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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1875.

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"LET NO MAN WRITE MY EPITAPH."

[SPEECH OF ROBERT EMMET WHEN ON TRIAL.]

BY MRS. M. M. WARDE.

So spoke, with royal will, the lofty soul, From death's lone threshold looking proudly out, To years, in " hollow of God's right hand" held, Which hides from human knowledge or its doubt, The future-myst'ry sacred, since alone A God its fathomless abyss can own !

So spoke the hero with instructive rule O'er hearts of Irishmen in that unseen But sure beyond · f Time, when through God's truth His deeds should witness what his life had been Then o'er that threshold and its shadows bright Swept the proud step, that found eternal light !

THE PEARL NECKLACE.

There lived at Cordova, many years ago, an old Jew, who had three passions : he loved science, he loved gold, he loved his only child, who bore the sweet name of Rachel. He loved science, not for its own sake, not because it was the means of the acquisition of truth, but for himself, that is to say, through pride.

He loved gold, a little perhaps because it was gold, very much because it gave him the means of providing luxuries for his darling child, greatly also because without it he could not have made the costly experiments necessary in the pursuit of science.

He loved his daughter alone, with the pure and disinterested, but passionate tenderness of paternal love. In a word he was a savant, a father, a Jew. His name was Rabbi Ben-Ha-Zelah, and he practiced medicine. He wrought such wonderful cures that very soon his fame spread through Spain, and from all parts of the kingdom people came in crowds to consult him. He received his patients in the afternoon. In the morning he slept, it was said; but how his nights were passed none knew, and many were the speculations concerning it. This only was known, that they were passed in a secret chamber, of which he alone possessed the key, and it had been observed that this mysterious apartment was sometimes illuminated with manycolored flames, blue, or red, or green, whilst a dense smoke issued from the chimney.

The police of the kingdom at length resolved to penetrate the mystery, which seemed to them very suspicious. Everything is suspicious to the police of all countries.

One evening, Rabbi Ben-Ha-Zelah saw two dark, grave men watching his house. He listened and heard these words of sinister import :

"To-morrow, at dawn, we will know whether this wretch is a money-coiner or a magician."

The conscience of this poor old Jew did not reproach him, for his life was pure and innocent; but he had had great experience of the world, and held as an axiom that innocence is worth absolutely nothing in a court of justice. He went still further, he considered it an aggravating circumstance. He often quoted the old Arabian proverb: "If I were accused of having stolen and pocketed the grand Mosque at Mccca, I would immediately run of as fast as I could." He said that justice was a game of cards-and he was no player.

What misanthropic ideas! How different would his conclusion had been had he lived nowadays! However, as he had not the happiness of living in that Eden of justice, France of 1866, he put the philosophy of the proverb into practice, and left Cordova that very night, taking with him all his treasures. The next morning at dawn the two dark grave men, found an uninhabited dwelling; which made them still more dark and grave.

n.

Rabbi Ben-Ha-Zelah, disguised as a merchant and

mounted on a strong mule, passed rapidly through

of the courtiers had always succeeded in poisoning the mind of the caliph against any one on whom he had conferred the dignity of Grand Vizier; but the prudence of the old Jew baffled all their schemes, and Achmet Reschid had learned how to guard against calumniators. At the first word breathed against the new favorite that benevolent prince and faithful friend ordered the rash slanderer to be beheaded, and very soon the courtiers vied with each other in their praises of the Grand Vizier. The good caliph seeing that harmony of feeling among his poeple with regard to the new favorite, congratulated himself on his firmess.

"I knew very well," said he, "that the whole court would at last do him justice. I talk of him with every one and no man says aught against him." ш,

As for Ben-Ha-Zelah, he seemed to be perfectly indifferent to the immense power which his favor with with the caliph, gave in the state. In vain did the courtiers try to entangle him in the intrigues of the court. In vain did the noblemen of the kingdom, in hopes of gaining his protection, lay costly gifts at his feet. He gently refused them all. Devoid of ambition, and prudent to excess, the old Jew withdrew as much as possible from public affairs. He even begged the caliph to excuse his attendance at the palace, except at certain hours of the day, that he might devote himself more uninterruptedly to scientific pursuits. The love of the caliph grew day by day, and the courtiers as well as the common people, seeing the humility and disinterested-ness of the Grand Vizier, acknowledged him to be indeed a sage.

At court, as everywhere else, he was clad in a coarse brown robe, and was in no way distinguishable from the crowd, had not the intellectual expressions of his face, and the strange brilliancy of his eyes, revealed at a glance a superior mind. He might often be seen in the streets of Cairo, carrying in his own hands the metals, stones or medicinal plants, which he bought in the bazaars, or gathered in his solitary rambles. Wherever he went he heard his own praise ; but never did he in any way "No one is so poor and humble," said the com-

mon people to each other, "as the Grand Vizier of our high and mighty caliph."

The truth was, however, that with the exception of Achmet Reschid, no one in Cairo possessed such vast riches as the "poor" Vizier; but after the manner of the Jews he carefully concealed them, and lived in a very modest mansion situated outside the walls of the city. This humble dwelling was completely hidden by the palm and cedar trees which surrounded it, and for still greater security was enclosed by a high wall.

In this quiet and mysterious retreat, where he admitted no guests, he had centred all that made his life ; there dwelt his child, the young Rachel, just budding into womanhood.

When, after passing weary hours in the unmean. ing ceremonial of the court, he reached his garden gate, and stealthily epened it, his usually impassive face was suddenly illumined as with a sunbeam. It was as if he had passed from death unto life.

Matter, thus pursued by the indefatigable alchemist, had revealed more than one of its mysterious laws, which he had made useful in the practice of his profession, so that he was considered in Cairo little less than a demi-god. However, in his labors he sought not the good of his fellow-men, but the barren satisfaction of the passion which was consuming him, the pride of knowledge; he sought to penetrate the secrets of the most high God. The promise of the tempter to our first parents : Eritis good and evil," had penetrated his soul; and he desired to plant in his garden that fatal tree to which the first born of our race stretched out their guilty hands. Like his ancester Jacob, he wrestled with Jehovah.

One can readily understand that the old man, absorbed in this gigantic struggle, was dead to all vanity, so far as men were concerned. He had reached such dizzy heights that he had almost lost sight of them. To him they were like brute beasts which crossed his path ; he believed them to be of an inferior nature to him, who had been gifted with such vast genius-such indefatigable industry. His high thoughts were not for such miserable pigmies.

Sometimes seating himself in a dreamy mood in his garden, at the foot of a grand old cedar, his favorite seat, and taking in his hand a pebble, a blade of grass or a flower he was plunged in profound meditation.

What makes this "a body," thought he. This 'body" is brown, heavy, hard, square, or has many other properties which come under my notice. But it is evident that neither the color, weight, cohesion, nor form constitutes its essence. They are its man-ner of beings—not its being. If I modify it, destroy it even, it will still be the same body, and I shall, after all, have only attacked its manner of being; the essence which heretofore has always escaped me-the soul of the body, if I may say sowill have suffered no change. It is as if I were suddenly to become hunchback, lame, idiotic-I would still be the same man. I must discover the substance quod sub stat; in the first place, what causes this to be ? in the second place, what constitutes it a body ? and, finally, what makes it this particular body which I hold in my hand and not another.

The problem was formidable ; it was the mystery of the omnipotence of the God who created the world, and nevertheless this unknown Prometheus sbrank not from the task, and flattered himself be could wring from created matter the secrets of its Creator.

In his experiments Ben-Ha-Zelah had started with the axiom that all bodies were formed from certain elements which were invaluable, but combined in different ways. Moreover, his researches had proved to him that many elements, formerly believed to be primary, were composed of different elements into which they might again be readily resolved. So that seeing their number decrease as his investigations became more abstruse and his analyses more delicate, he had arrived at the conclusion that there existed an original and absolute

The old man raised his tall form to its full height and at that moment appeared like a second Lucifer. He shouted in triumph, "I have created !" Then rushing to the casement he gazed upward to the starry heavens, not in prayer, but in defiance. "I have created " he repeated, "I have created

NO.

have conquered ! I am the equal of God?"

A noise, slight in reality, but to the excited senses of Ben-Ha-Zelah, louder than the crash of thunder, was heard behind him. He turned with agitated countenance. The crucible, unwatched during his delirium of pride, had fallen and was shivered to atoms. All was lost; the creation of him who aspired to an equality with the Most High was but a heap of ashes, Ben-Ha-Zelah was stunned by this unlooked for

calamity. He fell back fainting, as if, while he rashly sought to penetrate the mystery of life, pale death, entering his dwelling had touched him with her sombre wing.

ŦI. When consciousness returned, the fire of the furnace, which had been fed with so much care for six. weary months, was extinguished. Through the open casement he saw myriads of stars blazing in the firmament. The majestic silence of the night hovered over the unchanged immensity. The old man was seized with an indefinable ter-

ror. He understood that he was punished for his pride, and he had a presentment that the sudden failure of the labor and research of so many ycars was but the beginning of his punishment. It seem-ed to him that in the midst of the thick darkness. the living God had looked into the depths of his. guilty soul and had stretched out his all powerful hand to smite him, Suddenly, as if by a revelation there came to him a knowledge of the point where God was about to strike him.

" My child! my child !" cried he, in a voice broken. by terror and remorse.

He ran to the chamber of his daughter.

The old man opened the door gently, taking, in. spite of his terror, a thousand paternal precautions not to awaken the sleeper. The trembling light of a small alabaster lamp cast its faint rays about the apartment. Gently he drew back the curtains of the bed and gazed fondly upon the child.

Rachel slept profoundly, her breathing was as. peacoful as innocence. Ben-Ha-Zelah looked upon the sweet, calm face with a transport of delight. The tranquility of this peaceful sleep of childhood. was communicated to him, and for a moment stilled, the agitation of his soul.

He leaned fondly over the sleeping form ; listened, joyfully to the calm breathing of his darling child, to the regular beating of her heart; then stoop-ing, imprinted a kiss of fatherly love on the beautiful brow.

Rachel remained immovable, and her sleep was unbroken; "It is strange she has not awakened," said the old man to himself, looking at her again. Sleep is so like death."

As he allowed this thought to take form a vague terror took possession of him.

"Bah ! she sleeps ! I hear her breathing," said ho aloud.

So spoke, and men obeyed. Such epitaph As man can write, no hand hath dared to trace, No stone confronts the sky with graven words Attempting Emmet's life or acts to grace ;

No name e'en marks that grave which Ireland's heart

To-day holds of itself a cherished part.

Ah! men obeyed-but God, the Lord of Time,

And of Eternity, Creator said, "It shall be written." Lo! His word is truth. And it hath crowned with fame, the mighty dead, For deep on hearts of Irishmen to-day

"Fis 'graved in characters that last for aye " Here lies," it saith-as epitaphs will say-

But what? A name obscure, or name with stain ' A name that tyrant England "felon " stamped ? Or name of one who suffered felon's pain? " Ireland's martyred chief, her own, her pride, No. Who, for his country, as a hero, died."

God writeth it on living hearts that throb, And breath, and burn, this truth which cannot die Not on dead stone, such as men force to hold Words, that in praise or blame alike can lie! And in this Now, which was veiled Future then. Is Emmet's name held honoured amongst men.

No epitaph | Nay, unmarked grave, thou 'it but A little spot upon earth's broad expanse, But o'er its treadth, where throbs the Irish heart. E'en far from the Green Isle of fate or chance Its lot has cast, this epitaph God traced is proudly kept, and first in love is placed !

And most in this free land, he loved to praise, And love to name as model for his own. That epitaph is cherished by true souls Exiled from country, and by Fortune won

To be the pride of their adopted land 'Mongst Freedom's sons to take a lofty stand !

And mothers, turning to the mem'ries dear Of "home" that cluster around the green, green

Isle, Sweet whispor to the children at their knees-

Americans-with Irish hearts the while-The story that their own so sacred hold,

Rehearsed from God's own words there mighty told.

But oh ! my native land, still held in thrall ! 'Tis where thy heart's blood 'neath the tyrants

"Here lies "-, midst galling pain, and tears, and

namel So lives the epitaph man did not write,

Imperishable as the hand that traced

And love and pride of Irish hearts the stamp

Which, from it grandeur ne'er can be effaced. Ahi when God's vengeance sets our dear land free,

Which from it grandeur net can be diaced. Ah i when God's vengeance sets our dest land free. Then from their cores, its words shall Cobied be! Ha-Zalah." How shall T find fitting words to thank ing gracious prince for sinh unmerited condescen-try of its essence : he pursued it, form find to a liquid ister. A New J ork morehant, has been detected mease ungigid inchesition they are a distributed of the pursued it, form is a low in a liquid ister. A New J ork morehant, has been detected mease ungigid inchesition the 'trong inchesis in ofting on a towel but logistic year. The form he't cores is a mode it form the 'trong inchesis in ofting on a towel but logistic year. The form he't core is which if year is the inchesis of the pursued it form the 'trong inchesis it the best low in a liquid is a low of a word which ex-and the 'trong inchesis in ofting on a towel but logistic dops down. Dress a do

Spain. On either side of his saddle, and securely fastened to it was a long wicker basket, in the shape of a cradle. Ben-Ha Zelah looked from time to time at these baskets with satisfaction, mingled with sadness, and then urged on his mule, casting many a backward glance, to be quite sure he was not pursued. In one of the baskets were his treasure and his books; in the other slept peacefully the young daughter of the fugitive. Having reached a small seaport town, the old Jew took passage in a vessel which was about to sail for Egyyt.

Rabbi Ben-Ha-Zelah had often heard of the caliph Achmet Reschid, who was celebrated throughout the East for his love of science, and the high consideration in which he held scientific men. As for impostors, charlatans and empirics, he held them in sovereign contempt and took real pleasure in impaling them.

This good prince reigned in Cairo. Thither Ben-Ha-Zelah bent his steps ; for he believed himself, and with reason, to be a true savaut.

The profound and extensive acquirements of the old Jew, together with his actonishing skill in everything appertaining to the healing art, soon made him as famous in Uriro as he had been in Cordova, and he was at once made court physician. The caliph Achmet Reschid was never weary of admining the almost universal knowlege of the old man, and often invited him to the palace to converse with him for hours upon the secrets and marvels of nature. Suddenly a terrible plague broke out in the city, and threatened to decimate the population. Ben-Ha Zelah compounded a wonderful lotion, which cured six times in seven. He contended that in nothing could evil be conquired in a greater proportion than this; that a seventh was a minimum of disorder, of sorrow, of vice, in the imperfect organization of this world, and that when the proportion of evil in the human body, in the soul, in society, in nature, had been reduced to a seventh, all the progress possible in this world had been made.

However that might be, he was summoned one. night in great haste to the palace; the wife and son of the caliph were stricken down by the pestilence. Ben-Ha-Zelah applied the miraculous lotion and the soli was restored to health-but the wife died.

The caliph Achmet Reschid was overcome with gratitude for so signal a service, and throwing himself into the arms of the old physician, exclaimed : Venerable old man ! to thee I owe the life of my son and my happiness! As a proof of my gratitude, I appoint thee Grand Vizier !"

The old Jew prostrated himself on the ground before his generous benefactor.

"Yes," continued the caliph, who had a truly noble heart; "yes, I need a friend in whom I can confide, as I have, one after another, beheaded all those whom I had in a moment of impulse honored with: that title."

"Thanks, O mighty caliph !" humbly replied Ben-

His daughter, clad like a queen of the east, ran to meet him, and embraced him so tenderly that it seemed as if a portion of her young life was breathed into the worn and exhausted frame of the aged father. Ben.Ha-Zelah forgot his sorrows and his cares, and seemed to revive with the breath of spring. " I gave thee life, my daughter ; thou dost restore it to me !" murmured the old man.

Rachel was just entering her sixteenth year. Her hair was of the beautiful golden color which the poets love. Her eyes, her voice, her smile, her bear-ing carried with them an irresistible charm. She looked, it was a ray of light; she spoke, it was a strain of music ; she smiled, it was the opening of a gate of Paradise. Her heart was pure and innocent as was that of Rachel of old, whom Jacob loved. Can we wonder that the heart of her father was bound up to her ? Who, indeed, could help loving a being so pure and bright?

IV.

Ben-Ha-Zelah was old, but his was a vigorous old age-and the young daughter and aged father, as they walked under the grand old trees of the garden, made a beautiful picture. The long white head, piercing eyes, eagle nose, and broad brow of the old man, formed a striking contrast to his hum. ble dress, and when no sooner under constraint, it revealed a mysterious and profound satisfaction in his own personality and intelligence. There was so much pride that there was no place for vanity in his soul.

What cared he for the admiration or contempt of others, the vain clamors of the multitude, whom he considered infinitely his inferiors? When he said to himself, "I am Ben-Ha-Zelab," the rest of the world no longer existed for him.

His pride was like that of Lucifer ; it was not relative but absolute ; he contemplated himself with a tetrible satisfaction. Thence his disdain for all the miserable trifles which gratify the self-love of inferior men. The pride of seeming comes when the pride of being is not absolute.

Whence then came the gigantic pride of the old Jew ?

Rabbi Ben-Ha-Zelah was the most learned man of his time.

He had carried his investigations far beyond those of the most scientific men of the age ; he was well versed in physics, music, astronomy, medicine, sur-gery, and botany; but the science he most loved was that which, at first known under the name of alchemy, was destined to become the greatest science of modern times-chemistry.

He passed night after night shut up in his laboratory, as he had formerly done at Cordova, seeking to penetrate one after the other all the mysteries of nature. There, bending over his glowing furnaces, surrounded with retorts and crucibles of strange shapes, filled with metals in a state of fusion, by all sorts of instruments and alembics, old Ben-Ha-Zelah interrogated matter and demanded the mystery of its essence ; he pursued it, from form to

substance of which all bodies, even those apparently the most different, were only variations.

He affirmed the identity of the base under the infinite variety of the forms. This primary substance which he considered as cocternal with God was, he thought, that one which Jehovah breathed in the beginning, and in his Satanic pride he believed two things-first, that the Almighty had combined the atoms of matter in so wendrously complex a manner only to conceal from man the secret of its creation-and, secondly, that the Rabbi Ben-Ha-Zelah would be able to baffle the precautions of the Almighty, and by analysis after analysis, at length succeed in finding the simple primary substance from which all things were originally formed.

Such were the thoughts which continually filled his mind—such the gigantic plan he had conceived. Again and again he said to himself that by taking from a body one after the other its contingent qualities, as one takes the bark from a nut, he would succeed at length in penetrating its most hidden depths, to that matter essence from which was made, as he believed, all that existed in the universe.

He had inscribed on the door of his laboratory Materia, mater And as soon as he should be able to imprison in his alembics this primary matter he could at will, disposing it after certain forms, make in turn bronze, stone, wood or gold. Nay, more, he hoped to surprise with the same blow the mystery of life,-and then, thought he in his impious pride, I shall be a creator, like unto Him before whom every knee bends in adoration. I shall be God! Eritis sicut dei.

The old man, lost in the vain search for the absolute basis of matter, little suspected that the final word of all science is : "The essence of matter is immaterial"

However, he devoted himself most zealously to the great work he had undertaken, and passed night after night in the recesses of his laboratory which would have reminded one of the entrance to the infernal regions but for the sweet presence of the young and lovely Rachel, who glided in and out, bringing order out of confusion, and in the evening beguiled the long hours by singing to ber father snatches of the old Hebrew songs of which such touching and beautiful fragments have come down to us. all the free to be very fit to be

One night, Ben-Ha-Zelab, regardless of fatigue, was still bending over his glowing furnaces. For more than a week he had allowed himself no sleep, ror had he permitted his eyes to wander from the vast crucible which had been heated to white heat for six consecutive months. He had discovered phenomena hitherto unknown: His bony hands clutched convulsively the handle of the bellows, and his cager careworn face was illumined with 'a two fold radiance, that from the purple light of the furnace and from the interior flame which consumed his soul. He was motionless from intensity of emotion. At last then he was about to attain the sim

The secret indefinable fear which he could not banish, and for which he could not account, still remained ; he could no longer contain himself.

"Rachel !" cried he in a loud voice. The young girl slept on.

"Rachel! my child !" he cried again, at the same time shaking her gently by the arm.

Still the calm sleep was unbroken, and the peacoful breathing which at first delighted the fond father-now seemed like a fatal spell.

" Rachel ! Rachel !"

He took her in his arms; he placed her on a couch ; he tried to make her walk ; and in vain essayed with his trembling fingers to open the sealed oyelids.

The young girl slepton ; her respiration as calm and the rhythm of her heart still preserved in frightful monotone. All the efforts of the despair ing father were vain. Day dawned, night came the next day, and weeks and months, and Rach ef awoke not.

VII.

The distracted father, remembering that he v 785a physician, sought in incdical science a remedy for this strange malady. He tried every known m edicine, he essayed new ones; but nothing could by reak the fearful sleep. He no longer went into the palace of the caliph, but his days and nights were were passed in his laboratory as they had formerly been at Cordova ; his rescarches, howeven, were no longer to feed his pride. Sorrow concentrated his z lighty genius on one thought-to discover a reme dy for his idolized child. Bitterly did he expiste 1 he old anxietics of his pride by the torturing per dexities of this new sorrow.

More than six months passed thus. A last and desperate remedy to which he had recourse, had, like all the others, failed ; Ben-Ha-Zelah (in a night like that on which this weight of sorrow had come upon him, was in his laboratory bendin g as over over his retorts. He had made every rest arch, every experiment that genius, quickened by affection, could suggest, and had failed in all. Rachel still slept. Then the broken-hearted old mian, convinced of his own importance, let fall his arms at his sides and burst into teers.

At that moment he heard a voice which seemed to come at once from the depths of immensity, and from the inmost recesses of his own heart.

"All'thy efforts are vain," said the voice. "Thou wilt cure thy child, only by passing about her neck a pearl necklace, not the pearls which bountiful nature gives, and God makes, but pearls which thou thyself has fashioned. Thou thoughtest thy-self the equal of God, the equal of Him, who created the world; and he punishes thee, by condemning thee to create only a few pearls, and the is willing to lend thee all the riches and treasures of his beautiful world. Go, and seek ! And when thou hast man enough of these pearls to fill the box beside they, make a necklace of them. Put it on the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. DEC. 10 1875.

and again applied himself to explore the arcana of alchemy. He look from his coffers all the pearls be possessed, and alter having shalyzed them, tried in wain to form them again; but the secret of omnipot-ence which he attempted to grasp, fied from him. ence which he attempted to grasp, hed from him. He decomposed precious stones, and succeeded only. In mattice a gross calcateous mostance. Again and again he flattered himself he had penetrated the myster of the Crator, that all histhope ended in nothingness. Nature, which he had once attempted ed to conquer to satisfy the passionate yearnings of his farely heatter his fatherly heart,

***2**

One day he said to himself :" My knowledge is very little; and with the very little I know, I shall Esterhazy's cellar; at Salzburg you go to St. Peters; never succeed in solving this problem, and nevertheless it is possible !"

The voice which spoke to me is a voice which does not deceive.

Then an inspiration came to him which lighted with a pale ray of hope, the sorrowful face long unused to happiness. The idea occurred to him, that if he should go and study the shells of the Persian gulf where pearls are formed, he might succeed in. winning from nature the mystery which he had so much interest in learning.

He set out the next morning on his long and wearisome journey, leaving his child to the faithful care of the old Jewish slave who had been so many years in his service, and in whom he reposed the most perfect confidence. She had been the nurse of Rachel, and loved her almost with a mother's love. He spent two months in studying the pearl oyster of the Persian gulf; but there, as in his laboratory, all his efforts were vain.

Providence, thought he, (he no longer said "nature,") Providence has secrets which will never be known to mortals!

Convinced of the utter folly of his painful researches-anxious, moreover, to see his poor child again, he sadly turned his face homeward.

vii. As he slowly and sadly pursued his way toward Egypt, he saw on the second day of his journey across the desert, a group in the distance apparently just in his route; continuing to advance, he saw a dead camel covered with blood, beside him the dead body of a knight, pierced with sabre strokes; on the road side a woman, apparently dying holding in her arms a young infant.

Ben-Ha-Zelah, moved with compassion, approached and accosted the woman. She told him that in crossing the desert with her husband and child, they had been attacked by brigands, who had killed her husband, left her mortally wounded, and had asked him : rifled them of all their treasures; even their water bottles-more precious than all in the desert.

"I am dying," said she, " but my bitterest sorrow is in leaving my poor little babe, who must perish thus alone in the desert.

The poor mother for one moment thought of asking the kind old man to take her child, but she saw that one of his water bottles had been broken by some accident, and that he had hardly enough water to cross the desirt.

Ben-Ha-Zelah had the same thought, but he calculated the quantity of water remaining to him, and said to himself that it was impossible.

The woman was dying.

There, in the presence of the mother's despair. with the wail of the infant so soon to be an orphan, in his ears, he thought of his own child.

"Woman," said he, "I will take your babe, and will care for him as for my own. I will save his life, even at the cost of my own,"

The mother died, invoking, blessings on his head.

Ben-Ha-Zelah resumed his journey across the desert, placing before him on the saddle, the infant, who at first wept, then laughed in infantile glee, then amused himself by teasing the patient nurse, pulling his beard, or tangling the reigns of the The old man who had become as gentle as camel. a mother, sought every means which affection could suggest to amuse the helpless little creature, so strangely given to his charge-sometime with the gold tassels of his bridle, sometimes with his bright fire arms, sometime by rattling in his ears the gold that are revealed precision and outward form. Thence sequins in his purse. Again he would sing to him the declaration of the infallibility of the Pope in a lullaby, long forgotten. The child was pleased matters of faith is no new dogma, but a juridical the fervor of conversation, had missed the way to with each new amusement devised by the old definition of what since the time immemorial of his nose, from the bushy moustache and the fore-

and in Bregenz to the burgomaster, in order to tizes them, as it was done to Dollinger and other drink a glass of genuine, unadultered wine. To coryphece of science? What do you say to that? find him there is no need of asking; you have only to follow the throng which moves thither without interruption.

The usual hall for the guests was filled to the utmost, and no chance of obtaining a seat, nor even a place to stand ; hence, we were ushered into an adjacent apartment, where some Austrian officers were seated around a table to hear the pathetic oufpourings of a civilian who betrayed the bureaucrat from every buttonhole, even if his cap had not the indications that he belonged to "the Bavarian' administration of the civil government. The speaker was just about to give vent to his anger about the assumption of the Pope, who let himself be declared infallible without having asked permission from the Bavarian Government. "It makes a man's hair stand at an end and beats all sound reason," he exclaimed, " what he has to witness in this nineteeth century! Man almost believes himself removed back into the Egyptian darkness of the Middle Ages | yourself or you labor under a weakness of memory. where funeral piles were burning in every place and truly enlightened men were roasted in the spit like so many sparrows. But, thanks be to God ! the sun of science has risen too high that Roman darkness could obscure his splendor. The thunderbolts of excommunication, which once fell crashing upon the heads of the highest rulers, have lost their | ions." power, and explode without effect. He that is excommunicated nowadays relishes his glass of wine as much as one not excommunicated." After these words he refreshed his lungs from the well-filled tumbler, and looked about with the self-complacency of a Roman general who was entering in triumph on the Via Sacra towards the Capitol, and waited for the plaudits of the spectators. But they were possiac enough to continue smoking their cigars and to show no sign of readiness either to applaud or to biss the orator. After some while one of the officers rose, and in the dryest tone of voice in the world

"Sir, are you a Catholic ?"

"For the life of me, no," replied the bureaucrat "I am a Protestant !"

" If you are a Frotestant and not a Catholic," resumed the officer again, "what in the world does the Pope and his infallibility concern you? He cannot hurt you, and you have, therefore, not to fear him."

"Yes it concerns me and all men, because this conceit of infallibility is against all reason and the logic of thought!"

"Therefore the two hundred millions of Catholics. who believe in the infallibility of the Pope, have no reason, no logic of thought ?"

"At least a very limited one," replied he with contempt.

"If I understood you right and my logic does not play me foul, you sir are o topinion that reason was measured out to the Protestant by the pound of avoirdupois weight, but to the Catholic in scru-

ples of troy or apothecary's weight? "Colonel, you go too far in your conclusions." I only wanted to say that the new dogma about infallibility holds the intellect captive and hinders the free development of the wings thereof."

"You speak, sir, of a new dogma of faith. I beg your pardon, sir, if I object that you speak of a subject about which to you, as a Protestant, the true understanding is wanting. It is not my business to deal in theology, but, as a Catholic, I know so much: that the Church has no right to create new dogmas, but that she has the power to give to those

THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE. mention a case where he trespassed the limits of his A CONVERSATIONAL CONTEST BETWARNTAN AUSTRIAN COLOREL AND & BAVABLAS CITIZEN I (Translated from the Germany for ithel N 22. Table) I (Translated from the Germany for ithe Honor of men whom the store for the side of the throne, and carry before the torch of German Sone point of litigation, but fo (Table of the procel-lent liguid stored up in his cellar. Vienna has its Sone (S) (When he excommunicates and anathematy

science, when he excommunicates and anathema He !"

"I tell you, sir, that the Pope is as innocent of the contents of the Syllabus as you and I and my comrades. The Syllabus is a collection of truths which are either clearly pronounced by the divine he was acquitted. Dissatished, his enemies packed law or must be deducted from them, and of rights a fresh jury and resumed the trial. At Clonmel he which in the course of time have grown up either by prescription (ex consultudine) or by consent of the nations (ex consensu).

" In an age of lies and violence, as the present one is, Pius IX. has gathered and refreshed these truths nearly forgotton and those rights ignored, in order to show them to the nations as well as to the rulers as in a mirror. If, then, they do not see in that mirror what they wish to see, the fault is not with the Pope, but with the ignorance of the eternal truths and of the rights founded upon them. As to the excommunications upon which you at present lay so much stress, you are in contradiction with A few minutes ago, dear sir, you maintained emphatically that these thunderbolts have lost their force, and evaporate without effect. . Is it not so, sir? But such disagreeable things can arise only when a man does not stand upon the solid ground of facts, but floats on the waves of erroneous opin-

The bureaucrat wanted to interrupt the speaker; but he asked permission to add a few observations, and began anew : "Excommunication means exclusion from a society to which one belongs. This right of exclusion is founded so deeply in the nature of things that no society could be lasting without it, and every commonwealth would crumble. into pieces. To every man is cllotted a certain space wherein he may move with perfect liberty, and he can do within these given limits, or omit to do, whatever pleases or displeases him, be it indifferent, bad, or good. But this liberty needs limits in order that it may not become a tool of blind passion and do harm to the commonwealth. The inner limit is conscience, over which the judge has no jurisdiction (De internis non judicat præter); the external limits are constituted in the law, the tie which unites members to a whole. Every community, whatever name it may bear, has its laws, and enjoys existence only long as these are respected and obeyed. Hence the transgression of laws is visited by punishments, and one of the greatest punishments is the exclusion from that society. The state sends its delinquents to penal colonies, or makes them harmless by locating them into state-prisons. The Freemasons expel disloyal brethren from their ranks, and volunteer companies, song and turn societies, act on the same principle. The student is expelled from college, the officer degraded or cashiered, and the Catholic—if not willing to obey orders—excommunicated. Is it not so, my dear Bavarian? But excuse me. I have to go to parade. You will pardon me! Soldiers usually are no philosophers, and speak plain language. If I did not acquit myself properly, the fault lies with my Maker, who has given to me, a Catholic, the gift of reason in too sparing a manner."

The Colonel, who during the last sentence had risen and girded on his sword, offered his hand to his adversary to take leave, and left, followed by his companions, in the best mood, the tavern of the burgomaster. Like a kitten which, with the care of an inimitable neatness, cleanses its for from every particle of dust, so cleansed-though not with the same neatness, yet certainly with the same care-the bureaucrat every atom of snuff which, in the fervor of conversation, had missed the way to otherwise, as something opposed to or different his nose, from the bushy moustache and the fore-

He died March 15th 1766, aged 38 years erected; to enter, "Our object is only to point out that even by his faister. Catherine Shohy, alias Burke," are in the herday of O'Connell's power in '44, "Simple the words I deciphered. And though his tomb tells "Repeal" meant Federalism, and incthing more and nothing less land we wish to call and more and

ment from the hands of his Universe enemies he in the second point of the sophistries, of the old marin spoke to his people for words which were too hosest to be forgiven and foo true to be forgetten; hosest to be forgiven and foo true to be forgetten; for the with his was arrested and accused of what? of murder for the murder of a man is They should find a protect they were bent on his death. He I R IS H. IN TELL I C R Nor was too brave an enemy to be permitted to live on. The country was startled; but there were those found who swore to the truth of the alleged murder. In. Dublin he was tried, and, a disagreement being detected in the testimony of the perjured accounts, was tried; found guilty, and executed; and for twenty years his head was to be seen surmounting a

spear over the walls of the town jail. Ten years after his execution the murdered man ?) came home from a distant land where he had been paid to secrete himself. Stricken with a fearful specie of paralysis he was carried about from house to house of Protestants in quest of alms. One day the man who carried him becoming fatigued, seated his burthen on the wall of a bridge. The crippled man lost his balance, fell over, and ended his miserable existence. Others who took part in the death of the priest lived confessedly wretched lives, for every loathsome disease had seized them.

And this was done in the face of a civilized government | No wonder, either. The government that would say to an Irish Catholic boy, "Become a Protestant and you may take possession of your father's property-You can throw him out a pauper,' could not be shocked at the murder of an Irish priest.

FEDERALISM IN '44.

The two or three old ladies of both sexes who have set their hearts-and what little minds they have—upon the breaking up of the Home Rule party have been at it again. The failure of Eightytwo-ting and the collapse of Centenary intriguing, has not discouraged them from again trying to be mischievous in a newspaper war, and the columns of the Freeman and Irishman have resounded with the din of battle, the clash of goose quill, and the clack of controversy. If that hated name of Federalism still exists-if it is not entirely wiped out by their onslaught, the only conclusion open to them is, that the world must be very near its latter days when noither Repeal nor. Federalism will be of much consequence, and that incorrigible human nature which perversely refused to be guided by them will reap the proper reward for its wickedness. We have always looked upon the opinions of these parties, and their frantic efforts for leadership and notoriety, as a huge joke ; we find great difficulty in treating them seriously yet it must be done. A fool may fire a powder magazine-the kick of a cow caused the burning of Chicago-and who knows what mischief may be in the bray of an ass. Such a bray still keeps trumpeting up the merits of simple Repeal above Federalism and some dubious platform utterances of O Connell are now appealed to as deciding the question. It is forgotten that such utterances with O'Connell were always means to an end and that end was almost always either to conciliate or encourage support, or to discredit discourage, and so put down opposition and merely expressed the mood of the moment with regard to such support or opposition. What his calm judgment in the matter was as expressed in his private correspondence, after balancing the pros and cons we have already laid before our readers, as also the proof from his latest recorded expression on the subject, that he never altered his opinion, and that was that a federal union between Great Britain and Ireland would be the best thing for Ireland. We have also, in a previous number, shown that the attempt to set up repeal, whether "simple" or savant, but it was only for a few moments, and Christendom had been there de facto, or was con-was again looking about for something he had not sidered as a self-understood necessity for the sub-look into the mirror, he stepped with dignity and "simple" Repeal would be a Federalism and nothing else. We pointed out that the framers and champions of the constitution of '82, who ought to know a little about it. considered it a federal constitution and nothing else, and wrote and spoke about it as such. We shall now content ourselves with adding that when the repeal agitation was at its highest and best, when there was most thought, earnestness, money and purpose in it, the fact was recognised that the Repeal of the union would only be the restoration of a Federal union between the two countries. In the year 1844 the Repeal Assoclation, out of its then overflowing exchequer offered prizes for the best three essays on the Repeal of the Union. The judges were John O'Connell, Thomas Davies, and Smith O'Brien. There was forty-eight competitors. Out of their compositions four were chosen (three for the prizes and one for special merit), and published by the association. They were all able, though strangely enough their literary and political merit seem the inverse of their order of publication. The second prize was awarded to that written by Michael Staunton, then an alderman of Dublin, and the editor and proprietor of the Dublin Weekly Register, the newspaper, by the way upon which Thomas Davis received, his training as a journalist and a politician; Staunton's essay, though slightly inferior to the others, in some respects, was vastly superior to them all in the fact, that he treated his subject more practically, and treated, it throughout from a hard common sense realistic point of view. He was the only one who thoroughly grappled with the opponents of Repeal, and answered their objections, in some measure making up for the defeat of O'Connell in the famous Repeal Debate of 1834 In an essay of this description we might naturally. expect about the best thought of the time upon the question of "Simple Repeal" and Federalism, and we should not be disappointed. He says : "Though Federalism is now discussed in Ireland as if it were a principle altogether unknown to our institutions it was in reality in operation from the commence-ment of the British connection to the close of the last century. Ireland first, had a parliamentary compact with Henry the Second ; and it was therefore strictly a "Federal" arrangement. It had, secondly an improved state hy a far more solemn and important compact in 1782. There can be no question that the Parliament of 1872 was a Federal Parliament, and one sufficient for the power and happiness of Ireland though its functions were purest, hollest, best, that the sun warms with his strictly of a local character. If the union i were re-sustaining heat and holy light! But dark days pealed by an agreement between both countries recognising perfect freedom of commerce, and establishing the fiscal relations on the basis; suggested (i.e. suggested in the essay) there would be a third compact, and certainly the best of the three. "Simple Repeal," would then, with the aid of the reforms of the last fifteen years, give Ireland, the benefit of Federalism, though not to the extent usually, con--names that then 'represented. the owners of the itemplated, and it would be a still further improvesoll, but are now the names of the poorest in the ment of a constitutional system which had been land. One tomb was there which every Itlsh eye already found to work well for the country." The would love to see: It was the tomb of an Irish martyr priest, whose name is connected with the ple Repeal" scheme in narrowing instead of enlargmartyr priest, whose name is connected with the ple Repeal's scheme in narrowing instead of enlarg- claimant, Rev. Thomas Acton Drought, response darkest: epoch of Ireland's persecution. His name, ing the field of Irish enterprise and matter and deve This was a claim for upwards of at loomet, by entirely localising Irish thought, and turbance of possession and reclamations and body is in the gravyard of Shanrahen. "Here lieth Irish effort, and retaining the burden of British provements, effected on the farmof Ashtown the remains of the Reverend Nicholas Sheeby, parish connection without the benefits of it. However, Lower Luttroll, in the county of Wicklow. I pations of the present Pope; may I ask you to priest of Shanrahen, Ballysbeehan, and Templetinny | that is a subject upon which we do not now propose peared that the case arose out of a difference

Nicholas Shechy was Catholic priest in Italand mant Federalism, and incthing i more and Nicholas Shechy was Catholic priest in Italand mat information we wish to call attention to this when to be priest was, aumanif speaking, the "disponder to the more than to the anoty of the speaking the speaking, the "disponder to other paltry or malignant motive are endeavouring to preate diamion in our rabks, the futility of their shous, and the absurdity of their pretensions, and to remain those if any who have at any time been imposed upon by their sophiatries, of the old maxim that it is very silly to dispute about the cooking of the time been to the old maxim

IRISHINTELLIGENCE

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Some of the North Tipperary hills were covere with snow on the 12th ult.

A contract has been entered into for building new.church.on.the.site.of.the.old Franciscan church Limerick, for a sum of £9,000.

Sir Charles Stanley Osborne, Bart., Becci wood Park, Nenagh, has been appointed to th Commission of the Peace for the county of The perary.

An order by the Local Government Board appeared on the 9th ult, prohibiting interments in the burial ground of Monkstown, Dublin after the expiration of the present year, to all excepting 276 persons named and their famil ies.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Cork -John Peard, Esq., of Bride Vills, Rathcormac Thomas Bedford Montgomery, Esq., of Berry Hill Castle Lyons.

At a sale of mangolds by public auction, held the Tullumore Workhouse farm, on the 12th ult. Mr. Charles W. Atkins auctioneer, obtained the high price of £62 5s. for less than an acre of man golds.

At an auction at Edenderry, on the 6th ult farm, containing three acres of inferior land, held on a yearly tenancy from the Marquis of Downshire, was purchased by Mr. James Delany, Edenderry, a a sum which, including auction fees and other ex penses will amount to £275.

It is proposed to build a new market for the north side of Dublin in the neighborhood of Moord street. The site proposed is from the rear o Britain street, to the rear of Henry street, and from Moore street to Denmark street. The entire cost of purchase and construction is estimated at from £108,000 to £112,000 at the most.

Sir Richard Wallace, M. P., has intimated h readiness to grant leases in fee. The Derry Standar says these may run on the principle that, say on farm of 50 acres, a lease for ever would be given of the holder paying either an increased rent of 5s. the acre, or a lump sum of £250. The sole condition does not deprive the a:r ngement of the principle perpetuity of tenure.

The Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, Bishop of Fern died Nov. 11, at St. Peter's College, Wexford, after three days' illness. He was born at Ragby, county Wexford, in 1803, and received his early instruct tions in one of the old country schools. In 1814 be entered Wexford Seminary, and in 1819 Maynoot College. He was ordained in 1826. In 1829 h was appointed one of the professors at Maynoot and remained there until he was consecrated Bishor of Ferns in 1857.

At a meeting of the Home . Rule League, held i Dublin on the 9th ult, it was resolved, on the mo tion of Mr. Butt, to present a petition to Parliame against the unfair amount levied on Ireland unde the present arrangement of taxation, and claimin for this country relief from this unjust burde either by a review of the relative taxation of the two countries, so as to place it upon a more equi able basis, or by applying the amount now collect from Ireland beyond her fair contribution to t relief of the local taxation of the country.

The amount of fees payable during the corres year to the National teachers of Ireland in union which have consented to become contributary un der the Act ot Parliament amounts, in a round teta to £96,000. Of this the proportion, divided i round numbers between the four provinces, sh Ulster contributing to the extent of £56,000, whil the unions of Munster come next, but far behind with a quota amounting to £19,080. Leinster con sents to pay £10,000, while the unions of Connaugh contribute between them £5,286. In the court of Exchequer, on the 10th ult, th Attorney-General sought to compel the Cathol Bishop of Cork to pay legacy duty on several be quests left by the late Miss O'Regan, of Cork, Masses for the repose of her soul, as well as on sum of £5,000 to All Hallow's College, near Du lin, for the training of Roman Catholic clergyme for foreign parts. The question as to bequests for Masses being considered charitable bequest he thus been raised for the first time. There being known authority on the subject, the result looked for with the greatest interest. On September 11th, the Rev. W. J. Cullen, at tive of the county Kilkenny, nephew to the la Ald, Cullen, J.P., Kilkenny, and brother-in-law John Rýan, Esq., T.C., of the firm of Ivan & Phela Broad street, Waterford, was ordained to the Pries hood in Hong Kong, China, by the Bishop of Vi toria. Father Cullen was the first subject of Grea Britain ever ordained in Hong Kong, and after th ceremony he was presented by the resident Englia and Irish Catholics with an address, with a chalic and a purse of money. Father Cullen was a stude in Carlow College when he volunteored for Chinese mission. The Trales Chronicle says :- "A tenant on ! lands of Rahila, convenient to Ratteo, about a do en years ago, purchased the tenant's interest in l farm from the middleman for £500. The midd man's lease 'expired some time ago, and the la fell into the hands of the head landlord. Mr. G having made himself acquainted with the facts the case, of his own accord not only gave the tens the same terms he had under the middleman, will out any fine or addition to the rent, but volustar undertook to gate and fence the farm, which co tains about eighty acres, and to give £25 and sla and, timber, for the building of out-offices. The landlord is Mr. Wilson Gun." There have been great rejoicings at Foynes the arrival of Lord and Lady Monteagle on th first visit to Mount Trenchard after their marries A triumphal arch spanned the front of the Mot esgle Arms Hotel, on which was wrought "W come Lord and Lady Monteagle." Flags " hoisted from windows and on public places. Wh evening set in all the houses were illuminated, the day was observed as a holiday, all sorts merrymaking being indulged in. A vast concor of people had assembled to meet them, and t were enthusiastically welcomed. Lord Montes briefly thanked the people, and, amid loud che they departed in their carriage for Mount Trench Bonfires blazed along the route, and the farm and peasantry lined the road to give them a her and cordial reception. At the Wicklow Land Sessions, on the 6th the following case was heard -Hugh Mon claimant, Rev. Thomas Acton Drought, responde

yet seen.

How much we all resemble children.

Poor old Ben-Ha-Zelah knew not what to do to satisfy this restless craving for amusement. Sud. denly he thought of the beautiful little box, which the child had not seen, and drew it out from the folds of his robe.

The child eagerly grasped this new plaything and turned it ab out in every possible way.

To the amazement of the old Jew, there was a slight sound, as of some small object rolling about in the box.

The child shouted with delight. The old man was breathless and trembling. He grasped the box convulsively from the hands of the infant, who held it out to him smiling. He opened it. His blood froze in his veins with an emotion not of terror but of joy and hope.

He beheld in the box a pearl, pure and more beautiful than any he had ever scen. Speechless with emotion he could only raise his

cyes to heaven in a wordless prayer of gratitude. Then he heard a voice which seemed to fill the

immensity of the desert and nevertheless, was as low and sweet as the loving murmur of a fond mother.

"O Ben-Ha-Zelah! every tear which thou shalt dry, is a pearl which thou dost create."

Ben-Ha-Zelah looked about him. All around him was the desert. Before him, in his arms, the little babe, suddenly grown calm, and smiling in his face. A few more days and his journey through the desert was ended. But many were the privations he endured that the helpless little infant, now so dear to him, might not want.

Ben-Ha-Zelah was rich, and now he was good. His goodness made use of his riches to dry the tears of misfortune-there are as many alas! in this world of suffering, as there are dewdrops on a summer's morning-and very soon his box was quite full.

When he again saw his child, the mysterious sleep was unbroken. She came not to welcome him, but he put the pearl necklace about her beautiful throat, and she awoke, smiling. "Oh I what a lovely necklace, papa," she cried.

" It is the first I have ever given thee, my darl-

ing," said the happy father, " but I hope it may not be the last. My pearl bask et is now empty, but I trust in God that I may fill it many times before I dle:"

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Owing to the new Food and Drug Adulteration Act, the London tea merchants have been obliged to cease importing green teas from China, because they are mixed with other substances in the shape of colouring matter, and therefore liable to be con. fiscated and destroyed.

MAKING LEATHER FAST TO METAL -A method of affixing leather to metal, so that it will split before it can be torn off, consists in digesting a quantity: of nut-galls, reduced to powder, in eight parts of distilled water for six hours, and filtering it through make; little of ; and as a bad conscience always fears a clob; then dissolving one part by weight of the worst, and sees spectres where there, are none, glue, in the quantity of water, and allowing it to remain twenty-four hours. The nut gall, and the loved and revered by his oblidren, appears to his solution of glue applied to the metal, previously roughened and heated. The leather is then laid battle array. But you spoke, sir, of arrogant usurupon it, and dried under pressure.

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sistence and unity of the Church, and in its fundamental elements already mentioned in the Bible. Moreover, concerning the captivity of the intellect through the dogma of infallibility, I may assure you that this captivity is as easily to be borne as it is honorable, and the wings of my reason up to this hour have not been lamed. But you enlightened gentlemen want to know everything better, and seem to have imbibed the essence of wisdom with your mother's milk, or come from your mother's womb with boots and spurs, like Minerva with shield and helmet from the head of Jupiter. You create for yourselves spectres of dire appearance, or windmills, to cool on them, like the knight of old, your indomitable valor. You are like impetuous pedlars who force upon people bad merchandise. With your fancy-fighting and culture-blabbering you will be no more able to shake the foundation rock of the Catholic Church than to stop the great clock of the universe from moving. Tertullian once said to the heathens: 'You reject what you do not inderstand, you reprehend what you never examin-ed, and what is known to you only from hearsay. Were I willing to be wanting in politeness, I would make you, sir, the same compliment. But how does it come to pass that you pay so much attention to us, whereas you have so much to sweep before your own doors? At one time you make yourselves gods, at another time descendants of apes, and again blueds of unimaginable nature, drawn from the original slime, and soon again something

else. We do not disturb you in your dilettantism hence, if you wish to be consequent, you ought to let us Catholics also alone and go our ways unmolested."

The bureaucrat, who during the long lesson, given with solidary openness, had given signs of impatience, took the word irritatedly :

"I will grant Colonel, that it does not concern me and all non-Catholics what the Pope is making of himself and his Catholics. As long as he moves in the sphere assigned to him, he may act and do as he pleases. But it was always a characteristic of the ambition of the Popes to meddle in things that should remain far from them. Their undue encroachments in state affairs have at all times caused disturbances, and the arrogant usurpation of the present Pope calls on the intelligent, part of the world and the rulers of states to be watchful lest what has been gained in modern times may be choked under the shade of designing priestly reaction."

"According to your expression, the Pope does not seem to be such an insignificant personage that could be easily passed over. And in this l must perfectly agree with you. Although in an advanced age, without an, inch of ground of his own, and suspended as it were in the air, he is yet powerful enough to keep up the world in breath and to cause uneasy hours to the potentates. For he possesses a power, which does not suffer itself to be bound, and of which many have lost the true idea. Men fear secretly, what externally, apparently, they enemies as something terrible, like an army set in

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gravity towards the door, in order to play his part, perhaps, somewhere else with better success.

IRELAND.

A correspondent of the Catholic Review write ing from Cahir, county Tipperary, Ireland, says :--The most wistful spots in any country are its graveyards: but Irish graveyards are spots of most consecrated interest. To the Irish the churchyard is the dearest spot on earth Around it are encircled memories of the dark past, of persecution, sacrilege and blood. As he passes the ivy-clad ruin his mind is filled up with darkest memories. He knows that the high grass inside the churchyard wall bends over the graves of martyred kinsman-of scholar, patriot, priest. Many an Irish troubled heart, he thinks to himself, has there found a resting place Many a noble father and broken-hearted Irish mother, who fought long and patiently against poverty, hunger and oppression, have stolen to rest within that dismal graveyard. There are the young and the old—those who died untimely deaths, victims of tyranny, and hoary old men who lived to see a century of religious persecution. And there sleeps forever the noble priest who lived the mysterious life of a proscribed outlaw, but who went among his kinsman to cheer the loneliness of poverty, to en ourage them in their trials, to relieve the afflicted and give hope to the dying. The old ivy covered ruin is there in the midst of the dead, casting ite shadow on the stoneless graves, standing like a grim sentinel, or a hoary herald telling of the pride of other days.

The ruin was built in the ages of faith, in the days of Ireland's pride ere the haters of her creed could point to the cradle of their race. It was built in the days of religious sunshine when Ireland was Acadia of the world and the class-room of Europe. Ob, how fair was Ireland that day-how fresh her valleys how proud her hills, how pure her crystal streams before the eye of heaven ! The hand of the despot had not yet come upon her; the foot of the despoiler had not yet polluted her lovely shores ; the sword of "the stranger " was not known to her sons, the impurity of the stranger had not yet crepr in to dishonor her daughters; the heresy of the stranger had not come in to persecute the fair faith of that most Christian land. No: She stretched her fair arms before the God of truth, and presented herself to the God of beauty as the fairest land, the came ; and it is because of these dark days that the graveyards and the ruins are so dear-so painfully lear— to the Irishman. To day I stood in an Irish: churchyard. ... It was a hallowed spot, indeed. Around me were the bones of martyrs and the graves of the saintly. Tombs there were with grand old names upon them

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-DEC. 10, 1875.

The Freeman's Journal correspondent writing from The Freeman's Journal correspondent writing from Nouth liew, Co. Galway, on the 6th ult., says .----"I regret to inform you that the foot and mouth disease has not wholly disappeared from this locality, as yet. Many farmers, are still under restrictions, and the local Constabulary are daily visiting farms in accordance with instructions from the voterinary department. ' I have been speaking within the last week to some of the principal stock masters in this week to some of the principal south masters in this district, and they, have, informed me that cattle and sheep attacked with this malady within the last month will not be salable this year. The late heavy rains have seriously aggravated the disesse. ... Farmers of experience inform me that they consider it quite useless to isolate their stock once any of the herd contract the disease, as it would be likely to spread the contagion to take the apparently healthy animals and place them among others. Pigs in this neighborhood are almost wholly free from this disease."

Judge Flansgan, on the 6th ult., made the following sale in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin :-Estate of Thomas Bell owner and petitioner; and Ed. Christopher Clayton Boyle, owner and petitioner .-- Part of the Port Acre of Ballyram, adjoining the town of Letterkenny. barony of Kilmacrenan, held ander lease dated 20th May, 1775, for a residue of a term of 999 years from 1st May, 1786, containing 1a. 0r. 20p., yearly profit rent, £25 5s. 5d. Sold at £469 to Mr. James Hartly. Estate of Robert O'Brien, owner; Mr. John Fitzpatrick, petitioner-Lot 1. Part of the lands of Killinagh, known as Cornabaw, containing 425a. 2r 23p. statute measure, in the barony of Tullyhow, held for ever under grant in perpetuity from the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, subject to the yearly rent of £45 148. 5d., subject to variation under the Church Temporalities Act; net yearly profit rent £101 16s. 5d. Sold at £1,786 to Mr. James Bracken. Lot 2. Part of the lands of Killinagh, known as Termon, containing 205a. 2r. 36p., statute measure ; held under the same grant as last lot; net yearly things prevailing in what is known as "the nail profit rent, ± 94 198, 5d.; subject to the yearly rent and chain district" is of special interest. From of ± 45 148, 5d. Sold at $\pm 22,610$ to Mr. Dwyer, in both the nail and chain trades there are, he says, trust, for Mr. Bracken. / Lot 3: ' Part of the 'same. lands known as Unshogagh, containing 460a. 1r. 19p. statute measure; similarly held with two former lots; subject to the yearly rent of £45 14s. 5d.; yearly profit rent, £85 10s. Sold at £2,300 to Mr. Collum, in trust, for Mr. Bracken. The following a nail shop in the outskirts of a large manufactursales were made on the 12th ult .:- Estate of Sir issuing out of the lands of Tomdeely, Coolrabnee, and Greenish Island, &c, held in fee, containing 1,354 acres and 14 perches. Sold at £5,030 to MI. John Nicholas Murphy. Lot 2-Part of the lands of Aghalacka, known as Little Island and Castle, held in fee, containing 2a. 3r. and 13p.; yearly profit rent, £12. Sold for £350 to Mr. R. Hunt. Estate of the Rev. Robert W. King and the Rev. Abraham S. Palmer, trustees for sale under the will of the class of nails and spikes) as the order of the day, Rev. Luke White King, deceased owners and peti- and is far fitter for men's work than women's. The tioners. Lot 1-The lands of Lismacmanus, containing 140a. 1r. 3p., situate in the barony of Rathe-Laining 1400. 17. 3p., situate in the caroly of Rathe-line, held in fee; net rental £83 12s. 5d. Sold at £1,725, to Mr. Whitney. Lot 2—The lands of Cashelber, containing 167a. 12c. 35p., held in fee; net rental, £91 3s. 4d. Sold at £1,825 to the same purchaser. Lot 2-The lands of Aughakeel, containing 46s. 9r. 18p, held in feu; net rental £28 14s. 2d. Sold at £600 to the same buyer.

A LANDLORD ADVOCATING TENANT RIGHT .--- A new interest has been added to the Land Question by the appearance among its advocates of the representative of a name dear to the hearts of Irishmen. Albeit without the patriotic fire that stirred the what is unjust, and suggests a means of placing the which aristocracy claims as belonging to "property." Mr. O'Brien says that the Land Bill has placed a substantial check on evictions and gives the tenant a chance of compensation, but he condemns the Act because it places no effectual restricthey can show that the cause of their failure to puy was the exhorbitant amount of rent. This of itself would not be a great boon. Fixity of tenure at valuation rents is what the farmers desire, and what Mr. Buit aims at. But this admissioncoupled with the condemnation of the Land Actcannot fail to still further stimulate public opinion on this important question, and to induce its early and satisfactory settlement.

tween the claimant and the landlord as to the Lowpow ALE AND PORTER. The Sanilary Record, people of England (a laugh). I cannot say that I at broke in two, and slipped back into the channel is not shining as when it is. Indian corn evaporates and succession to the farm The landlord as is of samples of ale and, porter sold over the country all agree with this opinion. I believe that a policy and sank. He reports eleven persons drowned tremendously under a bright sun, and herein is acmsalleged, wishing to nave a son of a deceased ender and of a great nation bother of the claimant named in the lease as the ter by publicans in various parts of London. They bother of the claimant destring that the show such a percentage of alcohol that it is obvious battles of the world that generally decide nothing, warsioner, and the claimant destring that the show such a percentage of alcohol that it is obvious battles of the world that generally decide nothing, indephew should have it. A notice to guit was that a person who drinks two quarts of fourpenny. I have now touched upon those points which, I pre-stried, and the present claim was then made and, ale or porter consumes more alcohol than is con-sume, upon an occasion like the present, I ought tained in half a pint of hered.

> common, are apt to attribute it to some mysterious | to the Government." I trust I shall have to remind adulteration of beer, and ale. We have, excellent you of the successful prophecy that I made last reason for stating that the main adulteration of ale year, and to congratulate you on the maintenance and portor practised in London is the addition of of peace (cheers). quency of intoxication is mainly due to excess of quantity rather than to defect of quality in beer.

THE LATE CARDINAL WISEMAN .- Shortly after the death of the late Cardinal Wiseman it was proposed by a number of Catholic noblemen and gentlemen to raise a monument to perpetuate the memory of the deceased prelate. At that time it was decided that the memorial should take the form of a grand cathedral, but from some cause or another the enthusiasm of the promoters of the movement died away until at last the matter seemed entirely forgotten. A second effort, however, is now about to be made, and with better chances of success than the first. It is proposed to convene a public meeting in London under the Presidency of Cardinal Manning, to which will be invited all the Catholic nobility and gentry in England and Ireland, so that those unable to attend may send subscriptions, Another suggestion has been made that his Eminence should call upon all the Roman Catholic Bishops of England to give their co-operation to the movement and ask each bishop to appeal to every church in his diocese to give the proceeds of one day's collection to be made specially for the "Wiseman Memorial." Should such measures be

adopted, no doubt the memorial would be an accomplished fact ere another ten years shall have passed away.

FEMALE LABOR IN ENGLAND .--- A letter from Lord Shaftesbury in the London Times draws fresh attention to the report of the Inspector of Factories, and to the valuable and painful information which it contains on the subject of female labor in the Black Country and its neighborhood. The account given by Sub-Inspector Brewer of the state of "strong representations made against the labor of women, whether as to the numbers employed or the size of the articles made., The women, are said to take the place of fathers, as well as husbands, while the men are idle and drunken." On entering ing town, Mr. Brewer was greeted with the remark, sales were made on the 12th untransmit of our ing town, mr. Brown was greated with the to the first matter, owner and petitioner, "I thought this was a free country;" and on his Lot 1—A chief or free farm rent of £221 12s. 11d., inquiring what was the matter, he was met by the issuing out of the lands of Tomdeely, Coolrahnee, and Greenish Island, &c, held in fee, containing women are employed in such trades as these ?" Mr. Brewer replied that he had again and again discussed the question with the workingmen around him; and he adds: "I am now continually asked whether I cannot do something to stop women's labor, especially in and around Halesowen, where 'hundreds' work (the manufacture of the larger root of all the evil in the Black country appears to be drunkenness ; no matter whether the drinker be puddler, collier, chain or nail maker. The outcry against the colliers' and puddlers' wives working is very great ; not perhaps so much from their influx into the trade, but from the fact that they work night and day, toil and slave ; and for what? Not for the price that straightforward masters would give, but for any price any crafty knave of a master chooses to offer." In the meantime the husband is luxuriating in some public house, and "training his 'whiffet' for some future running on beefsteaks and the best of good fare." Nor is it only in the nail and chain trade that the practice of husbands great beart of his father. The son of William Smith O'Brien appears to be possessed of no mean quali-man, addressing Mr. Brewer, said, "I say, master, I ties of head and heart, and is thoroughly just and upright in his views on the Land Question. His condemnation of the Lund Act and the opinions he puts forth in the letter addressed to Mr. Butt evince these qualities in no ordinary degree. Standing these dualities in no ordinary degree. Standing out from his order, Mr. O'Brien gives utterance to dickey, but when we went to go to bed at night I'm his convictions, commends what is right, condemns | blessed if he had e'er a shirt on, and ever since I've had to keep him by working in the brickyard, and tenant in security without infringing a single right not only keep him, but find him, in money to drink." And it is, it seems, a growing custom for idle, lazy young lads to look out for skilled, industrious wives in order to obtain an " casy life." To a question addressed by Mr. Brewer to some " intelligent and well-meaning chain-makers," the tion on the power of the landlord to raise the rent answer was that one of the evils arising from feto any extent, and so confiscate the property crea- male labor is the number of hours women are ted by the tensnt in improvements. Mr. O'Brien allowed to work being so many in excess of a great says the correction for this is to give occupants of deal of male labor. "We would suggest that all fefarms at low valuations, who may be evicted for males commence work not earlier than 8 a.m., and nonpayment of rent, the right to compensation, if not work later than 7 p.m. We would suggest that every occupier or owner of a chain shop should be served with a copy of the rules, i.e., the rules of the trade, which it should be compulsory by law to have hung up in the shop, and that the Factory Act holidays be applied to the chain shops." The sanitary condition of the shops, Mr. Brewer says, is often had. Women work often in an advanced a girl at work in a brickyard, "looking story is told of ill," and who 'to a remark of the state of pregnancy, and a shocking story is told of and who, 'to a remark of the manager, " that she did not look up to much this morning," replied : " No more would you if you had a child doring the night." MR. DIGRAELI ON THE COLONIAL EMPIRE .- Mr. Disraeli concluded his address at the Lord Mayor's banquet in the following terms: I do not think that our Colonial Empire is one which should occasion in us any other feelings but those of pride and congratulation (hear, hear). Seven years ago the members of the present Adminstratien, with scarcesy an exception, carried the law which established a Dominion in North America-not the least important political feat, I believe, in our generation; (cheers). Seven years have passed, and have de-monstrated the depth and wisdom and manifested the success of that great undertaking (hear). The same spirit animates Her Majesty's Ministers at the present time. There is every prospect of another confederation of colonies and states being establish ed in South Africa, which will add to the power of our Empire and diffuse immense advantage to the world in general." Instead of believing, as some have believed that our Colonial Empire has been. an exhaustive incumbrance upon our resources and upon our political life, the Government has felt, agent through the head. The affair caused great upon the contrary, that our Colonial Empire ought excitement, and after the Indian was placed in to be, and can be, a souce of wealth and power, and glory ; and pursuing that policy which I indicated, last year, I have confidence that year after year the relations between our colonial fellow subjects and ourselves will increase in interest, in sympathy, and in advantage (cheers). With regard to domestic affairs, I think I am not using language of exaggeration when I say that the people, of England recognise the fact that the conduct of Her Majesty's Government has been a series of sincere and systematic efforts to carry out a policy of social improve-ment-(chears) and the measures that we have

reversioner, and the claimant desiring, that the show such a percentage of alcohol that it is obvious battles of the world that generally decide nothing. I have in which is the should have it. A notice to quit was that a percentage of alcohol that it is obvious battles of the world that generally decide nothing. I have now touched upon those points which, I pre-stred, and the present claim was then made and, ale or porter consumes more alcohol than is con-atine desiring; was opposed your several grounds. tained, in half a pint of brandy or whiskey. This is the desiring; was opposed your several grounds. tained, in half a pint of brandy or whiskey. This is the chairman gave a decree for £203 will, no doubt, astonish a good many people who for disturbance of possession, and £532.13s. 7d. in for disturbance of possession for improvements. full compensation for improvements. for disturbance of postession for improvements. for disturbance of pos toxication from beer among, the lower classes so ing year as one of gloom either to the country or 4.5. 41

----UNITED STATES. -----;0;---**-**. . .

The Utah Mormons number 100,000. In Sait Lake City there are 30,000. There are two Gentiles to ten Mormons.

John Snell's Sons, a few days ago, sold the smallest of their Berkshire pigs, for \$300, to go to Kentucky.

It is a remarkable fact that there is not a single ex-President of the United States, and only two, ex-Vice Presidents, Messrs. Hamlin and Colfax, now living.

The two great express companies of the United States, the Adams and the American, employ about 8,000 men, 1,980 horses, 1,200 waggors, and use 3,900, iron safes. Their agents travel more than 32,000,000 miles annually.

John Surratt, who was tried for complicity in the assassination of Abram Lincoln, is a schoolteacher in a small village of Maryland, about twenty miles from Washington.

The rumor that a child resembling Charley Ross was found in the neighbourhood of Bridgeport, Conn, exploded on examination, and left not a wreck behind.

It is said that the Missouri River Indians, who comprise about seventy per cent. of the Indians who have a right to the Black Hills country, have voted to sell their interest to the whites.

The New York Bulletin, a leading commercial paper, shows how trade is taxed in the, United States, by publishing a statement that the ordinary expenditures of the Government for 1874 is 200 pe cent. beyond the expenditures in 1860, though the population shows an increase of but 40 per cent within the fourteen years.... The total ordinary expenditure for last year is' given at \$178,618,983, the interest on debt at \$107,119,815, and the population as 44,000,000.

Fashion resume in the New York Mail .- "Street dresses are growing louger, and our sidewalks will be cleaner. Full-backs are not so taut, and our maidens don't look so distressed. flounets flure more than they used to, and there is room for a centre-table over the forehead. French heels are revived, and our doctors are studying up treatment of spinal disease !"

The surgical examination, of the body of Lexington, the great Kentucky race-horse revealed a most singular cause for his death. That part of the skull under the left eye, where the trouble of the horse seemed to be located, was filled with at least a quart of masticated food. which had been forced into the cavity through an opening into the upper jaw, caused by the loss of a tooth.

Dr. Hunter M'Guire sends to the Richmond Dispatch a long account of "Stonewall" Jackson's last illness. He gives the tollowing as the General's last words :-- "About half past one he was told that he had but two hours to live, and he answered again feebly but firmly, 'Very good; it is allright.' A few moments before he died he cried out in his dellrium, 'Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action! Pass the infantry to the front mpidly? Tell Major Hawks"-then stopped, leaving the sentence unfinished. Presently a smile of ineffable sweetness spread itself over his pale face and then he said, quietly, and with an expression as if of relief, 'Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees;' and then without pain 'or the least

colored chambermaids; Wm. Howard, of New York, great weight of structure as a cornfield furnishes. colored officers' walter; Samuel Rutledge, of New M. Risler's conclusion are within the observation of York, colored waiter; Matthew Johnson, colored most who have had plants growing in windows and waiter, of Albany; second cook, Geo. T Green, col-ored, of Norwalk, Conn; Mrs. Haywood, Tenaply, N.J.; Mts. Stewart, of New York; an Irish girl, name unknown, called Bridget; formerly her friends resided in Jersey City ; an elderly lady, name, unknown; has white hair, is short and stout, and of light complexion; she got on board at Troy; an unknown Frenchman; a pedler with silk hand-kerchiefs and watches is also lost. One body was recovered-that of the elderly lady referred to ; the.

Including the Legislatures chosen at the late have a majority in the General Assembly of sixteen vania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virignia-in all 21 States. Florida, Illinois, Lonisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oregon, and Pennsylvania have Republican Governors and Democratic Legislatures ; and Nevada, New Jersey, and New York Democratic Governors and Republican Legislatures. As compared with the situation a year since, the Republicans have gained control of the Legislatures of three States, which is one of the many indications of the direction in which the tidal wave is sweeping.

CHARLES O'CONOR.-It is reported, on this 29th day of November, on which we are writing, that charles O'Conor is dying. He has, already, passed his three-score and ten years of life-being, now, in his seventy-fourth year. Yet it did not seem improbable that many more years of life were remaining, for one of his wiry constitution, and, bcsides, belonging to a long-lived family. It is some-what baffling to medical theorists, that Mr. O'Conor, all his life so abstemious, both in cating and drinking, should, in his advanced age, be attacked by gastric fever ! Dr. Alonzo Clark, and others of the same school, attending Mr. O'Conor, say he cannot survive, though he may linger for some days. It is possible that Mr. O'Conor, by his vigorous constitution, may survive the treatmant, or non-treatment, of his physicians. It would be exceedingly awkward for us, were Mr. O'Conor to survive, to meet him, after all the things we could not help saying of him on the supposition of his death. But we cannot help saying, if Charles O'Conor is dying, a singular, even shrouded, but very noble character, is passing away. Above most men he can say, at least as to his private life, as he turns his eyes towards his Lord in Heaven : Tibi soli peccavi. "Against Thee only I have sinned." As to his fellow-men, Charles O'Conor is a singularly clean handed gentleman. But we are encroaching on forbiddeu ground. Although pronounced by his physiclans beyond the possibility of recovery, Charles O'Couor is not dead. If he dies, before another issue of the Freeman appears, we ask earnest prayers for his soul, as for one who, all his life through, had an intense fidelity of attachment to the Catholic faith .- N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

With regard to the absurd newspaper story of anticipated war between the United States and Great Britain about the Canadian fisheries the Chicago Tribune says :- The report that a complication of a serious character had risen between England and the United States out of the question of the Canadian fisheries was recently the subject of much merriment between Secretary Fish and Sir Edward Thornton. The latter, in referring to the report, assured the Secretary, it is said, in a jocular spirit that timely notice should be given of any declaration of war, so that the American fishermen in Canadian waters might have abundant time to dry their nets and make their escape home. All the ill feeling, so far as the two Governments are concerned, growing out of the subject, is confined to a few Canadian newspapers. There is the highest authority for the statement that the Commissioner on behalf of the President to consider the fisheries question in accordance with the Treaty of Washington has already been chosen, but that his name will be with held for the present. The Queen has also chosen her representative, and the Prussian Minister at London will choose a third Commissioner during the winter. As the Treaty provides that the Com-mission shall assemble at Halifax, it is not desirable on account of the severe weather in that location, that a meeting should be called before spring. It may, therefore, be stated with the assurance of accuracy, that the Fisherics Commission will assemble in Halifax in May or June of next year.

The names, as far as can be ascertained, are as fol-lows :-- Sarah Butler and Susan Rix, of New York. a few months will enable a plant to form such a green houses, and it is rather surprising that it has been left to this late day for any one to discover. Plants growing for weeks in these conditions will often wilt completely with a few moments' sunshine, though all other conditions are near about the same.

3

/ STATUS DECO How TO KNOW THE AGE OF A HORSE, -The colt is born with twelve grinders. When four front teeth have made their appearance the colt is twelve days old ; and when the next four come forth it is four weeks old. When the corner testh appear the colt is eight months old ; and when the latter have atelections, says the Chicago Tribune, the Republicans: tained the height of the front teeth it is one, year old. The two year-old colt has the kernel-the States, namely :- Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachu-setts, Michigan, Minnesots, Nebraska, Nevada, New Rampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Wisconsin. three years old these are substituted for the horse The Democrats and Opposition have a majority in | teeth. The next four teeth are shitted in the fourth the Legislatures of Alabama, Arkansas, California, year, and the corner toath in the fifth year. At six Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, years the kernel is worn out of the middle front Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missis-teeth, and the bridle teeth have now attained to sippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsyl-their full growth. At seven years a hook has been formed by the corner tecth of the jaw ; the kernel of the teeth next at the middle front is worn out, and the briddle teeth begin to wear off. At eight years of age the kernel is worn out of all the lower front teeth and upper fronts. In the ninth year the kernel has wholly disappeared from the upper middle front teeth; the book on the corner tooth has increased in size, as the bridle toeth lose their point. In the tenth year the kernel has worn out of the teeth next to the middle front of the upper jaw; and in the eleventh year the kernel has entirely vanished from the corner teeth of the same jaw. At twelve years old the crowns of all the front teeth in the lower jaw have become triangular, and the bridle teeth are much worn down. As the horse advances in age the gums shrink away from the teeth, which consequently receive a long, narrow appearance, and their kernels have been metamorphosed into a darkish point. Gray hairs increase in the forchead.

> POTATOES FOR HORSES .--- L. T. Scott writes in the Country Gentleman: "Nearly overy winter when I have my horses up in stable, I think that I will call the attention of your readers to the practice of feeding potatoes to their horses. I once came near losing a very valuable horse from feeding him dry hay and outs, with nothing loosening. I have never believed in dosing a horse with medicine, but something is actually necessary to keep a horse in the right condition. Many use powders but potatoes are better and safer and cheaper, if fed judiciously. If those who are not in the habit of feeding potatoes to horses will try them, they will be astonished at the result. I have known a horse changed from a lazy, dumpish one to a quick, active, beadstrong animal, in five days, by simply adding two quarts of potatoes to his feed daily. If very much clear corn meal is fed, they do not need so many potatoes. Too many potatoes are weakening, and so are too many apples. When I was a lad I was away from home at school one winter, and had the care of one horse, one yoke of oxen, and one cow, every one of which I had to card or curry every day. The horse had three pails of water, four quarts of oats, two quarts of small potatoes, and two quarts of corn extra every day he worked, with what hay he wanted; and a stronger and more active horse of his inches, I have never yet seen."

DANBURY FAMILY SCRNE .-- A family of some pretentions, living on Nelson Street, had a party of five to tea, Thursday evening. The table was set out in fine style, as the company were from the city, and it was absolutely necessary to show them that folks may live in a village like Danbury and yet understand the requirements of good society When they were all at the table, and the lady was preparing to dish up the tea, her little son, whose face shone like the knees of a country clergyman's pants, pulled her secretly by the drees. But she was too busy to notice. He pulled her again, but receiving no response, he whispered :

" Ma, ma?" "What is it?"

"Ain't this one of Miss Perry's knives?" holding

GREAT BRITAIN.

Emigration returns at Liverpool show a decrease this year so far of 30,274. The decrease in the month of October was 4,071.

Mr. James J. Rowe, late a partner in a leading firm of merchants in Liverpool, who died on the 13th of October, has bequethed £12,000 to various charities in the town.

The Protestant Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol days inhibited from officiating in his diocese the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, incumbent of St. Alban's, Holborn, who had been advertised as one of the preachers in an octave of services to be held in the Ritualistic Ohurch of all Saints, Bristol.

When Prince Leopold was on a visit to Blitheswood House, Renfrewshire, recently, he inspected the ancient abbey of Paisley. He has since that 241 called the attention of Dr. Lees, the incumbent, to the fact that the building contains no monument of Robert the Second and the other members of the it towart family who are buried in the abbey, and states that the Queen, on being informed of this, has signified her willingness to creet suitable 11 2 'memorial:

The Clerk of the Peace at Oxford has just placed a marble tablet at the outward entrance to the county hall of that city, to commemorate anevent which occurred 300 years ago. The inscription on the tablet runs as follows : "Near this spot stood the ancient county hall, unhappily famous in history as the scene in July, 1575, of the Black Assize, when a malignant disease. known as the jail fever, caused the death within forty days of the Lord 1. Oak Chief Baron (Sir Robert Bell), the High Sheriff (Sir Robert Doyley, of Menton), and about 300 more. Röbert Döyley of Menton), and acous avoid mate. They malady from the stench of the prisones introduced have tended to that end., We are some-times toldy have tended to that end., We are some-times toldy have tended to that end., We are some-times toldy have tended to that end., We are some-times toldy have tended to that end., We are some-times toldy have tended to that end., We are some-times toldy have tended to that end., We are some-times toldy have tended to that end., We are some-times toldy have tended to that end., We are some-times toldy have tended to that end., We are some-times toldy have tended to that end., We are some-times toldy have tended to the ended to the

struggle, his spirit passed.

MONITORS TO BE PUT IN SERVICE .-- Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to place ten more monitors in commission, and the various naval rendezvous throughout the country have been instructed to enlist available men of all grades. A large quantity of correspondence is passing between the United States and Spain. A satisfactory settlement of the differences between the two countries is anticipated. Nevertheless the Brooklyn Navy Yard is fitting out ten monitors to go into commission, and there is considerable activity at all the other naval stations along the Atlantic coast.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- CINCINATI, NOV. 30 .- A freight train on the Kentucky Central Railway was thrown down an embankment to-night near Paris, Ky., and the engineer, W. A. Thomas, instantly killed. The fireman and brakesman were severely injured. The engine and ten cars were wrecked.

ACCIDENT IN A MINE .- POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 30. -Last night at Buckville Colliery, in Tuscarora, an accident occurred by the sudden breaking of a chain attached to a hoisting waggon, which was being let down into the mine. The wagron came down with great force, instantly killing Hugh Sharp and Patrick MoIntyre. Four other miners were badly wounded.

WOMAN AND THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH. -ELMRA, N.Y., Nov. 30.-This morning at two o'clock a dwelling-house was burned about sixteen miles north-east of Elmira. A man occupying the house, named Albert Wood, was obliged to jump from a second story window, and called to his wife to throw the children out to him. Before she could do so, she and three children, two of her own. under six years of ige, and a niece named Oxtell, about nine years of age, were burned to death.

INDIAN' TROUBLES IN NEW MEXICO -ST. LOUIS. Nov. 30 -The Republican's Kaneas city special says that advices from Denver report that troops have been ordered from Forts Lincoln and Union to the vicinity of Cimarran, New Mexico, where the Apaches had revolted some ten days since. It appears one of the chiefs refused to take the rations offered by the Government agent, and, after some words, the Indian drew a revolver and shot the irons the rest of the tribe made a general disturbance. There are grave fears that a general outbreak of the Apaches and Utes will take place, and much anxiety is felt.

THE LATE VICE-PRESIDENT'S WILL.-BOSTON, Dec. -Mr. Wilson has left a will which, in his own handwriting, is dated April the 21st, 1874, Lequesthing his entire estate, real; and personal, to, his nephew, Dr. Wm. L. Coolidge, in trust for the support of his mother in law, Mrs. Mary Howe, now in her 90th year; for the education and support of his adopted daughter, Eva, a little girl 10 years of age,

A German statistician has been at the trouble to calculate the salaries of the different monarchs of Europe. Uneasy, very probably, is the head that wears a crown, but, as a rule, this species of anxiety is soothed by very good salaries indeed. Among the best paid potentates in our division of the globe the Czar, Alexander II. of Russia, takes first place. His salary is £1,825,000 a year, or £5,000 per diem. This daily pay is very nearly equal to the yearly income of the Irish Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. The Sultan of Turkey comes next with £1,800,000 per annum. Francis Joseph of Austria stands third on this splendid roll with an income of £800,000 a year, or someting over £2,000 a day. Frederick William of Germany is obliged to content himself with £600,000 per annum, or £1,640 a day. Victor Emmanuel of Italy supports the kingly dignity on something short of a half a million per annnm, or £1,368 per diem. Queen Victoria's yearly earnings as a Royal personage are £440,000 a year or £1,254 a day: King Leopold draws in wages an annual sum of £120,000, or some thing like £330 per day. In addition to these salaries each of the Royal individuals named has lodging free and other perquisites. The Czar has fourteen palaces to his own cheek, and his brethren, in the business are more or less excellently housed in fewer dwellings.

PLANT LIFE-ITS RELATIONS TO HEAT .- AMODE! the discoveries connected with plant life, during the past year, none, perhaps, will have more interest with plant cultivators than the discovery that heat has little to do with evaporation from the leaves of plants in general. If we cut a branch and suffer it to lie near a hot fire, it soon dries up; but heat to a living plant or in connection with a part of the plant joined with the roots, has no sensible effect upon its transpiration. A plant in a greenhouse, or in a close Wardian case, where the atmosphere is saturated with moisture, evaporates just as much as if growing in an open green house, and it seems to make no difference what the temperature is. In fact, in a living plant evaporation does not seem to be a physical law so much as it is an attribute or a consequence of vitality. Among those who have been conspicuous in these researches is Risler, a German. He finds that light, not heat, is the main agent in the evaporation of moisture by plants: The, greater the power of the sun the greater the

up the article in his hand and looking, as he properly should, very much gratified by such an eviience of his discernment.

She made no reply in words, but she gave him a look that was calculated io annihilate him.

The tea was dished out and the party were buttering their biscuit, when the youth suddenly whispered again, looking at his plate with a pleased ex-"Why, ma, my plate is different from pression. the others."

"Thomas," she cinculated, under her breath.

"Why, it is, ma," persisted Thomas. "Now, just see here. This plate has-"

"Thomas!" again ejaculated his mother, with crimsoned face, while his father assumed a frown nearly an inch thick, " if you don't let your victuals stop your mouth, I'll send you away from the table." This quieted Thomas at once. He was not a very particular boy, and he concluded that the difference in the plates was not of such moment as to admit of tedious argument at this time.

Several minutes passed without any further interruption. The young man industriously attended to his food, but at the same time kept a close eye on what was going on around him. He was lifting up bis cup for a sip, when his glance unfortunately fell upon the saucer. It was but a glance, but with the kceness of a young eye he saw that the two were not originally designed for each other.

"Why, ma," he cagerly whispered, "this cup don't belong to-"

Then he suddenly stopped. The expression of his mother's face actually rendered him speechless, and for a mement he applied himself to his meal in depressed silence; but he was young and of elastic temper, and he soon recovered his beaming expression. A little later he observed a lady opposite put a sphon of preserved grapes in her mouth. Then he twitched his mother's dress and said again :

4 Ma !" The unhappy woman shivered at the sound : but his remark this time appeared to be on an entirely different subject, as he asked : "Ain't Miss Walker a funny woman?"

"Funny?" said his mother, with a sigh of relief. And then turning to the company with the ex-planation, "Mrs. Walker is an old lady who lives across the way "she smiled on her hopeful son, and asked, "What makes you think she is funny ? "Why, you know-you know," began Thomas in that rapid, moist way which an only son assumes when he is imparting information before company, in', response to: a cordial invitation. " when I went over there this afternoon to get the spoons, she said she hoped the company wouldn't bite 'emi as it would dent_"

"Thomas !" shricked the unhappy, mothor, as soon as she could break in.

"Young man," gasped the father, " leave this table at once !!

And Thomas left at once. His father subsequently followed him, and the two met in a back room, and had both been flying express-trains coming together, evaporation, and generally the growth is more they could have scarcely been more noise. - Dan-

MIE WINDHIN DITORM AN GIVA ASSAULT THE TAKE OF LECTION FRANTER

THE TRUE WHINESS AND GAILOLIC CHRONICLE **DEC.** 10. 1875 A BAT SIN STREET STREET AND BAT

The True Mitness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVEBY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. DECEMBER, 1875. Friday, 10-Fast. Of the Octave. Saturday, 11-St. Damasus, Pope and Confessor. Sunday, 12-THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT. Monday, 13-St. Lucy, Virgin and Martyr. Tuesday, 14-Of the Octave. Wednesday, 15-Ember Day. Fast. Thursday 16-St. Eusebius, Bishop and Martyr.

OUTR LOSS.

Again we come to our readers in mourning. But a few weeks ago we deplored the loss of one good man who had occupied the Editorial Chair during many years ; to-day we have to lament the death of another, who, during the short time he conducted the general grief occasioned by the death of the popposed to the views which he so ably advocated, Reverend Father Murphy, we will not obtrude any expression of our own personal sorrow. His death has deprived Ireland of one of her most devoted and most gifted sons, Canada of one whose large and increasing influence amongst her citizens, used as it always was to make them better and more united, must have been to her of incalculable benefit, and the Church of a learned and zealous priest. The loss of such a one as he, is more properly the loss of the community at large, which his lectures and public addresses on many than that of any individual or individuals however close may have been the relations with him while living. And such being the case, although we have placed at the head of these few lincs the words "Our Loss," we feel that his death-while it deprives our paper of an editor of distinguished talent and ourselves of a friend most dear to us-is so general a calamity, that it behoves us to merge our grief in the common sorrow, and not to solicit sympathy from our readers in an affliction which they must feel as acutely as we.

We therefore content ourselves with giving below a short account of the manner of his death, and some details of his life for which we are indebted to his particular friend, the Rev. Father Salmon, the worthy Pastor of St. Gabriel's .- We give also extracts from our contemporaries of all creeds, showing in what general esteem the Reverend Gentleman was held. May the Lord whom he served on this earth receive him into His Kingdom!

DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES J. MURPHY.

It is our painful task to have to announce the premature death of the much beloved and talented Editor of our journal, the Rev. James J. Murphy, generous aspirations that will remain green for ever, which occurred on Saturday evening last under the not only in the hearts of his countrymen, but in the most shocking and painful circumstances. The appreciative recognition of the stranger in a strange Rev. Gentleman, in company of the Rev. Father Lynch of St. Johns, Newfoundland, a young priest In the overshadowing sorrow for the death of the of great promise, left town to spend the Sunday with the respected Pastor of St. Teresa. On their with the respected ratio of St. Icress. On their Father Lynch. He, too, a young Irish priest-of way they stopped at Lajeunesse's Hotel so as to marked favorable antecedents and high promise for have supper. As it was fast growing dark, and not being sufficiently acquainted with the road, they resolved to remain over night at the Hotel, and start early next morning for St. Teresa, where Rev. Father Murphy's regard how, in the scenes of his Father Murphy was to preach at High Mass. But special labors and amongst the people of his own alas I scarcely had they retired to rest when a terrible ministrations, the blow will be felt and sourowed explosion of gas took place, and both gentlement over. We can anticipate how the sad news of the were suddenly launched into eternity. Nothing remaining of them but their charred bones dence in our midst had secured the affections of his own people and won the esteem of all classes. Rev. Father Murphy was born in the County of Wicklow 25 Dec. 1842, was educated in Maynooth College, end to his days, still adds to the profound feeling of where he graduated with the greatest possible distinction. He was clevated to the Holy Order of Priesthood, in 1870 and shortly afterwards appointed to the high position of Professor of Moral Theology and Sacred History, in Cardinal Cullen's own Semimary, at Clonliffe, which calling he fulfilled with marked ability and success. A few years later he visited England where he was introduced to his Eminence Cardinal Manning, who gave him much encouragement. During his stay in England he formed the aquaintance also of the foremost literary men of the day, all of whom much admired the young priest's literary attainments; subsequently he crossed over to France, where he spent some Dom Gueranger. He next visited America to see his two brothers, one of whom is a distinguished physician in Washington, the other resides in Boston. It was during this visit to the United States, that he became intimately acquainted ed Society, for which he entertained the highcst regard. He consequently, at the advice cf Rev. F. Bapst, the then Superior of the Mission in New York, came on to Montreal and entered the Noviciate at Sault au Recollect. The Rev. Gentleman passed some eight months in this institution under the spiritual guidance of Bev. Father Peron, during all of which time he had endeared himself both to his superior and fellow-novices. Not finding himself called to do the Lord's work in this noble Order, he retired from the house in July, 1874, and was immediately

24.5

was pleased to accept, and was appointed Professor of Moral and Dogmatic Theology at Terrebonne College. He filled this position with usual ability until the sad burning of this flourishing institution. We next find him in the city distinguishing himself as a pleasing and cultured lecturer. On the demise of the late much-respected Geo. E: Clerk; Editor of the TRUE WITNESS, Father Murphy was offered the Editorial Chair, which offer the accepted, and was conducting the Journal with great success when thus suddenly torn from our midst. The Rev. Gen. tleman was acknowledged to be a profound theologian, a powerful and graceful writer, a remarkable poet, and an orator of high rank. His premature death will be a severe loss to the Catholic Church and Press, and a subject of deep regret to the community at large.

The following tributes to the memory of the deceased gentlemen are paid by the contempora ries of this city :---

(From the Gazette.)

It is with sincere regret that we record the death by a horrible accident, of the Rev. Father Murphy, and to many persons, of various religious creed and nationalities, who saw him not long since in the full pride of health, the news will be a painful hock. In the comparatively brief period, during which he was a resident of this city, the deceased gentleman won the esteem of all classes of the community and the affection of those to whom he was bound by ties of of religion and race. His intellectual endowments were superior to those of the generality of men, and he made good use of the advantages of a careful training in their developthis paper, proved himself-and it is saying much ment. As a pulpit and platform orator he had not -a worthy successor of the late Mr. Clerk. Amid many equals, and, though, of course, many were there were few indeed who could find fault with his candid, yet courteous manner of exponding them He had but lately taken charge of the editorial management of The True Witness-a position long honorably held by the late Mr. Clerk-and the culture and easy grace of his style, combined with gentlemanly regard for the feelings of his adversaries, had already begun to win for him a fair reputation in the ranks of journalism. To the Roman Catholic press and to the Church at large to which he belonged, his premature death will be severe loss, while by the mixed community, to occasions and subjects had made him known, his loss will be universally deplored.

(From the Sun.)

With the sad certainty made manifest to us ve still can hardly realize this new calamity which has come upon our land and race. Esti-mating the popular loss by the popular love, we know not in what language to express our sense of it. Last night when the rumor began to spread that Father Murphy was one of the victims of the tragedy at Sault-aux Recollets, hope refused belief; and, even as circumstantial detail upon detail kept acccumiating the unwelcome evidence, people still hesitated acceptance of the news as true : and the great mass of our citizens retired to rest, hopeful that the morrow would dissipate doubt and bring relief. Alas! the doubt has been dissipated. All that was mortal of the Rev. James J. Murphy is now an indistinguishable heap of ashes. The eloquent tongue is stilled for ever; the heart that beat largely and loudly for Motherland can give no more pulsations for her imperilled future : the graceful utterances that, in his Church ministrations, enforced Christian love and Christian obedience, can no more save in their memory, move the multitudes to devoion, and the man, whose genial, kindly presence won for him an affectionate regard beyond that given to most men, has left nothing to friendship but the love that will live through time, and the remembrance of great gifts, and good feelings. and

Oh I've who have hung on the words as they fell. Sonorous and sweet from the lips of the man Say, where was his peer ? Who could weave such a Boell Round your hearts with such simple yet consummate

plan?.. He spoke of the times and the men that are fied ;

We breathlessly listened to catch every tone, While he sketched with bold hand the illustrious diad In language as graphic-sublime as their own.

God richly endowed him with gifts of the rarest ; His path seemed bestrewn with the flowers of

youth ; He lifted his voice for an isle that is fairest And the church that's the ground and the pillar of

truth. avid an induction We grieve for his loss who was kindly and true We weep for the priest of our race and our faith, We mourn that the genius but granted to few Was wrenched from our cause by a merciless death.

Be the will of God done; let him rest in the grave Far away from the land of his Kith and his Kin, May flowers bloom above it, the grass may it wave Their brightest and greenest when cometh the spring.

When cometh the spring ; Aye and many a spring Shall come and depart ere his memory fade From our hearts where he reigned more supreme than a King

Enthroned by the power his eloquence made. JOHN C. FLEMING.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. BESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At the regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held in the St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday evening last, the following resolutions were carried unanimously :---

the most profound regret of the demise of the Rev James J. Murphy in the sad catastrophe that occurred at Sault au Reccollet on last Saturday night; be it

Resolved,-That the St. Patrick's Society feels that the Church has lost one of her brightest ornaments and Ireland one of her most gifted sons; Resolved,-That the members of this Society do year mourning for three months, and that the Society's banner be draped in mourning; Be it further Resolved,-That the Society mourn the

oss of another gifted son of Ireland, the Rev. D. J. ynch, who met his death by the same catastrophe.

Be it also Resolved .- That this Society attend in body the funeral of the said deceased Rev. Gentlemen, and that the Officers do wear their regalia. JAMES KEHOE, 2nd Vice President, Chairman.

SAMUEL CROSS, Recording Secretary.

MAN PROPOSES, BUT GOD DISPOSES.

[The following is one of a series of articles com menced by the lamented Father Murphy for the TRUE WITNESS in his editorial capacity, and referring to a contribution also, by CLERICUS—as the name implies another reverend writer. Unhappily the propositions are disposed of by a Higher Power Editor and contributor are gone from us. The brothers in the Sacred Ministry-the earnest coworkers in literature—the fellow-students in old time, and the fraternal associates in these latter days to those for whom they labored. The Editor, Father Murphy-and "CLERICUS," Father Lynchcannot, unhappily, carry out their design. May they rest in the Peace of the Just.]

THE TEST.

gave him a most cordial reception, and offered him a Though its lustre still shines round the orstor's have supplied us with a Test. That Test, whatever they are quite out of keeping in that progressive a position in the Diocese, which Tather Murphy and offered him a most cordial reception, and offered him a Though its lustre still shines round the orstor's have supplied us with a Test. That Test, whatever they are quite out of keeping in that progressive a position in the Diocese, which Tather Murphy and offered him a total state of the period, where it is our happy lot to list a total state of the period. it be, must be reliable. But, it must also be both period, where it is our happy lot to listen to the outat be, must be remained, internation of application. If it pourings of a newer and politer inspiration. Blessed be difficult to discover, or difficult to apply, if sindeed are we that we have seen the days of those either its discovery or its application require much snighty men whom we now introduce unto our learning or much, intelligence, it will be simply preaders, and for whom Chicago has our thanks,____ useless to nineteen-twentieths of the human race. Moody and Sankey. Even without going farther we have here a princi-Even without going farther we have here a princi-ple started which almost at once points to the Ro-British Isles received the news, that two eminent man Catholic Church as the only one which can be revangelists were to visit their shores. " Oh how true. But we, for the present, remit that inference beautiful the footsteps of those who evangelize," was to another time. We confine ourselves to repeating the happy cry of the inspired prophet of old. Se that for the discovering of the genuine religion of thought many whom the news reached. The evan-God, among the many which are of necessity not gelists were coming. Dublin was their first field of genuine, there must be, somewhere, some abiding labor. The papers-we mean the Protestant papers

> ing the question of Papal Infallibility becomes ap-were made in all directions. The Episcopaparent. By claiming to be infallible the Pope lian and Presbyterian, "the high-churchman and claims to be the Sovereign Test. If there-othe low-churchman, the broad-churchman and the fore his claim be good, and if his Infallibility be marrow churchman, the lofty-churchman and the an detail. It will be only needful to enquire of century was to show a life and vitality equal, if not in detail. It will be only needed to enquite or experience in a to enough a first and strainty equal, it not reach dogma what the Pope decides about it, and superior, to the best energy of the Old Church of his decision, being infallible, must be sufficient and Rome. Rome bonsted a Bernard, a Dominic, must be final. Every Christian, therefore, to whom a Francis of Sales, an Ignatius, a Francis Xavier' an argument for Papal Infallibility is presented a Philip Neri, a Vincent of Paul, an Alphonsus and who sees in that argument after fair considera. Liguori; but the church of Luther and Calvin, of tion, no flaw, is bound, as well in his religious as in Latimer and Ridley, of Knox and Zuingle, of Beza his logical conscience, to become at once a Roman and Beecher, were to outstrip them all. We were to Catholic. To this we beg our Protestant readers to behold "an awakening" such as had not occurred in attend.

> It is not our purpose to give positive proofs for the new trumpters before the Lord. Papal Infallibility except as they are specially de_ To make the "revivalist's" visit a success nothing public Lectures. But as it would be scarcely Hall," one of the largest in Dublin, was selected methodical and scarcely worth while to commence onr answers in the fag-end of our article, we shall conclude what we have to say just now by proposing two arguments, which our present article sug- distributed, and white-neck-tied parsons of all degests, and which, though we have to propose them nominations set about making sanctimonious prayers briefly, it will, we think, be difficult to solve. Church did not really know that God has made the

effrontery to say so. The very magnitude of the and Sankey arrived in Dublin. They appeared to claim proves that the claim is well founded. Na-the expectant eyes of the Dubliners as quite plain,poleon Buonaparte once said that for Jesus Christ to have called Himself divine was the clearest proof of His divinity. The same audacity in a thing about them peculiar, that touched mens mere man, says the great Emperor, would prove thearts. Peter had neither silver nor gold; yet he that the man was insane; whoever now arises had a something greater which he gave, and claiming to be the Deity, we send to a lunatic ain the name of Jesus he made the lame and crip-asylum; but Jesus Christ made the claim and to a pled walk erectly. Francis Assisi was not a lunatic asylum no ever thought of sending Him. priest, nor as far as we know more than a shop-Similarly here. The Church is by no means in a keeper's son, when he started on his mission of state of lunacy. Those eight hundred Bishops of bringing souls to God; yet he could by merely the Vatican Council required no treatment for in- kissing the loathsome sores of the lepers and the sanity; the Pope himself, even his enemies admit, cancerous, cure their maladies and bring their souls is anything at all but an imbecile; yet these 800 to God. His namesake, Francis Xavier, could bishops with 200 million Catholics of all classes, galso do and suffer much for God and his neighbor, time, and the fraternal associates in these latter days claim for the Pope, and the Pope claims for him-dying alone, as he did after a most useful and -are beyond further work for religion or country save self the possession of a privilege so stupendous that allaborious life, on a barren island. Philip Neri was that what the example of zeal and sincerity leaves to claim it Protestants can call nothing less than a sonly a poor priest; Vincent de Paul was still a blasphemy. We Catholics, and the Pope among poorer priest. Their God was their all. Yet the us, should get credit for a little modesty and a former reformed Rome, and the latter reformed nounced the Pope infallible.

In our issue of last week an article contributed. The second argument which we propose rests and example. by one of our friends, a distinguished ecclesiastic upon a very different ground. It is this. Popes and Now, what have Moody and Sankey done ?

test, and that test must be reliable. It is here the momentous importance of discuss- Fireland was soon to be sanctified. Preparations latter times. And Moody and Sankey were to be

manded or necessarily arise in carrying out our was left undone. Money came in in torrents. Whereas .- This Society has learned with feelings of promise of replying to certain objections. Such Good wishes, felicitous hopes, and many God-prospositive arguments we have already supplied in our pers were in abundance. The "Exhibition Palace for "the holy work." Placards were printed and posted on every available space in the city numerous hand-bills were circulated, "tracts" were for the happy meetings. Young pious ladies of The first relies on the principle that if the doubtful age, and virgin aunts of sixty, commenced to think of preserving their friends from "the wrath Pope infallible, the Church would never have the to come." At length "the wrath" came. Moody not to say vulgar-looking-men. True, the Twelve Apostles were poor and plain, but there was a some little sense. Not much of either would be our pro- France, and taught the world how to be really perty if, without knowing it to be true, we pro- charitable. And Lignori, and numberless others like him, taught all the way to Heaven by word

writing over the signature CLERICUS, was inserted. Bishops, no matter how holy, are still men. No one thave those modern reformers effected? "From their The article treated of "The Question of the Day." can know better than these Protestants who write fruits you shall know them." Such is the standard The question of the day, in the mind of CLERICUS, so much about it, with what sternness the Roman for testing preachers given by the Son of God. A bad the Bishops, making them, as Mr. Gladstone says, nexpect these apostles to convert their own city first. yet they were all happy on a common ground of was either too broad, or too long. or too small, or too slippery to suit the needs of such various performers.

gifted Father Murphy we had all but passed over the accompanying calamity of the loss of the Rev a future-perished on that fatal Saturday night. Here, where he was but partially known during a brief visit to St. Bridget's parish, his death is deeply deplored-but we can understand by our feelings in with fellow students in college and with fellow

perished in the fire at Lajeunesse's Hotel at the Sault au Recollet, where they had put up en route for St. Theress. The Catholic cause loses in the Rev. Father Murphy one of its most eloquent de Church and to the clergy of his adopted country the brightest hopes.

(From the Evening Star.)

THE LATE REV. FATHERS MURHIY AND LYNCH,-The fearful catastrophe at the Sault-au Recollet on last Saturday night will carry grief to the hearts of all sympathize with the numerous friends of the deceased, and join in the general regret at the untimely and terrible end of the very promising young clergymen whose names head these remarks.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

It is with deep regret that we announce this months the guest of the late lamented author morning in our columns the terrible fate which has overtaken the Rev. Fathers Murphy and Lynch. who, with another victim, were burned to death on Saturday night. Both the reverend gentlemen were young men, and are thus sadly cut off in the prime of life. Father Murphy, who had made him self well known throughout Canada by his talents as an orator and lecturer, had but recently succeeded with the Rev. Jesuit Fathers and conceived the late Mr. Clerk as editor of the Taus WITNESS, the ides of becoming a member of this respect. and his loss will be deeply felt on that journal, as well as by his numerous friends.

A DIRGE FOR FATHER MURPHY. Written for THE TRUE WITNESS.

He is dead—he is gonc—he is gonc—he is dead We repeat the cold words but can scarce realize, That the soul of the cloquent father has fied, Till we look in the face of each other, and eyes.

For the faces betray an emotion profound And the eyes of the mourners are liquid with tears, Our hearts throb with pain that a genius new found, Has been snatched from our midst in the bloom of his years.

A star has paled out from our national sky

is Papal Infallibility. With that opinion we neces- Catholic Episcopacy insists upon what it considers tree bears bad fruit, a good tree good fruit. What asrily agree. And because the expression of it fit, its just rights. The unjust infringement of those sort of fruit have Moody and Sankey borne? Or in satisfactorily with our own plans, we make it the rights it has always resisted with the most admir-frather, what work has protestantism, of which they occasion of commencing that series of articles in able determination. That is a Protestant fact, are the embodiment, produced? They came from which we propose to do our friends of the Wüness But there is yet another Protestant fact; this, Chicago to convert Dublin. Even taking into full and final justice. If our introductory remarks, namely, that the definition of the Papal Infallibility account the fact of prophets not being able to do be somewhat heavy, that must be attributed to our has quite abolished, or quite absorbed the power of much in their own country, we would naturally desire to be exhaustive.

may start our enquiry, is the principle that in re- wires. Putting these facts together we would have pleri, flendune tibi primo," ought certainly to have been where studied, hadded in the form but their charred bones patriots out of it, had made themselves a fame and may start our enquiry, is the principle that in re-wires. Putting these facts together we would have apleri, flendine tioi primo, ought certainly to have been higher a favoritism. which it is impossible separately to identify.— a favoritism. Thus was brought to a close the short though (From La Minerve.) brilliant career of the good, the kind and It is with extreme regret that we learn the death not necessary to interrogate scriptural texts about to oppose the declaration of the Pope's Infallibility, admitted to be a city passing good; nay, one of brave stadent, scholar, writer and orator, Rev. James of the Rev. Fathers Murphy and Lynch, who both "the one thing necessary," and about the criminal unless they knew that, though the doctrine was as the best cities in the world. Now, a godless, the one thing necessary is the loss of his own restraint on their own power, it was still true. But graceless soul might be tempted to think it would the world of his resisoul." The proof for every one who believes in the they did not oppose it. Among these 350 arrogant the better for Messrs. Moody and Co. to commence at Providence of God and the Immortality of Many Hierarchs (we use a Gladstonian plase), each jenlous thome, instead of going to' convert Dublin, which Rev. Father Murphy one of its most eloquent do providence of God and the Munoranty of many filterations (we use a Glassicalian parse), each justice and most inclusion on going to convert Duolin, which fenders, and the sad circumstances which have put and (and with such only are we now concerned) is on of his own privileges and his own position, only could afford to wait. end to his days, still adds to the profound feeling of the very surface of a man's mind. We are essent two or three (and these only for a time) resisted. The cities of England were next visited. In sorrow caused by his loss. The Rev. Father Lynch stially created. We are created by a God all-sufficient of a doctrine which (according to Dublin all the pious ladies and tender hearted gencient and all wise. But such a God could not Protestants) destroyed half their privileges and do them went to the "meetings." Of course create us without a purpose of His own. He could graded their whole position. That phenomenon, while parsons went in numbers and format tike not, if He be God, leave us independent. He must, we humbly submit, could not have arisen except in the differences of belief, burying for a while if He be God-essential Lord and essential Master- wone way. The Bishops must have known that the that ugly hatchet of dissension introduced by create us to serve His own will. Nor can He trans- doctrine of the Papal Infallibility, no matter how it Jesus Christ: - "He that believeth shall be those who enjoyed the privilege of knowing the late for our service to another than Himself alone. Not affected themselves, was underliably true. If it saved, and he that believeth not shall be con-Father Murphy either personally or through the only suns and worlds, but particles of light and were false, its definition would have been the most demned,"—Like the Jews of old they believed. medium of his lectures and writings. We sincerely atoms of air are under law: under law too and incurdent monotor of the Private t atoms of air are under law: under law too, and impudent usurpation of the Bishops' own powers leach one just as he pleased but not as Jesus taught; that law God's, must necessarily be a man's whole And such a usurpation the Roman Catholic Hierbeing from side to core, a man's whole life from archy, supposing them human, were very unlikely faith, a ground, by the by, which some might suspect

beginning to end. But by that law of serving God, to allow. of wearing, so to speak, and working in, God's We com livery, every human creature must be bound. To tion of our Protestant friends. Their refutation we the fulfilment of that law, therefore, no human shall be extremely glad to hear. creature can be Indifferent. And thus is the sinfulness of Indifference shown, not merely by the awful sanction of punishment or reward which God has from the essential connexion of Master-bood on the one side, and servant-ship on the other, between God and Man.

ing or not serving God is essentially unallowable. dreary prairie, where can her superior or her like Bat neither is Indifference allowable about the be found? In many respects indeed she is the nanner, precise and definite, in which God, (Whod marvel of the age. A place of yesterday, she yet is not by any means a careless being,) must wish outstrips in wealth and commerce some of the our service of Him to be performed. Consequently coldest cities of the world. But even were she poor among the many modes of serving Him, (that is to in material things as an African village, she would say Religions,) which profess, each to be the mode still be famous with an undying fame. Chicago is attended the meetings of the prophetic twins. With which He desires to have adopted, it is obligatory the mother of prophets-indeed of prophetic twins, what fruits? The lunatic asylums were soon crowded unon every man to examine, if he have not the true Their " call from God," their "divine vocation," upon every man to examine, it he have not the true Their " call from God," their "divine vocation," with religious maniacs. Some souls were sent to the mode already, and to choose that one which his their " preparatory studies," their " youtbful train mad-house, instead of being sent to beaven. Such the conscience, after reasonable enquiry, approves as ling," are not, it must be admitted, quite discernible, fruits of these revivalists) In Dublin, in Liverpool, in

A principle, by insisting briefly upon which, we mere puppets of the old man who pulls the Vatican The phrases : "Doctor cure thyself;" and, " Si vis me

graded their whole position. That phenomenon, the parsons went in numbers, and forgot lit-

We commend these arguments to the carnest at-

MOODY AND SANKEY

People were long thinking that nothing good attached to doing His Will or refusing to do it, but could come out of Chicago. But they have been undeceived. No longer is the "City of the Lake" bad or barren. She has, we might almost say, become perfect in the shortest time. For though it It is, therefore, true that Indifference about serv- the but a few years since she sprang into life on the introduced to His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal Just risen above the horizon of fame, by the Jesuit Fathers. Our kind and saintly Bishop It blazed and then vanished for good and for aye, which religion is really true, God must in some way the barbarous age of Jesus Christ and St. Paul; but crowds were drawn by curiosity, or some perhaps for

Some few, it cannot be doubted, went to pray ; but the great majority went through curiosity to see a specimen of Yankee preaching. Indeed we learn that on a certain occasion one godless wretch asked Mr. Moody in the "consulting room," if he could work miracles. It is needloss to say that the holy re_ vivalist, inspired from on high, answering, "no. bot I can cast out devils," gave at the same time the " lost one" a most practical proof of his nower to eject the spirits that are of evil.

The reader will, easily conceive how Livernool London, and other places were next evengelized. Protestant papers and protestant medical doctors give us the fraits. Some who really felt like sheep without a pastor-and, oh how many such are there !

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE 1875.

worthy motive. comparatively, speaking. London with about four him. It is incidentally asserted that the Prince, in have no reason to assume guilty on more cases than million multiply thousand to one meeting, And this is laws as a stupidity. Somewhat of a sensation has profession. Men like Clements are extremely dan-doctrine of Total Abstinence, merit much more the greatest meeting ever held by Moody and been produced in Paris by a remarkable proceeding gerous; but men like Davis are infinitely more than human praise. We predict for the little book Sankey. Yet it is a mere nothing. London has as on the part of the monarchical newspapers. They dangerous still. And it is often the known exist- a great popularity. population of 4,000,000: This would only give } per have republished simultaneously Prince Bismarck's ence of professional abortionists like the latter that was the oridinary attendance, which would give strong opinion that the Republic in France, by only obout 1 per cent, or about the quarter of a many keeping her without allies, would admirably suit of Moody and Sankey with other Protestant revivals. it was a great success.

But notwithstanding the thousands upon thousands of dollars spent, and notwithstanding the "great expectations " with which they have been received in the States, their mission there has been a signal failure. 'Even the bigoted press of New York admits this. People in the States are too well ac. customed to mounte-bank preaching.

In conclusion, let us for an instant compare those missionaries to those of the Catholic church. Let any impartial man read the lives of Francis Xavier, Vincent of Paul, Liguori, and place Moody and Sankey side by side with such truly apostolic men. Who is most like the crucified Son of God? Who most like St. Paul, who could say to his followers "be imitators of me as I am of Christ." Having weighed the lives and characters of the men. we are bound on the one side to exclaim : " truly the finger of God is here,"; while on the other, we must, -it may be reluctantly, -yet, we must acknowledge there is no trace of God to be found. In fine, it is the old story ;---Catholic missionaries go forth as the first disciples did, without "scrip or staff," without a second coat, without either gold or silver; yet, like those same disciples, they work wonders, they convert their thousands and tens of thousands. They labor hard and earnestly. Ah l it is only Ged can tell how hard a poor Catholic districts. missionary labors. Take even one of his duties during a mission, the confessions ; and what labor is there! Let one reflect on the difference. The Protestant revivalist rants and talks, while the Catholic missionary works. The former sometimes China is not stated. terrifies, maddens, and in the end drives into dis pair the would-be repentant sinner; while the former exciting a salutary fear of God's judgments, is sure so to temper that fear as to make it as the Psalmist says, "the beginning of wisdom," and finally to lead the prodigal to his Father's home. So much for Moody and Sankey; so much for their God spare Thy people," and open their eyes to the ishness is wiser, and Thy weakness stronger than the garrison of Nicsic with provisions. The Chinese them to all our readers. CLERICUS. men." 3. Cor. I. 25

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

capital punishment. The Italie suggests that the making of a false statement in court should be Dublin from London. The 6th of January is fixed fence of the Proceedings of the Eabble in all Ages ' visited by the same penalty as that inflicted on per-tefor the ceremony of the unveiling. fess disbelief in the Gospels. The Government spirited foreign policy which the Conservatives of to the days of the Commune of Paris, not to men-which recommends Godless education is only acting England in the days of their opposition assured the tion later dates, nations which have allowed their consistently when recommending the abolition of country they were ready, whenever they got into rabble to hold their proxy on solemn public occas-oaths. His Holiness the Pope has received a warm office, to inaugurate. Mr. Bright does not believe There is abundant evidence to our belief that the and loyal address from the association of German in a spirited foreign policy, and he thinks Lord authority of the rabble in Ireland has increased is Catholics established at Mayence, which numbers. The rains in Rome quired is a "just foreign policy." He quite agrees country which, by mercaudacity, constantly achieves Narcisse Galipeau, and my brother's, Jos, Galipeau. have been ferful, so that the Tiber threatens an with the award given by the French President in the Councily which, by mercaudacity, constantly achieves Narcisse Galipeau, and my brother's, Jos, Galipeau. have been ferful, so that the Tiber threatens an with the award given by the French President in the control of public affairs, and for whom Mir kas I an well aware that the above list is imaginary overflow of its bank's, the Plazza in foot of the galand, he asys, was O'Council, we far we may add Father Matthew, monog and the case went against her. Those who would seem to have lived and toiled in vain. How more then generating of the french papers to Plantheon is a complete lake, and the grantlose woong, and the case went against her. Those who much of the great political and moral reforms once correct this false statement; for we are both well and there is great discord among the chiefs at the physical not less tempestuous and stormy than the physical can only harm those who do injustice; and now and hore ois great discord among the chiefs at the went of clean. A just foreign policy worse ere they mend, ad the result and the output of the great politice of name of of complex of plass, should core the president in the reading of the complex. The wines at the signed discord among the chiefs at the spirited foreign policy and there is great discord among the chiefs at the spirited foreign policy worse ere they mend, ad the result and the spirited foreign policy is a by no menns improbable contingency. The worse ere they mend, and the spirited foreign policy of then there were direct of this district. A smuth and loyal address from the association of German in a spirited foreign policy, and he thinks Lord sauthority of the rabble in Ireland has increased, is worse ere tney mono, and the resignation of the static reward of the spinted foreign policy of the nation of such scaladis, should seen to be cowed of indif-is a by no means improbable contingency. The Secola of Milan says that among the destitute lavishly spent by her in supporting the Turk on his poor of that city there is a genuine monarch, the sthrone. The Turk is worse off than ever, and the usual signs of a sance national spirit and a keen pub-descendant of an ancient royal race. This king is Great Northern Powers are taking the question of all consciences. It is a pity when the sense of ple order from St. Petersburg sufficed to degrade the Bright rather amusing. new king from his throne, and his property was confiscated; the pension of 12,000f. which he re. connscated ; the pension of 13,000, which he that he sentence of death passed upon how rapid the career of subsequent deterioration ceived from Russia was also withdrawn. The unit The news that the sentence of death passed upon how rapid the career of subsequent deterioration fortunate Prince had still some funds in English and "the Davis Murderers" had been commuted caused us and decay; and how, in France and Italy especially he lost all. He sold his jewels and all he possessed in our estimates of guilt. But there is a point when accessive development of the public power of the rab-so that before long he had absolutely nothing. He leniency with criminals becomes criminal itself, entered more a sufficiently nothing. is now at Milan with his wife and six small child wand where mercy to the individual becomes cluelty in hopeless one. It would be a work worthy of Mr children are barely covered with a few rags. least inspired by Count Arnim, containing hitberto, sentenced to suffer is fearfully common. It is unpublished despatches written or received by him fearfully large. It is fearfully ruinous to social In these Prince Bismarck charges the Count with progress and to social morality. A public example having for months conspired to induce the Emper-was a public necessity. And we think it will be Presidency, which Bismarck wished to prolong. In committed, though perhaps thoughtlessly, a public another dispatch Bismarck accuses the Count with crime. conspiring with the Empress Augusta, in order to. We cannot perceive the sufficient force of the de- and the volume contains no less than twenty-five obtain the place which he (Bismarck) filled. The fenses which have been made for the authors of sengravings from the designs of foremost British

그는 한 것을 같은 것을 가지 않는 것을 받았다.

These crowds too were small heir he was tempted to injure him and get rid of sparing of Davis. Clements, though guilty, we The Germania, of Berlin, gives a formal and author. ised denial to the reports which have been lately circulated to the effect that the "Ultramontane"

It is understood that the effect of the King of.

would place the Government in a most embarrassing position. The supporters of the latter hope, so shock the sense of humanity. however, to induce four of the Catholic deputics to

abstain from voting, thus leaving Ministers a majority of one.

French army.

Some feeling has been excited at Brussels on account of a large number of old lifles having been

A telegram from Shanghai reports that disturbances have broken out in one of the Chinese Provinces, but whether they are in any way connected with the existing difficulty between England and

It is stated in Vienna that Count Andrassy proposes the formation of an International Commission to establish an understanding between the Porte and insurgents, and superintend the administration of the Herzegovina. Raouf Pasha succeeded in throwing fresh provisions into Goransko, but the insurgents asserted that he was subsequently Government views the growing relations between In the Dublin Review for October there are seven

cent; and according to the returns 10,000 or less, celebrated despatch to Count Arnim expressing a makes men like the former guilty of seduction. The man who facilitates crime is of all men the keeping her without allies, would admirably suit most dangerous to the State. And men like Davis out of every hundred. Yet comparing this mission the views of Prussia. It is believed that this incident not only facilitate crime, but do by being themis the forerunner of some monarchical movement selves guilty of enormities that surpass description, and not only shock the sense but shake the basis of society.

It has been argued in favor of the Minister of party in Germany is seeking to bring about a com- Justice that abortion is a common crime, but not a promise between the Church and the State. The crime commonly punished with the capital penalty, "Ultramontane party" is doing nothing of the sort. That we should regard as one of the best of reasons why the executive should commence so to punish Bavaria's recent action in refusing to dismiss his it now. But the fact is that if abortion be a comministers at the demand of the Catholic majority in smon crime, the crime of abortion as committed by the Parliament, will be tested when the military Davis was (we, at least, hope it is) very uncommon. estimates come on for discussion. It is supposed We do not know of anything, even in fiction, more that the Catholic deputies will resist the increased horrible. And to let the monstrous agent in it contribution towards the War Budget of the Em. Bescape the just penalty awarded him by twelve of pire. Such a stop, as the Speciator points out, would his peers, and to let him still remain upon the be tantamount to secession from the Empire, and earth a living portent of the most hidcous guilt, speaks ill for the land whose rulers can venture to

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

New and rigorous measures are to be taken in handsomely bound copy of the works of Archbishop order to assure the more efficient working of the Spalding, comprising three volumes: The History one-year system of volunteer military service in the soft the Protestant Reformation, The Evidences of \$2.80. Each will be sent free by mail on receipt of imported and sold to the workmen in the industrial sits price by Messrs. Sadlier, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. We have to apologize both to our readers and to Messrs. Sadlier for not having noticed at an earlier date the receipt of these volumes.

> The works of Archbishop Spalding enjoy a worldwide reputation. In America we believe they are

insurpassed in their kind; and in Europe, we know, they rank among the foremost controversial works of the age.-And deservedly so. Whether one considers the vast variety of subjects whereon they treat, or the admirable condition with which each is enriched, or their keen logical method, or their delicate literary tact, they merit the highest praise. To all who have either a natural taste or a ranting crowd of newspaper hollow-flatterers. "Or defeated near Gatschoko, losing 1,000 killed and professional necessity for controversial reading, wounded. A special to the Daily News from Vienna whether they be Protestant or Catholic, these books light of truth. Impress upon them that "Thy fool- reports that the Turks have succeeded in supplying will be found invaluable. We heartily recommend

Turkey and Kashgar with some alarm. Kashgar articles :-- F. Newman on Ecclesiastical Prudence : soldiers are becoming rapidly proficient under Turk- Ranke's and Green's Histories of England ; Angli-Advices from Rome state that preparations are lish training. A new and concilatory policy toward cans of the Day; The Defication of the Roman being made at the Vatican for the celebration of the Mahometans is said to be completed by the Peking Emperors; St. Thomas' Theory of Knowledge; fiftieth anniversary of the Pope's consecration as a authorities. There is continued trouble between Mary Tudor; and Ireland and O'Connell. Of these Bishop. The Rale, a newspaper of Rome which is foreigners and Chinese ; American missionarirs and the first and last are the most important. Both we said to represent the opinions of some of the mem- ladies are assailed by mobs in Nanking; an English must consider to be on their respective subjects their hearty good wishes they all put in each hi bers of the Government, has lately published an lady was also attacked at Jaku. The attempts of somewhat unfair. The last especially is marked with, the which made up a purse of eleven hundred article advocating the abolition of oaths in courts of China to control the Formosa aborigines is now throughout by a bitter splenetic spirit extremely dollars (\$1100.00). Now let the ball that started but a few months justice in Italy. So many people at present refusee merely nominal. Although it is admitted on all unsuited for rightly judging of the modern state of ango roll on, in God's name let it roll on and may the justice in Italy. So many people at present refuser merely nominal. Although it is admitted on all unsuited for rightly judging of the modern state of ago roll on, in God's name let it roll on and may the to swear upon the Gospels, and so many are atheists - reides that Mr. Wade has secored promises to accede Ireland ; and though it abounds with much value layers thicken as they envelope it, till in a few so asserts the Italie-that it is not worth while to to all his demands growing out of the Margary af table information, it contains also many statements months worth while to to all his demands growing out of the Margary af table information, it contains also many statements months worth while to to all his demands growing out of the Margary af table information, it contains also many statements months worth while to to all his demands growing out of the Margary af table information, it contains also many statements months worth while to to all his demands growing out of the Margary af table information, it contains also many statements months worth while to the forty thousand dollar debt be retain the formality of oath-taking, a ceremony now fair, general dissatisfaction is manifested by the which we cannot consider as facts. In describing worth fair, general dissatisfaction that more that more than the statement of the statem becoming a farce. It is indeed true that many of British community in China on account of the slow-the shameful issue of the O'Connell Centennial becoming a farce. It is indeed true that many of British community in China on account of the shameful issue of the O'Connell Centennial genetit is due to our beloved pastor, Very Revd. V. the new comers in Rome are influels and profesting as of this movements, and an increasing suspicion Celebration in Dublin, and the conduct on that ocsed disbelievers in the Gospel, and many of them prevails that the Government will find means to casion of what it calls the modern Irish Rabble, it endeavours in laying the foundation and preparing frequently appear in criminal trials either as with evade its pledges, and eventually outwit the Eng-descends to the vulgarest abuse. The tone of the the minds of his people for this grand reception of the second to the vulgarest abuse. The tone of the the minds of his people for this grand reception of our Right Revd. good Bishop. nesses or as accused persons. For them it may be lish Minister. Opinions are freely expressed that sentire article may be judged from the following

edly beautiful; but the sober faithfulness with which it delineates the evils of intemperance, and million inhabitants was at most scarcely able to confidential circles, has described the anti-church one; Davis, we must assume, was a murderer by the patient earnestness with which it advocates the

175

THE DIOCESE OF KINGSTON. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS :

Dear Sir,-The first official visit of the Right Revd. Dr. O'Brien, who is now on a tour through his diocese, was in due time, announced to the Catholics of Belleville, when our good pastor. Very Revd. V. Gen. Farrelly set to immediately to provide a befitting and hearty welcome, which on the morning of his arrival (the 20th Nov.) was warmly extended to his Lordship by the leading Catholics of this thriving town. After the usual courtesies the deputation started, lead off by the carriage containing our worthy Bishop and zealous pastor with everal others of the clergy, and coursed along our principal thoroughfares, thence round our now splendidly built quarter and amidst the ringing of joy-bells, alighted at St. Michael's Presbytery, to be thence-forth entertained by our good and saintly pastor, Father Farrelly.

The following morning (Sunday) his Lordship preached an eloqueut and interesting sermon to a large audience; in the evening still another, and to a crowded congregation ; and on the Tesday following, delivered a grand lecture, which turned out to be an astonishing piece of eloquence, in a masterly way, now sympathizing with his subject then again sympathizing with his audience (who for the most part were Protestants)encouraging them on to a frank and candid consideration of the leading principles of Catholic doctrine. By his courteous and manly We have received from the Messrs. Sadlier a very appeals, blended with a naturally kind, sopen and sweet expressiveness, he so won his way to the hearts of his hearers, that he certainly must have silcuced prejudices for ever if he did not totally uproot the errors of those present unaccustomed to Catholicity, and The Miscellanea. The first sellar worship at our altars; whilstamong bisown people tor \$2.80, the second for \$1.70, and the third for the developed such enthusiasm as was never seen in Belleville at any one time before. Protestants have since declared that numbers of themselves left the church as thoroughly convinced of the truth, as laid down that evening, as were even the Catholics been connected with this diocess for several years who never doubted it. The lecture then was cerattempted.

To this truly astonishing cloquence he added during his five days stay here, an untiring devotion to his spiritual children, and whether in the confessional (this he performed with the assiduity of a simple priest), or attending the calls that pressed on him from every side he always displayed a natu ral willingness to be entirely at the service of the humblest ones of his flock. Thus it was that he most generously devoted himself to all, notwithstanding that he preached and lectured nine different times for the seven days prior to his coming to Belleville. And whilst here delivered four impres ive discourses to crowded audiences in pin-fall silence.

Lastly on the day previous to his departure he confirmed eighty (80) children, when there then ame a perfect series of deputations, to each of which, he poured forth a strain of happy thought O! it was a pleasing sight to see deputation after deputation from the various societies and confraternitics of the boys and girls, of the young men and young women, and of the mature and old age of both sexes, all coming forward to pay their submission to episcopal authority and at the same time to express hearty good wishes for the future of their new Bishop and great pastor; while as token of

Now let the ball that started but a few months

Before finishing, Mr. Editor, I must say that grea

for his humane conduct to the shipwrecked crew of the bark Edwin, wrecked a year ago near Barclay Sound.

So far as we could gather from conversations with the Indians who brought down the sad news, and from comparing notes with his Lordship Bishop eghers and others, the outlines of the story appear to be as follows :—

Father Brabant resides close to the camp of the lasquiots, and the observations of some of the Inlians to us fully bear out the remarks in the above letters about the lamentation of the tribe after the event had taken place ; in fact he was well liked by his tribe. Another clan visited Victoria lately and returned with the small pox among them. These unfortunates wished to consult a woman belonging to the Hasquiots who had some renown on the coast as a doctress; but were warned to go away and they left. One kloochman belonging to the infected Indians returned, and in spite of everything contrived to get amongst Father Brabant's neighbours, and the disease broke out amongst them also, the chief Matlahow's wife, sister and two children dying of it. Father Brabant contrived to get two of the Indians to help him and buried the victims, he himself assisting to drag a small canow used as a coffin to the place of interment. Subseuently Matlahow, who is represented by the other Indians as a moody revengeful man, wished to go to war with the natives who had brought the infection from Victoria. Father Brabant endeavored to dissuade him, and entered the chief's house to expostulate, and while there was shot with a double gun, the barrel being loaded with ball, which took effect in the back, and a charge of shot from the other struck him in the right hand.

The shooting was done eight days ago and from the time which has elapsed since the injury way eccived, and the fact that no assistance except that of the Indians was at hand, which although gladly and engerly rendered, is of course not the most skilful, there is reason to fear that by this time the unfortunate gentleman is dead. Attempts were made last night to get the Rocket or the Isabel to start alone for Barclay Sound ; but were not, we believe attended with success, owing to the rough weather. Father Brabant was born in Belgium, and is aged about 35 years. He is a tall, handsome man of the physique, and a most devoted Christian. He has ainly one of the finest efforts his Lordship has yet to establish a mission among the Indians there, who are a savage and generally distrusted lot. He has probably sacrificed his life in an effort to make peace between two tribes. Surely may never fell in a nobler cause.

We learn that a conference was held, yesterday between the Lieut-Governor, Dr. Powell, Superintendent of Indian Aflairs, and Right Rev. Bishop Seghers with the object of sending a steamer to arrest the murderer and bring Father Brabant to this city for treatment. The gunboat Rocket was pronounced unfit to go to sea; and the Dominion Government steamer Sir James Douglas and the teamer Isabel could not be secured.

NEW AGENTS .- Our friends in Lochaber, Co. Antigonish, N.S., are hereby informed that Mrs. M. Scars is our duly authorized agent in that locality We hereby inform our friends in the County of Shefford, P.Q, that Mr. Patrick Maguire, of Savage's. Mills is our duly authorized agent for the County Mr. John Kavanagh, of Fredericton, N.B., is our duly authorised agent in his locality.

We acknowledge, with thanks, from P. Donahoe Esq, the enterprising publisher of the Boston Pilot a very fine steel engraving of our Holy Father Pope

Forged \$20 notes of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland are in circulation in Cape Breton They are on genuino paper, a lot numbered from 5,000 to 8,000 having been shipwrecked and picked up by dishonest persons.

The Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries reports thirty-five large sharks caught near the mouth of the Saginaw River last week. They chased schools of porpoises into nets and became prisoners with sixteen of the porpoises.

An Ottawa despatch says : A prominent lumber firm here has received orders from Queboc to increase their cut of logs this season by 50,000, owing to an improvement in the Quebec market. The forwegian Government having issued orders to curtail supplies in that country for the present season, it is quite probable that lumbermen on the Ottawa who can get any encouragement from the banks will greatly increase the cut in anticipation of high prices next summer. REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE .- Referring to the statement that the Bishop of Kingston intends re-opening Regionolis College the Brockville Recorder says In re-establishing his Alma Mater, the Bishop will become a public benefactor. In Eastern Canada the Roman Catholics are a large, influential and wealthy body of citizens, well able to sustain a frame building adjoined, what is called the Centre Engine Shed, and communicates with the same by a window. The store rooms, containing a large quantity of oils, varnish and other inflammable materials, being close to this window, the fire spread with great rapidity. The roof of the largo shed being of wood; supported by large timbers, was Yesterday a cance arrived from the Hasquiot In-soon of wood; supported by large timbers, was dian village, Barclay Sound, with some natives bear-which with the single exception of one, were all them useless. The steam fire-engines were soon on the spot, and did good service in saving the Machine Shaps adjoining the Engine Shed to the cast, after six hours' hard work. The loss on the buildings, engines and supplies is estimated at fully \$150,000 It is supposed to be fully insured in several English companies; names unknown. The building was erected in 1869, was 130 by 115, with a half moon offset for turntable. Mr. Blackwell, Assistant Superintendent, loses a number of valuable books. papers and drawings. His personal loss is abont \$500; no insurance. Mr. Davis, Mechanical Superntendent, loses a number of his personal papers, including records, tracing of patents, models, &. Loss about \$200; no insurance. No men will be brown out of employment.

convenient to abolish oaths as well as to abolish Margary's murder will never be properly atoned for. which is its concluding passage :---The Grattan statue, by Foley, is on its way to

descendant of an ablent rout face. This king is whose what is to be done with him into their own hands shame at public iniquity begins to fade in a Christ-Leon VII. of Armenia, Prince of Korigosz, whose what is to be done with him into their own hands shame at public iniquity begins to fade in a Christfather, in 1846, was dispossessed by the Russians. without caring to consult either England or France have specified, that the ancient influence of the father, in 1846, was dispossessed by the Russians, without caring to consult of the foreign policy on Priesthood in the public and political life of Ire-Shortly after, the citizens of Erivan proclaimed the The bondholders urging a spirited foreign policy on Priesthood in the public and political life of Ire-son king under the name of Leon VII.; but a sime Lord Derby under these circumstances seems to Mr. and is passing away—is in certain regions eclipsed, if not extinguished. We know by the historical

THE DAVIS MURDERERS.

it was reached in this latest case of commutation. A work has appeared at Zurich attributed to or at The crime for which the unhappy Davis pair were

"If Dean Swift had written that 'Modest De-

which he designed, he would propably have warned his countrymen to beware of allowing the ascendjury. Every day during the Sonsogno process one. In a letter which a gentleman in Glasgow has ancy of that element in their affairs; because history ito the Church of Mr. Chiniquy in the light of an or two witnesses refuse to take the oath, and pro-preceived from Mr. John Bright he refers to the tells that from the days of Barrabas of Jerusalem Mextreme honour.

experience of other nations, once as zealous for the faith and devoted to the Church as the Irish, how slow are the early stages of popular demoralization. fortunate Frince had still some tonds in English and the Davis Inductors had been commuted caused us and decay; and how, in France and Italy especially. My Lord.—Sad news; I am shot in the right American banks, but owing to financial disasters much surprise. We are not, we hope, unduly severe the process has been mainly accelerated by the existand and in the back. Please send a priest at is now as hims with his with the state of the state. If that point have ever been reached a Burke or of Mr. O'Connell to re-form her power, and has shot me a double shot." reanimate her spirit--but these be the days in which Mr. Philip Callan is, according to all recognized tests, the desired and elect of his people-and great men are generally vouchsafed to nations who in some degree deserve their service."

> And yet these words, we have grave reason for in many ways. The type and paper are excellent dying servant.

The following letter was sent us for publication We publish it with great pleasure. From it we gather that some people do not consider conversion

A CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR.-Would you be so kind as to justify me and my brother in the following request The Watness of last Saturday's edition, published a

Yours respectfully,

NARCISSE GALIFRAU, JOS. GALIPRAT. Montreal, D: c. 3rd, 1875.

TRAGEDY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. (From the Victoria Colonist.)

dian village, Barclay Sound, with some natives bear-which with the single exception of one, were all ing letters to Bishop Seghers of a startling nature, destroyed. The snoke was so dense and come out We have been kindly permitted by his Lordship the in such volumes as to render any attempt at saving Bishop, to copy the letters, which were writ-ten by Fatter Brakant, and which will be found below.

1st November, 1875.

extract the shot.

(Signed) A. BRABANT. My Lord .- Mailabow, the chief of the Hasquiots,

On the back of this note are the words the " thief has run away." My Lord.—I am dying; I am shot in the right

hand and back by Matlahow, the Hasquiot chief, I have given no reason, Adicu! Pray for me. My Lord .- Inflammation is sotting in my right

In these Prince Bismarck charges the Count with progress and to believe members, and a band. The Indians are very kind. The whole having for months conspired to induce the Emper-was a public necessity. And we think it will be knowing, were written by a former member, and a band. The Indians are very kind. The whole or to hold views opposite to those entertained by difficult to excuse those who have bauked Justice prominent one, of the Young Ireland Pairty of '48, taking care of me. Do not blame them. Praise, TO be held on the 23rd JANUARY NEXT, for the the Prince, especially on the subject of M. Thiers' and stayed retribution from the charge of having a undifficult to excuse though the subject of M. Thiers' and stayed retribution from the charge of having a undifficult to the under the prince of the Young Ireland Pairty of '48. Taking care of me. Do not blame them. Praise, TO be held on the 23rd JANUARY NEXT, for the the Prince, especially on the subject of M. Thiers' and stayed retribution from the charge of having a undifficult to the instruct method between the instruction of the INSTITUTE of the James street, Montreal, is an admirable little book, here to take my place is the wish of your lordship's A. BRADANT.

The Indian messengers say the above letters obtain the place which he (Bismarck) filled. The fenses which have been made for the authors of sengravings from the designs of foremost British were written with the wounded priest's left hand, is written of the work imputes the Prince's animosity the commutation. Some force, indeed, there is in partists. But to us its chief excellence is the "Old and one of them is spotted with blood. They do TEACHER WANTED-For next January, a (writer of the work imputes the Prince's animosity the commutation. Some force, indeed, there is in partists. But to us its chief excellence is the "Old and one of them is spotted with blood. They do TEACHER WANTED-For next January, a (to his seeing in the Count a probable successor; for the observation that the man Clements should not Story" itself. It is a "Temperance Tale in Verse" not disclose any motive which could account for olic Male Teacher, able to teach French and to his seeing in the Count a probable successor; for the observation that the man Clements should not Story" itself. It is a "Temperance Tale in Verse" not disclose any motive which have been made for the aspects him of inspects his heir, espects be permitted to escape, and that to ensure his con- by Mr. S. C. Hall, Editor of the Art Journal and Bar- such a deed, and particularly by one who has on a lish; a liberal salary will be given. All app many a possessor he remarks, hates his heir, espects be permitted to escape, and that to ensure his con- by Mr. S. C. Hall, Editor of the Art Journal and Bar- store occasion been rewarded for his kindnes to tues, with references and statement of salar fally if he suspects him of impatience; and from the violion the Davis testimony would be required. *risters-at-Law*. To large poetic merit it has no pre- the whites, this same Matlahow has been presented be sent to Rev. J. MICHEL, Lafontaine, moment the Frince took the Count for an impatient. That is true; but it is not enough to justify the tensions, though many of its passages are unaffect. with a silver medal by the Canadi were written with the wounded priest's left hand,

SISTERS OF MERCY, Montreal. Being their first Bazaar, they hope to meet with the same charity and sympathy, that they always met in their yearly collection.

TEACHER WANTED-For next January, a Catholic Male Tencher, able to teach French and English; a liberal salary will be given. All applications, with references and statement of salary, to be sent to REV. J. MICHEL, Lafontaine, P.O., 15.3

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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THE ELECTORAL BILL CABRIED -- PARIS, NOV. 30. emanating respectively from the, Right and Left Centres :: One provides that the general election shall be held on February 20th and the new Assembly convoked on February 27th. The other fixes the elections for February, 13th and meeting of the Assembly for March 16th. antereau a

DISSOLUTION .- PARIS, Dec. 3.-The Committee appointed to consider the proposals of the Right and far a confirmation of the removal of that leader from Left centres as to the time of the elections, and the his command. It is a strange state of things ; Elio meeting of the new chambers, have agreed to report has retired from active command ; Dorregaray is in in favor of dissolution of the present Assembly in December, the exact day to be hereafter fixed. They have also decided to recommend . the general elections be heldon February the 20th. and the new chambers convoked on March the 7th.

THE NEW FRENCH UNIVERSITIES .---- Under the new French law on Higher Education Secular Universities are to be started at Lille and Lyons-cities which are to be the seat of free Catholic Universities-and they have received the sanction of the State. It seems a pity that the Secularists should have fixed upon exactly the same grounds for their foundations as that already occupied by the Catho-Aic institutions. The State was perhaps unable to prevent it, but there would have been less chance of a collision if the different classes of students had been kept further apart. It will now be always easy for the anti-Catholics to get up a disturbance, and with the help of a friendly Prefect fix the blame upon the Catholics; and then a Government hostile to the latter might, under the existing law, suppress their faculties altogether.

THE "VICE-EMPEROR" AT AJACCIO -Now that the text of M. Rouher's speech has reached us, we may observe with some interest how much more outspoken Bonapartism is in Corsica than in Continental France. It is only natural that it should be so. To the Corsicans the memory of the first Empire is everything. The house of the advocate Charles Bonaparte is a sort of local shrine, the presence of which keeps their Imperialist enthusiasm ever tresh and vigorous. The glories of Austerlitz may for the majority of the French have been besmirched by the blood and mire of Sedan but for these islanders they are too closely associated with their own traditions ever to be forgotten or depreciated. Very often, said M. Rouher, have "the august exiles on a forrign soil ' talked with me of you, and at the hour of departure they have said to me these words : "Thank the Corsicans for their inviolable devotion." Towards them accordingly, M. Rouher is as explicit and confident as possible. The Republic, he says, is simply "an experimental regime." The right of revision was voted with unanimity as a guarantee against the other. 'Transigent or Intransigent Republicans" may hope to "acclimatize the Republic." Let some, "giving chloroform to the country, promise it the sweets of a loveable Republic." Let others "throw their violent doctrines in its face." We care not. "The nations, taught by the experience of the crimes and imbecilities of the Mother Republic, wil judge them." Let the legitimists believe "that frightful fatalities will bring in-fatuated France back to the feet of its king-illusions of fidelity which we should honour, for we also are faithful-let the partisans of the younger branch-an expression which is said now to have only an historical value-after having painfully manœuvred towards the Legitimate Monarchy, suddenly veer round towards the Republic. Let them persist in occupying the avenues of power, and spy in the future a casual fortune or a happy accident' -we also can take our stand "not without, but within the Constitution " for "the light of revision offers us a field not less vast than to all the others Imperialists will be assisted by "the unchaining of Radical passions,' and "the more the Republic is the Republic" " the more the trial is sincere and complete,"" the more inexorable will be the judgment, the more full will be the reparation for the If the Republic has been a le to otemb**er**." it as possible. And all M. Rouher's "feeling," " all that he knows by study and reflection," " cry to him that the nation will not accept the Republic as a definite Government." From all this we might infer that M. Rouher, will vote for the securin de liste, for the more Bepublican the Republic is the sooner, he thinks, will the country rise against it .--Tablet.

unless a report to this effect had really been received of Annie And Teally been received of Annie And Teally been received by the com-ed from that official. The Didrid adds that Mendiri had fied from the Carlist campline consequence of having been threatened with a reat and execution. We have heard nothing, more of Saballs, who was stated also to have fied to France, except that a stated also to have field to France, except that a Tologe the effect that a more than a sequence of the secure dout. The Mendiri the Scale of Scale of the Scale of t The Assemoly to day many adopted the first of the second that he had entered Bill by yote of 532 to 88.5 The Bill was amended. Navarre, and another that he is going to organise. The *Pall Mail Gazette's* special from Berlin states so is to grant. right of representation, to all the fores in Catalonia¹ But the arrest of Dorrega. That Turkey, has energetically protected to Mon-colobies except to Cayenne and Senegal. Urgency, ray and the flight of Mendiris rather incline us to the merge against the Montenegrins taking part in wasalmost unanimously voted for two. proposals a believe in his flight also, as the charge, which was alleged to have been brought sgainst him is the same as that from which Dorregaray has to clear himself, namely, neglect of duty in not making greater efforts to relieve Seo de Urgel. Moreover the Carlist letters from Tologa contain an account of the military situation in Catalonia, in which the name of Saballs is not mentioned, so that this is so

有"四次的专家"的第三人称单

prison ; Mendiri, and perhaps Saballs, has fled the country ; Lizzaraga is a prisonor of war at Madrid ; and other generals are said to have been arrested whether Mogroviejo and Velasco have escaped, or are among those whom Don Carlos has sent to Santiagomendi, we do not as yet know. But the report of the arrests and the flight of Mendiri have not, as far as we know, been as yet contradicted. The official despatches which have reached Madrid announce a sharp engagement in Navarre on Friday week, in which General Reina is stated to have taken three villages from the Carlists, and on the other hand the Carlists claim a victory for Perula which is said to have been gained on Saturday last at Lumbier, near the frontiers of Aragon and Navarre. But the Madrid Official Guzette of Tuesday evening, after recording a successful movement of General Quesada, states that General Reina "defeated the positions at Lumbier against the main body of the Carlist forces." General Martinez Cam-pos is reported to be "actively continuing his operations," and the Carlists are alleged to be retreating before him.—Tablet.

GERMANY.

FENAL CODE AMENDMENT .- BERLIN, Dec. 3 .- In the Reichstag, a Bill amending the Penal Code was under consideration. Herr Lasker opposed the political clause, aimed at offences similar to those of Count Von Arnim. Bismarck declared that the matter would not permit any delay; if stricter disciplinary rules were not passed he could not take the responsibility of continuing in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The house decided to discuss the political clauses at a full sitting on the second and third readings of the Bill ; the other clauses were referred to a Committee.

TRIPLE UNANIMITY.-LONDON, December 3.--A special from Berlin to the Morning Post says it is reported that conferences between Bismarck, Gortschakoff and the Austrian Ambassador have shewn that the three Powers they represent are in perfect harmony on the Eastern question.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR ON THE CHURCH IN GER-MANY AND ITALY .- We have already had occasion to mention the belief that there was some conncotion between the visit of the German Emperor to Milan and the new coclesiastical legislation which is in store for Italy. The Emperor William and the Italian Prime Minister have now each of them thrown some additional light on their relations with the Church. The Emperorgave audience at Milan to Marchese Pepoli-grandson of Murat, and therefore cousin of Napoleon III., and married to a sister of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, so that he was naturally employed as an intermediary between Paris and Berlin-and is reported to have said that the friendship between Germany and Italy was a strong guarantee for peace, for there were now "no Alps between Rome and Berlin," and bellicose proclivities would be restrained by the knowledge of that fact. Moreover, it was unreasonable to re-proach Germany with the action taken at Berlin against the Ultramontanes, for "could a Government really be expected to acquiesce in the claims of a party determined to defy the law? Was it not incumbent on the Gevernment to see the statutes enforced ?"-an argument which might have been used, and probably was used, by every persecutor in power. The real question is whether the new laws complained of are just, and such as can in conscience key, are naturally very lively, and indeed the colbe obeyed-otherwise the "party" who defied the lections which they have made in Russia in aid of law of King Nebuchaduzezar, and the exist till now it is because we have had as little of resisted the edicts about the worship of the Roman son why the Government should come forward as Emperors, must be given up as people "determined to defy the law," and generally out of court. But lieved that it has sacrificed the Slavs to the Emperor added that "latterly there seemed to the maintenance of the status que. A piece be a certain inclination to recognise the right and the power of the Government to carry through the measures adopted," and he would be most happy to witness an improvement in the present painful state of things. Of the power of the Government as far as punishment goes there can be doubt, but its power to legislate for the Church's internal government has certainly never been recognised, still less its right. Catholics, however will undoubtedly not push their resistance farther than conscience absothe other in the Basque Provinces, to be commanded lutely requires, and if the Emperor's remarks meant by Gen Quesada. The Generals will shortly leave that he had any idea whatever of meeting them even lutely requires, and if the Emperor's remarks meant a quarter of the way so much the better. But the main purport of his little speech was to insist on the impotence of Catholics, both in Germany and Italy, to resist the State.-Tablet. ITALY. THE ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER ON CHURCH AND STATE IN ITALY.-Signor Minghetti speaking at Cologne, in the Venetian province, endeavoured first to re-move the idea that the Government had been converted to the policy of Prince Bismarck. The unity of Italy had, he said, given rise to two fears, one for the pence of Europe, the other for the freedom of the Papacy. Both have been proved unfounded by facts, and the visit of the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria have shown that " this view is now shared by the Governments and pcoples of European Governments do not think Italy is going to fight them, and it may be true that they think the Pope is free, but how this latter point is proved by the Emperor of Germany's visit we do not quite see, for it is not exactly clear that if the Pope were less free than he is it would make so very much difference to the Government of Berlin. But, con-tinues Signor Minghetti, as to people's thinking that the Emperor's visit to Milan may lead to our changing our ecclesiastical policy," that is " absolutely unfounded " "Our policy is based upon the separation of Church and State, and the results nitherto obtained give us no cause for altering it." We have only "-here. Signor Minghetti begins delicately to show the point of the cloven footwe have only to see that the lower clergy are protected from abuse of power on the part of their ecclesiastical superiors, and to grant the laity the right of intertering in the adminstration of paro chial affairs;" and " Government will submit a Bill on this subject to Parliament, in conformity with Clause 18 of the Law on the Papal Guarantees." We shall soon see what this Bill really is whether it interferes with the legitimate jurisdiction of Bishops over their clergy, and what the part in parochial adminstration given to the laity is to be. At present the language used is but vague; it may point to a more "conseil de fabrique," or it may mean an election of the clergy by the laity, and a consequent appointment of non-Catholic and schismatical priests as in Switzerland. The latter is to be feared; Mr. Gladstone's latest treatise is in support of this device for, "transforming." the Church into a national sect, and his article has been translated into Italian for publication in the Diritto. -Tablet.

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the Herzegovinian insurrection, and that the Great Powers support the protest.

"AUSTRIAN PROPOSALS SUBMITTED -LONDON, Dec. 3. -The Pall Mall Gazette this evening publishes a special, telegram from Berlin which contains the following details in regard to the negotiations in the Turkish insurrection question :- " Count Androssy, Austrian Prime Minister, has submitted to St. Petersburg the proposal he was entrusted to draft. In it he enumerates the reforms Turkey should pledge the insurgents and the guarantees the Great Powers should demand for their fulfil-ment. Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff have discussed the leading points of this document and expressed their approval thereon. As soon as the Imperial Governments have definitely accepted the proposal, the other Powers of Europe will be invited to participate,"

RUSSIA ON TURKEY AND THE INSURGENTS .- The Russian Official Gazette contained, at the end of last week, a declaration concerning the Christian subjects of the Porte which may mean a great deal or very little. The literal sense keeps within the policy marked out by the other great powers, but we seem to read between the lines a more resolute determination to exact from Turkey effectual reforms. The events in the Balkan Peninsula," says the official organ, "found Russia not alone, but in alliance with two other States, prepared to maintain European peace simply, and without any political egotistical afterthought or intentions whatsoever. All who sincerely wish for the maintenance of peace are free to join the alliance. At the same time"-here the divergence begins-"Russia has not sacrificed to the alliance its sympathies for the Slavonic Christians, and the sacrifices made by the Russian nation for the oppressed Slavonic population of Tarkey are so great that Russia is justified in stepping fo:th with its sympathies before the whole of Europe." And the motives and action of Russia up to the present moment are stated thus : Perceiving the danger to Servia and Montenegro, as well as to Turkey herself, if the two former were dragged into the struggle, Russia was the first to raise her voice for the protection of the unhappy Herzegovinians, who have been forced, by excessive taxation and by oppression, to resort to the most extreme measures." Therefore Russia, Germany, and Austro-Hungary, "acting in concert with the view of averting any probable intervention in Tur-key, have called upon the latter to come to terms with the insurgents, and France, England, and Italy have supported the demand." 'Turkey in reply has promised substantial improvements in the position of the Slavonic Christians, and the Sultan has issued an Irade promising great reforms and equal rights for Christians and Mohammedans. Nevertheless, as on former occasions, similar decrees, after being extorted by the guaranteeing powers, were never observed for any length of time, and as, consequently, confidence is no longer placed in such decisions, the Cabinets, continues the Gazette in charmingly euphemistic language, must take steps to strengthen that confidence, without which Turkey cannot carry out the reforms she earnestly intends to introduce. What those steps are to be we are not told, but they must evidently be in the nature of a gurrantee by the powers, or, at least, by Russia, for nothing short of that will inspire confidence in the durability of the Turkish reforms. And it is with a very decided expression of resolve that the article concludes. In any case, that is-we suppose-whether Turkey acts up to the exigencies of the situation or not-and in spite of her if not with her assistance-"an end must be put to the disastrous state of things in Turkey." We suspect the r-al explanation of the manifesto to be this : that the share Russia has had in muzzling the Servians has made the Government not a little unpopular. The sympathies of the Russians with their oppressed cousins, the Slavs of Tur-" who | the distressed Rayahs are here mentioned as a reatheir champior. It cannot afford to have it bethe maintenance of the status quo. A piece of news which comes to us from Vienna tends to confirm this view-that Russia is more or less apologising for not exercising a more direct and energetic intervention. It is there reported, according to the Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, and reported "on good authority," that the three Imperial Cabinets have agreed on the terms of an identical Note to the Porte, respecting the reforms required, and the guarantees which they deem themselves bound to ask for their fulfilment, Russia is believed at Vienna to have first suggested that the Powers should insist on the autonomy of Herzegovina or its union with Montenegro, but to have given way when Germany nd Austria pre-ferred to ask tor guarantees from the Porte for the efficacy of its reforms. The public and separate declaration of Russia's sympathy with the Christ ians, and of its resolve that the measures for their relief shall be really effective, is thus easily accounted for. Nor is the explanation inconsistent with the counter statement of the Standard s Vienna Correspondent-this " on the best authority"-that, although negotiations about a collective Note have been going on between the three Northern Powers. till now no understanding has been come to on the subject. If Russia finds that her two allies will not go so far as she wishes she is resolved that there shall be no doubt about her own feeling in the matter.-London Tablet, Nov. 6th.

Kaufmann, has informed the Government at St. Petersburg that unless he received 50,000 men, with artillery, he cannot relieve the garrison of Khokand; all his available troops merely suffice to protect the ารที่สารณ์ ริสมเราก็ สุรรุษย์กรณ์แก่สร้ายไ frontier.

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THE END OF CONTROVERSY. ા હોય તેવું વિદેશ છે.

John of Tuam has spoken : causa finita est. No more attempts to get up a wrangle about Federalism" and "Repeal." No more tricky endeavors to drag the honoured name of O'Connell into foul attacks on the Home Rule movement. No more chances for traitors and deserters to hide their apostacy behind a cloud of sophistries. There is an end of controversy and disputation. The highest authority living on such an issue-an authority loyally and lovingly recognized by the Irish race at home and abroad-has spoken, and, "the cause is finished."

Solemnly, publicly, and deliberately-in the face of the recent controversy and attack-the venerable and illustrious Prelate of the West, "into whose name, as into the name of Charlemagne, the epithet 'great' has become absorbed," has given his sanction and approbation of the work of the National Conference, and conferred the priceless honor of his praise and confidence upon the leader of the National movement.

To understand the importance of this event one needs but to recollect that the one man of all the others in Ireland who, through half a century of public life, never yet was trepanned into a false. political position-the one man who, amidst all the eddies and variable tides and currents of public affairs, ever stood like a rock of adamant, a monument of consistency, of integrity, of principle—has been this aged prelate, so venerable, so loved by his nation. The man was never yet born of woman who could run a scheme of counterfeit patriotism on John of Tuam. His wisdom, his sagacity, his keen and far-reaching vision have ever been proverbial; and it has been truly remarked that political career is an harmonious whole, every part of which is in concord with the rest.

To-day the Home Rule cause enters on a new chapter of progress. Henceforth its champions need not, while fighting the enemy in front, turn round to resist a treacherous flank attack, or a foul stab in the back, from some domestic traitor. Internal controversy can now be disdained, for we may, in a sense, say that O'Connell himself has spoken. No man living so largely enjoyed O'Connell's confidence; no man living so fully knew O'Connell's mind; no man living so thoroughly acted on O'Connell's principles, as the "Lion of the Fold of Judah." His utterance on the National question. his judgment on the Home Rule movement, is as if the Great Tribune arose from his tomb at Glasnevin and spoke in our midst once more!

So vanishes the wild dream of dissension and discord ; so perishes the plot of treason. For more then a year a deserter-(only one deserter, thank God)-from the Home Rule ranks has been telling the country that the Home Rule programme was "immoral," "dishonourable," "a base sarrender of our national rights." He was himself one of the earliest authors, apostles, and advocates of that programme; thanking public bodies for adopting it, propounding its addresses speaking to its resolutions. For three long years-the very time when denunciation was a duty if an immoral, dishonourable, or base surrender was afoot—he served under its flag in the ranks of the most loyal soldiers. At a moment when his comrades were in the very grin of combat with the foe-while they were gallantly resisting a Draconian coercion code-be took to flight, forswore his troth, and proceeded to assail the cause he had deserted and the men whom he betrayed. He thought "Repeal" would be a captivating cry; and when honest men resented his attack on the camp he had abandoned, he struck an attitude and pretended he was " blamed for being a Repealer." No patriotic Irish man ever blamed any countryman for being a Repealer; every Home Ruler is logically as much a "Repealer" as O'Connell was. Ireland reprobated the deserter, not "be-cause he was a Repealer," but because he took to assailing and calumniating the Home Rule cause which he had for three years pretended to serve. The political intelligence of the Irish masses has been strikingly proved and vindicated in the fate which has befallen this attempt to split up and overthrow the National party. "Up with the Re-peal ; down with Home Rule," was a cry which was expected to set us all hy the cars. But the people saw through the trick; they were sharp enough to discover that Isaze Butt's Home Rule pro posal is O'Connell's Repeal demand with the international arrangements offered beforehand. Next came the story that O'Conneil had snapped his fingers at Federal ism (a sort of Federalism), and said, "'twasn't worth that." To this the people provokingly replied that O'Connell was right, for that Isaac Butt, too, would stap his fingers at such a dwarfed and curtailed scheme as that one which was then referred to by O'Connell ; but O'Connell's own words remain to prove he would gladly approve such a full and comprehensive arrangement as that which has now been propounded by Isaac Butt. Thus foiled in his attempt to fool the people, unable to get even one ellow-member to join in his conduct, the would-be destroyer of the Home Rule party hit upon a new iden. He would try the pious dodge. Robing himself in a garb of tremendous religious zeal, he crept into the Cawtholic Whig camp, and struck up an alliance offensive and defensive with Mr. Gladstone's disconsolate following. A combination of Our Holy Religion" (what profanation !) and "Genuine Repeal" was to work vengeance on the Home Rulers! His Cawtholic Whig allies heartily despised the man; but as he hoped to use them, they determined to use him. Hostility to the Na-tional cause was the sole bond between them. The famous circular was the joint note of war on the Home Rule movement ; a new attempt was made to get up a controuersy on "Repcal versus Home Rule," so as to insinuate a difference between them; and religion-solicitude for "our eternal interest"-was to be dragged in, as Sadlier and Keogh dragged it in, to complete the scheme of hypocrisy and fraud. But it is all over now. The plot is exploded the dauger is at an end. Three great and honored names now stand between the Home Rule demand and the breath of slander, accusation, or reproach -John MacHalc, the successor of St. Jarlath; John Martin, and W. J. O'Neill Daunt. If the whole Irish race were picked for the three highest men in the national confidence-the three men most trusted for their truth, their fidelity, their service, their sacrifice, their wisdom and experience—the three men most sure to guard the National cause from dishonorable compromise or undignified disastersistent continuity of the Irish national demand these men would be John MacHale, John Martin, and William J. O'Neill Daunt. The individual who would come forward now to talk of an immoral or a base surrender, must satisfy us that he is more devoted and fearless than John Martin, more upright and consistent than O'Neill Daunt, more experi enced and more wise, more venerable and illus-trious, than John of Tuam. Where shall such as headquarters were at Balykischi, where they had man appear? Is he to be found amongst political concentrated to the number of 20,000. The Rus pigmies in the Mansion House, or amidst political sians, under Gen. Skobeleff, attacked the town on recreants in the outskirts of Rathgar, cowering and November 24th ; the Kiptschaks were defeated with hiding from the constituents whom he dare not

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Com-mittee of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH of St. Alexander, Township of Lichiel, up to the 11th ADDITION to said Church. A Plans and Specifications can be seen at the residence of the undersigned.

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The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest on any tender.

All tenders (with the word Tender written on ontaide of envelope) to be addressed to BEV. ALEXANDER MACDONALD, P.P.

beight in Lochiel, P.O., Ontario.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate "The City Fire Insurance Company. Montreal, 30th November 1875.

J. C. HATTON, 11.12 16.2 m. Solicitor for Applicant

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next session for an Act to incorporate "THE CANADIAN WIDOW'S FUND (Mutual) LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY." ti cher 🖓

Montreal 23rd, November, 1875. J. C. HATTON, Solicitor for Applicants.

CATHOLIC TEACHER WANTED - MALE OR FEMALE—A young person possessing either a first or second class certificate, capable of playing an organ and conducting a choir, will find employment at School Section, No. 2, Township of Ashfield, Co. Huron. Salary liberal. Apply to MAURICE DALTON, Kintail P. O.

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SPAIN.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS. -- MADRID, Dec. 1.- The Cabinet Council has decided upon the formation of two armies of five divisions each-one in Navarre, to be commanded by Gen. Martinez Campos, and for their respective commands.

CARINET CHANGES .- MADRID, Dec. 2.- The changes in the Cabinet went into effect to-day. The following Ministers took the oath of office before the King :-- Canovas Del Castillo, as President of the Ministerial Council; Calderon Collantes, as Minister of Foreign Aflairs ; Martin Herrera, as Minister of Justice, and Torens, as Minister of Public Works. The other heads of departments remain unchanged. Collantes was offered the mission to Rome, but declined it, being unable to leave the city on account of domestic affairs. He was then transferred from the Ministry of Justice to that of Foreign Affairs.

MEETING OF CORTES .- The first of February is appointed for the meeting of the Cortes.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE NORTH .-- The Cronista stated that at a conference between Generals Jovellar, Campos, and Quesado, at which the King was present, a plan of the campaign in the north was agreed on. It was decided that there should be a short delay in the commencement of operations on account of unfavorable weather.

SPAIN'S REPLY TO THE UNITED STATES .---- LONDON, Dec. 2 - A special despatch from Madrid says the reply of Alfonso's Government to the Washington Cabinet note goes to show that the Spanish nation is pledged to the work of gaining the emancipation of slaves in Cuba ; to measures permitting greater freedom of commerce with the Antiles ; to guaranteeing to foreigners an immediate magisterial or judicial hearing in cases where they are arrested and charged with violation of Spanish colonial laws, and to complete measures of legal redress for acts formerly accomplished by Spain in moments of hastiness. The Madrid Minister's document, which is couched in a dignified spirit, will reach Washington to-morrow, where the greatest anxiety prevails regarding the reception by the American Cabinet of Spain's last despatch.

CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO .- MADRID, Dec. 3.-Canovas del Castillo will assume the Ministry of War while Gen. Jovellar is in the north as chief of the King's Staff.

THE CARLIST COMMANDERS AND THE WAR-It is alleged that General Dorregaray is kept in strict -confinement, and the story of the quarrel between Don Carlos and his generals is confirmed in the case of Mendiri by the assertion that that officer has presented himself before the Spanish Consul at Bayonne and made his submission to King Alfonso. The authority for this statement is the Diario Es. panol of Madrid, but it is scarcely to be supposed

EGYPT.

OCCUPATION OF ZANZIBAR TERRITORY BY EGYPTIAN TROOPS -ADEN, December 2.- Egyptiau troops have occupied the Districts of Juba and Kismays, disarmed the Zanzibar forces there, and hoisted the Turkish flag.

MAHOMSTAN INVADERS .- LONDON, December 3.- A Vienna telegram to the Morning Standard mentions a rumor that the Princes of Abyssinia, through American missionaries, have asked the assistance of the United States against Mahometan invaders.

ENGLAND AND ABYSSINIA .- LONDON, NOV. 4th, 6 a.m.-A deputation waited on the Earl of Derby yesterday evening and urged the intervention of Government to prevent Egypt from annexing Abyssinia. Lord Derby said, in reply, he thought there was no reason to believe that Egypt contemplated annexation, which would be most unwise for financial reasons. He believed the violation of Zauzibar's rights by the Egyptians was probably the result of a mistake.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg Golos says that the incessant raids on Russian territory prove the necessity for the occupation of the remainder of Khokand by Russian troops.

RUSSIAN VICTORY .- LONDON, Dec. 2 - A Reuter telegram dated Khokand, November 30th, says :--"Notwithstanding their recent defeat at Mamangham the Kiptschaks assembled on the left bank of the Narin and Syr Daria rivers in large numbers. Their that the Sponish Consul would have been quoted THE UNCONDITIONAL SUBBENDER OF THE TURKISH Immense loss. The Russian troops after their face ?-Dublin Nation.

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Pain appears to be the lot of us poor mortals, as inevitable as death, and liable at any moment to come, upon us. Hence the importance of having govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, at all times conveniently at hand, a reliable pain and by a careful application of the fine properties satidote, to be jused in case of emergency, when we of well-selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our are made to feel, the excruciating agony of pain. The most reliable in, such cases is found in Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, or Water-Pepper. "Employed internally," it cures Dysentery, Cholera: Diarrhos, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, and Coughs. Applied externally, it cures. Bruises, Boils, Felons, Cute, Sprains, Swelling of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frost-bitten Feet, etc. It is sold by dealers in midicine generally. ು ಬೆಟ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲ

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Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.60	0.00
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Lard, per lbs 0.14 do do do pails 0.14	0.00"
do do pails 0.141	0.15
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do Fall makes 0.00	0.00
Pork-New Mess	00.00
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Wheat fall, per	bush	\$ 1	02	1	08
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Oats	do	0	35	0	37
	do	0	73	0	74
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Dressed hogs Der	100 lbs	7	00	7	28
Beef, hind-qrs. pe	r lb	0	00	0	06
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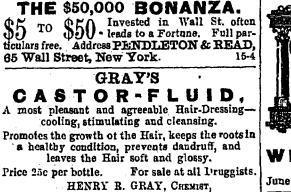
in the Township of Lochiel, a Roman Catholic Male Teacher, holding a Third-Class Certificate, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. Apply, if by letter, to Mn. ALEX. MACDONELL, Sec.-Treasurer of said Section, stating terms. Duties to begin in the beginning of January next. Good references required. 15-3

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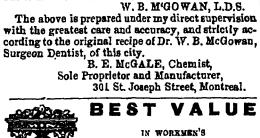
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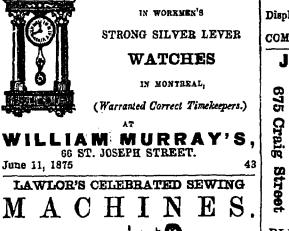
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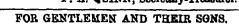
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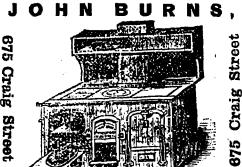
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NOTICE.

An application will be made at the approaching session of the Legislature of Quebec, on the part of THE CATHOLIC EPISCOPAL CORPORATION of MONTREAL, to obtain a Private Bill for the purpose of authorising the said Corporation to sell an immovable property situate in the Parssh of St. Genevieve, District of Montreal, to her given by the Testament of the late Messire. Louis Marie Lefebvre, late Curate of that Parish, for the purpose of constructing an Hospital.

The said sale being for the effect of Permitting the Beligious Ladies under whose care, according to the said Testament, the said Hospital is to be placed to unite that institution to the Establishment that they already possess in said Parish of St Genevieve. 3m-1

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. DEC. 10, 1875

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	Prussian 11th December Sarmatian 18th Moravian 25th Scandinavian 1st January Sardinian 8th RATES OF PASSAGE FROM MONTREAL Cabin \$75 to \$85 Steerage 26 50 THE STEAMERS of the GLASGOW LINE are intervals teinded to sail from the Clyde, between Glasgow add. Portland, at intervals during the season of Winter navigation Cabin Cabin Station Steerage Station Station
	The Steamers of the LIVERFOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATUBDAY, calling at Lock Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Pas- sengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intend- ed to be despatched from Portland : Prussian

church street; in Glasgoy to JAMES & ALEX, ATLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BRO

Jan 15, 1875. Jan 2

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