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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

 PETREA, FALESTINE, and SYRIA.
By Rev. Eugenc Vetronile,
D.D.
2 vols. HoRNEEURST RECTORY. By Sister
ylary Frances Clare. 2 vols. in one.... LDEENDS OF ST. JOSEPE, Patron of the
Euiversal Church. Tranblated from the ach by Mrs. J. Sadlier
Wartind howard ; or, Trinls and Tri-

## consg hove.

sT. HELENA; or The Yinding of The Foly A. Bergrath ...........................
 Fix WERES ABROAD in Yreland, England, DrbBisgron cocat; or, The Story of
Jolin Julian's Prosperity. ExCELSIOR; or, Politeness, Educatiou, and
the Yfeans of Obtaining Success in Life.

## FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE

The National Music of Ireland.
(Hfom the Neal York Nretromplitan Record.).
The Rer, Futher Burke delivered the
lowing lecture, in the Academy of Music, New
Yorlifon the 31st of May
Ladies and Gentiemen: The subject on
nich I propose to address you this evening is
aready I am sure, sufficiently sugrested to aready, I amm sure, sufficiently suggested to
gou by this beautiful harp rhich stands before me . (Applause.) The subject of the lecture
is "The National Music of Ireland, and the Bards of Ireland, as recorded in the history of
the Nation." I have chosen this lecture, the Nation." I have chosen this lecture, my
dear friends, wheron to address you, bocause
amongst the titles of the most ancient amongst the titles of the most ancient land of
my birth, we find her, not only entitled "The
I Slani of saints and of scholars," but we, also, tod that one of Ireland's most anciest titles
mis, "The Island of Song." She is the only onc amongst the nations that exhibite upon her
national banner a musical instrument national
plause.) Other a mantions, advancing to the fight
unfurl to the brecze of bavere, upon which is some emblem of their
promess and of their glory. It is, perhaps, a lion rampant in a field of gold; or it is, per-
hapg, a shicld with all the quarterings of its Ireand was a nation, in the days when her armiea arose in her Dame to assert her sovereign-
${ }_{y} \mathrm{y}_{1}$ and when Irish soldiers stood entrenched upon Irish battle-fields for their native land,
the banner that floated over their head, as it spread out its green folds to the wiads of
heaven, displayed the Harp of Erin, the type of her national existence. (Loud applause.)
That which the national banner attested the history of our aative land proves, that, amongst
all he nations, Ireland was distinguished, from motest times, by the tradition of her most ex Before, however, I approach more nearly the
Bbict of our national music it is nesessary hat we should consider, briefly, the philosophy fithis dirine science. You know, my friends,
hat there are two, natures united in man. Int sensual and corruptible, buty-gross, mate ble body, there is enstrined a pure spirit keness of the Almighty God, namely; the of man; spiritual in its nature, like the God, who made it, lofty in its aspirations, not
cingoing to the earth, but rather seeking the
upper in ciloging to the earth, but rather seeking the
upper in and the higher things of Heaven, he freedom of its will-this soul, which is en shrined in the body of man, comes from Heaven Crator's hand formed, out of the slime of the Creator's hand formed, out of the slime of the
earth, the haman body, He breathed itao it the
inger ritual existence, whioh was made prosent in oo soul of man and whioh he received from the or beingo are so united in the one creature, man hat, high and glorious as the soul is, it derives af its knowledge, all its joy and all the fruition
of its intellegtal existence from the senses o the body. It is made dependent pupon on the
body for all its ideas and for all its emotions, and through these five senges-the e ege that
sees, the hand that feels; the tongue that tastes and so on, does the soul derive all the fullness
and the exereise of hor spiritual being


The soldier arrives, atter his forced mare tired and worn out, upon the battlefield. Me
hopes for a fer hour's rest before he is called
upon to put fill upon to put forth all his strongth. The bugle
sounds in the morning, and this lulf-rested sounds in the morning, and this half-rested
pan is obliggo to stand to his armss all day, to
face death in a thousad form face death in a thousand forms. The tuy of war advaucing, overy nerve braced up, every emo
tion excited within him, until at length nature eems to pield, and the cired warrior seems
carcely able to wield his sword for another hour. Then the mairtial moric strikes up;
then the trumpets send forth their sound to then the trumpets send forth their souad th
soiue grand nitionall air ; then is hard the
loud drum resoundiog and tha clash of the cymbal, and the fire is roused in the man.-
Drooping sud faint, and perhans wounded, he springs to his arms, again. Every noblest emo-
tion of ralor and of patriotism is roused within hinu, and to the sound of this music, and to the the front of the bittle and sonceps his euemy Tont the ficlu. (Jooud applizuse,
Thas, when we consider the uature and phi
losoply of nusic, do we find that it is, of losophy of music, do we find that it is, of all
oher appenlis to the senses, the most spiritual hatit it is, of all other appeals to the soul, th provoking the mind to reflection as in excitiug tho mermory, ns in exciting the imagination
and cuasing the spirit aud the passions of ma to rise to noble efforts and to thrill to sublime
emotions and influences. And, therefore, I emotions and influences. And, thercfore, I
say that it is, of all other sciencec, the mast no be cultivated by man upon this carth. ( $A$ phaus.). More than this, it is is carconly. (Ap-
anl the sciences ard arts, that is inbred in man, which is natural to him and which is born with
him. Every other fine art and science has its exist. We trace it in its first beginnings, as or instance, the art of paintiag or of sculpture. We watch with interest and delight in its de
velopments. We koow the numes of its in reutors and its great masters; but who en tell when music begau on this earth? Surely
it must have begen with the unfallen man.Surely, when risiog from the green mound, our first parent found himself in the fulluess of hi
nct existence ; when he sav all the beo:ties of he newly-created world stround him; val he
heard the harmonies of the birds upon the tress; when he heard that indistinct yet most
harmonious murnur, the wavigg of the green leaves and branches as the summer air vibrate
through them; when he caught sight, befo through them; when he caught sight, beforo
hin, of the mysterious and glorious figure of
his Creator, shrowded in some form of wonder Sul, sensible beauty, we cun easily imagiue that to give vent to his joy, to his gretituse, and to
the delight of his young soul in the barmony of melolious prase and in song to God. (Ap-
plause.) Music is inbred iu man. It is the expression of joy ind of sorrour, even without
reusisu to guide it. The little child is born
into this world. If anything pains that clild it gives vent to a plimtive melody. It is
untidy stil, and it thils upon the young mo.
ther's car uad tells her that herchild is in puin. ther's carr aud tells her that her child is in pain.
If, on the other hand, that child bursts into the lond, clear, high-riging inarticulate melody of
infant laughter, the mother sniles for she
tnows thit the mysterious gleinn of sunshine and of pleaSure is passing. Tike, ayain the mother her-
self. She may never huve tried to sing; ahe may never hate attuned her voice to song, and
yet she lulls her child to sleep by melody, highest love, that of a mother for her cliild and that love finds its yent in song. She
untutored, save by nature, and well, therefor

The mother, thught by nature's hand

$\qquad$ Appiause. The caricst record that we have
of this natural science in man, reduced to the
orms of an artistic selence, is found in the very forms of an artistic science, is, found in the very
first record of man's listory. Our first parent, Adam, was yet living upon the earth when,
amongst the descendants of his unfortunate amongst the descendants of his unfortunate
son, Cain, there arose one who was called
Jubal, and he, the Scripture tells us, was the father of all those that play upon organs and upon musical instruments. It seemed as if,
my friconds, it were a lind dispensation of a nerciful God that the first musicians and e children of the unhappy man who first stained the earth with blood. He was given up to unavailing sorrow and despair. The black cloud
of God's anger and the distrust of his fellowof God's anger and the distrust of his fellow-
men lad fallen upon him and obscured his men had fallen upon him and obscured his
faith for over. Perhaps it was fiting in the designs of God's mercy that his own chilirea
should have been the first to invent those musical strains whereby thicy soothed the troubled spirit of their unfortunats father, and gave vent to their own sorrows and to their
own affictions in the sweet language and in the own aflictions in the sweot language and in the
hrilling notes of melody and of song. Thus
do we tiod the first mention mado in Scripture
of the art and science of music.
Passion on to the earilis nations, the Chal-
deans, the Egyptians and the most ancient na-
tion of the Phomicians, and we have upon the ancicnt obelisks in lasypt, dntiag from the very
frst times of our lumanity, the lym arst times of our humanity, the lyre and other tells us how ancicnt was the scicnce and art of song. The Flebrews cultivated it, as we know
from the Old Testament. Thus, in the when Solomon opened his. Temples, in the day all Isracl asscmbled, and there were one hunred and tiventy pricsts who sounded the The hatrp of David resnumded arain to song. ngers than his. The colden string sent forth he vibration of glorious melody, and that nuc-
lody was so pleising to Qod and man, that the people, enraptured, joined in the howed his presence and his pleasure for mysterious cloud filled the House of God, and the melody of the Hebrow peoplo want up
through that cloud to the oars of the Most through
Migh.
Now,

Now, history records that amongst these reat country thut she wis, before the foundations of Rome were lied, and before the Romaw.
Enyire was established, this most ancient untion of the Phonicians weut forth in their galleys out upon the bosom of the ocenn, and, d, the estern seime to a fair green island in the for hold, fruitful and abuudant to those who dwelt within it. Thay saw the beauty of the ouk
forests cronning the hills. They savy the lovelear as crystul, met and oubrace streams, fond a balluy atmosphere, unconscious of the heats of summer. They found the whole isliand wripped in a mantle of perpetuul green
for the mists of the occan, as they swept it, broke in refreshing rain. Captivated with its beauty, this most ancient peopla landed ther
and took possession of the island, :and that land Was the ancient land of Lrin, which we call, in
the :nciont language of the Celt Irelind (Itoud applause.) They brought with them nowledse of unsic lapse of years another colony mirrated, long
before the Cluistiau era, and landed in Ireland; and these were he sons of Milesius, an ancient the Pagan religion among these ancicut Milesians, who werc lire-worshippers, predicted land most blooming and firt in the Western Ocean; that lamel was their destiny; and
thercfore they ealled it, it their language, Inpisfail, or the land of destiny. (Appluse.)
lhey set out in secirch of it. Io find it was heus that it was to be cither their home or hoir grave; and the poct thus deseribes thoir
Luding in Irelind:

## 

Frsail, in their hood ships, gnlluntly,
From the sumny hadd of $S$ pain.
Oh, where in the iste we hava secn in ourdreamas,
Our denting

When lot where afar otr ocean blinos
A though in their depth lay emerald mines
This land through the wuves was हeca.
"Mis Innisfinh tifis Innisfail?"
Rngy our the echoing gea,
Whitst, bendins th henven, the warriors lail
The home of the lorve and the frec.
(Loud applause.) Landing in Irclund, these Irilesians established, long before Ircland be-
came Catholic, a Celtic or Milesian constitution with fixed lnws, a fixed form of government, an clective monarchy. The country was divided
into four provinces, each ruled by a chicitaia into four provinces, each ruled by a chicftain
with the title of king, and one clected governor of all by the title of Ardrigh, or higher king.
His seat was in the centre of thic island ; his palice crowned the brow of a hill in Menth, and the nane of that hill wns Tara. (Ap-
plause.) Now, under this Milesian constituby the monarch. After him came the princes f his own blood; and immediately after these in all public celebrations, at the council table and in the halls of the monarch, the first place (Apas assigned to the minstrels or the bards.
And why? They were the his
torians of the nation. They enshrined all the annals of our Irish history into song.- They struck the anoient, time-honored harp of Ire land, and to the measures of a fresh, beautiful lowing melody, they wedaed the record o hnd, and they sent the history of Ireland, raditions, upon the wings of melody. Every
king and every horo knew that his only chance
of immortality was to find a name and a place in the song of the bards. Eivery man kn were able to apon the battlefield-unless he aobility of man, by heroio deeds, that no bard of Ireland would cive him a place or a niohe in

## THE TRUE－WITNESS ANDCATHOLIC CHRONLCLA：AUG．9，8872．

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## THE TREE WITNESS AND CATHOEIC CHRONICLE－AUG：9，1872

IRISH INTEXIIGENCE
With feelings of sincere regret we aninonnce the
datath of a vencruble aud lamented olergyman，the



 A degutation of the officer and practitioners of
the Court of Quartur Sessions for the county







 At the Bulfast Police－court，on Mondny，July sth．
a number of mite werc brought
 On Sumany crening，Julys，there occurred one of

 of mutual esteen and approval whith it imparts the relations subsiiting between him and those for
vhose spiritual good he hators．Suell was the pre．
sentation of na aldruss and testinuonial ly the mem．
 Joun Mrcsumimer．
on the sth in





 character．The resolution prohibitst the Catholl
clersy from nocenting aid from the National Boant
to erect scliools upouthe existing terms．The ti．
 mase rinetrict their frec action in withdrawing theit
mithools strom comnection with the National Board．
 move than on
nec liable to be
any monent．




 sirngth，and were most attectite to the exhorta－
fions and aumponitions of the Fanthers of the Misision




 in in an uddrcss which has excited gereral nounze





The Grand Juyy of the North R Riding of Tipporiry
maye passed a resolution requesting the 1lcutanant
of the county to convene a mectivg of the pargis－

 local taxes
lieg mant．
 lores，there being no criminnll for trinl，and it
shated at the same timo than nsimiln ceremony
ber periormed at the last visit of tlie Judzes．







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 ceedinge．－Aierpool Cathulic Times，July

UNTTED STATHE．
 of St．Jamen church，in thant city．Gervais，pastor
Cathollc edifice in the city，if not in thandomest











## 『he Crue Celituess

Catholic chronicle,
pRITTED AND POBLISHED EFERY FRIDAY
At No. ${ }^{210, \text { St. James St }}$
G. E. CLERK, Editor
terams
gems teariy in advance:


 tron.-The Archbishops and the Bishops of
the Ecceceiastical Province of Quebec, have the Eccectiastical. Province of Quebec, have seen fit to make public the subjoined docu
ments, in which they express their several opinion as to the moral obligations inposed o Catholic legislators by the action of the Ne Brunswick legislature in the matter of educa-
tion. The opinion of the renowned Canonist, Mgr. de Angelis, had been previously publish Thse submitied to him

## ments above reored to is from His Lordshi

 the Bishop of Rimouski; and is addressed to the Clergy of his diocese, under date July 1st 1872: On the' 29th of April of lust year following On the $29 t h$ of April of lust year, followingthe lead of Mgr. the Archbishop, I denounced to you a certain programme published by some by all the Catholics of the Province in the the approaching elections; and I declared to you therein of the Episcopate, and was therefore destitute of all authority whatsoever in at diocese.
the same journals styling themselves the Cath olic Press to the exclusion of all others, again pretend to dietate to the Catholics of the entire country, the conduct that they shouid
pursue: as if in cach diocese there were, for the direction of consciences in the application of rules sone other authorised gride beside the Supreme Chief of the Church.
" I deem it therefore my duty to declare to you again that the Clergy and the faithful o
this diocese, have, in questions of conscience no directions to receive exeept from Episcopal anthority, saving always the exalted revision of the Holy Sce.
"As to the New Brunswick School Act which gives these journals the ocension for re
turning again to the charge. You should con "ider:- That doubtless every Catholic is bound to disapprove the principle of that Act, as wel as to apply a remedy to this sad state of affairs power, whilist observing the rules of prudence. "Ind. That such Catholic is nevertheless free to sclect, to attain so desirable an end, the neans that to the bo his consceace be lieves to be the most appropriate for that pur-
pose, with the least risk possible of disturbing pose, with the least religh peace of the country.
" 3 rd. That the constitutionality of the said Act, and the appropriateness of invoking intervention of the Imperial Parliament,
that of the Federal Government; are amongst that of the Federal Government, are amoing these questions rhich,
conscience are free questions; and that thereconscience are free questions; and that there-
fore our Catholic legislators could, without wounding their religious prin

This, gentlemen, is what should guide you the direction of, the souls committed to you in the
selves.

Acecpt the assurance of my sincere attach
" $\dagger$ Jorrn, Bishop of St. G. de Rimouski." Next in order in poiat of time, appeared the
following Circular to his Clergy, from His following Circular to his Clergy, from f 18 th July, 1872:
"Sin,-I have read in the journals the an "wer given by Mgr. de Angelis to a consultaion relating to the question of the Nerr Brunswick schools. Several members of the Clergy have asked me if it were true, as a journal has fnaily the question as to what was the duty of the Government, and of the Jegislature, in thi affair.
4I deem it my duty to protest against such an exaggeration, which upsets all notions of the Ecclesiastical hierarchy, by assigning to a theo logzan, no matter what his merit, an aut
equal to that of the Sovereign Pontif.

Besides, it may still be believed that,
he difficulty in question been laid before him
together with all the circumstances fitted to bring out its truc natut
have been very different.
"I subscribe cheerfully to the principles so wisely, and so clearly enunciated by Mgr. de
Rimouski in his Circular of the First of July. [Here follovo the lest four paragraphs of the above.].
Accept, Sir, the assurance of my sincere E. A., Arehbishop of Quebce." Under date July 25 th, His Lordship the his diocess the Circular of which we give the translation below :-
" Well Beloved Fellow-Latborers, You rill receive together with the present, an authentic copy of the answer of Dr. de Angelis
concerning the mixed schools of Nev Bruns-
wick, so that, after having made use of $i t$, you
may deposit it, as an important document, in may deposit it, as an importan
the archives of your Eabrique.
"This answer is not a judgment of the Holy See, but the opinion of a learned Canonist, who makes authority, because he is initiated in the doctrine taught and practised in the Roman Congregations so wisely established to assist
the Sovereign Pontiff in the government of the Church. A Councillor of these holy Congregations, it cannot be doubted that he is their
fuithful echo. We may therefore believe that faithful echo. We may therefore believe that
he ansspers exactly as would have officially answered one
consulced.
"nulced.
This answer then by no means overthrows the hierarchical order, since to this able Can onist it by no means gives an authority equal determine what in general, should have been the duty of the Goverament and of Pariament in this affair, bat what was the duty of Cath-
olics conscientiously and legally called upon to hinder in an effectual manner the unjust op-

## ression of Branswick.

"In proroking this answer by the consulta tion that heads the eaid opinion, I have but followed recent cxamples, well known to every
body. Thus Mgr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, and Mgr. Taschereau, then Rector of the Laval University, and to-day Archbishop of Quebec being at home whilst the great question of
Confederation was being agitated in Canada, Consulted tro celcbrated theologians, to Lno hether Catholics could in conscience rote for that new constitution, although therein Divorce was authorized by law. It was at that time been exposed together with all the circum stances fitted to bring out its true nature.Nevertheless the answer of the two Doctors prevailed.
"All the Bishops of the Province, asscmbled in Rome for the Sacred Council of the Vatican united to consult Dr. de Aagelis, as to his which to ther seemed at variance with Canon Law. All aceepted his doctrinal decision, and conformed thercunto, knowing well however, that it was but the opinion of an individual
Doctor who certainly could not have an author y efual to that of the Sovereiga Pontiff.
"Every body knows also the consultation cld at the same time by Mgr. dc Rimouski to settle certain difficulties on the law of education which excited in this country very lively
and serious discussions. No one found fault with the answer given by Dr. de Angelis to the questions proposed to him on this grave subject. It was well understood that a Roman Congregation consulted on these different points would ot hare given different replies,
"These observations have appeared to me necessary in order that the answer in question ples therein established, and should guide us in the serious difficulties excited by the New Brunswick School question.
a we have to draw to gether with our excellent Doctor-who surely is to any beyond the influence of the that formed here on this important question - is quite pr
:Hisce positis * * * puto nec posse ndiferentum demonstrare, sed teneri pro suis viribus id eftecre ut jusith diligere justilocum babeat, cum Catholici sit
tiam ct odio habere iniquitatem.'

There is then on us, who should look upon New Brunswick School Act as an unjust oppression, a serious obligation to do all in our
power to apply a remedy to this sad state of things, according to our position, and our strength, and observing the laws of prudence;
that is, we should all with one accord take the true means placed by law at our disposal to brealk asunder the bond of iniquity which de
tains our brethren beneath the load of a fa grant injustice.
"So as not to go astray on a road encom-
passed with difficulties I have though it passed with difficulties I have thought it neces
sary to consult scveral juris-consults eminent a our Bar, and I address to you their answe Which you will preserve in your archives so
that those who succeed you man know that w have acted with prudence in this thorny affair This Memoir needs no commentary; thu I have only to deduce from it certain practical
conclusions which will show that we are within the limits of our strict duty.

Dr. de Angelis starts with this supposition Suppono Congressum federatem osse compe-
tentem pro rejicienda, vel retinconda ea Iege'

The consultation of lawyers, of which send you a copy proves this fundamental point that it was in the power of the Governor Gen-
cral on the advice of the federal Ministers to cral on the advice of the federal Ministers to
disallow this unjust Act: and that if they not do so, it was the right and duty of the not do so, it was the right and daty of the
Partiamett o insist and to censure the Minis
ters for this denial of justice.

It follows in fact:-1. That the Catholics
of New Brunswick' whose rights, and religious belief have been injured by the mized school am passed by their legislature, have in virtue themselves to the Government and Federal Parliament for pr

That the Government and Federal Par liament not only might but should, have interfered in favor of the Catholics unjustly treated by the Prorincial legislat
"They then, whom the" tion charges with the duty of of Confedera favor of our brothers unjustly oppressed are Governor: and in their defaut the of the of the Federal Parliament has had the courage to do those who in a minority voted for the disallowing of the law in question
"Now of er in questio
part in this crave question and should ne to the Catholic minority of New Bruns-

First the elcetors are in conscience
spect to defend the rights of Religion; and
next the pastors of these electors, who are
ex-officio, to instruct them in this duty o grave and serious, since the
many souls thereon depends.
'This obligation incumbent on electors and heir pastors cannot be called in doubt, since the learned mritings daily published here and
clsewhere, aad after the instructions and ordinaces addressed to their several flocks by the chief pastors who in France, Italy, Belgium have raised their voices. The annesed Cirouof much service to you in actual circum ances. You will thercfore preserve it in your rehives together with the two documents "In mentioned.
"In conclusion: let us in this affair approve urselves according to the precept of Our
Saviour simple as doves, proceeding with pure and upright intentions, and prudent as serpents attaching ourselves hearts and souls, to sound principles whose truth can alone save us. As anger, puts its head in safety as therein lies is life let us fight for the authority which the life of the Holy Church. Let us attach heir triumph.
$s$ attach ourselves to hose who, heart and soul, hold good principles and support them according to our strength. hould they err let us pray that they retura to astray. ur brothers in New Brunswick, selecting th neans which alone are effeetual to deliver them from the unjust oppression beneath which they roan, and not in reverting to means which he constitutional means indicated by the Act of Confederation, let us not seek them elsewhere er it would be to abuse ourselves and
eive the faithful entrusted to our care. "Let us apply to ourselves the words of the ffice of this day which proclain the glory of the lessed Apostle St. James whoso glorious
olemnity we celebrate-Estote fortes in bello puguate cum entiquo serpente et accipietis gnum cetcrnum. Our victory will be the wore complete and our crown more brillinat if triumph. In this firm hope I remain of you and and of the faithful confided to y
$\dagger$ Ig., Bishop of Montreal."
When the Prelates of the Church have poken it is time for the laity to hold thei are, and to obey those whom God. has see must remember too when we hear the voice of our Pastors, whose ministers they are; and lightly treated, since he who despises them and their words, despises Him Who sent them. professor mclaren axd English history. Lartar III.
Most Learned Professor, - It appears strange to Catholios, that a man of your education should have courage to utter the wor teration in face of the disgraceful factsthat Catholic emancipation is not yet fifty year
ond 2. that even at this present moomen Catholics are debarred from the highest offices of the state. That a Catholic king cannot cign in England-that a Catholic subject eannot be Lord Lieutenant of Irciand-and that Catholic statesman cannot be Premier of th ble rolies of that in in a. Dutell Usurper to reign on England's hrone, that one would suppose, that the word Teration would be silently ostracised from the nd more liberal councils he notion. The "and pur in over toholy sound from the "purity" has a harth unhoiy sound from the lips of a courtezan
the word toleration is as equally out of place

It is a remarkable But this is anticipating. that if in there was any return to a tolerant policy, evinced for instance in the proclamation, ${ }^{2 s}$ and ames of liberty of conscience to presbyterian to the unconstitutional conduct of a was ane king-was altogether contrars to a Catholic the nation - and brought. upon England autel dynasty. And this you call a tolerant
That James desired a return to tolerant line of conduct than had hithere wayed the nation since ment ly sonve called the elorious Refy more. ment by some called the glorious Reformation is evident from numernus facts though whether merely from motives of policy is motives or merely from motives of policy, is not for as
here to determine. In the first yen reign James gave. it in charge to year of his and ordered by proclumation as we hatere relion, seet, the refusal of the oaths of allegrance for upremaey.
On May 27th, 1685, an attempt was made the committee for religion to petition the lately all penal laws against disseiters immediate exccution. At fiust be put in met which many will think goes fart, dear professor: clain for toleration which you adrance for that ge. Be that as it may; James sent for his fiends in the committce complaining of the timidity (it is hard, dear professor as we hin to our cost, to oppose the intolerant spirit any age) and ordered all who prized his faro to oppose the resolution. By this means the attempt was nipped in the bud, and $J$ ames de prived the nation of an opportunity of display ing to the world the depth of its intolerance, aid the ty totion of the Dutclmun Jancs' attempts to ameliorate the condition of his Catholie subjects were continuous Among the officers who had obtained command who had faitbfully served the Cun occasions. By law, in this age which you cal tolerant Catholies were incapable of holdiag an f 1685 , In the parliamen ies by abolishing the test at but ese digabil f the Commons would not allow them to ent, whilst the Lords raising the cry so linuously used by Orangeism ever since, Protestantism in danger" slemed ouluri , that toleration in any other than an 0 ense was not understood in that are cotantism, the Lords declared conld $n$ most learned Professor had ar $f$ its existence depended solely upon the orression and disfranchisenot of a laryo f the nation, is a question which might certinently be asked. But the nation had it determined to curry them out. The Marquess of Winchester who elaimed the honor of originWhg the question, called the attention of ouse of Lords to the illegal employmen supported by the lords Anglesea, Halifas, No ingham and Mordaunt, and by no one nit more bitterness than by Compton, bishop London, who stated that he spoke the uni sentiments of the cpiscopal beach whea io nounced the test act, the chief security of dgment, that Protestantism and could not co-cxist, shewed James that he La or raising it from the sough of bigotry which the Reformation had cast $i t$. He sud denly prorogued the parliament with the determination of accomplishing by the disy onstitutionally.
These fact without entering further into the question, sufficiently shew, I tiink most professor, that if at any time in thal olerant principles it was on the part of holic leing acting anconstitutionally. prove further, that the bulk of the na ious opposed to any toleration of an chureh; nay more; they prove conclusi also on Protestant shewing, that Protestani ope with Popery. Compton Bishap of Lon clained to speats the united sentiments of ct the clief security of the estallished co
Foiled in his attempt to prevail upo wembers of the established churoh, to countrymen, James was at length provailed apoc ember was no less a personage than the
rated Quaker, Sir William P'ean) to turn

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE．－AUG．9， 1872.

ment they argued；he had nothiog to expect－ let him winity of every class by using his
nonieonoformits
dimensing．power in their favour；let him boldy declare liberty of conscience，and then boldy dech antection would bind then to support the royal prerogative．He woula then liberty would rally round the throne；and the repeal of every penal statute would be accom plished wal proclamation accordingly appeared susperdiag the execution of all penal laws for religious offences，and retigious oaths or tests．By the different bodies of noa－confore was received with feel to the spirit orse gratitude and exultation．In the delirium of their joy they crowded roun the throne religious liberty．The example was shewn by the anabaptists（April 18），then the independents，（May 2），next came helics，（May 28），who were careful to attest their satisfactio that the benefit was estonded their pride，that this first return to toleration had proch from a Cathotic an part of the utmost policy． He，like you，mest learned professor， toofully mistaren the spirit of the ag
The intolerant conduct of the Fellows and hrow open their doors to Catholics，is a furthe proof that that intolerance，which we have seen existing as well in the pariament as spiritual！portion of the nation；and shew onclasively，that learne the choulders of a bigo In our nest with your permission we wil estend our inquiry to outch winham＇s resto f the Great Dutchman＇s tolerance．

Sacfndos．
Iaportant Conyersion．－On Satur day morning，July 27 th ，in the chapel of S ． Joseph＇s College，Ottama，Rev．T．C．Street，a four children，were received within the pale of the One，Holy，Catholic and Apostolic Church， by the Rer．A．Pallier，O．M．I．，who had pre－ pared the converts for their grand and final step．Mr．Street is a gentleman ia cvery sense Oxford Unirernity，and his conversion will，we are sure，be hailed witholic community．
At frst it was our intention to simply chron－ icle this important＂change of fuith，＂but dur－ ing the past reek rumors untrue and malicious have been industriously circulated by the Oac Protestant gentleman（？）had the bad taste to state in a public place that＂the min－ ister had turned over for pecuniary motives；he Fas to obtain a vory lucrative position，－1 We would inform this budly informed zealot that the Cutholic Separate Schools of Canada have no fat salaries to dispose of；thanks to （Orangemen and Orange sympathisers）they are barcly able to support themselves deceaty， telligent man－was all aloug aware of this， conld not have espected any such assistance from any such source．Mawn for speaking，Catholics do not belong to the wealthier lass of society．If these facts are known to the slanderers of Mr．Street，they should at gnore the facts，if，owing to ignorance most profound and imaginations most distorted，they belicve Separate Schoo＇s to be the recipients of vast emoluments，they should，for the sake of
our risible organs，forthwith apply themselves our thisible organs，fortary lesson taught IIodicrnus by his grand－father，and so often repeated in these columns：＂Hedicrnus，ny boy，never attempt Il about， to make a fool of yourself．
Dr．Livinastone．－It is still shrewdiy sus peated that the story told by Mr．Stanley of his discovery of the long lost traveller in the in－ parporting to be from him are but elaborate forgeries．
The story comes from such a questionable source－the N．Y．Herald－that its origin makes us receive it with caution；and the our scepticiem．It is passing strange that Dr Livingstone ahould write first，and indeed last－ for no other letters from him are mentioned－to stranger，and that stranger one of the editors of the N．Y．Herald．Why does he not mrite to his friends and relatives in England？And
if he have so written，why are not those letters if he have so．Written，why are not those jetters
appealed to in confirmation of the good news？
excite doubts as to their authenticity；as for in staice inhen the writer is made to cite the eleo tion of General Grant as President of the U States，as one of the wonderful things whio hich excited his admirationg absence，and the United States would very probably so write ad dwell apon such an item of nerre，as on surpassing interest，for to aim a Presideatia crild．But not so with an Enolishman，or the ative of any other country，in which the elec ton of Presiant for the Uniced States excide but little interest．Now，Dr．Livingstone is an Englishman，and as such can care but little for four years in the White House at Wash gron，be Grant or Greely．Elijah Pogram J Jefferson Brick．
On the whole，we entertain very serious oubts as to the discovery of Dr．Livingstonc Mr．Stanley＇s tale may be true；we hope that in may turn out to be so；but in the meantime
re must acknowledge with the Scotol Jury hat it is＂Aot Proven．
HURCR OF THE SARED MEART OF THE
BLESSED VIRGIN MARY．－WOLFE TSAND DIOCESS OF KINGSTON．
This benutifully situated church is rapialy progressiag to its completion．The admirable its stye of achitecture，the pointed Gothi make it one of the fincst monuments of religious art in Western Canada．Travellers to King－ ton have had the pleasure of their tour to the neient and pioncer city of the great lakes en－ Hary＇s．It struck us as completely revealin the charms of the Gothic，the surrounding trees rith their varicd foliage，realising in natu hat are ronderfully our faintly imitates he vast struetures of Rheims and Milan， which this temple might be considered as cicles，are in exact proportion and measur aent，giving to the cye that satisfaction which al enjoy，but which to the skilled，gives a two－fo pleasure by knowing the reason．The plan is churches of Ireland，the great tower giving a relief and majestic front．
It will be grateful for the many contributor the building of this house of God to learn its progress owing to their kind－heartednes and zeal for good works，and more particularly ot the congregations of St．Patrick＇s，St．Anac＇s，
ad St．Bridget＇s，of Montroal，who generously answered its Pastor＇s appeal by an ag
sumn of four hundred and fifty dollars． sum of four hundred and fifty dollars The parish of St．Columban of Cornwall，not ithstanding their heary locul church debt，and the losses incurred by the destruction of the
factories，made the munificent gift of a hun－ factories，made the munific
dred and sixty－five dollars．
It is thus，by mutual charity，that the Irish and Seotch races of Canada are building up worthy altars to God，slight remembrances of Com．
Renfrew Lottery．－The Lottery institut for the purpose of assisting in the erection of a Roman Catholic Church in the Village of Renfrew was brought to a close in that Village on the 1st of August instant，by the drawing
of prizes which commenced and was concluded on that day，in the presence and under the spervision of the followiag members of the managing Committee，riz：Rer．P．Rougier，
P．P．；John L．McDougall，Esq．，M．P．； James P．Lynn，Esq．，M．D．；T．Watson，Lisq． Agent B．B．N．A．；Patrick Derine，Fitq． W．Costello，Esf．，and John 1．McDonald Esq．，Barrister．
The Bazaar held under the auspices of the Indies of the Villige and the surroundiag Tornships，and which had the same object in view，took place on the 1 st and 2nd days of great success，having been，with very few ex ceptions，liberally patronized by the villagers of all denominations．
The building Conmittee bave realized from these two enterprises，clear of all cxpenses con nected therewith，the very handsome sum of $\$ 3,529$ ．The church will be of stone，with cu stone front，and will be one hundred fect Steeple one hundred and fifty feet in height． The cstimated cost of the building when com－ pleted will be about $\$ 15,000$ ．Judging from the plan，drawn by Andrew Bell，Esq．，Archi－ the pland Civil Engineer，it will be an edifice of no small pretensions to architcenal and credit to the village as well as an enduring monument of the energy and enterprise of our much respected Parish Priest，Rev．P．Rougier，and those whi

## have co design． The <br> The Committce appointed to conduct the at a distance of their success，and await instruc

 tions na to fordestinations．
which have drawn prizes．Prize－holders riil bbserve that the lecter as well as the number on Com

We direct the attention of our numerous advertisement，announcing the re－opening of classes in the＂Young Ladies Literary Inst Nuns，who preside over this popular estatish ment，now offer aecommodation to two hundred Boarders and an erfual number of day－scholars． and Freach，so that the goung ladies when caving the Institute may converse with equal spoken in Europe and America．Diplomas and Medals are arwarded to suceessful competitors the close of every scholastic year．The per annum ；for day pupils，$\$ 20$ ；payable half－ yearly or quarterly in advance．
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federation of the North American British Pro vinces was agreed upon，has just been put before the public by Roberts \＆Co．，of St．Janues St． There are thirty－four figures in two feet ninc inches，by onc foot eight，printed in black tint．Altogether the picture，for beauty of work，size of drawing，together with the high historical interest which attaches to it，is one to be promptly procured by every
houscholder of taste in the Dominion．The
price is most moderate－five dollars，Order Ralph．

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World－Catholicity and Science ；Alone in th
World；The Assumption of Our Blessed
Lady；Authors of the Hymms of the Breviary； Total Eclipse of the Sun；Teresa ：A Sketel at Altbach；Charity，the Teet of Religion；A Child at Play；Only a Glass；The Persecu－ tion in Germany ；Timotheus：or，The Day
of St．Peter；I am Weary：Take me Home of St．Peter；I am Weary：Trake me
Fanciful Insanity ；New Publications．
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$M$ Ministerial ； 0 Opposition；$I$ Independent


| The Rer．James Kent Stone，D．D．，son of the Rev J．S．Store，D．D．，of St．Paul＇s Charch，Bostou，a Episcopal clergyman，has been ndmitted to the R． priesthuo：by Biskon Rosecmne．－Dally Witness． |  |  |
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Merchant，Carronlrook，of $n$ fon Died．





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| THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLTC CHRONICLE-AUG 9, 78 |  |  |  |  |
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|  | honesty of the Government's objection to ex- communication, as necessarily involving ciril consequences, may possibly be put to the test. |  |  |  |
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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-AUG. 9, $18 \%$.



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