them with the cold, and as they lay on the rock, their feet and wings were frozen to it, 1 to that they could not move wings were irozen to it, it is that they could not move a limb. When at length, after using what strength remained in their bodies, they succeeded in getting free, the skin of their feet, and the innermost down of their breasts, and the quills of their wings, re-

mained clinging to the loy c. rag. "Woe to the children o." Lir!" said Fingula, "mournful is our fate to-night, for when the salt water pierces into our wounds, we shall be pained to death ;" and she sung these h'nes :

FINGULA. 1.

Sad is our hap this mournful night, With mangled feet and plumag e, bleeding; Our wings no more sustain our flight, Woe comes to linked woo succeeding. Ah, cruel was our step-dame's mind, When hard to nature's sweet emotion, She sent us here mid wave and wind, To freeze on Meyle's relentless ocean, п.

The wild sea foam that strews the shore, The weeds those briny waves engender, For past delights are all our store, Though fostered once in regal splendour Bise, sister of three brethren dear, Let custom dull the edge of anguish, In hollow rock or cavern drear, By doom unrighteous, bound to languish.

Leaving the Rook of Seals, they alighted again on the water of Moyle where the sharp bine plened them keenly, although they strore to keep thair the water they had these lines: FINGULA the most melodious strains of praise and they suggest to the meancholy tale which they had them keenly, although they strore to keep thair the words he cleared his threat, with one them keenly, although they strore to keep thair the words he cleared his threat, with one them keenly, although they strore to keep thair the moral solution. Macaomh Og was listening, and in the moral generatory "hems," and in the sening of the the moral generatory "hems," and in the sening of the the moral generatory "hems," and in the sening of the the moral generatory "hems," and in the sening of the the moral generatory "hems," and in the sening of the the moral generatory "hems," and in the sening of the the moral generatory "hems," and in the sening of the the moral generatory is as to produce the moral generatory is as to produce the moral generatory of the heaven senior the shore senior of the shore senior of the senior the shore senior of the shore senior of the se

hearts of yore ; The joys that cheer'd our happy . The welcome mild,

That on our graudsire's kingly features smiled !

Lir's counsel meet, And fond paternal kiss, that made the morning SW Set.

The horsemen returned soon after to the house of Lir, and told the principal men of the Tuatha Danaans where they had seen the birds, and the dialogue they had held together. "We cannot assist them," they replied, "but we

are well pleased to hear that they live, for they will be restored to their former shape, after a long time has elapsed.

The children of Lir, meantime, returned north-wards to the sea of Moyle, where they remained until their time in that place had expired. Then Fingula spoke to her brothers, and said :----

"It is time for us to depart from hence, for the period appointed for us to remain here, is at an end, and she added these verses :--

FINGULA.

#### I.

At length we leave this cheerless shore, Unblest by summer's sunshine splendid ; Its storm for us shall howl no more,

Our time on gloomy Moyle is ended. Three bundred sunless summers past,

We leave at length this loveless billow ; Where oft we felt the icy blast,

And made the shelving crag our pillow. п.

Still on our lingering night of pain, Far distant beams the dawn of gladness; Light ease beside the western main,

Awaits our long accustomed sadness.

Long must we haunt, that billowy shore, Ero breaks for us, the day beam splendid, But here our numbered years are o'er,

Our time on gloomy Moyle is ended.

After that time, the children of Lir left the sea of Moyle, and flew until they came to the most westerly part of the ocean. They were there for a long time, suffering all kinds of hardship, until they hap-pened to see a man, a tiller of the ground, who used often watch them when they came near the shore, and took great pleasure in listening to their music He told the people on the coast of what he had seen, and spread the tidings of the prodigy far and near. However, the same tale remains to be re-peated, for the children of Lir never suffered so much before or after as they did on that very night, after the husbandman had seen them; the frost was so keen, and the snow coming so thick upon the wind. The waters all congealed into ice, so that the woods and the sea were of one colour. Their feet stuck to the ground, leaving them unable to move, and they began to utter the most lamentable cries, while Fingula 'comforted,' and strove to per-suade them not to grieve, but in 'rain ; and she re-peated these lines: FINGULA destruction of the structure of the struct

Through dry leaves creeping! And he who should his cherish'd darling's know,

For ever sleeping !

#### CHAPTER III.

When shall the day-star mildly springing, Warm our island with peace and love. O when shall beaven its sweet bell ringing, Call my spirit to the fields above. MOORE'S Irish Melodies.

The children of Lir remained in the place where their father and their ancestors had lived, and where they had themselves been nursed and educated, and lateat night they began to sing most melodions music. In the morning they took wing and flew until they came to Inis Gluaire Breanain, and they began to sing there; so that all the birds of the country that could swim came to that place, which was called Lochan na Heanlaithe, (or the Lake of the Bi:ds,) si uate in Inis Gluaire Breansin. The used frequently go round that country and sometimes to luis Geridh, and to all the western islands in the country, returning every night to their accustomed place of rest. They continued in that condition for a long time, until the christian doctrine was preached in those countries, when St. Patrick came to Ireland, and St. Macaomh Og came to Inis Gluaire Breanain. The first night he came there the children of Lir heard the sound of the bell ringing near them, and were greatly rejoiced. They hastened towards the place from whence they heard the bells, and the three sons of Lir made such speed that they left Fingula by herself.

"What is the matter with you, dear brethren ?" said Fingula.

"We cannot tell," they replied, "we know not how to account for the heavenly music we have heard."

"I will explain to you," said she, "that is the bell of Macaomh Og, and it is by him you shall be released from your pain and trouble, and you shall be comforted ;" and she said these lines :

#### FINGULA.

List, list to the sound of the anchoret's bell, Rise children of Lir from the wave where ye dwell. Uplift your glad wings and exult as ye hear. And give thanks, for the hour of your freedom is near,

He merits our duty, the Mighty, to save, From the rock and the surge, from the storm and the wave.

Who clings to his doctrine with constant endea-YOUT.

His grief shall be turn'd into glory for ever, Past moments of anguish forever farewell 1 List children of Lir to the sound of the bell. Tre children of Lirwere listening to the music of the bell until the saint had finished his prayers. ""Let us now," said Fingula, "sing our own music to the great ruler of the heavens and the earth."

manner. 1 desire."

After that they departed this life, and the children of Lir were buried by Macaomh Og as Fingula had desired; that is to say, Cornu and Fiacra at her back, and Eugene before her. He raised the earth in the form of a tomb, and placed a stone over them on which he carved their names in the Ogham cha-racter, and wept bitterly above their grave. It is thought that their souls went to heaven. For Lairgnean, who was the immediate cause of their death, Macaomh Og predicted his fate in the following lines :

#### MACAOMH OG.

I'll shoot of Colman's royal line, The malison of heav'n is thine, The grief which thou hast caused to mine. Thine own cold heart shall feel, Thou whose unboly zeal Hath left me on this isle forlorn, My cherish'd darlings' loss to mourn.

II.

And she whose soul in cvil strong. Hath prompted this unfeeling wrong, To early dust consigned, shall long Her fruitless rapine wail, A shiv'ring spectro pale i The malison of heav'n is thine, Ill shoot of Colman's royal line!

Not long after, Lairgnean and his wife died a sudden death, according to the prediction of Macaomh Og, which concludes the history of the Swans of Lir.

seemed to feel themselves much in the situation of persons who had been just listening to what it would be dangerous to admire, and yet in their hearts were not sorry to find the whole brought fairly to a close.

"Eor my part," said one, taking the poker, and stirring up the fire, "I thought I should have bean frozen to death myself, with listening; I never longed half so much for my dinner, as I did for an opportunity of poking up the turf, which I thought it would be merciful to do, while our friend was making the air of the room chilly with his descriptions of the starvation of those poor Swans. I hope the heroes of the next tale will approach somewhat nearer to the tropics"

"They shan't go, either north or south, I assure you," said the Seventh Juror, further than the borders of our own green isle, and that in the height of summer, as you shall understand; when our iriend on my right has favoured us with his song." The Sixth Juror, in reply to this hint, said that he was sure the company must have anticipated thim in the lyric which he proposed attempting, and which was the only one he could a think of appending to the melancholy tale which they had

laments the changes of manner produced in her old friends, by a like alteration in her affairs

When I had bacon, They called me Mrs. Akon,

But now that I have none, 'lis ' How goes it Molly ?' They grew thinner and thinner, and shabbier and shabbier, until both in fortune and appearence, they presented little more than the skelctons of what they had been. At length, they actually came to their last meal, and Tom sighed deeply, as he took his seat on the side of the table opposite his helpmate.

"Here, Mrs. Mc Eneiry," he said, politely handing her a laughing white-eye across the table, "take itits a fine maly one, an' make much of it—for 1'm sorely afeerd, its the last time I am ever to have the honour of presenting you with anything in the shape of aitables."

"Tis your own fau't if you don't," said his wife. "How so ?" said Tom, "how do you make that out?"

"Why," replied his wife, "I'll tell you what I was thinking of this morning. I was turning over some of the old lumber in the next room, looking for a little firing, when I found an old harp that I remember you used to play upon, a long time ago.'

" Oh, 'tis time for me to forget that now," said the husband.

"You're not so ould as that," replied Mrs. Mc Enciry, "you could play very well if you like it, and, you know 'yourself the great pay harpers and poets, and historians, and antiquarians, and genologisis, an' people of that sort gets from the great lords and gentry in Ireland. 'Tis known to the world, the repute music is in, and the taste they have for it in this countbry."

"The more taste they has for it," says Tom, " the less chance I has of pleasing 'em when they hears me."

"Can't you put good words to it," says she, "an" 'twill pass."

"Why, that's harder than the music itself, woman," replied her husband, "for the words must have some sense in them, whatever the music has -and where am I to get idayes, a poor fellow o' my kind, that never had any recoorse to history, or other great authors, nor knows nothin' of joggeraphy, nor the juice of the globes, nor mensuration, nor more branches of that kind."

"Many's the songs and pothery I ever hard my-self," said Mrs. McEneiry, "and there wasn't much sense nor *idayes* in 'em; an' they to be well liked for all. Begin praisin' their ancesthors, an' they'll be well satisfied, I'll go bail, whatever way the varse runs."

"But when I do'n' know one o' the ancestors, woman.?"

"What hurt? Can't you praise 'em so itself?" "But sure I should have their names any way." " You needn't, I tell you, call em any name, an' praise 'em enough, an' I'll go bail they won't dis-

# Many of the Jurors at the conclusion of the tale.

#### WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -APRIL 16, 1875. THE TRUE

the competition, which the eloquence of his helpmate urged him to set at defiance, it is necessary to bearin mind that the race of wandering bards in Ireland, was not yet extinct. The printing press, and the newspaper had not yet rendered man independent of the talents of those locomotive geniuses whose business it was to travel from castle to castle, entertaining the lordly host or hostess, with the song, the tale, or the geneological narrative, according to the mode in which they happened to find sheir hearers. The privileges and emoluments of those bards "were considerable, and consequently, the candidates for the profession were numerous, and the course of education protracted and elaborate. They generally went in companies of twelve to the houses of the chieftains, and petty princes, about the isle, comprising in their number a poet, or filea, a crotarie or harper, a seanachie, or antiquarian, together with a jester, and persons skilled in various field sports; all of whom, when the time allotted had expired, having received their several fees shifted their quarters, and gave place to a new batch of rambling literati of the same description. The amount of their fees, and the degree of honor shown them in the number of their attendants, or persons who were appointed to wait on them, and in the length of time allowed to them to remain as guests, were regulated by the number or quality of their compositions. The many privileges and emoluments attached to the profession, gave rise to a degree of competition, which appears almost incredible. In the seventh century they are said to have comprised no less than a third of the male population of the kingdom; insomuch, that the monarch of that day, was obliged to restrict their number by law. Nor is it to be supposed that all which is related of their laws and customs, is a mere by-gone legend. The practise continued to a period long subsequent to the English invasion, and even at the present day, some individuals of the class are to be found at rural wakes and weddings, and their compositions, though now limited to the entertainment of a humbler class of auditors, are not less popular than when told by the bedside of the monarch, desirous to forget the toils of state, or the provincial chief returning weary from the pleasures of the chase.

2

At this moment yawning seemed about to become a favorite recreation among the Jurors, observing which the narrator prudently changed his tone.

" But I perceive, gentlemen," he continued, " that you have heard enough for the present, of the cus-toms of the ancient bards of Erin, so to return to Tom McEneiry. He set off early on a winter morning, like the Minstrel Boy, with

"his wild harp slung behind him,"

after bidding Mrs. McEneiry an affectionate farewell. The morning was fine, though frosty, and Tom felt something of the spirit of adventure buoy up his heart, as his footsteps rung upon the hard and lone high-road. He remembered the outset of the renowned Jack and his eleven brothers, and found himself with a conscious elevation of mind, in much the same circumstances under which that favorite of Fortune and many other great historical personages had set out on their career. He had not gone far, indulging these thought, when his attention was suddenly attracted by the sound of a strange voice at a distance.

"Good morrow, Mr. McEneiry," said the voice. Tom looked up and beheld a man coming down the hill, dressed in homely attire, but with something in his countenance and demeanour which rivited Tom's attention in spite of himself.

"Good morrow, kindly," replied Tom, "although I don't know how you come to know my name, for I never saw you before in my life as I can call to mind."

"Oh, I know you very well," said the stranger, " but pray tell me what is the reason of your leaving home so early in the morning, and at such a season of the year ?"

"Hard times, then - the hard times," replied Tom, with a mournful look.

"But is it hard times that makes you carry that old harp on on your back ?"

"The very same raison. I have nothin' to get at home an I'm goin' about to see what would I make by playin' a dhrass of an evenin' at the quollity's

houses."

thoughts that I could change from that religion .--Nothing that I had seen had made the slightest impression in that direction, and I was as far from Catholicity as when quitting England.

One morning I entered the church of St. Louis, of the French. The Blessed Sacrament was exposed in one of the altars, probably for a novena. Nothing could be more simple, some candles were lit, the clergy were in simple choir habits kneeling upon the ground, there were a few of the faithful in the There was a great distance from this to the nave. Pontifical offices of St. Peter's, but it was God's moment. I felt in the bottom of my heart a mysterious commotion, half light, half attraction, and for the first time in my life it seemed to me that, perhaps here was the truth, and that there would be nothing impossible, in my one day becoming a Catholic. It was not yet conversion, it was I repeat the first appeal of God, as yet, from very far off. I have not been unfaithful; I have prayed; I have sought; I have studied with all the ardor, and all the sincerity of which I was capable, light every day increased and grace at last crowned the work.

Never was there a conversion to Rome which presented to the convert greater temporal disadvantages. There is probably no temporal position so attractive to the scholar and the ecclesiastic as that which Archdeacon Manning held within his control. He was a dignitary of a great body called a Church, he had wealth, influence, position. He had genius, friends and reputation. The loss of all these was assured by his adhesion to the doctrines of the despised and hated Church of Rome, but as ho wrote in the paragraph we have quoted "he was not unfaithful" to his graces. Henry Edward Manning is the son of a London merchant who was of sufficient social and commercial importance to have reached a seat in the English Legislature.

He was born in 1808 at Totteridge, in Herefordshire. At a suitable age he was sent to the famous school of Harrow, whence he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1830, with distinguished honors. Among his contemporaries was William Ewart Gladstone, who graduated the year following with even higher scholastic honors. But Manning in the debating hall, in the University, field sports, in the hundred ways in which the youth of England are so nobly educated in colleges which were the creation of Catholic times, stood forth even more eminent than he was in the mere lecture room or examination hall. He had also among his intimate friends, William Palmer, who also subsequently became a Catholic. After graduation the future cardinal become a fellow of Merton College and took "orders" in the Anglican Establishment. On leaving the University he married Caroline, fourth daughter of the late Rev. John Sargent, rector of Wool-Lavington, Sussex, and sister of Mrs. Wilberforce, wife of the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, who in the first instance became Bishop of Oxford, before his translation to the See of Winchester. Both ladies have been for many years deceased, and their distinguished partners widowers. Mrs. Manning dled, puerperio primo, leaving no surviving issue. She had three sisters, of whom two became Catholics. Upon the death of his father-inlaw, he was presented to the liwings of Wool-Lav. ington, with Graffham, in Sussex, by his friend and brother-in-law, the proprietor of the estate, to whom it descended, upon the demise of the Rev. Mr. Sar-

gent. It was during his residence at Lavington he preached and published a series of sermons which to this day are in repute in the English Church.-The village church is a small structure in the early English style, and capable of holding about 300 persons. The seats are open and of unpolished ouk; there is an oak pulpit on the north side of the chancel arch, to which the attention of visitors is directed as the one in which Archdeacon Manning preached the sermons to which we have alluded .-There is an oak lectern or reading desk beneath the pulpit. Some of the stone carving of the pillars is very beautiful, representing the ferus of the dis-trict, and a baptismal font of Petworth marble is near the entrance. Oaken stalls are placed in the choir, the floor of which is laid with encaustic tiles. In 1840 Dr. Otte made him archdeacon of the Pro-

testant diocese of Chichester. An archdeaconry in the Catholic hierarchical system, which the Anglicans imitate, if they do not inherit, is an exceedingly responsible position. He is the "eye of the bilar movement the object of which is likely to meet with his approval. Since Father Mathew there has been no such temperance advocate and lecturer and it not unfrequently occurs that his grace has addressed twenty and thirty thousand persons assembled to hear him in the public parks and squares of London.

What a career has been his, since he took charge of the see which Wiseman had built up. To stand in the shadow of his predecessor's greatness, was for a meaner man to be lost in the blaze of light which still glowed from the archepiscopal throne of Westminster. Yet if we follow him year by year, back through this decade we can see steadily increasing from the first year of his new charge, the glory of the successor of Wiseman, who in his administration as a Catholic archbishop of one of the most difficult posts in the world, has afforded another evidence of the marvellous judgment of men which Pio Nono has so often exhibited. This year it is his work in defence of the Church, against the attacks of his old college friend; last year it was

work of the same kind, united to the labors of a crusade in behalf of the education of the Irish Catholic children in London. Another year he is working tooth and nail-if that will express his ardent tenacity-to secure satisfactory legislation for education, and the celetion of proper candid-for school boards. Still another year he is presiding at a national Council and organizaing its work. In previous years he stood forth at the Vatican Council as a most earnest and strenuous advocate of those rights of the Holy See which had been most sorely injured by the English heresy and schism. In all the years he has been enriching the English language and Catholic literature by the productions of his gifted mind. Sermons, essays, addresses, lectures theological treatises are all pouring from the press bearing the name of Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster. Most useful of his literary works, it has always seemed to us have been those short terse epigrammatic letters which headdresses to the London papers the morning after some slander. He is a born journalist who with vigor and prompitude nails those lies which though they have no legs are very well supplied with wings. Having the car of the English people he always finds a place in the London journals and the slanders which he has spoiled by two or three sentences are of almost weekly record. It was thus a morning or two after Gladstone's unreasonable and ill-tempered Expostulation, he got in the whole case for the accused Catholics. Of Cardinal Manning's sacerdotal z-al, of his work in the less public walks of his profession we need not speak. We have heard of it by word of mouth, from those who owed to him in no small degree all that will to them of temporal or eternal happiness; we have read of it "between the lines" of newspaper articles regarding his work we have heard it in the Irish cheer which greets him, whenever he stands among his Irish in Clerkenwell Green; we have seen it in the grateful gleam of the Irish mother's eye, when she recognized the triend of the exile. Let us admit with her that if it is Manning the statesman, the scholar, the journalist, the great leader of men whom we admire, it is the ascetic priest burning out the lamp of his life in a fever of zealous love for the poor, whom we love and venerate.

The cardinal priest of SS. Gregory and Andrew on the Cœlian is to-day as Gregory the Great was of old the spiritual chief of a mighty city. Thither go daily fair-haired, bright-eyed captives from a far-off island in the West. They are the captives of famine and distress, and they go to the slave markets of a city mightier and greater, more pitiless and more wicked, than the Rome of Augustine, or perhaps even of Augustus. They are not Angles but they are angels, and the new cardinal's countrymen are not too considerate of their well being. For that he, Englishman of the English, has found out a place in his royal heart for these captive children and their desolate parents, there are millions throughout the world who honor his name and love his person and who have heard with heartfelt gratitude that he has been placed among the intimate counsellors of Pio Nono. They do not forget that his labors for their countrymen in London, are such as Patrick or Columkille, might have performed, and that he is their father and apostle combined. Ruling one of the largest Irish dioceses in the world-for London

I was a minister; never even the most distant, bishop Manning. He is at the head of 'every popu-I was a minister; never even the most distant, bishop Manning. He is at the head of 'every popu-the solemn the point of which is likely to meet eharity, and were poured out continually, night and day, before the throne of the Most High. The writers of his life state that each day he was wont to say all the Psalms, blessing himself several hunsentiments of the Psalmist, and calling to mind, by

"Were we, reverend brethren, to imitate St. Patrick in the fervor of his devotion, endeavoring always to walk in the presence of God, to obey his obtain great spiritual favors, make great progress in virtue, and overcome all the exemics of our souls. The example of our apostle should impel us to this fervent practice of prayer; nor should we ever forget the promise of our Lord, who tells us that what- translation of those remains always contemplated ever we ask the Father in His name, will be given to us, thus showing that prayers, when offered with their final resting-place; but they had views of the necessary conditions, are all powerful in heaven, In the present times all the faithful are bound to pray most fervently for the welfare and peace of the Catholic Church. We cannot forget the great dangers and persecutions by which our holy religion is surrounded. The Pope, Christ's Vicar on earth, has been obliged to lead the life of a prisoner for nearly four years; robbed of his States, he has been left without the means necessary for the administration of the Universal Church. He suffers all afflictions with admirable patience and resignation to the holy will of God; but when statesmen, forgetful of every principle of justice, and proclaiming that a successful violence produces right, call on him to renounce the patrimony of the Roman Church, and admit the force of accomplished facts, he answers with unbroken courage in the words of the apostles, non possumus; never shall we legalize sacrilege and robbery or consent to the spolation of the Spouse of Christ. Thanks to the goodness of God, the faithful at present, have not allowed their Holy Father to suffer the evils and afflictions of poverty and

want. "Rome, the common home of all Catholics, the theatre of the miracles and preachidg of the Apostles-Rome, sanctified by the sufferings of so many martyrs and the virtues of so many saints-Rome, the depository of the dust and relics of the Apostles and other heroic men who died for Christ-is now in the hands of plunderers, and its temples and sacred places are too often profaned. Well may the words of Jeremias (Lament. i.) be applied to the centre of Christianity-'The ways of Sior mourn, because there are none that come to the solemn feast; all her gates are broken down: her priests sigh; her virgins are in affliction, and she is oppressed with bitterness.' The same sad picture may be drawn of Italy, Brazil, Spain and Poland ; things are still worse in Switzerland and Germany, where a most iniquitous and unprovoked persecution is carried on against bishops and priests, against religious men and women, and zealous laymen who made the greatest sacrifices for their country during the late war, and who, even when deprived of the rights of citizens, and treated with every sort of injury and injustice, do not cease to be obedient subjects, and even to fulfil the counsel of the Gospel by praying for those who persecute and calumniate them. Dearly beloved, so many afflictions, by which our brethren in the faith are overwhelmed, must fill us with grief and bitter sorrow; but we must not be in the least alarmed as to the result of this unholy warfare on religion; on the contrary, we may rest assured that the cause of faith and justice will triumph, and that peace and prosperity will again be restored to the faithful. Indeed, the Catholic Church may be assailed and subjected to trials and persecutions; but being founded on a rock by the omnipotent hand of the Redeemer she cannot be destroyed; in spite of all the efforts of the powers of darkness she will be still able to spread the blessings of the Gospel through every region of the earth, and will continue her glorious career of true Christian progress until time shall be no more. Let us then, dearly beloved, during the Novena, pray most fervently for the welfare of the Pope, and of all the bishops, priests, and others who are suffering with their head, Christ's Vicar on earth. Let us put our petitions under the protection of St. Patrick ; and on the approaching festivals of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph let us implore of those pow-

words of the religious service-the exhortation of the patriotic clergyman who performed those last rites-the murmured responses of the crowd. And has all that dead love and high enthusiasm ended dred times, thus inspiring himself with the sublime in this? Are there only those rude flags, after all, to mark the grave of the gallant soldier of Irish making the sign of the cross, the great mysteries of liberty, Terence Bellew MaeManus? In truth, for a considerable time there was not even so much. After the interment the covering placed over the grave consisted simply of a number of planks; ex-posure to the weather caused these to shrink, and through the openings between them the rain dropped laws, and to send up from time to time our petitions, through the openings between the internation of the to the throne of His Divine Majesty, we also should into the grave. So it remained until one of the obtain great spiritual favors, make great progress, officials replaced the planks by these stones, and got the joints cemented so as to make them, a weather. tight protection for the relics that lie beneath. Of course the men who took the chief part in the the erection of a handsome monument over this, their own as to the proper time for setting about the work; and in the meantime they wished that no others would take the project in hand. On this ac. count the sister and sole representative of the deceased declined the offer of a patriotic Irish gentle. man who proposed to organize a public subscription for the crection of a simple but neat monument over the grave. Since then, however, we are glad to know, the lady has given her assent to the proposition; and consequently there is a probability that in our day we may see a monument over the remains of the brave MacManus which will answer its purpose " till Ireland a nation can build him a tomb.

#### THE DEFFY AND STOWELL MONUMENTS,

Passing on towards the old O'Connell circle, we can make our way to two memorial crosses erected to the memory of men who suffered for connection with the political movement of 1865 67. One of these stands somewhat out of the highway, and some distance in from the walk which passes nearest to it; but so numerous are the visitors who call to see it that a path is beaten across the grass up to its base. It marks the burial place of a family named Stowell, two of whose members, there interred, underwent imprisonment for alleged political offences. One of these, a young lad of slight frame and del-icate constitution, had been subject to the most barbarous treatment, which rapidly extinguished the vital spark within him. His jailors released him just in time to give his few last gasps in his mother's arms. The care of loving friends always keeps "the Stowell Cross" very nearly decorated and no visitor can quit without emotion that burial place of the brave yet gentle young martyr and the several other members of an amiable and patriotic family who are there interred.

The other cross to which we have alluded stands by the main walk leading to the O'Connell circle, and marks the grave of Edward Duffy. The inscription in green and gold letters on its marble panel tells the brief history of his life. He was, it says, "convicted of love for Ireland, May 21, 1867, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. He died in Millbank prison, January 17, 1869, aged twenty-nine years." The inscription further states : "Love for Ireland was the passion of his life; his brightest day-dream that he might die fighting for her freedom." All of which was indeed true of the brave and gentle Edward Duffy.

#### JOHN DONEGAN, JOHN HOGAN, JOHN O'DONOVAN.

Passing in to the O'Connell circle, we see that under the green mound in the centre, in which the coffin of the Liberator formerly lay, is at present unoccupied. All around are many beautiful and costly erections, one of the most notable of which rises over the remains of John Donegan-that opulent but simple and unostentations Dublin trader, the golden shower of whose charities fell silently all over the land. Chapels, convents, Catholic schools, hospitals, orphanages, all were recipients of the princely bounty of John Donegan-the only condition attached to the gift usually being that it should not receive publicity. We may humbly trust that his soul is now in the enjoyment of the great reward promised to such good work.

Not far from John Donegan's monument a small slab of white marble, with a cross engraved on it, lies flat upon the grass. At the foot of the little shop," oculus episcopit his substitute and delegate in has as many Irish in its service as either Dublin or erful protectors of the Church to watch over the in-most important duties. Archdeacon Manning made New York—he has long been regarded, not so much terests of religion, to put an end to persecution, and letters, and we read, "John Hogan." It is the grave of the great Irish sculptor. One would expect to see in that spot some appropriate creation of the sculptor's art—something to indicate that he who sleeps below was master of that wondrous power which moulds the marble into shapes of beauty, so life-like that one might almost fancy be sees them breathe. Yet there lie the remains of the gifted Hogan with no other mark over them than we have described. Close by Hogan's lie the relics of another great Irishman without a mark of any sort over them.-Under the plain green sward lie the remains of the great Irish scholar, John O'Donovan, the translator and annotator of "The Annals of the Four Masters," the translator also of the Brehon Lawsin conjunction with O'Curry, whose grave, which is likewise unmarked, is situated directly opposite to the Father Fay and John B. Dillion monuments referred to in our last number. The scholar and the artist repose almost side by side ; a brain once stored with precious learning, another which glowed with the bright inspirations of genius, are now but grains of dust beneath the emerald turf. Would that they had been longer spared to Ireland. As we retrace our steps from the O'Connell circle, we cannot help recollecting that some years ago every one entering it could see in gilt letters, over the first vault on his left-hand side, the words, Honest Tom Steele," the popular name of one of O'Connell's most devoted friends and fellow-laborers. That name is not there now. The remains of Honest Tom were shifted from thence, taken round away to vault number twenty-one, and their original resting-place is now otherwise occupied. This act of dispossession created much popular indignation when it was discovered; and no fair excuse for it has ever been laid before the public.

"Oh, you know how to play, then ?" enquired the stranger.

"Wisha, middlin'," said Tom, " indifferent enough, dear knows.'

"And what business have you going out as a harper if you don't know how to play?"

Wisha, I do' n' know-what else am I to do?" "Let me hear you a little."

Tom took down his harp, but he had scarcely struck a few notes when the stranger put his hands to his ears and begged of him as a favor to play no more.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

# CARDINAL MANNING.

A Modern Paul---Sketch of Henry Edward Manning, Parson, Catholic Layman, Priest, Archbishop and Cardinal ----A Tower of Israel.

"AN ARCHBISHOP OF THE IRISH."

A despatch brings the intelligence from Rome, that there, as elsewhere, it has been universally felt, that the most appropriate of all the cardinalitial titles for the new Cardinal Manning, of Westminster, will be that of SS. Andrew and Gregory, once the property of St. Gregory the Great, and the spot from which St. Augustine, of Canterbury, and his companions went out to evangelize Britain. Of all the strange events of these eventful centuries there are few stranger than this, and fewer still more suggestive of a historical retrospect of the vicissitudes of the old Church of Rome and its eternal supremacy, amid them all, over the gates hell. It is not yet five half decades since the Most Eminent and Most Rev Lord Henry Edward Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, now one of the "hinges of the Universal Church" "a member of the Papal body" a bulwark and shield of the Tower of David, was not merely not a Catholic but was an enemy of the faith and a leader among the direst foes of that Roman Church whose message sent from the Cœlian hill, was at one time the faith of an island which claimed for itself the glory of being the "dowry of Mary. The conversion of Saul the persecutor and reviler, into Paul the Apostle of the Gentiles has almost its parallel in the transformation of the Archdeacon of Chichester in the English Church into the humble priest of the Oblates of St. Charles in the Mother Church of Rome in whose service he was to reach the highest rewards for the very highest labors. Yet the day is within the memory of men when he declared that "it would seem to be the will of heaven that the Roman Pontificate may never again be set up in this church and realm."-He is to-day laboring to accomplish the will of heaven which he knows now is very different from what he thought then, as he himself said the other day in the English College of Rome. There comes to him an honor indeed and he rejoices that as it comes, it comes in the hour of peril and adversity and not in the hour of triumph." He is put forward to lead a forlow hope in the sight of the world, but itris a hope which has the promise of victory is a stat version is this :. " I was iat Rome, visiting, the mu-"seums, the ruins, the churches, following :the cere-

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most important duties. Archdeacon Manning made his position as little of a sinecure as the chains of Anglicanism and the establishment would permit. In preaching, in advising and in visiting the poor, he was doing a good which seems to have deserved, as it afterwards obtained, the gift of faith. In 1841 the learned archdeacon was preacher to the university of Oxford, and continued in that office for two years. His reputation and influence naturally increased as he became more and more known to the world, and duly appreciated by the learned who attended his sermons. In 1844 Archdeacon Manning was elected preacher at Lincoln's Inn Ghapel, but owing to his exceedingly conservative principles another clergyman, of more liberal opinions, was soon selected to replace him. From 1824 to 1860 Dr. Manning published four volumes of sermons, which were all of them remarkable for their beauty and elevation of style. A short time afterwards he issued an important treatise on the Unity of the Church, which he dedicated to his friend, Mr. W. E. Gladstone. His sermons preached at Oxford were first collected in one volume in 1844. Few men have enjoyed a greater amount of public affection and veneration than Dr. Manning, and this popular regard manifested itself even whilst he was a Protestant, shows how conscientiously he fulfilled

his pastoral duties. In 1850 people began to remark that Dr. Manning was preaching much less frequently than heretofore and that he was confining himself almost entirely to his duties as a minister. When in 1850 St. Barnabas' church was first consecrated everybody was amazed to hear that Dr. Manning who had promised to preach at its dedication, had refused to do so. He, however, preached once during the octave after its opening. Almost immediately afterwards he announced his intention of leaving the ministry and of re-entering the laity. He gave up his dig-nity of archdeacon and now styled himself simply Mr. Manning. He had some difficulty to induce the Bishop of Chichester, Dr. Gilbert, to accept his resignation but finally he was obliged to do so. Soon afterwards Dr. Manning made a spiritual retreat and shortly afterwards was received into the Catholic Church on Passion Sunday, April 6. 1851. On Palm Sanday he was confirmed by Cardinal Wiseman and then proceeded to Rome to study theology. He re-turned to England in 1854 and commenced an extensive career of missionary work, remarkable for its success in bringing over members from the Anglican fold a greater number of whom it has been ascertained followed Dr. Manning than any other 'seceder" in our time. In 1857 he was named Provost of Westminster, and midsummer that year Dr Manning established at Bayswater the congregation or community of the Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo, to whom, 1865, he dedicated his celebrated work entitled. "The Temporal Mission of the Holy: Ghost; or Rearon and Revelation." Dr. Manning's style differs altogether from that of his predecessor, which was florid and diffuse, while, that of the new cardinal is, severely Gothic. He belongs thoroughly to Oxford in his pronunciation of Latin, which is the only relic remaining of, his former association and walks in: Christ Church meadows-voz et prætera; nihil. In: 1864 he succeeded Gardinal Wiseman in the archepiscopal see, of Westminster having been selected directly by the Holy Father!

for these statistical reasons, as for his affection and warm zeal in their service, as an archbishop of the Irish, more Irish than many Irishmen.-Brooklyn Catholic Review.

# CARDINAL CULLEN ON ROME.

The Duties of Irish Catholics to the See of Celestine-The Present Sad Condition of the Eternal City.

His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin in his pastoral ordering a Novena for St. Patrick's Day gives the following touching picture of affairs in Rome :

"During the Novena the faithful should recollect to return thanks to God for having given, at the preaching of St. Fatrick, the gift of Divine faith to our pagan ancestors, and having made that faith the root and foundation of the many works of charity and piety which rendered so edifying the early history of our Church. Should not we be also most thankful to God for having enabled our forefathers to preserve the most precious treasure of faith through long ages of the severest trials and persecutions, and to hand it down to us pure and entire? How good has God been in thus keeping us within the pale of the true Church, whilst in the mysterious ways of His providence He has allowed many regions, which had been evangelized and converted by the apostles themselves, to fall away into the mazes of peculeious error or to be absorbed in the superstitions of the Koran. Alas, many of the countries which in early ages were most blessed by heaven, and which were rendered illustrious by the great and holy mon they produced, are now sitting in darkness without a ray of light or truth to guide their wandering steps. How can we be sufficiently grateful to God for the favors He has bestowed on us, and especially for giving us the grace to adhere most firmly, through weal and through woe, to the Chair of Peter, the Rock on which Christ built His Church? Oh, that our sins and our want of correspondence to the graces of heaven may never provoke the anger of God and induce Him to withdraw from us, as ungrateful children, His faith and the light of His countenance.

"During the Novena, reverend brethren, you will set before your flocks the virtues which enabled our apostle to perform most wonderful works during his ministry, and to gain a whole nation to the fold of Christ. It was by his pure and mortified life, his humility, his charity, and his ardent zeal for the salvation of souls, that he overcame the powers of darkness, put to flight the enemies of truth, and spread far and wide through the country the blessings and benefits of the Gospel of Christ. The spirit of prayer, by which St. Patrick was distinguished should, in a special manner, be proposed to the consideration of the faithful at present, when pretended philosophers and other enemies of the trath proclaim that there is no God to hear our prayers, and that the time spent in prayer is thrown away. Far from being guided by such wicked maxims, our apostle led a life of prayer, always thinking of the presence of God, incessantly com-muning with Him in "spirit, and endeavoring to

to obtain from the Supreme Ruler of all things that the efforts of the enemy of mankind may be bailled, and that the blessings of peace and freedom for the exercise of religion may be restored to the faithful.

# **CLASNEVIN.**

TOMES OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

THE GRAVE OF MACMANUS.

The Tomb of Curran, etc., etc., etc.

#### (Continued from our Last.)

Quitting the grave of Anne Devlin, with a prayer for the soul of that noble-hearted woman, we continue our walk eastward, and see before us the burial-plot of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.-It is a little square enclosed with an iron railing: inside we see a number of low headstones, painted black on the surface, through which the names of the deceased are cut into the white substance of the stone. In each of these graves lie several occupants -as many as seven or eight in some-whose names make quite a list on the little headstone. Pious and learned men lie there, brave and true servants of their holy Master whose name they bore and whose cross was their glory. For them death had no terrors-it had long been a subject of familiar contemplation; their lives were spent in an atmosphere of prayer; the "Pater Noster" and "Hail Mary" had gone through every fibre of their being, and were being continually exhaled from their hearts; and when the summons came for them they answered in hope and trust, and without repining 'Father, not my will, but thine, be done."

#### THE GRAVE OF MACMANUS.

Leaving that quict little community-room of theirs, on the right hand we turn down the walk, and ere long came to a corner plot on which we see four rough slabs of stone laid down level with the ground Drawing near it we see that a number of patriotic devices, rudely drawn, have been scratched into the stone, by inartistic, and, it may be, juvenile hands. The Irish Sunburst is figured there, and the flag of free America; there are pike-heads in several places; the phrase "God save Ireland" is faintly discernable in one spot, and slantwise across one of the flags is cut, rather more deeply and firmly than any of the other inscriptions, the word "Liberty." It is the grave of Terence Bellew MacManus.

Truly a neglected-looking grave — and all the more unbefitting its purpose when one calls to mind the extraordinary circumstances connected with the interment: Across three thousand miles of a stormy ocean were brought the relics that lie beneath, there was a great purpose in their removal-strong hopes, hold designs, were connected therewith ; the interest, the sympathy of the Irish, race on both sides of the Atlantic, were excited; many notable incidents took place in connection, with their, transference from their temporary, resting place in the soil of San Francisco and their committal to this spot of Irish earth. And what a scene was that !---Never can it be forgotten by anyone who witnessed

(TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

HIS HONOR'S REVENCE .--- "Abner Weeks, who are you, and why do you stand before me ?" asked his Honor of the next prisoner. "I'm a plumber, and I s'pose I was drunk," was the reply. "Ah, it does me good to see you here !" continued the Court.— "Plumber! eh? One of these sort of men who agree to fix a water-pipe right off, and then gets around to it a week from Saturday! I'll plumb you before we get through. I've had you at my house, working three days to mend a pin hole in a water-pipe. I'vo had the bill come in, and paid it, and jumped on my hat and solemnly vowed that I'd got even some day. I've had to carry water four blocks for the last month because the plumbers couldn't come and plumb, and now, Abner Weeks, I'll leave it to yourself if I ought not to send you up for three months." Abnor, pondered over the case, and finally said he thought thirty days was about the figure. "Well, I'll say thirty to you and put ninety in the commitment," continued his Honor, "and you can argue it out with the officials up there"-Delroit Free Press.

A Boy about twelve years .old entered a Michigan avenue barber shop recently, and sked the barber to cut his hair down close. The barber inquired if he wasn't afraid of catching, cold, when the boy re-plied : "I've got, to run, the chances, for there's trouble shead. To-morrow is the day sot for me and a Sixth :Ward bey to meet over behind Good-Being the fills the childes, introdes, intervented, hue's barn and see who's the boss boy of Detroit, and he's powerfal at pulling hair. Out er right town handsaid, is a arrest with they great there is

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND .- The Benedictine Monks of St. Augustine, Ramsgate, are about to open their extensive farm at Foxrock, an Agricultural College in connection with the Catholic Uni-versity will help to supply a want which has long been felt, of a place in which scientific and at the same time practical farming would be taught to young country gentlemen. The college will be opened immediately after Easter, under the presidency of the Very Rev. Dom Adalbert Sullivan, O.S.B, brother of the respected High Sheriff of Kilkenny, assisted by an able staff. The students, besides rec iving practical instruction on the farm, will matriculate and attend lectures at the Catholic University, which is within easy access of Foxrock, by the Dublin and Wicklow Railway.

The new Catholic Chapel was dedicated, at Enniskillen, on the 17th ult., in the presence of a numerous congregation, by the most Rev. James Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher: A new and spacious building had for a long time been needed. Efforts wate made for a new chapel in Dean Boylan's time but it has remained for Archdeacon McMeel, the present parish priest, to be the chief means of raising the beautiful editice that now adorns one of the main streets of Enniskillen. The Very Rev. Father Burke, O. P., preached the sermon. A liberal collection was made.

The Rev. P. Coatin, P.P., died on the 14th ult., at Clashmore, co. Waterford, aged 85 years, 54 of which he spent in the service of God. A fine type of the old school, primitive and pious, frank and wise, he was deservedly much respected by all classes for his devotion to the old faith and fatherland. At his own request he was interred in his native parish of Ardmore, in the midst of his ancestors and of the ancient possessions of which some of them had been despoiled by the ruthless spoiler, Cromwell.-R.I.P.

A National Conference was held in the City Hall Dublin, to consider the best means of celebrating the O'Connell Centenary. The Lord Mayor; who presided, stated that though the statue, commenced by the late Mr. Foley, could not be ready this year, a programme had been arranged for the celebration of the hundreth birthday of O'Connell by a grand procession, a banquet and a religious ceremonial, in which it was expected that Catholic prelates from Germany, Italy, and other foreign countries would The Mayor of Cork proposed the first resoattend. lution, affirming that it was right and proper for the Irish people throughont America, Australia, and every part of the habitable globe to join in celebrating the hundreth hirthday of O'Connell. The motion was unanimously adopted. Other resolutions were likewise adopted, appointing a committee to take measures for raising a national subscription, and arrange the details of the celebration.

The preliminary meeting of the parishioners of Mallow was held on the 14th ult., in the sacristy of the Catholic church, for the purpose of assisting the O'Connell Centenary Committee in carrying out the object of celebrating the centenary in a becoming manner, and of having Mallow represented there, as one of the largest meetings presided at by the Liberator, was held at Mallow, on the 11th of June, 1843. The venerable Archdeacon O'Regan was unanimously called on to preside. He said he wished to see Mallow represented at the centenary of the greatest of Ireland's sons. Great expense would be incurred in carrying out the demonstration, and Mallow was called upon to contribute. It was agreed on that there should be collections at three Masses on St. Patrick's Day. Fifteen of the leading parishioners then undertook to collect on that day, and several of them put down their names for subscriptions towards the centenary.

Why is it that the natives of Ireland and their descendants mark St. Patrick's Day with such speci-al observance? Firstly, and before all, to return thanks to God for the glorious success of that apostle in leading Ireland from the darkness of paganism into the bright light of Christianity. Some Protestants are very fond of preaching that St. Patrick was one of themselves. There is one very simple answer to this error, namely that it was a Pope (Celestine) who deputed the great saint to bear the tidings of salvation to Ireland. We don't suppose that even in Exeter Hall any one will be found bold enough to tell us of Protestant Popes, or of Protestantism at all for a thousand years later than St. Patrick. What a glorious day it was for Ireland, and, through her, for Europe, when St. Patrick preached the sublime truths of Christianity on the hill of Tara to the King of Meath and his assembled court! A glorious pre-sage of the endaring character of the work of St. Patrick took place on the previous night. An order had been given by the king that no fire should be lighted that night till before the great royal fire on Tara. When, therefore, the Paschal fire, kindled by St. Patrick, was seen on an adjacent hill, the monarch, in anger, ordered that it should be extinguished. The Druids around him exclaimed, "The fire which we see will never be extinguished is this land. It will tower above all our fires, and he who has kindled it will overcome us all." That prophecy has proved true; the firs which St. Patrick kindled has never been extinguished ; it has not only illuminated Ireland for fourteen hundred years, but its radiant splendid and glowing rays have been borne by Irish missionaries to the most distant climes. In the early ages Scotland, England, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, felt its brightness ; and when, in course of time, new worlds were discovered, Irish missionaries bore the saving truths of Christianity to America, Australia, and to the far-off islands of the ocean. There is scarcely a town in Germany, scarcely a snowy peak in Switzerland, where the labours of the early Irish missionaries are not well remembered. The abbeys, churches, colleges which for ages adorned Europe were to great extent due to the devoted zeal of the missionaries from the "Western Isle."-The Universe. On St. Patrick's Day an immense open air Home Rule meeting was held in a field adjacent to Dungannon. It is computed that between twenty-five and thirty thousand persons were present. The proceedings passed off in the most peaceable manner. It had been reported that the Orangemen of the district intended having a counter demonstration in the Dismond, but nothing of the kind was attempted. About two hundred additional police were brought into the town to preserve order, but their services were not required. In the evening however, as the train, containing a large number of the people who had been attending the metting, was leaving Trew and Moy, the next station to Dungannon, it was fired into by an Orangeman concealed behind a hedge. The shot took effect in one of the carriages, instantly killing a man named Daniel Hagan, who resided in the neighborhood of Donaghmore, and who had been at the meeting in Dungannon. Seat M to a

Ou the 17th ult., as the Moyntaglis part of the St. Patrick's Day processionists were returning home from Lurgan, an accident which terminated fatally took place. It seems that one of the horses in front of the procession came in contact with an old man named James McIntyre, and knocked him down, the horse at the same time striking him with its toot upon the head, and so injuring him that he died a short time afterwards. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict of accidental death returned

An unexpected concession of the principle of Home Rule has appeared in the leading columns of the Telegraph. In an article on the various Irish measures before the British Parliament it observes that heretofore they have been delayed to give precedence to English business, and confesses that "it is rather hard that Irish questions should be almost always pushed on at late hours or advanced periods of the session." As a remedy free from the objections that might be urged from Home Rule, the Telegraph suggests that occasional Wednesdays should be given up altogether to Irish business, and facetiously remarked that if its proposition were adopted Parlia-ment might work off all the grievances of Ireland at a single sitting.

On the 15th ult., the following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury for the county Wexford :--Lieutenant Colonel Harry Alcock, foreman ; Charles Mervyn Doyne, Francis Agustus Leigh, Major John Harvey, Robert Westby Hall-Dare, James Howlin, Lord Viscount Stopford, Hon. Francis Algernon, James Chichester, Richard Donovan, Edward Tottenham Irvine, Captain Thomas Joseph Walker, Matthias Aiken, Joseph Talbot Power, Walter Montiford, Westropp Dawson, William Bolton, jr.; Joseph E. Deanerake, Henry Quinn Strangman, Davis Goff, William Weller Kirk, Samuel Thomas Harman, John Collypounden, John Richards, and Wm. M. Gibbon.

Justice Fitzgerald opened the Assizes, at Naas, on the 16th ult., the following being the Grand Jury :--John Latouche, foreman; the Marquis of Kildare, the Baron De Roebeck, George P. Latton Mansfield, Edward More O'Ferrall, Patrick Sweetman, Wm. Blacker, John Maunsell, George Cecil Gore Wray, Michael Aylmer, James Edward Medlicott, Walter R. Bulwer, George A. Nicholls, Frederick M. Carroll, Richard Moore, Major General John J. Hort, Thomas Hendrick, Thos. Cooke Trench, Colonel Charles Colthurst Vesey, Hugh Henry, Francis E. J. McDonnell, R. Mackey Wilson, Samuel (I. Ireland.

The Commission for the county of Cork was opened on the 17th ult., by Mr. Justice Lawson.-In his address to the Grand Jury he said the number of criminal cases to go before them was very small, viz.: 19.

On the 17th ult., Baron Dowse opened the Wexford Assizes. His Lordship in his address to the Grand Jury, said he was happy to congratulate them on the quiet and peaceable state of the county.

The Oork City Assizes were opened on the 19th ult. before the Mayor and Mr. Justice Keegh.

The Very Rev. J. B. Kavanagh, President of St. Patrick's College, Carlow, has published a reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Vaticanism."

Henry St. George Osborne, of Dardistown, Drogheda, Esq., has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county Meath.

A number of friends recently waited on Mr. Edward Byrne, late editor of the Tuam News, and now editor of the Ukter Examiner, at his mother's resid-ence, in Tuam, and presented him with an address, which they had drawn up, together with a beautiful keyless gold watch, a massive gold chain, and a purse of sovereigns, on the occasion of his departure from Tuam.

The Limerick city magistrates held a private meeting on the 15th ult., when Mr. John Henry Hall, petty sessions elerk of the city for the last seven years, tendered his resignation of the office, which was accepted. Mr. Hall, it is understood will be granted a retiring allowance by the Gevernment. There are already three candidates for the vacancy -Mr. Geoffrey Bourke, deputy clerk ; Mr. Mathew de Courcey, city coroner; and Mr. John Hardman. According to the returns obtained by the Boyal Irish Constabulary and the Metropolitan Police, who acted as enumerators at the several Irish seaports, the number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland during the quarter ended the 31st of December last amounted to 9,715-4,962 males and 4,753 females-being 862 less than the number who migrated during the corresponding quarter of 1873. There is a pauper debtor named Kelly in the county jail of Roscommon, whose incarceration dates from the 23d of June, 1853. This man costs the county £53 a year for his support. Very shortly he will have completed 22 years' confinement, at a cost to the ratepayers of £1,166. At the late Assizes, one of the Board of Superintendence brought the matter before the Grand Jury, and a representation was made of the fact to Judge O'Brien, who asked for the production of the warrant under which the man was detained; but it was found that this was not explanatory of the cause, and the Governor of the jail informed the Judge that he believed it was for contempt of court, for non-payment of costs in the Court of Probate. As the order of the court which was asked for could not be produced, the Judge requested the crown solicitor to enquire into the matters. The man, by this time, may have become reconciled to his quarters, but the cosspayers

bers of clergymen and prominent laymen through- ness transacted was the election of Whip in succesout the country have promised their best assistance to the movement. sion to Lord Francis Conyngham, M.P. The choice for this rather important post fell upon Mr. Power, M.P., for Waterford, and Capt. Nolan, M.P., for Galway. Both gentlemen have expressed their willingness to serve.

Another casualty has befallen the sea wall at Lahinch, co. Clare, which has been twice built within the past four years, and £2,500 recently expended on its reconstruction. The entire northern end, the part previously injured and rebuilt, has been seriously damaged by the high tide. On the 12th ult., the buttresses in front were washed away, together with the foundation, from the seaside. The superstructure has been shaken, bulging seaward several inches out of perpendicular. From the underground invisible incursions the sea has been making at Lahinch for the last six years the safety of the village is considered in jeopardy.

The people of Raphoe, co. Donegal are, it is said, detained prisoners in their houses every Light from fear of a visitor from the land of spirits. Some respectable and intelligent persons of the town state that a ghost has actually walked through their streets at midnight, and that they have been greatly frightened by meeting it in the shape of a tall, white woman, at several places in the neighborhood.

## GREAT BRITIAN.

ENGLAND'S FIGHTING POWER .- All the European nations that can afford it are armed to the teeth: those who cannot afford such an expenditure on personnel and materiel of war as they desire are saving, and, as much as they can, pinching here and screwing there, to get together the necessary money or credit; and under these circumstances it seems well to glance at England's fighting power, and see what forces she really could put in the field should occasion require. Happily, the means for forming a sufficiently accurate estimate are ready to our hand and we need not travel beyond Mr. Hardy's speech of Monday night to arrive at what we want. Something of allowance must be made for "inefficienta," or soldiers not fit to take the field; more must be taken away from the totals for military men, of all ranks, employed in non-combatant positions; and probably our net forces available for duty would show a very considerable reduction on the figures of the Secretary for War. Still his estimates, as estimates, may be taken as fairly reliable, and as such we quote them. Supposing every man could be put on parade previous to marching to the seat of war, the total number would amount to about 450,755, and they are thus divided-Regulars, 129, 281 ; Militia, 118,000 ; Volunteers, 161,150 ; Enrolled Pensioners, 21,980; Yeomanry, 12,500; and Army Reserve, 7,928. In making our calculations from that net figure of (say) 400,000 it must not be forgotten that it essentially means a defensive, not an offensive force : and if, in addition, we deduct our troops on Indian and Colonial service our power of even decent standing in the military sense of the word, becomes very moderate. On a pinch we might possibly muster an efficientarmy of some 30,000 men to send out of the realm, but that would leave us very short-handed for home work, for organising and recruiting new forces to supply the place of those gone on in advance, and for working with the Reserve Forces as what might be called Corps of Confidence. In Artillery we seem to be exception ally strong, and we almost fancy that Mr. Hardy will be called upon, in addition to the printed matter, to substantiate his figures in the clearest manner. He says that we have 372 field guos, fully horsed and equipped, and if that be true we shall be no lit-tle surprised. We do not doubt the existence of the guns: we are not so sure about the horses and equipments. So much for the personnel of the English Army: in materiel, or rather in the arrangement for providing materiel, &c., we think we note a falling off. There are plenty of rifles in reserve of the best patterns; no less, indeed, than 400,000, with 57,000,000 rounds of ball cartridge ; but Government | man. have again weakened the already weakest point in our organisation—the supply department—by abol-ishing the bardly well-established Control, and placing Ordnance and Commissariat once more apart. Such is, in brief, the British Army of the present day-scarcely so strong as a German Division-and miserably inadequate for any purposes but those of

home. Should we become embroiled with any

ops, because their Bishops are not of one mind, it seems hard that they should be reprehended for disobedience to law courts, which have not in them "the idea of episcopacy." We fully appreciate the honesty of the effort to unite the Anglican clergy; but" the idea of episcopacy" being totally swamped by reason of the want of real authority, the clergy are driven to obey themselves, as the alternative to obeying nobody at all. The Bishop of Salisbury refused to sign this Pastoral because he thought it would do more harm than good. We think it will do neither harm nor good. The The English people are so accustomed to see their Bishops substituting exhortation for authority that neither good nor harm seems likely to result from any fresh exhibition of the anomaly .- Tablet.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson has been indulging in facetiousness at the expense of the character of this country. The question of the strength of the British army was under discussion in the House of Commons, when Sir Wilfrid merrily remarked :-- "We have married Prussia; we married Russia last year ; in Spain even kings strike work, and have to back into tunnels to avoid the shots of their subjects; there is no cause for fear; our only dangers are from the Pope and the Colorado beetle, and we may leave the former to the prime minister, and, as for the second, will not a Conservative Government prevent that noxious Republican insect from Americanizing our institutions?" This is all very well from a funny point of view, but it will hardly stand the test of an application of fact. It would indeed be well for England if her only serious enemy was the everlastingly beneficent influences of the tem-poral head of the Christian Church. But, unfortunately, both at home and abroad there are many matters which may well cause concern for our future .- The Universe.

DARING JEWELLERY REBBERY.-At the West Biding Court, Sheffield, two colliers, Wilkinson and Shepherd, were committed for trial on a charge of robbing Mr. Alfred Holland, a jewellery traveller, at Chapeltown, on Februery 26. Wilkinson offered to carry Bolland's jewellery box, and being permitted, opened it, while Shepherd penned prosecutor sgainst a wall. Wilkinson, meantime, made off with some watch-chains, watches, &c.

Newdegate has postponed the Convent Prosecution Bill to the 27th April. This will give those opposed to such a measure more time, but it ought not to make them less watchful against any oppression of our good and holy nuns being sanctioned by the law of a country which calls itself free.

THE MAYON OF BIRMINGHAM. - Mr. Chamberlain, the Mayor of Birmingham, has left for Marseilles, in consequence of a severe domestic atlliction .-There was a rumor that he was about to resign the maycralty, but it now appears that the Corporation are about, by a unanimous vote, to solicit him to retain the responsibilities of office.

In reply to a deputation of working men, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the clauses in the Friendly Societies Bill restricting the insurance of children's lives were designed in the interests of the working classes, but that he would be happy to receive any suggestion as to the amount to which such insurance should be limited.

CHARGE AGAINST AN INSURANCE SECRETARY. - At the Munchester Police Court, a summons was granted against Mr. de Clifford Bromhead, Secretary to the British Guardian Life Assurance Company, imited, for obtaining large sums by means of a fictitious balance sheet.

UNWHOLESOME MEAT .- At the Chichester Police Court, after a lengthened hearing, William Tread-gold, a butcher, living at Bulkeley, near Malpas, Cheshire, was only fined 4's, and costs for having exposed for sale, in the public meat market in Chester, the carcase of a cow which it was proved was unsound, unwholesome and unfit for the food of

FINANCIAL EMBARBASSMENTS IN LIVERPOOL. - FOR some days rumors have been current in Liverpool regarding the financial embarrassments of several firms engaged in the African trade, and it has transpired that in one case a composition of 8s. in the pound was offered and accepted.

abrogated, and war between the two Companies is announced. As a consequence, China freight will be sent over the Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, the freight receipts to be divided equally between the Pacific Railroad and the Steamship Co.

3

#### Where are Political Assassins to be Found ?

Leaving Pagan days out of the question, the doctrine justifying the terrible crime of political assassination was first propounded by the Reformers. Luther in his work against Pricaias (1520) demanded the murder of the Pope, Cardinal's and Bishops. He asks: "Why don't we attack them with every available weapon and wash our hands in their blood?" In his "table-talk" (Jena 1603, tol. 482) Luther proposes the question : "Whether we may kill a tyrant who acts unjustly ?" Answer: "Not in the case of a common person; but if citizens and subjects come together and refuse to submit to his tyranny, then they should murder him," etc. The mild (?) Melancthon, indignant at the action taken by Henry VIII., in removing the head of Oromwell and rejecting Anne of Cleves, expresses the charitable wish that some one would rid the world of that amorous tyrant. Quoting the words of the tragedy : " Non gratiorem victimam Deo mastari posie, quam tyrrannum"-he adds, " utinam alicut jorti vire Deus hanc mentem inserat !" Would that God, would lead some brave man to this resolution! Ubrich. von Hutten advocates wholesale slaughter, and even out Herods-Herod in his diabolical cruelties. As to the Calvanists they inserted the name of the murderer of the Duke of Guiss (Poltrot) in the Genevese martyrology !

After the advent of Protestantism, the great source of secret political assassination was "freemas-onry." "Princes, priests and nobles, those implacable enemics of humanity," writes the Freemason. Fichte, "must be blotted out and their goods seized and given to those who, by their talents and virtues have alone the right of ruling others. • • Everything is allowable in dealing with them-force, de-ceit, fire, iron, poison and the dagger; the end injustifies the means .- Standard.

#### Nice Girls.

The Chattanooga Commercial is inclined to draw a beautiful picture of the above class. Why could it not add "piety" as one of their charms and "prayer" as one of their duties. Surely they do not spoil

the nice girls. Listen to what it says: There is nothing half so sweet in life, half so beautiful or supremely delightful or so lovely, lively, good-natured, sweet-faced, amiable, neat, natty, domestic creatures met with within the shpere of home, diffusing around the influence of her goodness like the essence of sweet flowers.

A nice girl is not the languishing beauty, drawl-ing on the sofa and discussing the last opera or novel, or the giraffe like creature sweeping majestically through the drawing room. The nice girl may not even play or dance well, and knows nothing about using her eyes or coquetting with a fan. She never languishes, she is too active. She is not in front showing her shoulders; she sits quiet and unohtrusive at the back of the crowd, most likely. In fact, it is not often we discover her. Home is her place.

Who rises betimes and superintends the morning meal? Who makes the toast and tea, buttons the boys' shirits, and feeds the chickens, and brightens up the parlor and sitting-room? Is it the languisher or the giraffe or the elegante? Not a bit

of it; it's the nice girl. Her maiden tollet is made in the shortest possible time; yet how charmingly it is done, and how ele-gant and neat her dress and collar. If you covet anything it's one of the nice girl's kisses .-Not presenting her check or brow like a" fine girl," but an audible smack which says plainly, "I love you ever so much !"

Breakfast over, down in the kitchen to see about dinner, and all day long she is up and down, always cheerful and light-hearted. She never ceases to be active and useful until the day is gone, when she will play with the children or read, sing old songs or play old tunes to her father or mother for hours together ; she is a perfect treasure, is the nice girl .--When sickness comes it is she attends with unwearing patience on the sick chamber. There is no risk, no fatigue that she will not undergo; no sa-

On the 17th ulta the committee having the matter in Militim, presented his Isminence Cardinal Cullen Warmy & amount of the testimonial raised on plane deletration of the Silver Jubiles of the Oudinalise and mary int. Martin 1

A highly representative meeting has been held in Dublin to give a national organization to the movement for prosenting a testimonal to Mr. Butt. All sums, subscribed to the testimonial will be vested in Lord Ffrench, Lord Francis Conyngham, and Mr. Bowns, M P. as trustees with power and authority Bowne, Mr. - Be trustees with power and supported to them to dispose of the fand in the manner they to them to dispose of the fand in the manner they thist the most expedient for the benefit of Mr. Batt End his family. "A contail committee, with the late Tord Mayer of Diblin, Mr. Brookes, M.E., as obsis-tion has been formed to make the testimonal a and his saminy. A contest committee, in the solution of the so

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in addressing the Grand Jury at Naas, congratulated them upon the peaceful condition of the county Kildare and the utter absence of offences of an agrarian or insurrectionary nature. He concluded his address by saying that all the official documents before him represented that unless some means would be adopted to check the deplorable crime of intoxication it would increase, for it was a crime that increased with the increase of wages and the prosperity of the people. An experience of fifteen years on the bench had led him to the conclusion that these cases of intoxica tion invariably led to violent orime, most aggravated in its character, and if not checked, they might unfortunately have a restoration of the condition this country was in fifty years ago.

complain of the expense.

On Sunday, the 14th ult., a novel scene presented itself along the coast for some miles north of the Boyne, some hundreds of farmers' carts, drays, and every imaginable conveyance being pressed into service to collect and gather quantities of sea-weed which the late gales had detached and the prevalence of easterly winds carried to the above shore during Saturday and Sunday As a rule, on Saturday, farmers had been making their weekly market ings, and only (on their return home heard of the gedsend which most opportunely came for potato planting, Some refrained, from the general gathering on Sunday until after the clock struck midnight; when, having their tearts; in readiness, they proceeded to the coast, where they tolled all night.

The London correspondent: of the Irith Tunes willing on the list ult mays - " Several of the

The members of the Heme Bule Parliamentary

owerful Continental nation—say with Germany whe is seeking quarrels in every direction in pursuit of her declared policy of being Europe's bully-we should be compelled entirely to stand on the defensive, and if "the silver streak" of Gladstonian oratory failed us, where should we be? These are matters worthy of consideration, and so we throw them out.-Cathloic Times, Liverpool.

MESSES, MOODY AND SANKEY .- The various forms of religious eccentricity, which from time to time have obtained favour in England, have already required volumes for descriptions, and seem likely to equire many more. It is a consistent outcome of the Protestantism of England that it should breed infinite varieties of new religions, and that, while wearying with the platitudes of its own dull negations, it should refresh itself by occasional "revivals." What revivalism means, in the real sense of the word we have no sort of difficulty in apprehending, because where there has never been a true foundation laid there is nothing but excitement to revive. Not much harm, not much good, is likely to accrue from such exhibitions as those we are now favoured with, save that earnest people may be led to ask themselves the question-What true religion, could need such false stimulants ? If three centuries of that religion, which was said to be the purest that was over conceived on this earth, have only issued in a weariness that calls for revivalism, and that too from the lips of mere laymen, what has the Church of England been doing, especially her Bishops and elergy, to create such a desert of need? We are told that Anglican clergymen frequent these revivals

as though confessing that their own ministry was void compared with unauthorized excitements. In the Catholic Church we have Orders of preachers, but Protestantism prefers preachers without Orders. Tablet.

THE LETTER OF THE ANGLICAN BISHOPS .- The material prosperity of the Church of England is the first feature referred to in that Episcopal Address which has just been issued from Lambeth. That vast sums of money have been voluntarily contributed for the promotion of religious education, that many churches have been built, restored, or endowed that more than fifty new sees have been founded and that there has been a general activity in outline during the last forty or fifty years of the Church's life, such are the matters for gratulation which the Bishops propose to the people. But the spiritual harmony has not been co-equal with the material progress and culture. The interruption of the sympathy and mutual confidence, which ought to exist between the clergy and the laity, the changes in the mode of performing Divine service, the refusal to node of priving both a stority, "to render to episcopal fie has had an unconquerable aversion to surbody authority that submission which is involved in the fill or than a store the personal of the personal of the gravity idea of Episoopacy," and esp cially the gravity with a store that is the personal of the gravity int tendency te "associate dectrinal significance with any store that the fill of the store of the stor its and ceremonies that do not necessarily involve it," such is the darker side of the picture, and it is indeed the one that has called, forth the Pastoral Irish Parliamoutary representatives were invited to indeed the one that has called, forth the Pastoril the difference given by some city members last evening But the gist of the whole matter seems to be conwrote thanking the committee for their compliment, decisions of "Invitation" bit added a Mrs willing of the own mittee for their compliment, decisions of "Invitation" bit added a Mrs willivan declines to are unable to fellow the argument; if argument there be in the Pastoral To insist and the fully constituted to the formation of the formation to Mr. Froude,"on bla rotarn from the South African fund in that passage which refers to the unwilling-

#### UNITED STATES

THE CATHOLICS AND THE COMMON Schools IN THE UNITED STATES --- NEW YORE, April 7 .--- The proposition made by a committee of Catholics to the School Board is said to be that the parochial school buildings shall be leased to the Board of Education for school purposes, subject to the rules and regulations of the school system; that the teachers now employ-ed in the parochial school shall be retained when found qualified, and all vacancies shall be filled according to the laws; that in lieu of this transfer of property and authority Catholics be conceded the privilege to teach their children from the catechism in the school rooms either before or after regular school hours. In the matter of Bible reading in the schools they are indifferent. The Catholics assert their right to impart in their own manner religious instruction to their children, and, from the fact of their willingness to furnish teachers for this purpose, they can see no reasonable grounds for refusal of their request.

New York, April 7 .- The Pope's ambassadors arrived yesterday with the Barrelta for Cardinal McCloskey and are to day resting. To-morrow they look round the city. They are guests of Mgr. MoCloskey, the ceremony of investing whom with the insignia of Cardinal will take place with great ceremony on a day shortly to be designated. The Catholic bodies of New York are discussing the advisability of a public reception to the ambassadors whose safe arrival has been telegraphed to the Pope.

Six thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine immigrants were landed at Castle Garden during the month of March, an increase of 864 over the corresponding period last year.

THIBVES ON BOARD & TRAIN .- ST. LOUIS, April 7 .-The conductors of the freight train on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad yesterday, en route here discovered two gangs of thieves, of eight and five men respectively, ensconced in cars on his train .--The train men captured six ; the remaining seven jumped from the train while running, and escaped.

Here is a mild estimate of the President's qualifications for a third term. It is from The Boston Courier :- "A President who takes gifts, who sits aloft, thwarting the will of the people, and dreams of an indefinite extension of his lease of power through the continuance of anarchy in the Southern half of the Union, should be ineligible even to a second term. Freedom itself is worthless without order and an honest intelligent National administration. Grant has never had a Cabinet capable of administering the affairs of a great government -

but provides that hotel-keepers, railroad companies; stoamboat owners, and others may provide separate scommodation for any class of persons obnoxious

But the glet of the whole, match, so the unwilling-teined in the passage which refers to the unwilling-iness to arbiting private interpretations to the pudicial decisions of ' lawfully constituted Courts" Here's are unable to fellow the 'argument; if argument there is the Pastoral. To insist on cobediento 'to'as. thority is very proper in, even Anglions. Bisbops; will leave to day. Gen Opborbo at Hastetten, has thority is very proper in, even Anglions. Bisbops; will leave to day. but "the idea of episcopaey". Is not functionally but "the idea of episcopaey". Is not function in a courts. If Mained with the idea of episcopaey". Is not function in a courts. If Mained with the idea of episcopaey". Is not function in a courts. If 'the Billiow the idea of episcopaey". Is not function in a courts. If 'the billiow the idea of episcopaey". Is not function in a courts. If 'the Billiow the idea of episcopaey". Is not function in a courts. If 'the Billiow the idea of episcopaey". Is not function in a courts. If 'the Billiow the idea of episcopaey". Is not function in a courts. If 'the Billiow the idea of episcopaey". Is not function in a courts. If 'the Billiow is the function of episcopaey". Is not function in a courts of 'the interval, the Pases' 'the Billiow is the interval of the interval is and the Pases' 'the Billiow is the interval of the passage. If is not function is a court of the interval of the passage. 'The main a function of episcopaey". Is not function of episcopae's a second of the passage. 'The and the function of episcopae's a function of episc

crifice that she will not make. She is all love, all devotion. I have often thought it would be happiness to be watched by such loving eyes, and tended by such a fair hand.

One of the strongest marked characteristics of a nice girl" is tidiness and simplicity of dress. She is invariably associated in my mind with a high frock, plain collar, and the neatest of nice ribbons, bound with the most modest little brooch in the world. I never knew a nice girl who displayed a profusion of rings and bracelets, or who wore low dresses or a splendid bonnet.

I say there is nothing in the world half so beautiful, half so intrinsically good as a "nice girl." She is the sweetest flower in the path of life. There are others far more stately, far more gorgeous, but these we merely admire as we go by. It is where the daisy grows that we like to rest.

#### Probabilities.

Do not dictate to an editor how to run his paper : should you do so, however, the probability is you will be told to attend to your own bisiness.

Read the advertisements in our paper and the probability is you will find the place you want in order to purchase something that you have long been in need of.

To ask an editor to insert a puff in his paper witheutpay, is like a man asking another to work for him for nothing, and the probability is you will get an indignant "No" to your appeal. If you have a friend in a printing office, never

call to see him in the hours of composition, for he is then carning his bread and butter. Should you do so, the probability is he will wish you werowell, no matter.

If you enter a printing office, under no circumstances whatever, meddle with the types, for you may make pi ; should you evade the warning, however, the probability is you would get more inward curses than prayers.

Never borrow newspapers from your neighbors. If you are in the habit of doing se, break right off for if you still continue to do so, the probability is, that your last hours of life will be full of remorse, fear and death.

Never allow yourself to become a delinquent subscriber ; should you do so and die, the probability is that the proprietor will inform your friends of your short-comings. And, again, your chances to become a citizen of heaven would be thin; as it is the unpardonable sin.

If an agent for a newspaper calls on you, and asks If an agent for a newspaper caused you, sod asks "How do you' feel ?! about subscribing for the periodical, tell him you feel " so so," and will do so scoompanying the remark with the cash. The bability is he will leave you his thatks and "refer in a cheerful frame of mind: --Newspaper Report."

1184 What brought you to Court, my colored friend ? said; Judge, Snell, to a, negro. "Two constables, sah." "Yes, but I mean had Intemperance any-thing to do with" if "I''' Yes, ran; idey was bef of 'em drunk." (na morgeldee rate! A "Two constables,

# WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 16, 1875. THE TRUE

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PBINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

The

True Mitness

No. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. Gillies to whom all Business Letters should be addressed.

# G. E. CLERK, EDITOR.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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

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

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The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. "71," shows that he, has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subcription FROM THAT DATE. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and GEO.

RowELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1875. ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. APRIL-1875. Friday, 16-Of the Feria. Saturday, 17-Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 18-Third after Easter. Monday, 19-Of the Feria. Tuesday, 20-Of the Feria. Wednesday, 21-St. Anselm, B. C. Thursday, 22-SS. Soter and Caius, PP. MM.

#### NOT OUR FAULT.

We reseive complaints from many of our sub scribers that they do not receive the Taus WITNESS regularly. We beg to inform all whom it may goncern, that the fault is not ours, as the papers Geave our office properly addressed and at the usual time every week. We shall make the necessary enquiries at the Post Office, and use our best endeavors to have the mistake remedied.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

GBBMAN PERSECUTION .- The latest act of contumacy on the part of the Catholic clergy in Germany is the refusal of the Bishop of Breslau to resign his See when called upon to do so by Jack-in-Office. Legal steps against him to deprive him of his spiritual authority are about to be commenced immediately.

The stipends which in common with the ministers of other religions-the Catholic clergy have hitherto received from the State have been stopped. If at the same time the Catholic Church were also recognised as standing as toward the State in Germany, the same position as that in which the Free Church stands towards the State in Scotland we should not look upon this pecuniary loss as by any means an unmitigated evil. But the German government though it withholds endowments from the Catholic Church, does not pretend in any manner to relax its control, and if there be one thing which more than another Bimarck, and liberal politicians of his school detest it is "A Free Church in a Free State." Neither at home nor abroad can German Liberals tolerate religious liberty, or any thing like freedom of speech ; and because in their Pastorals several of the Bishops of Belgium have expressed their opinion of the cruel persecution now being waged in Germany against their co-religionists; Bismarck has called upon the Belgian government to interfere. The latter has hitherto refused to allow itself to be dictated to; but if the arrogance of Germany be not soon checked, we may expect to see an aide-de-camp from its Emperor making his appearance at the Bar of the House of Commons and calling upon that august body to take immediate steps to repress the too free speech of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and his colleagues in the Episcopate. A cablegram of April 7th gives, on the authority of the Paris correspondent of the London Times, the sum of an interesting correspondence between Germany and Belgium in relation to sympathies expressed by the Bishops of the latter country for their suffering Brethren in the former. It is as follows:-The Prussian note to Belgium concerning the pastorals of the Bishops and other matters of offence, after enumerating the causes of complaint aids: It is scarcely possible that the laws of Belgium cannot enable the government to stop undertakings which might alter its relations with neighboring states. Neutral States, which wish to preserve the advantage of their position, should carefully avoid anything which might alter that principle of neutrality which is the basis of their existence. If the Belgian laws do not contain the authority necessary to obtain the legitimate satisfaction claimed by the German Government, (the latter modestly demands) that Belgium will supply the deficiency by fresh legislation. The Times correspondent gives the substance of Belgium's answer, which refutes the claims put forward, and reminds Germany that the pastoral letters complained of were published during the struggle in Germany against the Pope, and ought now to be forgotten. An address of sympathy to the imprisoned Rishop of Paderborn, another grievance alleged by Germany, Belgium insists was an act of , individual not of an organized society. The answer Belgian authorities for their conduct during the Duchesne plot, an investigation into which is still proceeding. The Belgian laws are sufficient for the suppression of actual offences, but offences of intention cannot berepressed w year to it in the Paris correspondent of the Times vouches for the trustworthiness of. his information. For our part, we believe that there dent of the trustworthiness of the trustworthiness of his information. For but part, we believe that there his information. For but part, we believe that there is no subjective limit to Bismarch's im pulsable, and then poisoning the hus-is no subjective limit to Bismarch's im pulsable, and then poisoning the hus-is no subjective limit to Bismarch's im pulsable, and then poisoning the hus-is no subjective limit to Bismarch's im pulsable, and then poisoning the hus-is no subjective limit to Bismarch's im pulsable, and then poisoning the hus-is no subjective limit to Bismarch's im pulsable, and the poison as the set of the trust would become a heap of com-the subjective limit to Bismarch's im pulsable, and the poison as the set of the trust would become a heap of com-the subjective limit to Bismarch's im pulsable, and the poison as the set of the trust would become a heap of com-the subjective limit to Bismarch's im pulsable, and the poison as the set of the trust would become a heap of com-the subjective limit to Bismarch's im pulsable, and the poison as the set of the trust would become a heap of com-the subjective limit to Bismarch's im pulsable, and the poison as the set of the subjective limit to Bismarch's im pulsable, and the poison as the set of the subjective limit to Bismarch's im pulsable, and the poison as the set of the subjective limit to Bismarch's im pulsable, and the poison as the set of the subjective limit to Bismarch's im pulsable, and the set of the subjective limit to Bismarch's implementation to the set of the subjective limit to Bismarch's implementation to the set of the subjective limit to Bismarch's implementation to the set of the subjective limit to Bismarch's implementation to the set of the subjective limit to Bismarch's implementation to the set of the subjective limit to Bismarch's implementation to the set of the subjective limit to Bismarch's implementation to the set of the subjective limit to Bismarch's implementation to the set of the subjective limit to Bismarch's s everyone must admit that this note of his to Bet." Thas the Witness every dared to freason with a Cath a gium is in strict second with his famous despatch of olis? How many a time and oft has he been the 14th of May, 1872, relating to the election of a challenged to maintain by reason the fundamentals Pope. It remains to be seen whether Bismarch will of his system ; to prove, for instance, the inspira- | advance in wages.

and the second second

land, and the United States, where the same cause tablish by reason, his canon of scripture. Never of offence and the same grounds for complaint exist. has the Witness dared to reply; and yet, until he The Bishops in these countries have, in their pas- has done this, he has no right to quote the bible torals, spoken just as plainly about the persecution as an authority either for his own system, or of the Church in Germany, and sympathised as against that of Catholics. Reason indeed! Why warmly with their Brethren who are there fined and if the Wines is willing to reason, here is a chance imprisoned for the Faith; and if Bismarck is, as he we offer him for the exercise of his reason. Prove, protends, determined to prevent subjects of other nations from using the liberty of speech which is guarantees to them by their respective constitutions, he will address notes to the authorities at Paris, Westminster, and Washington, demanding of them that "fresh legislation" which he has so haughtily. demanded of Belgium. He will also pay particular attention to the Lord Mayor of Dublin who, on a recent occasion, said some very hard but very true things about a tyranny unprecedented in the annals of civilization, and who actually intimated that it was his intention to invite the Catholic Bishops in Germany, or such of them as are not inmates of the prison, to be the guests of the Catholic Irish pecple during the celebration of the O'Connell Centernary in August next. The chief magistrate of Ireland's Capital is, we trow, ready for "fresh legislation." And so, apparently, is that great Protestant organ, the Saturday Review, which in its issue of Jan

9th (1875) laughed the author of the May (1872) despatch to scorn, and concluded with the following prophetic warning :--

"Prince Bismarck is a great power in Europe just now, but hardly more powerful than the Frst Napoleon when Pius VII was dragged at his chariot wheels to the coronation ceremony at Notre Dame. If he has imprisoned some half-dozen Bishops, Napoleon imprisoned the Pope himself, who emerged from captivity to restore the Jesuits and rally around him the enthusiasm of Catholic Europe. Such weapons employed to crush a spiritual power recoil on the hand that wields them.'

If we are to have a row, let it be all around.

PARIS, April 6 .- A despatch from Rome to the Journal des Debats says that the Pope will take up his residence in the United States if it should become impossible for him to remain in Rome, and such a paper to be met and dealt with? There is siys it was with the view to such possible emergency that Archbishop McCloskey was elected Cardinal. What a subject for the scurrilous pencil of Tom Nast and the libellous pen of Eugene Laurence in Harper's Weekly!

NEW YORK, April 6 .- In spite of Judge Neilson's suggestion yesterday to ladies not immediately connected with the suit (Beecher-Tilton) to refrain from attending the trial for at least a couple of days, the Brooklyn Court Room this morning contained quite large a number of female spectators The floor and gallerieswere packed with an audience fully as large as on the previous days, and many ticket-holders were turned away for want of accommodation. Comment is unnecessary.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on the afternoon of Thursday of last week. We have given elsewhere the speech from the throne.

REFUTE THE "WITNESS"!!!-HOW? Why not refute the Wilness? it has been asked;

why not refute it, instead of condemning it? The answer is very simple. The logic of the Witness against the Catholic Church is such that we at once candidly admit our inability to meet it, with reasoning or argument. It consists entirely in ribald obscene abuse of the Church and her clergy: and so filthy is it for the most part, that we dare not for decency's sake reproduce it, or any portion of it, in our columns. But even were we to do so, we know not how the syllogism should | forcible writer, and cloquent speaker, and contri-

d'mand " legitimate satisfaction" from France, Eng- tion of the book which he calls the bible ; to es-2nd Epistle of St. Peter was inspired, and is in any sense the Word of God. If he won't, or can't do this in the name of reason, let the Witness either we should engage in such a warfare with such an stance, to speak of the Anglican clergy as the Witness speaks of the Catholic clergy ; accusing them of being habitual adulterers and murderers -would any one of them condescend to notice the scurrilous effusions of the malignant slanderer? There is, thank Godl but one journal in our

midst of which, as Catholics, we can with reason complain. On the contrary, we must congratulate ourselves on the courtesy, good faith and liberality of our Protestant contemporaries. With them we may have occasional differences of opinion, but if we differ with them, we know that we differ with high-toned gentlemen. It is otherwise with the Witness. He is a stranger to courtesy, to honesty, and to liberality; his stock in trade, in default of learning or scholarship, consists of malice, and mendacity, and obscenity ; it is made up of unclean | Domision with the following stories which it rakes up in the gutters, or adopts trom Maria Monk's Memories, and kindred works of fiction by the ultra-evangelical school. How is but one way; and that is to forbid its entry into our homes, as morally polluting, as on a par with the literature of these dens of infamy known to police as "disorderly houses." In these, but in these only, can the obscene "murder and adultery" stories of the Witness, or its reports of the Beecher nastiness, find an appropriate home.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN GRAY. Another of Ireland's gifted and patriotic sons has passed away in the person of Sir John Gray, who died in Dublin on the 8th of the present month. Born over half a century ago in the town of Claremorris, he became at an early age a medical student, and even before he won his full diploma as an M.D., the bent of his tastes and inclinations were clearly towards literature and the press .---Early in the Repeal movement he started the Freeman's Journal, and thenceforward played a leading part as daily journalist of the cause, and was indicted and imprisoned by the Government along with O'Connell and the other Repeal martyrs. He took a leading part with Duffy, Lucas, and Moore in establishing and guiding the Tenant Right movement of 1851-2. In 1866 he undertook the lead in Parliament of the agitation which culminated in the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Elected in 1865 to represent Kilkenny city in Parliament, he continued to sit for that constituency until the time of his death. He was a clear and be framed that should meet the logic of the Wit- buted largely to the success of the Home Rule party

DEATH OF THE REV. M. MERCIER. It is with great regret that we announce the death of the Reverend M. Mercier, Priest of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, which took place on Monday 12th inst. His loss will be painfully felt a nongst his devoted friends and parishieners, as also amongst the faithful of Montreal, who knew his zeal, and devotedness for a number of years. The by reason, we say to him, that the book called the Reverend Mr. Mercier was born on the 14th May. 1817 at Lyons, France. After having made his Collegeate studies, he entered into the St. Sulpician Order in 1828. Having arrived at Montreal in 1849 give up the bible, or cease to blather about reason! he was successively charged with many important The truth then is-and in evidence of what we say functions. He was in the first instance missionary we appeal to its columns-the sole arms which the in the Tanneries ; afterwards attached to the Parish Witness employs against the Church are gross person- | Church (Notre Dame), and later, in 1857, attached alities, and ribald obscenity. This is why it is im- | to the grand Seminary of Montreal, then about to possible for the Catholic journalist who respects be founded. After having the charge of the Parish his readers, who respects himself, to meet the of All Graces "Toutes Graces" in 1860, he was nam-Witness in the lists. How can any one expect that | ed director to the Lake of Two Mountains, where he remained during 8 years, realizing all the good posadversary ? Were a Catholic journalist, for in- sible in this difficult work, where he reconciled in a remarkable degree the hearts of the Indian people who occupied that territory.

In 1868 he was removed to the St. James' Parish, where he laboured with a new courage and zeal which endeared him to his whole congregation, and the announcement of his death will be read with feelings of regret,-Requiescat in pace,

#### PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. CHAMBER OF THE SENATE.

Ottawa, April 8th., 1875. This day, at Three o'clock P.M., His Excellence THE GOVERNOR GENERAL proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament Buildings and took His Seat upon the Throne. The Members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, His Excellency was pleased to close the SECOND SESSION of the THIRD PARLIAMENT of the

#### SPEECH :

#### Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I cannot relieve you from your attendance in

Parliament without thanking you for the assiduity and zeal, by which at an unusually early period in the season you have been enabled to bring the onerous duties of a laborious Session to a close.

The Session has been fruitful of measures fraught with great consequences to the country. I have readily given my assent to the Act to es-

tablish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer for Canada-a measure which has long been under consideration, and which is necessary to the completion of our judicial system.

The Act respecting Insolvency will promote the interests of commerce, by the wholesome changes introduced in the existing Law. These changes will doubless result in the more careful and economical administration of insolvent estates, giving due protection to the creditor, and at the same time shielding from harsh treatment the honest but unfortunate debtor.

To aid in the development and efficient administration of our great territorial empire in the North-West, an important step has been taken by the passing of the Act providing for it a form of government predicated upon its present requirements, and framed to meet the exigencies of the near future by calling into existence representative institutions whenever sufficient population shall have been found for the exercise of the function of self government.

The Postal Service Act will by its liberal provisions and the removal of hindrances to free communication by mail tend greatly to the public convenience.

In like manner, much advantage may be expect ed to result from the passing of the Act respecting Ocean Telegraphy, preventing monopoly, and giving freedom of access to our shores to all Marine Telegraph Companies.

The Copyrights Act has been passed to protect

#### WRITTEN FOR THE "TRUE WITNESS." SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS No. 69. THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS AGAINST THY

# NEIGHBOR."

Besides the heinous crime of perjury the 8th Commandment forbids all false witnessing of every kind. Hence all injurious lies are forbidden by this commandment. Catholic theologians distinguish three kinds of lics-injurious lies, jocose lies, and official lies or lies of excuse:-all of which though not equally heinous are yet sinful. St. Austin in his treatise "On Lies" has shown that every lie whatsoever is criminal; whilst in his treatise "Against lies" he proves that no advantage whatever will excuse the use of a lie, and that no lie of any kind will ever be on the lips of a sincere Christian.

Injurious lies are such as besides being injurious to God's Honor and Truth, are also injurious to our neighbor in his goods or in his character. In their nature they are mortal sins, though if the in jury done (to God's honor or our neighbor) be small they may be only venial. We have only to open the Sacred Scriptures for a moment, to see that lying is a mortal sin; since the Holy Ghost therein invariably speaks of it as a crime which will receive condign punishment. The Psalmist addressing Almighty God (Psal. 5) says, "Thou wilt destroy all them that speak a lie," And in the Book of Proverbs divine wisdom teaches, "A false witness shall not be unpunished, and he that speaketh lies shall not escape" (Prov. 19). And in the Book of Wisdom the same holy Spirit gives us the terrible warning that as God sees and hears all things-"He that speaketh unjust things (i.e. the liar) will not be hid, neither shall the chastising judgment pass him by" (Wisd. I.) and of what kind this chastising judgment is the same chapter tells us in the words "the mouth that belieth killeth the soul." Nor was this a law for the Jew only. Gentile and Christian is bound by it, since in the Book of Revelations-"He who sits upon the Throne" classes liars with murderers and idolaters, and declares that they "shall have their portion in the pool burning with fire and brimstone, which is the second death" (Apoc. xxi) .-Yes, Christian soul, it was the inspired knowledge of this great truth—it was holy exulation at the fact that no lie shall ever enter heaven, that caused David the Prophet-King to sing forth the purity of the heavenly Jerusalem. Who shall dwell in thy tabernacle O Lord? and who shall rest on thy holy hill? he asks. And inspired to answer his own question he replies-" He that speaketh truth in his heart and who hath not used deceit in his tongue." Ah ! Christian soul, do you mark those fearful words? This Royal Psalmist, this man ef God inspired to lift the mysterious veil which divides us from heaven in order that we may see the beauty and purity that reigns therein-this holy man does not here exclude from heaven the habitual liar-only him who loves and practices deceits -but he excludes him who has ever used a lie, And why is this? Because as God is eternal truth. nothing but the purest truth can enter his beaven. And this also was revealed to St. John (c. 22, Rer.) for he tells us that "outside the holy city are dogs and sorcerers and the unchaste and murderers and servers of idols, ond every thing that loveth and maketh a lie." "Outside the noly city." Yest "Outside the noly city." Yest liar ; outside the holy city is thy lot for ever. And in what company? With dogs. Oh ! could Chris-tian soul fall lower? could soul redeemed by Christ sink to greater degradation? And not only with dogs, but worse still, with sorcerers and the unchaste, and murderers, and servers of idols. In sooth a horrid company, Christian soul, and one which ought to shew you if naught else will, the terrible crime of the llar. Thy tongue soiled with untruth has so soiled thy soul, that it is not only excluded from heaven, but is rendered only fit to associate with murderers and all uncleanness .-After denunciations such as these will any one

But it is not from revelation alone that we learn this truth. Nature teaches us this lesson. Even the savage knows that in deceiving his fellow either by word or sign, he is breaking some great law which he feels within him. He may not indeed know that that law comes from God ; he may

deny that lies are mortal.

TL88. Take up any number of the Witness for months past, and you shall find it full of filth, of obscene allusions, and of indecencies so gross, that no father of a family should tolerate it in his house. We cannot enter into details of the nastiness which evening after evening for months past the Witness has laid before its readers, side by side with equally edifying details, of the obscene Beecher-Tilton case; but the staple of the argument, if argument it may be called, wherewith the Witness seeks to crush us, is always this : That priests are abominably immoral, and guilty of crimes of incred-

ible turpitude; and these diatribes are interspersed with obscene and spicy\_anecdotes, how, in such a parish-name, of course, not given-the priest had ruined an honest parishioner's wife, and had afterwards murdered the injured husband by making him drink a glass of poisoned wine. These are the arguments of the Wüness, this its logic. How, we ask, can we refute it?

Argue with the Wüness indeed ! Why it dare not argue, it invariably shrinks from anything like argument. On the question of the Confessional for instance, on which it has been so abusive, has it even so much as attempted to take up the gauntlet that was thrown to it in these columns some weeks ago; or has it offered any reply to the questions then proposed to it. "How"-we asked the Witness-" can you account for this: that amongst Catholics, those who are the most faithful in the performance of their religious duties, amongst which duties, attendance on the Confessional occupies a prominent place, are the most conspicuous for their good conduct? Whilst it is a never failing rule that, amongst those base members of the Church whose names figure in the criminal records, the practise of going to confession has been for years abandoned ? The Witness may deny the fact : but if he admits it, he is in logic bound to show how it is, that if the effects of the Confessional are demoralising, its constant frequenters are not notorious as the most immoral of Catholics, and that the women of Protestant Scotland, Norway and Sweden, are not morally the superiors of the women of Ireland.

The argument in short is unanswerable, and the Winess feels it to be so; therefore, he dare not reply to it, but in lien thereof, he seeks to evade its force by scattering broadcast smutty stories about priests corrupting their penitents, the wives of their parishioners, and then poisoning the hus-

in Ireland. Like Mitchel and Martin, Sir John Gray was a Protestant, and his loss will be as sorely felt as their's by Ireland in this her hour of

trial

SEPARATE SCHOOLS .-- When the third reading of the bill to establish a Government in the North West was called in the Senate, Hon. Mr. Aikens moved, seconded by Hon. Bella Flint, to strike out the clause authorizing minorities to establish separate schools and levy taxes for the same. This was defeated by a scant majority of two votes. The clause objected to was inserted in the bill on the suggestion of Mr. Blake, and was adopted by the House of Commons without a dissentient voice .-It is worthy of note that Hon. George Brown woted with the minority in the Senate. We thought that as old age had made him a sadder, it had also made him a wiser, man.

SHAME! - The Toronto Liberal ought to be ashamed of the article on "Vaticanism" in its issue of April 8. It is a tissue of glaring misrepresentations, odious calumnies, and gross insults, unworthy of a place in any respectable journal. The

collection of libels to which we refer :--" Dr. Manning's Ultramontanism was clearly the price of his recent promotion."

following is, perhaps, the least offensive of the

No gentleman wrote that, but some graduate of the Wilness or Leader school. The Liberal owes an apology to the illustrions Cardinal of Westminster

On the evening of Thursday, 8th inst., a meeting was held to take step for establishing a daily paper, to be conducted on Catholic principles. A subscription list was opened, and it was determined that new paper should be called The Sun, from whence we conclude that it is to be a morning, not an evening paper, to be sold on the streets in opposition to the Witness, whose perusal has, as our readers know, been strictly forbidden to all Catholics; who are also bound not to sell the paper, or in any manner to encourage its circulation, such

1.11.11 On Tues by afterne ou, 5th inst, a large number i " johnlies and ge .tlomen of St. Mary's Church. Williamstown, waited upon the Rev. Father Mac-Carthy and presented him with a purse of \$300, and an elegantly written address, a report of which will be found in our columns, expressing their sincere regret at his departure, and their best 244 C

the rights of authors and artists who may desire not indeed know that this voice which speaks to avail themselves of its provisions, and to within him sometimes scarcely heard amidst the facilitate arrangements for the publication in Canada of the works of writers residing in other countries.

By the Insurance Act greater security has been given to the insured, by the adoption of an effective system of inspection.

The Act relating to Penitentiaries has brought these institutions more immediately under the direction and control of the Government ; and the system of administration and inspection has been simplified and cheapened.

#### Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I thank you for the Supplies you have granted. They will enable my Government te prosecute the great public works to which the country has been committed, and will, I doubt not, contribute largely to the development of our resources, the growth of our commerce, and the extension into the interior of settlements of hardy and industrious pioneers.

#### Honovable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.

I congratulate you on the adoption of many measures, in addition to those enumerated, calculated to add to the public comfort and prosperity. to increase the stability of our institutions, and to promote confidence and good will among the different classes of our people. They, I doubt not, will be found to appreciate your labors to these ends; and I trust that on their part, they will above all things cultivate an unselfish love of country and devotion to the general good.

#### THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL QUESTION.

The following is a copy of the Address to be presented to the Queen on behalf of the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick. It was adopted by the House on a division, and ordered to be present ed to Lord Dufferin for transmission :---

#### To the Queen's Most excellent Majesty : Most Gracious Sovereign :

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the Dominion of Canada in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty for the purpose of representing; That in the opinion of this House, Legislation by Parliament of the United Kingdom encroaching on any powers reserved to any one of the Provinces by "The British North American Act, 1867," would be an infraction of the Provincial Constitutions, and that it would be inexpedient and fraught with danger to the automony of each of the Provinces for this House to invite such Legislation. That on the 26th of May, 1872, the House of Commons adopted the following Refolution: "This House regrets that the School Act recently passed in New Brunswick is unsatisfactory to a portion of the inhabi-tants of that Province, and hopes that it may be so modified during the next session of this Legislature of New Brunswick, as to remove any just ground of discontent 3

other busy voices of his bad and uncontrolled passions, is a relic of that law which controlled man in the garden of paradise. He may not indeed be able to understand all this; but this at least he feels, that at times there is a voice speaking within him, and telling him that every lie is evil. And all nature teaches him this. In none of her operations can nature deceive. As sure as the spring comes, there will be growth in the land. As sure as the summer sun shines there will be blossoms; as sure as the autumn falls there will be fruits: as sure as the winter arrives there will be stagnation of vegetable life and a season of repose. And could the summer come, think you, before the spring? or winter before the autumn? or could any one of them neglect to come in its appointed time? No! Christian soul, whatever man may do, Nature cannot lie; Nature cannot deceive. Since its creation thousands of years ago, has the sun ever ceased for one single day to rise in the morning and to set at night? Has the earth ever ceased to revolve on its axis? or ever interrupted if only for a moment, its swift course round the sun ?-No. And why? Because neither Sun nor Earth either are or can be liars. And what indeed would be the consequences if they were? Universal confusion would reign supreme throughout the land; chaos would come again; the whole world would cease to exist. Behord here then, O Liar, the hugeness of your sin. A single deceit on the part of the earth, or sun, or one of the planets would overturn the whole of Nature's laws ; a single lie on your part overturns and distorts and contravenes all the order of truth.

And is not the crime of a lie contrary to the law of nature : it is contrary also to all human law. For to what do all human laws tend? What is their sole end and aim? The sole aim of all human laws is undoubtedly the peace and mutual wellbeing of each member of the community; friendship and union amongst all. But how can these things be alone maintained? By mutual good faith. Truth then is the foundation of all human society; without it society could not exist for a moment. As no man can build a house withouts foundation whereon to build it, so human society cannot be built upon without its foundation, truth. On this foundation is built the edifice of mutual confidence; on this foundation public trus reposes strong and secure-on this foundation alone the whole edifice of human society resu Hence the beinour crime of a lie what would the statliest edifice, I pray you be without foundation? St, Peter's at Rome? The Pyramids d Egypt? The palaces of Kings? They would be but a mass of ruins they, would be but heaps o rubbish. What do I say ? They would not even be masses of ruins-they would not even be heaps of rubbish, for oven masses of ruins, even heaps of rubbish must have a foundation whereon to real without a foundation then even the statliest edifice cannot; exist....... And; so too, with human society. Take away the foundation truth ; and it would cease endowed by Ged wish the power of infinite dir

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--APRIL 16, 1875. 1

tinction should amuse himself in taking away from under it the foundations of that noble edifice of St. Peter at Rome, which is the wonder and admiration of all beholders? What would you say, if he exercised that dreadful power in taking away the foundations of a mighty city? What would you say if he exercised it in removing the foundations of the whole world? in sapping the foundations of the crust of the carth? Would you not look upon him as a demon ? as a horrid monster ? as the most accursed of beings? And yet, Christian soul ! behold the liar ! He destroys truth the foundation of the whole human edifice of society. Not only does he render it a heap of runs-not only does he overturn all human confidence, all public trust, all union between man and man; not only does he render social intercourse a babel of only does no remer social intercourse a matter of the confusion and a den of thieves; he actually saps the foundations themselves by taking away truth that foundation on which all their foundations rest. If then the miscrcant who saps material foundations is to be hated and dreaded on account of the injury and damage he does; much more so must the liar who by every lie saps the foundation truth, be execrated and contemned. It is related that a certain man once destroyed a certain beautiful temple in the hope of having his name handed down to posterity ; but that, such was the universal execration of his crime, by universal consent his name was thenceforth never mentioned. The name of the temple is preserved in history but the name of the miscreant who destroyed it has been utterly unknown to all succeeding ages. Would to God, that the liar-the destroyer of God's holy temple Truth-were treated with a like contempt.

#### IRISH HOME RULE MEETING.

The monthly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League was held on Tuesday ovening, the, 6th inst, in the Hall of the St. Patrick's Society, Corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets. The President Edward Murphy Esq., in the chair ; there was a very large attendance of members present.

The President in opening the meeting, referred at some length, and in very feeling terms, to the great loss the Irish Home Rule Cause had sustained in the death of Mr. Martin, the Secretary of the Parent Association. They could hardly over estimate their loss which was a national one. He read a private letter of the deceased gentleman's to him received a few days ago, dated from the House of Commons London, 19th March, written just ten days before his (Mr. Martin's) death, which exhibited in a very marked degree his goodness of heart, firm patriotism and christian feeling. He referred to Mr. Martin's speech delivered in the House of Commons, not long before his death, when he movd for the production of "the papers" regarding Mr. Mitchel's "trial" and "conviction" in 1848. Mr. Martin was listened to with marked attention. His address was a powerful and unanswerable expose of how the jury in Mr. Mitchel's case was packed, and how it was the ravages of the famine that produced the insurrection of 1848. This great speech produced a profound impression on the House, and will be long and gratefully remembered by his countrymen as one of his last and ablest efforts in favor of his poor and suffering country.

He said it would be their duty to adopt resolutions of condolence suitable to the occasion, which should be transmitted to the Parent Association by next mail. He read from the Nation the report of the meeting of the Irish Home Rule League, Dublin, at which the remittance of £50 Sterling and the address forwarded on the 19 Feb. were received, when the following resolution on motion of the Rev. J. A. Galbraith, T.C.D. and seconded Mr. J. Cantwell was warmly and unanimously adopt--ed :-

"That we unanimously accord to the Montreal Branch of the Home Rule League a special tribute of praise and thanks for their fidelity and devotion to the fortunes of their unforgotten native land, as evidenced by the generous support and cheering co-operation which they have given to the Home Rule movement, and we request Mr. John Martin, M.P., to convey to them this vote of thanks." (Applause.)

The President remarked that he had not as yet had caused the delay, but they doubtless would before next meeting have a communication from the Parent Association acknowledging their receipt. Mr. Matthew Ryan followed in an eloquent ad dress. He read extracts from published letters of the late Mr. Martin proving him to have been a thorough Christian patriot and gentleman, that he Mr Martin fully and heartly sympathized with the vast majority of the Irish people (though differgrievances under which they are still suffering. He said it was our duty as Home Rulers and the duty of Irishmen, no matter where they may be, to loose no time in testifying their due regret at the death of such a true and patriotic Irishman as the late John Martin was. He therefore moved the following resolutions :---"Whereas, intelligence has recently crossed the Atlantic of the death of John Martin, Esq., member of the Imperial Parliament for the County of Meath, Ireland ; and whereas, there is cause in said event ot deep regret and sorrow of heart for the Irish family at large-alike to that portion which still clings to home, as to that greater number, spread over nearly all parts of the civilized world : Bo it resolved that this meeting, as representing the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League, declares that it participates profoundly in this widespread grief, and regards the death of Mr. Martin, at this most important juncture in the political affairs of Ircland, as a great national loss." Mr. Ryan concluded by further enlogizing Mr. Martin for the charity which he showed towards all parties. (Loud Applause) Mr. J. Hatchette, in seconding the resolution, said he felt very great regret, indeed, at the death of Mr. Martin. They had lost, in his belief, the father of the institution, He (Mr. Hatchette) looked upon him as a man of the purest intentions, who struck out nobly and kindly for the welfare of his country. He had a melancholy pleasure in seconding the resolution. (Applause.) The resolution Mins carried unanimously. Mr. J. J. Curran, in an cloquont speech proposed, "That a copy of the resolution just passed be transmitted to the President of the Irish Home Rule Lieague, with a respectful request that it be by him communicated to the members of the family of the lamented deceased." He said he did not think on an occasion like this it would be proper to dilate at any greater length on the loss that had befallen the League through the death of Mr. Martin. The solemn silence in which the reremarks of the President, as well as those of the the meeting tell the death of their The result is on Mrt Mestin's life referred to do His will and to anite us by and by in that is ingit it was at first considered, when the result is very pleasing in the doy time. It is the doy tis the d

cause." Unanimously agreed to.

On motion of Professor McKay and seconded by Mr. F. Callahan, it was agreed that this resolution be forwarded to the family of the late Mr. Mitchel.

The President announced that the annual meeting, for the election for office bearers would take place next month.

After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

#### ADDRESS TO THE REV. I. J. Mac-CARTHY, WILLIAMSTOWN.

On Father McCarthy's removal from Williamstown to Brockville, the following address was presented by his late parishioners :---

REVEREND AND RESPECTED SIR,-It is impossible to describe, or even attempt to give utterance to the great sorrow and deep regret that more than overburdens the hearts of us, your parishioners, by your departure from our midst. Links of spiritual love and Christian friendship have formed a chain-that we feel-as if naught should sever. Sixteen years-yet it seems bus a momentary dream-you, beloved Pastor, have graced the Sanc-tuary of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, offering the Adorable Sacrifice, praying for our salvation, exhorting us to virtue and urging us onward in the path of right.

Through your generous and untiring zeal has our little "Temple of God" acquired its present devotional standing; our Convent, to you alone we owe its thriving condition; our Missions were established by your heroic self-sacrifice; our Mid-night Mass heralding the Divine Infant's Birth; our Grand Processions edifying and orderly conduct; our "Forty Hours' Devotion" before our dear Lord in His sweet Sacrament of Love.

All, all these and innumerable other proofs of your holy and energetic ministry for our welfare claim our gratitude; and we are grateful, yes, Rev. Father, we are truly and deeply grateful for your pastoral labors, saintly example, encouraging counsels, charitable and noble works.

But, alas! since you must leave us, rest assured the people of Williamstown will treasure your memory with many a fervent, " God bless him."

We entreat you, however, upon every occasion, that your new duties will allow a leave of absence (and may that be frequent) to come and gladden us by your respected presence. A hearty welcome will await you each time.

Fain would we tender you, most worthy Sir, a testimonial equalling our respect and love, but such being impossible, we beg you to accept this purse not for its pure intrinsic worth, but as a symbol of our numberless good wishes.

God grant you health, peace, in fine, all manifold blessings-and should we forsooth never be permitted to have your constant spiritual guidance again in Williamstown, yet, we confidently hope that the union which has been our anchor here on earth, may be our scal in Heaven, Your devoted and grateful children in Jesus and

Mary, THE PARISRIONERS OF WILLIAMSTOWN.

Williamstown, April 6th, 1875.

#### REPLY.

My VERY DEAR FRIENDS,-It were not only ungenerous but uncandid did I not confess the kindly sentiments so beautifully expressed in your much-prized address, afford me most sincere pleasure and are as gratifying to me as they are honorable to the generous noble hearts that dictated

At the same time I feel your love too highly csteems the little I have been instrumental in effecting since I came among you; and well am I aware the honorous success that has invariably crowned my every undertaking, after God, must be attributed to your zeal, your devotedness-and when I consider the many calls upon you-your more than princely generosity; while I receive with profound gratitude this expression of your filial affection and respect, accompanied by this magnireceived any official notice of the reception of the ficent offering, I beg to assure you that neither the remittance referred to or of the address accompany- one, nor the other, was necessary to convince me ing it, probably the great press of business, conse-quent upon poor Mr. Martin's illness and death, happiest of his days with you. Well nigh seventcen years have passed away since the late venerable Bishop of Kingston entrusted to me the care of this lovely parish; and during these long, long years at your hands, time and again, have I been the recipient of the most flattering proofs of the esteem in which you have ever so kindly held me. For myself I will say, never have I been indif-ferent to your interests. "You know from the first ing from them in religious belief) in the many day that I came, in what manner I have been with you all the time" (Acts xx., 18). The second parish priest, necessarily I found, though much was done, still very much to do. Thanks to God, and your spirit of self-saorifice, to-day St. Mary's is complete in every respect. Your Church possesses in elegant abundance everything necessary for the

with deep regret of the death of the distinguished has for the past two seasons been in course of con-Irish patriot, John Mitchel, whose noble carcer struction on the commanding site immediately has been one of unswerving devotion to the Irish east of St. Mary's church. This is one of the most elevated sites within the boundaries of the town, and the magnificent edifice that has grown up from plans prepared by Mr. Wm. Duffus, Architect, of a magnificent pile, or shivered in one apart-this town, under the fostering care of the Rev. Fa-ment and roasted in the next. For a large educather Stafford is a notable object from all points of the compass; and especially attracts the attention and elicits the admiration of the traveller incoming by steamer or railway. The praises bestowed on its majestic appearance at a distance, are increased when its proportions and beauties are viewed in detail. Built of white brick in modern style with elaborate yet tasteful decorations of the same material, its three lofty storeys, springing from a high basement, are surmounted by a Mansard roof, from which again arises a cupola,-the gracefulness of the pile has not been sacrificed in securing the substantiality which is one of the most marked characteristics of the structure. The construction of this building has been governed by liberal and enlightened counsels; great care has been displayed in providing every requisite for the health and comfort of the inmates; and that vexed question of ventilation has been solved by simple and efficient machinery that should be respirated air is regularly drawn off and a pure studied by architects who have a thought for the supply brought in so quietly that there are no drafts lungs of those for whom they build. The build-ing has necessarily a northern aspect; and the catching cold from an open window. The building is based by bot water conversed in pipes throwing main entrance is from Russell street. Once with- | is heated by hot water, conveyed in pipes, throwing in the portals the first noteworthy object is the off the heat through an extensive "coil" in each spacious hall with its rich wainsconting in black walnut, satin-wood and bird's-eye maple. This combination is frequently used throughout the building, particularly in the door-panelling, and the effect is remarkably fine. In the newelpost of the main stair-way it affords scope for one of the most elegant and costly specimens of handiwork of the kind to be found in the country. From the newel-post winds a balustrade of black walnut, richly dight, making an elegant stair-case. In the hall is a niche for a statue yet to be placed. The hall divides the main building into two portionsthe eastern being devoted to instruction and the western is mainly reserved for the residents either the pupils or the members of the sisterhood. The first room on the right of the entrance is to be the reception room. It is now receiving the finishing touches from the painter. Immediately adjoining is the music room,-a spacious apartment with a large bay window facing the west. In it are two or three pianos, and other instruments. The wainscoating is a beautiful variety of French grey tints that have a most pleasing effect. Upstairs are the apartments of the Ladies-such as the

drawing room, office of the Superior, etc., all very plainly furnished. In the third flat are the dormitories, affording accommodation for forty resident pupils. These rooms are among the most pleasant in the building, being lofty, well lighted, thoroughly ventilated, and fitted, with everything required for the comfort of the inmates. Adjoining, to the rear, is a large toilet room. A marble slab down the centre contains twenty-four basins, fitted with silver-plated taps, supplying hot and cold water. At the sides of the room are four and twenty toilet stands, each containing all the requisites of the toilet; at the farther end are two large bathing apartments with hot and cold water. This brings the visitor to the upper story of the wing in the rear of the main building. Going down there is a cheerful little room at present occupied as a select day school for little boys. Down in the basement of this building is the well equipped kitchen, also carefully ventilated, and adjoining is the dining room for the resident pupils and teachers Across to the eastern section-still in the basement which is fully ten feethigh and with abundance of light-is the recreation room, where the girls can have a good health giving romp-- if indeed girls or young ladies in these advanced days ever do romp. A section of this room is just now occupied by a class of little girls belonging to the free Separate School. They are here simply as a matter of convenience, and still remain under Separate School management. The walls are covered with an admirable series of object lessons "published under the direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education, London, England." There are two hundred and

thirteen of these object lessons ; each a little larger than a half sheet of foolscap, and giving a very

pictorial illustrations. The builders set out with publisher, Barclay Street, New York, a magnifithe intention of securing perfect ventilation, and all plans were subordinated to this one idea. The wisdom of this course cannot be gainsaid by one who has breathed the close atmosphere in many is much more important and necessary than costly furniture. Basement to roof two large iron shafts are carried to the roof, and enclosed in a brick wall, so as to allow considerable space round the shaft. Numerous registers near the floor and near the ceiling in each room, communicate more or less directly with these shafts, a five being built where required for that purpose. The same principle is carried out independently in rooms but connected with the shafts, and in the wings. In the basement is simple yet powerful machinery for controlling the air supply. Here also are two large furnaces, each consuming about sixteen tons of coal in the year. A portion of the heat from the furnace goes up the long shafts, which also encloses the smoke-pipe, and the air in the shaft being rarified, ascende, the air from the different rooms rushes in, and its place is taken by fresh air. Thus the room, surrounded by a handsome bronzed screen, with marble slab. Both in the heating and ventilating arrangements the quantity can be regulated to the nicest shade. Every room is provided with a thermometer; and the mercury is kept at 60 ° a temperature that, with the excellent supply of pure fresh air, is mild and agreeable. Each class room is designed to accomodate about tifty pupilsand no more-but if the rooms were packed to "their utmost enpacity," the air supply would maintain an atmosphere as pure and fresh as ever, The ventilating system of this building has been copied into the new Normal School at Ottawa.

The building complete cost about \$30,000; and with outbuildings, grounds and fencing will cost about \$50,000. The dimensions are :-- main building, 84 feet by 50 feet; extension, 30 feet by 41 feet ; laundry and store house two storeys high, 25 feet by 50 feet. The stone cutting for the building was done by Mr. John Millburn, of Lindsay; stone work and brick work by Mr. James Growden contractor, Lindsay ; plastering by Mr. Frederick Reeves, Lindsay; carpenter work under the fore-manship of Mr. Samuel Tucker, and the personal supervision of Mr. Wm. Duffus, Architect. The whole design and the completion of this architectural triumph is extremely creditable to the energy and talent of Mr. Duffus, of Lindsay. The painting by Mr. Hughes, of Jersev City, is a specimen of skill and taste surpassed by nothing in the county, and is pronounced superior to the painting in Government House, Toronto: the roofing, iron-work, and hardware in general, was supplied by Mr Geo. H. Bertram, hardware merchant, Lindsay the heating apparatus, lavatories, apparatus for water supply, laundry, etc., by Morrison & Maguire, plumbers, etc., Toronto.

#### RECEPTION OF FATHER O'BRIEN.

Tuesday evening, April 6th, a mass meeting of Roman Catholic citizens was held in the Christian Brothers' School Hall, which was ovorcrowded The Very Rev. V. G. Farrelly presided, and Mr. Macarow was Secretary. The object was to make preparations for the reception of Father O'Brien, Bishop-elect, on his arrival in Kingston on Saturday afternoon, the 17th, prior to his consecration next day. A committee of twelve of the oldest parishioners of the city, with the Mayor as Chairman, was struck, to meet Dr. O'Brien at Gananoque and escort him to the city, also to prepare an ad-dress and present it on his arrival at the Cathedral. It was resolved that all the men of the congregation would meet the new Bishop at the Depot and accompany him into town. The different Catholic societies are to appear in regalia with bands of music. Meetings to prepare for this part of the reception were held by the Y.M.S.B. Association, and by St. Patrick's Society. It is expected that a grand demonstration will be made .- Kingston Whig.

cent picture with the above title. It gives a splendid view of the St. Patrick's Day procession passing through Union Square, N. Y. with the various Military Companies, Societies, &c., shown in their brilliant uniform. It is well brought out and should find a place in the drawing room of tional establishment pure air and plenty of light every Irish family in the United States and Canada.

b

#### REM ITTANCES RECEIVED

Loughborough, J L, \$2; Ottawa, J S, 2; Sher-brooke, J C, 4; Des Joachim, M H, 2; Rentrew, P D, 1; Ottawa, R E C, 2; K& R, 1; Etchemin, R W, Beauport, Rev T M, 2.

Per Rev J B, Buckingham-Self, 1.50; JS M I.

Per Key J. B. Buckling 50; A.K. 1.50. Per M. McA, Hallerton-Miss A.K. 1.50; Hem-mingford, N.B., 1.50; Cascade Iowa, T.M., 1. Per P.D.K., Alliston-Self, 1; Thompsonville,

Per A B McI, Chatham-D F, 2.

Fer Rev M M, Cornwall-Dickinson's Landing, W McQ, 2. Per J W, Low-Venosta, M M, 1.

Per M O'C, Marmora-J M, 1.50; J'O'B, 1.50; Per J M, Quebec-Rev M B, 4.

Per C O'R Chambly Canton-Ste Therese de Blainville, J.P.S. 2.

#### Died.

In Pittown, Ireland, on the 21st ult., Mrs. Hat-chette, mother of John Hatchette, of this city.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS(Gazetta)
Flour # bri, of 196 fbPollards\$3 40 @ \$3.50
Superior Extra
Extra Superfine 4.85 @ 4.90
Fine 4.00 @ 4.10
Strong Bakers' 4,60 @ 4,85
Middlings. 3.80 @ 2.90
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.25 @ 2.25
City bags, [delivered] 2.35 @ 2.35
Ontment per bushel of 200 lbs 5.50 @ 5.60
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.79 @ 0.80
Pense, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.94 @ 0.96
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.65 @ 0.70
Lard, per lbs 0.14 @ 0.15
Cheese, per lbs 0.14 @ 0.14
do do do Finest new 0.00 @ 0.00
Pork-New Mess
Thin Mess 21 50 22 00
Ashes-Pots 5.55 @ 5.60
Firsts 0.00 @ 0.00
Pearls-Firsts 6.70 @ 6.70
Butter-Market dull ; rates are 14c to 18c, ac-
cording to quality. Roll heavy at 15c to 16c.

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

TOTOTION A THIRD THE	17 13 I	.— (u	ω <i>υσ.</i> γ	
Wheat, fall, per bush	. \$0	00	Ó	97
do spring do	(	) 94.	- 9.9	64
Barley do Outs do		95	0	98
Oats do	(	) 46	0	47
Peas do	(	383	0	84
kye do	(	5 79	0	00
Apples, per brl	(	00 (	0	00
Geese, each.	. (	55	Ö	75
Turkeys	(	0 70	1	00
Cabbage, per doz	(	50	0	60
Onions, per bush	(	75	1	(0)
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	. 1	3 00	8	50
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb	. (	5. 50	8	00
" fore-quarters	. 4	50	6	00
Mutton, by carcase, per lb	8	00		00
Potatoes, per bus	. (	00	Ō	00
Butter, lb. rolls	. (	23		26
" large rolls	(	) 15	Ō	18
tub dairy	(	18	Õ	20
Eggs, fresh, per doz	(	20	-	22
" packed	(	18	Ō	20
Turnips, per bush	. (	20	-	25
Нау	. 1	5.00	21	
Straw		9.00	10	
THE KINGSTON MARKET	-(Br	ilish '	Whig.)	)
FLOUR-XXX per bbl			0 6.2	

THE KINGSTON MARKET (British Whig.)				
FLOUR-XXX per bbl 5.75 to 6.25				
" " 100 lbs 3.25 to 3.25				
Family" 100 "				
Ex Fancy 100 " 0.00 to 0.00				
GRAIN-Barley per bushel 0.90 to 0.95				
Ryo " " 0.60 to 0.60				
-				
Peas " " 0.76 to 0.77 Oats " " 0.39 to 0.41				
Wheat " " 0.85 to 0.90				
MEAT-Beef, fore, per 100 lbs 5.00 to 6.00				
" hind " " " 7.00 to 8.00				
" live " " 0.00 to 0.00				
" per lb on market 0.10 to 0.12				
Mutton " " 0.07 to 0.09				
Veal " " 9.00 to 0.00				
Ham " in store 0.14 to 0.15				
Bacon " " 0.12 to 0.13				
Pork 9.00 to 10.50				
HIDSS-NO 1 untrimmed 5.00 to 6.00				
" 2 " 3.00 to 4.00				
Lambskins, 0.50 to 1.50				
" pelts 0.75 to 1.50				
Calf Skins 9.10 to 0.12				
Dekin Skins 0.30 to 0.50				
Tallow 0.04 to 0.07				
POULTRY-Turkeys, each 1.00 to 1.50				
Geese " 0.75 to 0.80				
Ducks per pair 0.70 to 0.75				
Fowls per pair 0.50 to 0.75				
GENERAL-Potatoes bus, 0.50 to 0.55				
Butter, packed, per IL 0.15 to 0.16				
do print 0.20 to 0.25				
Eggs, per dozen 0.15 to 0.20				
Cheese, home made 0.11 to 0.14				
Hay per ton 7.00 to 9.00				
Straw " "				
Wood, hard, on street4.00 to 4.50				
Coal, delivered, 8.25. to 0.00				
Wool per 1b				
J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling,).				
MONTREAL.				
May 1st, 1874. 37-52				
WANTED—for School Section Na, 2, Chapeau Vil- lage, a MALE TEACHER holding a First Class Certificate, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. TERENCE SMITH, Sec. Trea.,				
35-3 School Corporation, Allumette Island.				

Divine worship. The costly plate, rare paintings brought from Italy and France, the Sacred Vestments and Orna-

Your Convent, under the care of the Ladies of the most distinguished of our teaching Orders, der the studies clear and pleasing and attractive, flourishes in a manner that proves it to be parti-

cularly blessed of God. A lovely Chapel will grace Lancaster next October; and in a few weeks the addition to the presbytery will have been finished, thus making the parochial residence all that could be wished for.

Blessed be God, all has succeeded since my advent here; and though three nationalities compose this Mission, the peace and good will that has reigned within its bosom, has become almost proverbial. Yes, truly the past has been supremely bright; God grant the future may be as cloudless. Happy in your midst, gladly would I have labored to the end for your temporal and eternal welfare. Gladly would I have slept the long sleep beneath the shadow of those beautiful altars at which, for almost half my life, I have ministered with happiness unspeakable. But God has willed otherwise-Rome-Alma-Roma-has sent, to rule over us, a man according to God's own heart; and to-day, our honored Bishop calls me to sever the bonds that have so long and so closely united us. The sacrifice is great, but it must be consummated: the chalice fills to the brim, but

we may not refuse to drink it. Soon another pastor will fill my place; in him you will find the talents and the virtues wanting in me. For him I bespeak your affection and es. teem; be to him what you have been to me, and I feel the Parish, far from suffering by my absence

will be more prosperous than ever. And now my dearest friends, I must say adieu, to God I confide you ; He slone can guard you as: I desire ... I shall pray him to watch over you, to

careful representation of some member of the animal kingdom, with a few lines of descriptive or explanatory letter press. No better method could be devised of imparting a knowledge of the important or wonderful or curious among the birds or beasts or fishes. Reaching the ground floor there are in two rooms-divided by sliding doors so that they may be thrown into when occasion requires-the two senior divisions of girls belong-ing to the Separate School. The three classes number about fifty each. Again ascending to the second storey we enter the class-rooms for the young ladies two spacious apartments furnished with all the modern and improved appliances for objective teaching-a terrestrial globe, an admirable series of astronomical charts, with charts showing climatology of the earth, mountains, animal ranges and also historical and biblical charts. In the north castern room are Johnson's illustrated series of object lessons in natural bistory, physics, etc. The educational facilities of the institution are of the best; nothing indeed has been spared to renas indeed must be the objective method of teaching with first class apparatus, as compared with the old plan of memorizing abstract definitions. The academy is, of course, yet too young to pro-nounce upon the method of teaching followed, or to look for results; but from the success and experience of the Ladies in charge, there is no doubt that this will achieve a front position among the educational institutions of the country. In the decorative portions of these lotty and

well lighted rooms a refined taste has produced everywhere effects not simply chaste, and pleasing; but beneficial to the health of the inmates. Great care has been taken everywhere to modify the abundant light by a proper combination of color. For instance, in a little room off a dormitory-to be used as a crayon-drawing room-the cupola, the lower and inner part of which is painted in green tints, producing a peculiarly soft and pleasing color for the art student. In the class rooms of the young ladies the wainscoting is a chaste combination of pea-green and light drab | its favour. tints, which with the beautiful shades in the stained, glass over the doors and in the sliding doorways, tends to diminish the strength of the light and makes it much more agreeable than if either plain white or more decided colors had been used. The same excellent principle is adhered to throughout ; and wherever a pillar has been found necessary, its white surface is relieved by shades of sca-green and grey ... The ordinary, windows are, filled with French doubleplate glass; and in the halls, or wherever a good effect can be produced stained glass-blue, green, or deep red-is used, more to built the Kisheelan, a Pomance of The result is very pleasing in the day time to be the provident of the start of the

Catholic Temperance Society, tawa.

There was a large meeting of the members of the above Society, held on Suuday evening 4th inst. in St. Patrick's Hall.

Ald. Heney, vice-president In the chair, and on the platform were the Rev Father Foley, secretary to his Lordship Bishop Duhamel, Messrs, Costigan, M.P., and D. J. O'Donoghue, M. P. P. After the reading of the minues and the transaction of other routine business the Rev. Father Foley administered the pledge to a number of new members. The election of office-bearors was then proceeded with and resulted as follows :----Rev. Father Molloy, Honorary President. John Heney ..... 1st Vice President John O'Reilly.....2nd Philip Brady.....Treasurer. P. J. Leyden ......Recording-Sec. William Finlay......Financial " R. O'Reilly ..... Correspond. " Dr. Lynn .... Medical Adviser. MANAGING COMMITTER .- Messra M. Battle, W. Kehoe, D. J. O'Donoghue, M.P.P., J. Kehoe, W. H. Waller, Hugh Gallagher, P Stringer, S. Bingham, P. Brennan, John Lyons, and C. Neville.

St. Patrick's Literary Association, Ottawa. At the Annual Meeting on Tuesday evening, 6th instant, the following Officers and Trustees were elected for the current year :

OFFICERS -- President, W. H. Waller; Vice-President, W. Kehoe; Treasurer, P. A. Egleson; Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Goulden; Recording Secretary, John Casey; Assistant Secretary, W. Slattery; Librarian, J. McStraffic; Marshal M. Starrs.

Trustees .-- W. Kehoe, W. H. Waller, J. Caroy M. Starrs, P. E. Ryan, J. H. Goulden, S. Bingham, J. Quain, N. McCaul, J. Lyons, P. A. Egleson, J. D. Brennan, W. White, J. McStraffic, W. Slattery. The receipts for the year amounted to \$1,582,98, and the real estate and other effects of the Association show the satisfactory balance of \$6,855,65 in

THE HARP .-- Vol. I-No. 12, April, 1875-F. Calahan Montreal-The present number completes the First Volume of The Harp and we congratulate the Publisher on the success which has so far attended his worthy and deserving enterprise. We are promised that the Publisher will spare no efforts to make the forth coming numbers every way worthy of the patronage of the Catholic public. We need not add that he has our best wishes. The following a a thy contents of the Current number :-



CANADA Provinces of Quesson In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Hontres .

The undersigned have fyled in the Office of this

Court a consent" by "their ereditors to their discharge, and on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of Kay next, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

35-6

#### APRIL 16, 1875. raining Great alleinan in air THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

#### in 10, 📖 **FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE**. 10 15

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### FRANCE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHISTS .- Whatever may be the fate of the new Ministry, it is certain that Orleanist intrigue will triumph as it has done already. There is no room for doubt on that point. The new Ministry has been formed with the concurrence of the men of the Left, but it is the result of the manœuvres of the Orleanists. As I have already informed you the game of the Orleans Princes is to play off the Republic for the moment against the Empire, in order some day or other to profit by the downfall of the Republic. The Duc d'Aumale is the mainspring of this project, although for some time past he has pretended to keep aloof from politics, and I do not exaggerate when I say that he is quict as much the partisan of Gambetta as of M. Bocher. For different reasons the leader of the Right Centre and the leader of the Left are' alike working for the success of the same policy. M. Gambetts accepts the Due d'Annale as the future President of the Republic, in order that he may be an obstacle to the advent of the Empire and of liogalty. His leadership is followed by M. Ferry, M. Picard, and other Republicans of the same class, who are now little else than Orleanists in disguise. Any how we are entering upon a period of political confusion, when t will be difficult to recognize, amidst the crowd of competitors, the parties to which those who are struggling for power belong. I greatly fear it will prove a period of intrigue and of dissension, out of which Orleanists, Republicans, and Bonapartists will each make protit to their own ends .- Paris Corr. of London Tablet.

THE REPUBLIC AND THE EMPIRE .- The birthday of the Prince Imperial, Tuesday, 16th March, was not celebrated this time with any political demonstration, but although the coalition of the Centres and the Left and the establishment of the Republic are of course a check to the hopes of his party, those hopes are by no means extinct, nor are the fears of the Orleanist Right Centre by any means tranquillized. That has now happened which has been certain ever since the Royalist party was stranded in its efforts to make the port-the Republic and the Empire remain in face of each other, and divide between them the immediate future, It is scarcely likely perhaps that at the general election in the autumn the Imperialists will obtain a majority, but they will have their shares, and probably a largish pae, of the Monarchical spoils, and the struggle beristen them and the Republicans "by conviction" and "by resignation" will become sharper than ever. There seems good reason to believe that Bonapartism hes made great progress in the ranks of the my, and that the sudden removal of the Duc d'Audifiret Pasquier from the list of the new Cabinet was partly owing to a warning from Generals Estaille and Bourbaki that the troops would not stand a policy of active hostility to the Empire. Marshal MacMahon, it is thought, can no longer count on the unconditional support of the army against all comers, and Marshal Canrobert is known to be ready to head an Imperialist movement should a favourable opportunity offer itself .-Tablet.

The Berlin Post, a Ministerial journal, has a leading article saying that recent events unfortunately render it too probable that the present French Assembly, fearing there will be a Republican majority in the next Assembly disposed to peace, are anxious to precipitate a war of revenge under the dangerous auspices of Marshal MacMahon and the Orleans Princes, while a strong body of Royalist deputies will be placed in a position to prefit by the restoration of the Monarchy; war accordingly is coming on, although the clouds gathering on the horizon may yet be dispersed. Austrian Conservatives are endeavoring to oust Androssy from the Cabinet with a view of participating in the coming events. The greater part of the upper classes in Italy are ready to join any allies against Germany, consider-ing her attitude hostile to Italian interests; yet it is by no means certain France will be able to procure an Austro-Italian alliance just yet. If her endeavors fail, war will probably be delayed; but things have reached a pass when German people should be better acquainted with the realities of the situation. The Berlin correspondent of the London Ponce says this article is likely to have a strong ef-

#### Prussia until the present ers-the era of Bismarck and of Falck " 1977

The following day the Bill of Dr. Petri, according to which the Old-Heretics shall participate in the property of the Catholic Church where they, are in the minority, and receive it altogether where they are in the majority Dr. Reichenspuger showed, in a beautiful speech, that the Old-Heretics do not any longer belong to the Catholic Church, and cannot be considered as Catholics, even though called so in the Prussian Parliament.-Catholic Times.

The Berlin correspondent of the Liberte (Fribourg) says that the German Catholics have decided to send to Rome, in place of the Embassy suppressed by the Prussian Government, an Ambassador from the Catholic people, charged with delivering to the Holy Father an address of fidelity, signed by the Catholics of all parts of the Empire.

PURE AND SIMPLE TYRANNY .- The Univers of Tues day has the following :--" Everything is hateful in the persecution now being waged by the Berlin Government against the Church, but the High Court has pushed hate almost to the verge of cynicism. A priest of the diocese of Posen has been condemned by that Court for not choosing to violate the secrecy of the confessional. Bismarck's police pretended that this priest had learned, in the confessional, the name of the Apostolic Delegate for the diocese of Posen, and wished to drag from him an avowal of the name. He refused to answer them, and he was dragged before the High Court, at Berlin, and condemned there for persisting in his refusal. The judgment is one worthy of the 'Iribunals of Dahomey l"

THE STRENGTH OF THE CHURCH-BEWARKADLE TESTI-MONY .- The chief organ of the German Protestants, the Gazette de la Croiz, published last week a remarkable article on Church and State, which has attracted much attention in France as well as in Germany. Commencing with the first centurics, the Croix reviews the combats the Church sustained with the State for her liberty and for her very existence, from which combats she, of course, came out victorious. Her existance is ineffaceable. States come and go, but the Church remains, and always will remain immoveable. The kingdom of Christ has not a mere temporal base, yet it is extended over temporal things. The fate of States depends on the attitude they assume when face to face with the Church In this is to be found the reason why the domination of the Roman Empire disapppeared, for it was not the domination of this party or of that, but of the whole State in opposition to the Church. Such domination formed the fundamental base of the Pagan State, and it is impossible to conceive any such State without an omnipotent government. It fought against the Church to defend its own existence, but that very existence had no reason to be at all. **The** Church signified the commencement of a new era, an era of Christian civilization, which recognises its only master in the Church. This master, with its laws and its eternal and universal system of order. is above all Stater. If they attempt to re-establish the omnipotence of the State, it cannot be done by the work of only a party. Our duty is to defend our country against all such attempts, for during eighteen hundred years they have been made, and have failed under the glance of the eternal Christian truth. God knows what will come to us and to Germany in this contest. He has given to nations as to men their free will-bat all their plans, both good and bad, lead only up to the result which God has already appointed. It is, then, evident that the party who desire the triumph of the Pagan Idea-the omnipotence of the State-in our country, are striving directly after the impossible, for the State will never triumph over the Church.

#### BELGIUM.

A despatch from Paris to the London Times says the Prussian note to Belgium, concerning the pastorals of the bishops, and other matters of offense after enumerating their causes of complaint, adds 'It is scarcely possible that the laws of Belgium cannot enable the Government to stop undertakings which might alter its relations with neighboring States. Neutral States, which wish to preserve the advantage of their position, should carefully avoid anything which might alter that principle of neutrality which is the basis of their existence. If the Belgian laws do not contain the authority necessary to obtain the legitimate satisfaction claimed by the German Government, the latter fect and alarming rumors are rife. The same cor-respondent states that since the meeting of the km. fresh legislation. The Times correspondent gives peror Francis Joseph and King Victor Emmanuel, the substance of Belgium's answer, which refates there is even less prospect than before in Berlin of the claims put forward, and reminds Germany that concerting common measures with Austria and Italy the pastoral letters complained of were published at in relation to the personal responsibility of the the beginning of the struggle by Germany against the Pope, and ought now to be forgotten. The address of sympathy to the imprisoned Bishop of Paderborn, another grievance alleged by Germany, ties for their conduct in the matter of the Duchesne plot, an investigation into which is still going on. Belgian laws are sufficient for the suppression of actual offences, but offences of intention cannot be repressed. The liberty enjoyed by Belgium is drawn from the very vitals of the nation, the sttitude of this people has always excited general admiration; they have given an example of liberty allied to order. Independent and neutral Belgium has never done anything, notwithstanding incessant intercourse between the two countries, that could alter its relations with a friendly nation which guarantees her independence." FURTHER ON SAME SUBJECT-The Times' Paris correspondent states that Prussia sent notes to other powers on the subject of the correspondence with Belgium and declared she would await the result of the Duchesne investigation. The correspondent vouches for the trustworthiness of his information, but it is probably incomplete as the triviality of the German complaints does not seem to justify the subsequent significant expressions. The gravest feature of Prussia's notes is that the complaints are directed against the Belgians generally, whose attitude is therein considered hostile towards Germany.

bishops, "a bishop is always a bishop, in prison or not, and if you afflict him his superior sends him the pallium; if he is already achbishop he makes at the same time urged the necessity of watching over and correcting abuses. Then they were puzaled to say who was to decide where use ended and abuse of office began. It was the knottiest piece of discussion they have had for a day. ' Though Catholics it was necessary for them to talk like Infidels or Pagans, and they had to contrive many an awkward periphrasis to steer clear of such words as Pope, Faith, Sacraments, Church. It was nothing but cullo and religione. No mention was made of Catholic or Christian except once, by Menabrea, who had the courage to remind the Senate that we live in the days of Christianity; but his words found no echo, and fell flat and unprofitable.

Meantime, as a consequence of disregard of the true religion, a plentiful crop of false religions is springing up; we have

- The (so-called) English Church, outside the Porte del Popolo.
- Trinity Church, in the Plazza San Silvestro (Low Church).
- The American Church, in the Via Condetti
- (Episcopal). The American Chapel, outside the Porto del Popolo (Methodist).
- The Presbyterian Church, outside the Porto del Popolo.
- The Waldensian Church, in Via delle Vergini. The Evangelical Reformed Worship, at the Prossian Embassy.
- The Italian Methodist Church, in Via della Scrofa.
- The "Cathedral of St. Paul!" in Via Nationale (American Episcopal).
- The Baptist Church, near San Lorenzo in Lucina.

Long as this list is, it is probably incompleteat all events we may add to it the newly constructed Masonic Temple, solemnly inaugurated quite lately by representatives of Freemasons from every nation and people, and we may also reckon the four Jewish Synagogues .- Catholic Times.

DISCOVERY IN ROKE .--- A remarkable and very important discovery hus just been made in Rome, at the cemetery of Domitilla, by Signor de Bossi. That gentleman had already shown by the examination of the monuments, that in that catacomb must have been laid, in apostolic times and those immediately subsequent, the bodies of Christians of the noble Flavian family, relations of Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. But, in order to complete his proof, it was desirable to discover the inscriptions referring to the tombs of persons of that illustrious race. This discovery has well recompensed the labours of Signor de Rossi. On the 5th inst., they found in one of the calleries of the catacomb a Greek inscription. in beautiful characters of the most ancient period of Christian epigraphs, to the memory of Flavius Sabinus and Titiana, brother and sister. Now it is precisely among the descendants of Flavius Sabinus, brother of Vespasian, that the genealogy of the Flavii shows grouped together Christians and martyrs of that august family. Signor de Rossi announces that, with the help of certain other inscriptions, he will prove that the name of this 'Titiana. sister of the Flavius Sabinus of the inscription, is also the name of a person of the family of the Augustan Flavii. It is thus, in the hands of Signor de Rossi, that archaelogical science works to confirm, by irrefragable facts, the traditions of the first ages of Christianity - Catholic Opinion.

#### SWITZERLAND.

A BETURN TO THE FOLD .- The Botschaft (Swiss) reports from Oeschen some very consoling news, The congregation at the latter place decided, in December, 1872, to join the Old-Catholic schism, on the grounds that they could not accept the dogma of the Infallibility, though otherwise they wished to remain faithful. This unfortunate error, of course, speedily engendered others, and at last the congregation, seeing that in refusing one dogma they were falling away altogether from the Church, have now repented them of their sins and have, en masse, returned to the Fold .- This is one very tangible fruit of the Jubilee.

#### BRAZIL.

The Manda learns from Para under data of the 7th

thority. Another says it is of no use imprisoning as tobacco smoking is to rum, drinking so is bad spelling to bad writing; as intoxication is to burglary so is bad penmanship to profanity; as burgiary is to arson so is profanity to strife; as arson him a cardinal." All the speakers deprecated the is to cruelty to animals so is strife to bloodshed : introduction of anything like Prussian rigour, but and, finally, as cruelty to animals is to Bergh so is bloodshed to murder.

The philosophical mind thus tracing the causes of crime from their effects feels a profound relief in the efforts now being made to purify the fountainhead of society. The spelling match at the Cooper Institute last night is a part of the great reform which will be one of the glories of our time. The school-boys and proof-readers who spelled the longest words so well will be good members of society Let me spell the words of a people," said Montesquieu-or was it De Tocqueville-"and I care not who pays their taxes." . These golden words from one who is acknowledged to be the profoundest of one who is acknowledged to be the proloundest of so is so in the second solution of the charite to both. They suffered for a particularly by those who harden themselves in crime affections of the lungs and bronchial organs. We by the daily murder of the English language. Broby the daily murder of the English language. Die Cannabis Indica to different persons, and continue there, we have had enough of war and strife, now let Cannabis Indica to different persons, and continue us resolve to have a long spell of peace .- New York Herald.

THE SPELLING MANIA IN BOSTON .--- It is terrible this mania! You are stopped on the street and invited to spell pedlor, or pedlar, or peddler, or some other word. Your wife wakes you up in the middle of the night to spell, ' sarcophagus:" your children hasten to breakfast-table to ask you to spell "corycomb," and devote all their spare time to the dictionary; your eldest boy comes home late at night in a weeping mood and explains it thus: "I went to see Mary, (his sweetheart,) this evening; she met me at the door with 'Spell erysipelas, Tom' I spelt it with two 'i's' and no 'y,' and she said 'Sir, our engagement is at an end; I cannot love more a bad apeller.' Her father, on being appealed to, says, 'Give Tom one more trial. Spell consanguineous sir.' I spelled it with four 'n's' and two 'i's,' and then he bade me leave the house and never hope to be his son-in-law." This spell of weather is a bad weather for spell, surely .- Boston Traveller.

PASTERES AND MEADOWS .- Every farmer should now look closely over his pastures and meadows, to crowd out, if possible, all unprofitable plants, and introduce the best grasses known to modern agriculture in their places. By harrowing the surface and scattering fresh seed, timothy redtop, blue-grass, orchard-grass, or oat-grass, you may greatly improve your pasture or meadow. Fight bushes, briers, sadge, and all weeds, with grass seed and clover seed as well as with axe, scythe, hoe and plow. Southern farmers have yet to learn the true value of grass seed to kill all bad stuff on a farm. It is worth more than its weight in gold if properly handled. Orchard grass and oat grass alone will work wonders.

There was an old couple at the central depot yesterday, waiting to go through to the West, and they seemed loving enough until the old man went out and returned smoking a five cent cigar and with his hat slanting over his left ear. The wife looked at him twice before she could recognize him, and then opened her mouth and said: "What'd I tell ye, Philetus Remington, before we left New Jersey ?-Bida't I say you'd go and make a fool of yourself the first chance you got?" He tried to pacify her by saying that the cigar cost only five cents, but she shouted : " You tensed and teased till I let you go and get your boots blacked; then you wanted some soda water; then you bought apples on the train, and here is another five cents thrown away ! It all counts up, and if you don't die in the poor house then my name is not Sary."

BREAKFIST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND CONFORM ING .- "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled-"James Fpps & Co., Homeopathic Chem-ists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly Works. Euston Road and Camden Town, London. MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs, James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their

# EAST INDIA HEMP. And What We Know About It.

Instead of devoting a column to the merit instead of devoting a column to the merits of this strange and wonderful plant, we remain site and let it speak for 'itself through other lips the ours, believing that those who have suffered me can better tell the story. We will here quote was for word from letters recently received since was for word from letters recently received, simply and ing our testimony to the rest, in saying that why this plant is properly prepared, we know that it Po inverse ourses consumption, and will break up a free cold in twenty-four bours.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Allegheny City, Pa, Nov. 10, 1874,

The East India Hemp has been taken by Ber Matthias Binder, O. S. B., and Rev. Sebastian Amod O. S. B., both assistant pastors of this church an have recommended, through charity to sufferen in the same in good conscience, knowing the effect by experience. Please find inclosed check for twelve bottles of syrup, pills and ointment we shall inform you in due time what faither we shall inform you in due time what further success the medicine shall meet with.

Yours truly,

REV. FERDINAND WOLFE, O.S.B., 87 Washington Street

CHINA GROVE, Rowan Co., N. C. Oct. 31, 1874.

-: Send one dozen Ointment and oze a Cannabis Indica. When Mr. J. W. Fisher brought his wife to me for examination, I found her in the incipient stage of tuberculous consumption. The it was I concluded to make a fair trial of Indian Hemp, and now there is a general demand for those remedies. The Ointment excells everything and anything of its kind I ever saw or tried; in many cases it acts like a charm.

Fraternally yours, P. A. SIFFORD, M.D.

#### RIDGEVILLE, Caswell, N. C. Sept. 12, 1874

Inclosed is \$10 for more of the Indian Hemp. 1 can truly say that this medicine has done me more good than all the doctors, and I had several of the best in the country. My cough is a great deal better, and my chills and night sweats are gone. You may look for several orders soon, as many have seen the effect of this medicine on me.

## W. A. Frun,

#### COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 30, 1814.

Your treatment for consumption has so improved my condition, that the inquiry comes every day from my friends, What are you taking? Several are talking of sending for some of your medicine, and James Huff desires me to order for him \$9

worth of the Hemp. WM. HONT, North High Street, P.S.-It is my opinion that an egent at this place would sell considerable for you.

W.H.

#### DECEMBRO, Franklin, Tenn., ) Sept. 12, 1874.

-: Send three more bottles of your con sumption and bronchitis cure. My son began taking the Hemp last night three weeks ago, and he is improving rapidly. The last ten days have made him look and act like another person. I have great hopes.

J. M. BRATTON.

DEEP BIVER, POWESHICK, IOWA, ] Jan. 3, 1874.

I have just seen your advertisement in my paper I know all about the Cannabis Indica. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the Ashma. She had it very had for several years, but was perfectly cured.

JACOB TROFT.

N. B .- This Remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical \$3.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Pills and Ointment \$1.25 each. Sent at our risk. Address

Pope.

#### SPAIN.

SOLDIERS FOR CCEA -MADRID, April S .- The Government has decided to send 25,000 soldiers to Cuba.

BANISEMENT.-Senor Salmeron, a professor of the Hadrid University, and formerly President of the Ministry, and Professor Azzarte, also of the Madrid University, have been arrested; the former has been sent to Lugo, and the latter to Miranda; other arrests are expected. The Government declares its intention of exiling all professors who protest against the recent educational laws, or who resign chairs on account of their promalgation. Senor Castellar has resolved to go to Rome.

The Roly Father has sent, by Canon Manterola, his most cordial Apostolic Benediction to the King, Charles VII. (Don Carlos), and to all his army.

#### GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 8 .- The Bishop of Breslau has refused to resign his See; legal proceedings will be commenced immediately to enforce compliance with the decree of the Court.

There are fought, every day, in the Landtag at Berlin, pitched battles in the "Religious War." In the sitting of March 9th, Baron von Furth spoke of the appointment of the Old-Heretic professor, Dr. Menzel, as Professor of Catholic Dogmatic Theology at the University of Bonn. It was settled, by an agreement between Frederick William III., of Prussia, and Archbishop Spiegel of Cologne, in the year-1825, that in the faculty of Catholic theology at Bonn nobody could be appointed, or allowed to teach, without permission of the Archbishop of Cologne. In spite of that, Dr. Menzel has been appointed by the Minister of Public Worship, not only without permission of the archbishop, but also in opposition to his remonstrances; therefore, the behaviour of the Minister has been a direct breach of the contract as well as a breaking of the promise of the King, by which he made the contract. The Minister could , not deny that there was such a promise and contract but defended his measure as introduced with the consent of the Emperor, who is not bound by a contract which a former monarch made with his sub-ject. The reply he merited was given by Dr. Windthorst, the celebrated deputy of Meppen. "If a treaty with his subjects does not bind the King," Windthorst says in his speech, "it may be asked of ne some fine day, 'what do we care about the Constitation ? The Constitution is a treaty with subjects. Therefore, away, with the Constitution!' I shall see whether the Liberals will be able to refute that - conclusion. I do not think so; it is too striking. But, I think we may leave for a while the question shops and clergy out of State revenues, in exchange of right, and put the question simply 'If the King' for property taken by the Government, and by the ".made.such a.promise, is it becoming in a Minister "to ignore it?" Gentlemen, there is isomebody who to ignored ? Gentlemen, there is somebody who of the Bullis destroyed. It. bulling at the support of the Bullis destroyed. It. bulling at the support of the Bullis destroyed. It. bulling at the support of the Bullis destroyed. It. bulling at the support of the Bullis destroyed. It. bulling at the support of the Bullis destroyed. It. bulling at the support of the Bullis destroyed. It. bulling at the support of the Bullis destroyed. It. bulling at the support of the Bullis destroyed. It. bulling at the support of the Bullis destroyed. It. bulling at the support of the Bullis destroyed. It. bulling at the support of the support of the support of the Bullis destroyed. It. bulling at the support of the supp whom I affirm to have not been properly informed to attempt the German Chancellor's undiluted ad-+ in this case, nor in many others. Such a breach of ministrations, one of them declaring that the State

#### ITALY.

PRINCE DOBIA .-- Prince Don Philip Andrew Doria Pamphili was one of the very few Roman aristocrats who gave adhesion to those who entered Rome by the breach of Porta Pia. He was offered the posts of Syndic of Rome, Senator of the Kingdom, and Prefect of the Palace. He refused the first of these appointments, but accepted the other two. He resigned the office of Prefect of the Palace some time ago, and lately has given up the post of Senator of the Kingdom... It is said that he has the intention of presenting: himself at the Vatican to pay his homage to Plus IX .- Tablet.

PRUSSIA AND THE POPE. - The Opinione confirms the rumor that the German Government has applied to the Quirinal to ascertain " whether the law of the Papal guarantees excludes absolutely every means of action, direct or indirect, on the Councils of the Vatican." "The Bull De Salute animerum, while h some say is not nullified by the recent spoliation of the Catholic Church in Prussia, is virtually abrogated. That Bull provided for the payment of Bilate suppression of the payments the whole, efficacy

bom I affirm to have not been properly informed to attempt the German Chancellor's undiluted ad. yet are hung. After this it is annecessary to con-a this case, nor in many ethers. Such a breach of ministrations, one of them declaring that the State time the story. Thus does one vice create another. royal promise, I thick, has not been possible in a it cannot give, so connot control ecclestation and it is a subject for mathematical demonstration of the

ult., that the persecution still rages bitterly in Brazil. As is already known Mgr. de Macedo has been suffering cruel imprisonment, and now his Vicar-General has also been made prisoner. The corres pondent adds, that the sofferings of the clergy and of their people increase day by day, and that no one can foresee the end of this sad time of trial.

#### The Influence of Orthography Upon Crime.

The importance of education as a means of pre venting crime is universally admitted, and for that reason the present popularity of spelling bees is likely to have a marked effect on criminal statistics. The grounds of this opinion are not difficult to find. The reason that so many persons write badly is that they cannot spell correctly dare not write plainly, but must use an affected carelesaness to hide a real ignorance. This is why the majority of people always write Mississppi with capital M and a tail of little essesses and iseses, like a comet; why nobody writes Cincinnati or Massachusetts or Tennessee as plainly as we print them, and why no one can tell in manuscript whether Mediterranean is written with one or two is. The ignorant speller is wrecked upon the multitudinous sees, and bad writing is used to make the green one seem well read. Thus bad spelling leads directly to chirographical delitescence, one of the worst offences known to the moral code. Hypocrisy is thus made an element of penmanship; but the svil does not stop here. It passes from the writer to the reader of the scrawl. Bad writing is productive of cursing and who can tell how much Horace Greeley, Rufus Choat: and Colonel Forney, public men with extensive correspondence have done to make swearing a national vice? Every letter these great statesmen wrote went forth as a missionary to promote profanity. Colonel For-ney, on the occasion of one of Mr. Choste's great speeches, wrote a complimentary letter, in which he said, in his poetical way. "You sum an heathen heaven in yourself, and top high crowned Olympus." Mr. Choate read the sentence thus :- "You seem an heathon in heaven, you wretch, at top a fly blown bumpus," and in a fit of anger wrote a most abusive reply, which Colonel Forney still keeps in his album as a cordial invitation to dinner. Now, is it not an inevitable conclusion that all of these great statesmen purposely wrote a bad hand, because they were a little shaky in their spelling? We attribute to the enormous amount of their literary labors and correspondence, the notorious prevalence of blasphemy among the compositors, the moral min of many a proof reader and the habitual curring of which Americans are accused: hours, 1000 11

had "results of had spelling ended in the

y of bid writing and swearing we should be rejuiced : but alas it does not. "Cursing always lead to anger, and many a force quarrel has ben provoked by abusive language. An oath is generally answered by a blow, and thus assault and battery becomes, ed by a blow, and thus assault and battery becomes the next step in crime. You receive a letter, which you cannet read, written by a man who cannet spell Your passions are arensed, and to give yout to your anger you swear as your unofiending, with That high spiniod woman responde with the shovel, and you rejoin with the tongs. The next thing is that

orks in Lusioi Road. London,"-See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

BEARS .- Since Messre, Perry Davis & Son commenced the manufacture of Bearine, the Canada tranner has found a lucrative business in capturing old Bruin. Messrs. Davis & Son pay a good price for the grease, and the skins are always sought after. Messrs, Davis and Son have a mode of refining the grease, perfuming it, &c., making it superior te any others we have over seen.

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common nowsdays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnet's Coccaine. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handsful, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to pro-mote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivalled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days.

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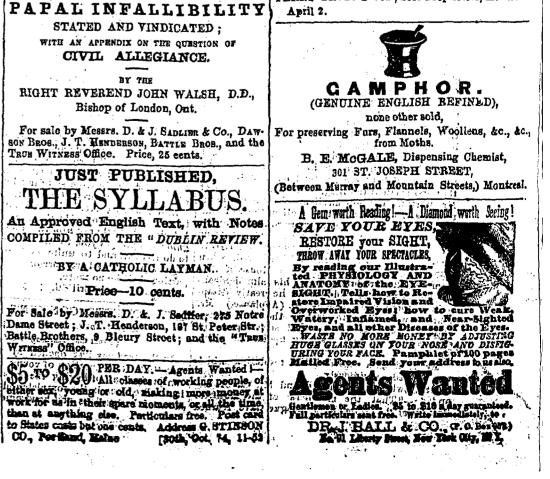
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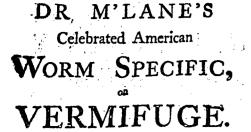
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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 16, 1875.



8

# SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leadencolored, with occasional flushes, or a Cocumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an serve semicircle runs along the lower eye-Hid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; l'eath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdo- . men; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid : respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but L\_nerally irritable, &c.

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MONTREAL	) Tons (Building)	9
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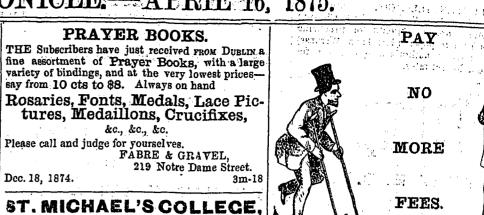
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4.8

Rheumatism and Gont have heretofore been con. Rheumatism and tout have heretorore been con-sidered by the ordinary practising physicians as in-curable diseases, and the query has often been pro-pounded, of what benefit to the helpless sufferer is all their pretended science; and what doth it avail, -their long and tedious course of study-if they are obliged to acknowledge that all their resources are to no account when called upon to prescribe for a patient suffering from chronic rheumatism. The great trouble lies in the fact that the mode of investigation is prescribed within certain boundaries and limitations compelling the student to tread in and infinitions compening the student to tread in certain well-worn paths, or suffer disgrace and ex-communication from that highly respectable order of mortals known as the *Medical Faculty*. How often genius has been curbed in its flights of investigation can easily be imagined. And often really grand and beneficial discoveries have been placed under the ban of censure by those self-constituted censors, for no reason whatever, but that they are innovations upon a stereotyped and time honored prescription. It was not so, however, with the proprietor of the

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I am, Sir, yours respectfully, JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, N.P. MONTREAL, 17th March, 1874.

Messrs. DEVINS & BOLTON : Gentlemen-I have suffered much with rheumatism, so much so that I was obliged to stay at home a certain time. I heard Mr. O'Neill, of the St. Lawrence Hall, speaking of your remedy. I asked him to get me a bottle immediately, which he did with great kindness. To my great surprise that bottle has cured me entirely, and I never felt better in my life. I attribute the use of my limbs to the " Dia mond Rheumatic Cure."

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May 22, 1874. 1.0.000 1.4

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