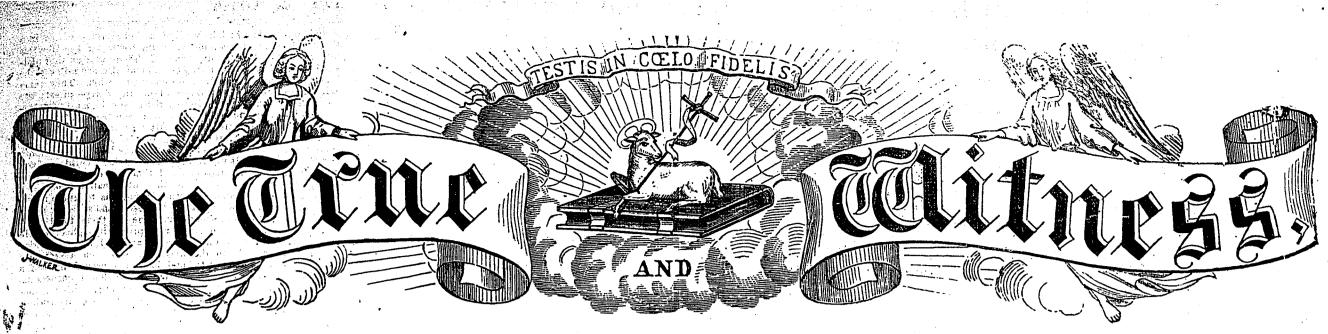
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HRONICLE CATHO

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1875.

VOL. XXV.

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TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM.

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

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

THE ELEVENTH JURYMAN'S TALE. THE PROPHECY.

or asserted that the marks were from wounds received by the bite of a dog, when he was a boy. It was in vain that Morris corroborated bis assertions. Both were listened to, with equal incredulity by the magistrate, who, to all they were urging in denial, replied with a disbelieving smile, oh, no doubt !'

"very well," "very ingenious," "hope it may an-swer," "must send you to trial for all that." Satis-fied in fact that he hal now got hold of the right men, he directed the removal of the other prisoners, and the hand-cuffs being replaced on Morris and Peter, consigned them to their present place of confinement. When the door of the cell was closed the party paused outside, and the prisoners distinctly heard the chief constable cautioning the jailor "to keep a sharp look-out, and before he locked them up for the night, to search closely for any instrument of self-destruction, which might be con-cealed about their persons. "Let that little despecealed about their persons. "Let that little despe-rado Moran," he continued, "be especially looked after, as from the position he holds among the Terry-alts, it is most important he should be made

an example of." "The Lord purtect us," ejaculated Morris, "did ny one ever hear the like?" "'Tis all up with us," observed Peter. "We

have no more chance of escape, than if the grass was growing green over us this moment." "Oh! vo! vo!"

"Eych ! What's the use of grieven'? may-be it's all for the better."

"God help us," responded Morris, faintly. " I thought once, Morris, the world wasn't so dark as it looks to me now," said Peter. "I had my cabin, my garden of pisties, and my acre of corn.— I had the love of a little girl that hadn't her equals on this wide earth, and two little craythurs were playen like kittens about the floor with me. Oh! mavrone, I was the happy man then, Morris-and what am I now?" " May be you wouldn't suffer afther all, eroo," re-

plied his fellow prisoner.

Suffer is it," ejaculated Peter; " do you think I matter any thing they can do to me now? No, no, I suffered whatever any crathur on this airth could suffer in the loss of all that wor near and dear to. me, and death cannot frighten me now." "Was it to lose the wife you did agra?" inquired

Morris, compassionately. The wife-the son-the daughter-all-all-all -Morris, and here I stand alone in the world, and leave it naked as I com into it. I tould you I was happy and comfortable—wait, and I'll tell you the rest of the story, 'tis a short one. I held my little farm aisy, and paid the rint regular, until an elec-tion come in the country, and I voted against my landlord for the sake of emancipation. From that day out he never had the same face for me, and I knew well my ruin wasn't far off. There was an ould abatement he med in the farm some years bc- a momentary doze and dreamed that he stood upon fore when the times grew bad. This abatement he a high place, saw the upturned faces of a gazing now brought agin me as an arrear, and ordhered me | multitude, felt the cold fingers of a hidcous muffled to pay up at wanst. I couldn't do it, ov coorse, and figure, which stood beside him, pawing about his got immediate notice to quit. On the following neck, and springing up with a feeling of suffication,

foot and police; but I had nothing now to fight for -I walked out of the shed quiet and asy-held my hands stretched for the hand-cuffs, and never med complaint more.

"Dear knows, you wor to be pitied, Peter," observed Morris, as the former concluded his story. "'Tis little to die afther what I suffered, any way, rejoined Peter. "I'm quite indefferent what they do to me."

"So would I be, said Morris, if it wasn't for its being so sudden a death entirely. I always had a misgiving, somehow, about coming to a voyolent end, and the heavens be praised, its comen to pass when 1 little expected it."

"We must all die sometime, Morris, and what does the difference of a few days or years signify." "'Tis more natheral to die old for all, Peter, and pecially to die in one's bed. Oh mavrone ! to think of to morrow mornen !"

"Husht, vou Muth-Dawn-let no one hear you." The conversation of the two friends was interupted by the return of the jailor, who, after closely examining their persons for concealed files or in-struments of self-destruction, locked them up for the night. Peter, who was exhausted with his late continued watching and anxiety of mind, threw himself on a heap of straw which lay in a corner of the cell, and in a few minutes fell into a sound and quiet sleep. Poor Morris also lay down but not to rest or slumber. The dread of a violent and sudden death, that horrid shadow which had haunted his existence from the cradle, now grew imminent and gigantic. But a few short hours, and the evil fate which from his earliest apprehension of danger, it had been his study to escape, would fall upon him in its most awful form. The light-the morning light, which visits the awakening world with joy and brightness, will send its dingy beams into his cell, to tell him the scaffolding is crected for his execution, and the officer of death awaiting his arrival. He listened to the easy breathing of his companion, as he slept, and wondered. Then he thought of their boyish days-of the many happy years they had passed together-and how little they then anticipated the disastrous end they were now coming to. Again he thought of the long gone November eve, its eventful amusement, and, above all, the terrific sketch which the old Dummy had drawn in the ashes. "I might have known," he muttered to himself, "I might have known I had no chance after what she foretold for me. He turned and turned upon the straw, and shut his eyes, and tried to sleep or to think on some other subject; but horrid sights came before him of men with their faces covered, and carts slowly rolling along, and lines of horsemen, and of swords, and bayonets, and heads densely crowded together, and all moving towards a distant tree, from an arm of which, some-thing swinging in the wind; sometimes he fell into

ful amusement he had been indulging in, was blended with some slight signs of astonishment, that I entered the prison, accompanied by a magistrate and the jailor. I should mention, he continued, that on ascertaining the nature of the crime for which Morris was committed, I hastened to Ennis on the previous night, accomp inied by Mrs. O'Kelly, to prove an alibi for him. We were both ready to bear testimony to his having driven our jaunting car to the chapel on that morning, at the precise hour when the battle with the police and murder of the sergeant took place and lost ns time in making the fact known to the magistrates. The bills against all the prisoners indicted for that crime, were already found by the grand jury-the witnesses were in attendance, and Morris, as one of the reputed leaders among the Terryalts, was ordered up for immediate trial. When, however, it was ascertained that persons of our rank in the country were prepared to come forward with direct evidence of an alibi for the prisoner, it became a question whether such testimony, besides insuring Morris's acquittal, might not so damage the evidence of the witnesses in the trial of Peter, and others, as to make it wholly valueless. After nature deliberation, it was deemed advisable to discharge Morris without trial, and proceed with the trial of the remaining prisoners on the same evidence, which would, by this management, come before the jury unimpeached. Peter was accordingly at once brought up and convicted, while I obtained the order for the liberation of Morris, which occasioned my unlooked for visit to his cell at the critical moment I have been describing to you."

ing with a look, in which the expression of the play-

"There was an exclamation of surprise and horror from all of us as we entered, and beheld my wretched servant stretched on the straw, apparently a lifeless corpse, with the Humpback seated like some evil demon at his shoulder. We soon discovered that he had merely fainted from apprehension, the degree of which, from the timidity of his disposition, I could very well imagine. Although sufficiently indignant with the Humpback, whose share in exciting the poor fellow's alarm I at once estimated, I could not resist the temptation which occurred to me at the moment, of having him removed to his own room at Kilgobbin, before he re-covered his consciousness. He was therefore carefully conveyed to a carriage which I had waiting at the prison gate, and in a very short time was lying snugly wrapped up in blankets, in the very bed which he had left so unwillingly on the former night, to answer the terrific knocking made at the hall-door by the police who arrested him. It was the most amusing scene in the world, when he began to recover his senses, and to recognize the room and furniture and people about him, to witness his utter bewilderment. The servants had directions to pretend total ignorance of all that had passed, of his having ever been arrested, and even of any time

good story than the best speech of Sir Reb-(order ! chair !) 1 beg pardon, gentlemen, I did not mean to infringe-but come, Sir; (addressing the Twelfth Juror) your story, if you please-nothing

NO. 46.

like a story for restoring harmony." The Eleventh Juror, hoping that his song might be forgotten, and feeling, indeed, that in the present humour of the company it would be a little out of place, turned his head aside, and kept poring with intent looks upon the declining fire. His anticipation was speedily realized, no one thought of the song, while the Twelfth Juror at once answered him.

THE TWELFTH JURYMAN'S TALE.

SIR DOWLING O'HARTIGAN.

' Lochiel, Lochiel, beware of the day, When the lowlands shall meet thee in battle array; For the field of the dead rushes red on my sight And the clans of Culloden are scattered in flight." LOCHIEL'S WARNING.

" As your patience does not appear to be exhausted by the few specimens of ancient Irish romance which you have heard, gentlemen," said the Twelfth Juror, "I will venture to relate another to you, not less interesting for the high chivalry of its hero, than for its fairy wonder."

Among the bravest of the followers of the celehrated Prince Murrough O'Erien, whose valor and devotion are not yet forgotten on his native soil, was a knight, named Sir Dowling O'Hartigan, whose character, like that of all the brighter ornaments of Irish chivalry, was a mixture of northern honor, of oriental fervor and devotion, and of the deepest and sincerest religious feeling. In reading the accounts of other days, the pride of modern times takes umbrage at the profound humility which is traced out amid the glorious workings of old heroic zeal, and the sordid levity of our commercial temperament is ready to scoff at the deeply-seated and unselfish devotion which gave to the chivalry of the middle ages more than half its grandeur. In those days the heart of mankind was still profoundly impressed with those great truths which, by keeping continually before the mind the transitory nature of all earthly things, are best calculated to detach it from the baser interests, to elevate its desires, and enlarge its views. But what, gentlemen, has the character of the middle ages to do with my story? and I feel conscious indeed of a somewhat ponderous commencement for a mere fairy tale, for such, after all, is the legend of Sir Dowling O'Hartigan.

Every body who knows anything of Irish history, must have heard of Brian Boru. This we assume having elapsed since he went to sleep on the night he was taken ; so that Abon Hassan himself was not more puzzled to tell whether his mentioned in the course of his reign he mot with no little and the course more puzzled to tell whether his recollections were those unruly neighbors called the Danes, who had now for more than three centuries, exercised a barbarous tyranny over the original inhabitants of the isle; sometimes carrying it with a high hand, and sometimes suffering severely in the efforts made by the latter to rid themselves of their unfeeling assailants. Among the most distinguished of those or Arch-King, Brian, in his battles against the lawless Scandinavian, was the knight, whose name I have adopted as the title of my legend. None wielded the lann or the battle-axe with more skill; none stood more firm in the fight, and none appeared so indifferent to the reputation which his deeds had won him, as Sir Dowling O'Hartigan. He fought not for fame, nor power, nor wealth, nor any selfish end, but purely for his duty; duty to his prince, to his country, and to heaven! Thus deepisieg death, not from animal temperment alone, or the greediness of ambition, but on the principles of right reason. His valor was as constant and steadfast as it was heroic. It was a few days before the famous battle of Clontarf, in which the venerable monarch gave his enemies a final overthrow, and lost his own life, that Prince Murrough received the orders of the Ard-Righ to be present, with all the force he could muster, at the royal camp within a stated time. At the moment when the royal order arrived, Sir Dowling O'Hartigan was seated at the table of the prince.---He immediately rose, and requested permission to return to his own home, in order to muster all the force he could command, and to bid adieu to his wife and family; for it was foreseen that many a warrior would leave home for the approaching contest who might never return. The prince gave him permission to depart, after requesting him to be punctual as to the day of joining them with his force. Night had fallen before Sir Dowling reached the dreary wilds of Burrin, in which his house was situate. The sky was dark and stormy, and the Knight commanded his foot-boy or daltin, (whose duty it ordinarily was to sun by his, master's side, holding the stirrup,) to mount on his crupper, and to keep his seat as well as he might behind him .---Thus, doubly freighted, it was matter of wonder to he said, directing his inflamed looks at the Fore-man, "and hear the virtuous magistracy of this the little hobbie continued its journey. It was interrupted, however, in rather a singular manner.-At a gloomy turn in the road, the hobbie stopped with so much suddenness, that the two riders, were it. not for Sir Dowling's superior horsemanship, would, by the impetus of their, own motion, have fraction of the understanding by which we hoped to continued their journey homeward in the air for at least a yard or two beyond the hobbie's head. Still as a stone statue stood the animal, seeming neither to hear the voice of the knight, nor to feel the still more cogent remonstrances which were applied with profusion both to rib and flank. You might as well let him alone, Sir Dowling," said the dalting a second second "" Why do you think so, Dusch?" "Because Ireland wouldn't make her stir.now There's something hear, us, masther, that's not. good ", Inurem states u III Foolish being!" said the knight : "descend and see what is the matter " ""Me is meiget down!" exclaimed Duach, "I had trather face a whole cath of the Fooh-Liannock." Mae

GAOLER .- " Come Sir, are you ready for death ? POSTHUMUS -- Over-roasted rather; ready long ago. GAOLER .- Hanging is the word, Sir; if you be ready."

CYMBELINE, ACT V., SCENE III. (Continued from our last.)

Peter beheld Morris with equal astonishment but gave no further token of recognition than a look of mute surprise, before the police, proceeding to open the handcuffs, stood between them .-A gentleman in coloured clothes, who accompanied the chief constable and appeared to be a magistrate, immediately ordered all the prisoners, including Morris, to be placed against the wall in a line, and the witnesses to be then brought in to identify those who were engaged in the murder of Sergeant Robinson at Clondegad. As soon as the former were arrayed, the witnesses, a soldier of the 5th Regiment, a policeman and his wife, were accordingly introduced, and proceeded to examine their countenances and dress, with great circumspection. It was a moment of deep, suspense, as they walked backward and forward slowly before the anxious prisoners, now pausing as if caught by some faint recognition, now passing to another and to another. It appeared for a time, as if they were wholly at a loss, and unable to identify any of them. At length the Policeman's wife made an unusually long pause before Morris, looked at his face steadily, and observing that he was deadly pale and trembled visibly, she inquired who he was. On learning that he was a servant of mine, said my entertainer, and mistaking between me and my namesake, Captain O'Kelly, of Ballinvoher, whose servant she really did see, she unhesitatingly exclaimed he was one of the murderers, and that she remembered him well, as he was the man who rode back from the fight to Ballincally that morning, and hallowed the people to come out and join 'em. Although Morris had previously entertained little hopes of escape, this unexpected declaration of the woman quite astounded him. He stood silent and motionless as a marble statue before his accuser, and listened to the dialogue between her and the magistrate which followed. without evincing any sign of animation. He was, at length aroused from his trance by a singular incident. While the female witness was making her deposition, the soldier of the 5th Regiment, who accompanied her, was stating to the chief constable this inability to swear positively to any of the me, I pretended I was comen to give myself up-he prisoners, but mentioned that he shot one of his drew back to let me pass, when suddenly I darted assailants in the back of the leg, as he was making out, and was lost in the pitchy darkness of the a retreat, and suggested the propriety of ascertaining whether any of them had a wound in that sitang whether any of them had a would in that sid-hation. An examination was immediately insti-thidal and as of hance directed. Peter Nocten was sudden, and strotched the first that come up, wid a tuted, and as chance directed, Peter Nocten was sudder, and stretched the first that come up, wid a blow of the spade-tree. Three more I sarved in his leg was bared, the policeman gave a loud cry of the spade-tree. Three more I sarved in that life the more, "asys the hangman, I'd oblege of any. Subject which might lead to disgreeable with smoother might lead to disgreeable of any. Subject which might lead to disgreeable of any. Subject which might lead to disgreeable with second caper after the knot. I'll the sarve way and the test thought it better for emission with control into the context of the context of the long. The context of the long is she way, she thread the first that come up, wid a discrete dialing of the spade-tree. Three more I sarved in the the second caper after the knot. I'll the sarve way and the context is dyen he is to be second caper after the knot was particulated." The observations of the context is dyen he is to be been the discrete dialing of the second date was and the the treesting conversation with the hangman and with acclamation, and the two first is the discrete dialing. The discrete dialing is the way, she there is the there was naking for the date of discrete dialing is the way, she there is the bear of the discrete dialing is the way, she there is the bear of the discrete dialing is the way, she there is the bear of the discrete dialing is the way, she there is the bear of the discrete dialing is the way and the tree streng were the discrete dialing is the way, she there is the bear of the discrete dialing is the way is the there was the discrete dialing is the way and the tree streng were received to the second the other where is the discrete dialing is the way and the tree streng were were the discrete dialing is th

25th of March, in could stormy weather, the whole of us were turned out be the ditch-side, and the cabin was levelled before our faces. I made a shed against a bank on the high road with a few sticks and sods, and the neighbours, God bless 'em, sent the fever to us, and my darlen wife and my poor ered for a time, was never the same after. From ingly led away to the court, and Morris was once that time out she had a cough, and heezing-like, and more left to his own gloomy reflections. a bright colour kem in her cheek, and she wasted away day after day ! Oh, if you were to see her,

got immediate notice to quit. On the follo

Morris, and to think of what she was!" Peter's voice faltered for a moment, and he ap peared to struggle with some intense emotiou; at length recovering himself he continued :

"Night and day, I watched the little craythur, and got medicine for her, and gev her goat's milk be the docthors orders, and every whole happorth | relieved in some sort by the unrestrained weeping, the neighbours said was good for; but 'twas all of no avail. She grew worse and worse, and had heavy pasperations on her, and was talking wild-like in her sleep at night, and the cough and the pain in his shrinking vision, was that of the Humpback, the side wor killen. If you wor only to see her, Morris, the little craythur looken up at me, afther a fit, 'twould go to your very heart. 'I wish I was in and looked dubiously at him. Heaven. daddy' she used to say sometimes, and her "That I may be blessed," said the Humpback, Heaven, daddy,' she used to say sometimes, and her lip tremblin, for 'then I'd have no more pain !'---Well why, she grew so bad at last, I was obliged to give up the work and sit by the sop of straw constant, minding her, not knowen the moment she'd know the night I had." draw the breath. As I was watching this way last night, sometimes raising and settling her up when en natherally enough uv the moraen! That I the oppression 'ud come on her, sometimes fixing mightened, but I believe 'tis more distrissin' to be the sods closer in the covering over her head, for the weather was wet and stormy, I thought I heard the sound of footsteps, like the tramp of sodgers, be-tween the gusts. I found I was right enough, for in a few minutos the shed in which we lay was surrounded, the door was thrown in, and a police officer stoopen down, desired me to come out and surrender. He laughed, the ruffian, when I axed him what it was I done to make a prisoner of me, sayen I'd you're to be hanged in the morning, about half-past know shortly to my cost; and when I pointed to nine, along with Pether." my dying little girl, and begged of him to lave me, until I'd get one of the neighbonrs to mind her in the morning, he presented a pistol, and swore he'd shoot me, unless I came out without delay. I grew "Allilu ! guilty, what else ? the jury never left wild to think of laving the little craythur to die alone, and slipping the handle of a spade behind night; some of 'em fired after me, and others followed by the sound of my steps. But when

startled his companion with his cry! The dawn which broke in upon him through the grating of the little window, though it was the last he might

see, came almost like a reprieve to him, after the horrors of such a night. The police arrived at the us the platies. But the could and the wet brought prison at an early hour, and to his astonishment, it was announced to his companion, that he was to be Dinny died. The little girl too, though she recov- the first for trial that morning. Peter was accord-

> He turned from the closed door, threw himself upon his miserable bed, and as he heard the last faint echo of Peter's retiring footsteps, burst into tears. He felt they had parted forever, that his frierd would be soon out of trouble, and much as he dreaded the awful end which awaited him-almost wished to have been himself the first sufferer. Worn out with the cares and fatigues of the past night, and to which he had given way, he at length fell into a disturbed sleep. He knew not how long it lasted, but on awakening, the first face which presented itself to

who, seated quietly on the floor, was looking down on him with a curious air. Morris rubbed his eyes,

but 'tis wondering at you I am, to see you sleepin so sound."

" Eyeh ! sound ! repeated the prisoner, you dosen'

"Faix, may be so," resumed the Cobbler," thinkin doubt and throuble about ones end, than to be certain sure of a violent death."

" May be so," was faintly uttered in reply.

"Well, well, don't be so down about it altogether Morris. I did my enday yours any way to get every information for you, so as to make you asy in your mind. Your thrial is to be called on in about an hour, the jury is detarmined to find you guilty, and

Morris shuddered, but recovering at length and turning to his informant, he ejaculated in an almost the box ! I hard the Sheriff afterwards giving orthers about both o'ye to the hangman, who is a partiklar friend, and would do anything to serve me. 'I have a favour to ask of you-and that is-to put the two

poor fellows you'll have in hands in the morning, out o'pain quickly, especially the little man, siz I." Mr. Wiley made a slight pause, perhaps to give

Morris an opportunity of expressing his gratitude, but receiving no reply, continued : . Never fear, Will," says the hangman, I'd obleege

those of a dream or of a strange reality, than poor Morris Moran.

"I need not I think," said my hospitable entertainer, "say a word more to convince you that the hero of my story had good cause for his aversion to the tormenting Humpback; and that it is little wonder, even at this distance of time, his indigna- native warriors who endeavored to aid the Ard-Righ, tion should be so strongly revived by an uncalled for visit from him

"And now, gentlemen," said the Eleventh Juror, "allow me to observe, that however the executive cr magistracy may reconcile to their consciences in disturbed times such a suppression of evidence affecting the testimony of a crown witness as I have described to you, I shall always, as a Juryman, raise my voice against the practice. Though convinced the parties conducting a prosecution may be of the guilt of a prisoner, I hold it to their bounden duty to bring before the Jury all the important evidence which may have come to their knowledge, whether it make for or against him."

"I entirely agree, gentlemen, with my friend who had just concluded his interesting tale," said another Juror, "as I am sure you all do. The injustice of the practice could not be more forcibly illustrated than in the instance he had placed before us. It was no apology for the magistracy that the policeman's wife did not designedly swear false informations against Morav, but believed him to be the identical man who rode into Ballincally on the morning of the engagement, and was, she thence assumed, a principal in it. Admitting even that the convic tions were severe, the jury, in the subsequent trial, had her whole evidence come before them, would have taken into account her rashness and recklessness in forming positive conclusions on very slight grounds."

"Such an atrocious proceeding as that," observed the political unionist, "could never have happened if there had been a stipendiary magistrate there. A stipendicary magistrate would never have"-

"Order !---order !-- order !" from several voices The juror who had on a similar occasion excited the indignation of the last speaker, by his sneers at the morality of his countrymen, now started up in his torn, equally enraged. "I cannot sit here, sir," man," and hear the virtuous magistracy of this country traduced and calumniated"

" Order I-Order I" "Gentlemen. said the Foreman, rising from his chair, "I cannot permit the continuance of these;

observations on either side. They are a direct inmaintain the harmony of the night; and I should deem myself unworthy to fill the proud situation which you have assigned me as your president, if I

Aname given to the Northern pirates.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-JULY 2. 1875. المراجع والمراجع المحافظ

ther, asthore, get down yourself, since you arn't in dread of them."

Sir Dowling complied, compassionating the weakness of his attendant, and giving the reins to the awe-struck daltin. Advancing a few paces, he beheld; by the faint light which the stormy sky afforded, the figure of a woman in a sitting posture, on the right hand side of the road, with the hood of her cloak turned over her head, and her arms clasped in an attitude of profound affliction."

"Who's there ?" exclaimed Sir Dowling in a peremptory tone.

There was no reply.

2

"Speak P said the knight : "If you be in sorrow; tell your sorrow; if not, retire and let my hobbie pass the road."

Still neither sound nor motion on the part of the hooded figure gave sign of attention or of com-pliance, and it was not until the knight added menace to his words, that he was able to procure an answer.

"You're like the rest of the world," said the woman, slowly revealing in the faint light her worn wrinkled features, "that never knows its and friends."

"Is that Nora ?" asked Sir Dowling in astonishment.

"It is. Ab, Sir Dowling, a'ra gal, I'm in trouble." "Upon what account, Nora?" asked the knight:

"I'll tell you then. Do you know that lake you used to be so fond of fishing in when you used to go to visit your relations in the county Galway?"

" Do you mean Lough Ennel ?"

"The very same."

"I do, indeed," replied the knight. "Many a pleasant and moonlight night I spent upon the banks, or on its waters. ' It was a fine lake for fish." " Well, a'ra gal, you'll never spend another there,

except you go to the county Westmeath for it." "To the county Westmeath !" exclaimed Sir Dowling in astonishment.

" To the county Westmeath, achree. 'Tis there Lough Ennel is now, and there it will remain, I'm very much in dread."

"Nonsense," said the knight, "did I not see it with my own eyes the last time I was in Galway, and didn't I send the prince a basket of the finest trout he ever tasted, that I took in the very middle of it, with my own hands? What nonsense," said the Knight, "how could it be in the county Westmeath ?"

"Oh, then, through nothing in the world only my folly," said the old woman, "that couldn't but go "lend it to an old neighbor of mine, a decent woman, as I thought her, that lives in those parts, and now she won't return it."

"Well, Nora," said Sir Dowling, "I'm surprised at you. Is it possible? A woman of your sense to go lend such a lake as that ! And sure you ought to know them Leinster people before now, how hard it is to get anything from them. There's hardly an Ardrigh we had this length of time but was heartbroken with them, trying to get their tribute. I thought you'd have more sense, Nora."

"Oh, then," says the old woman, "who'd ever think that she'd serve me such a trick ? Last summer twelvemonth, she sent over to me her compliments, and she'd be obliged to me for the loan of a lake for a little while. Westmeath being an in-Kand place, where it was very hard to get fish, and she knew that I couldn't miss it much, as Connaught was bordering upon the sea coast, and that she'd return it faithfully on the first Monday of the month. Well, I didn't like to refuse her, for she has greater power than I have, and might do me some mischief-so I took Lough Ennel, and rolled it up in an apron, and sent it off to her, with my compliments, and that I was happy to have it in my power to accommodate her. She kept the lake : and the first Monday of the month came and the first Monday after, and she never sent it home, and ·little thanks she gave me when I sent for it, neither. I waited as long as I had patience to wait, but not a sight of Lough Ennel did I see from that day to this."

" And you are going to look after it now ?" said Sir Dowling.

"I'm going now to look after it," replied the with : "but indeed I'm afraid it is little good for me. This is my thanks for being obliging."

I may remark that old Nora was right in her apprehensions, as may be ascertained by a reference to Shaw Mason's Topography, or the Collectanea; for there lies Lough Ennel to this day in the middle of the county Westmenth, whose inhabitants continue to enjoy the fruits, or rather the fishes of the old woman's dishonesty, while the poor Galway mountaineer stands often supperless upon the heights of Farmoyle, and overlooks the wide and barren flat where once Lough Ennel basked and tumbled in the sun. It is true that the time of possession specified in the Statute of Limitations has long since expired : but there are points in this case which render it a peculiar pne, and I have no doubt that a Chancery injunction might readily be obtained to prevent any intermeddling with the fish until the case should be fairly argued in equity, and finally adjudged.

JOHN OF TUAM.

THE JUBILEE OF THE ARCHBISHOP.

TUAM "EN FETE,"

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESSES.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REPLY TO THE CATHOLIC M.P.'S. 19 × -THE SCENE IN THE CATHEDRAL.

The event so anxiously looked forward to by the clergy and people of the West-the celebration of the Jubilee of the Archbishop-passed off on Tuesday and Wednesday 8th and 9th of June, in a manner that realised the most sauguine anticipations. We (Nation) compile as followsfrom our daily metropolitan contemporaries an account of the proceed-

TUAM EN FETE.

ings.

The special correspondent of the Freeman, writing on Tuesday evening from Tuam, thus describes the aspect of the town :---

Excitement has set a community stirring befimes ere now, but it is seldom that a peaceful interest has moved people from their beds as early as five o'clock in the morning. At that hour to day Tuam appeared to have largely " descended into the streets." The market-place was occupied by a crowd lively with expectation, and discussing the probability of the fete with an animation and fuliness of voice which served as an effective reveille to sleeping citizens. Soon the, whole town was awake and abroad in its best aspects of gala. The crowd grew and grew, for it was holiday in a wide district, and from all sides the thousands began to stream in. It was bright and singularly beautiful weather-a dawn of dexter omen it would have been called in other days; and the sweet incense of the summer fields filled the air, a fact peculiarly strange and pleasurable to all accustomed to associate streets and the "huddle of houses" with the pestilent reek of the Liffey. Philosophy has beliefs less lovely than the graceful superstition which credits to Nature a sympathy with humanity. And if Nature were sensible of the day she could not have decked herself more charmingly in honour of the "golden wedding" of the great archbishop. The day it is unnecessary to say, was observed in all respects as one of festival. All shops were shut, the voice of rural labour was hushed as on the Sabbath, and the public mind had all its moods intent upon the commemoration. The appearance of the town explained a good deal of the stir and sound which had been abroad almost since daybreak. There was quite a transformation wrought with boughs, scrolls, and banners. Some devices were very pretty, especially in the nature of emblems enshrined in interwreathings of flowers and laurel leaves. The profuse employment of greenery from the groves about gave to the streets a cool and fresh aspect, while they turned to picturesque the commonplace physiognomy of the ancient town. Among the more conspicuous inscriptions was the following, 'A good shepherd causes his flock to rejoice," which ran in gold letters on a broad green ground over the front of Mr. Baker's establishment, The sentiment of attachment and respect for the renerated object of this display was exhibited in the various other traceries and mottoes visible on every side. 'The Irish Times' reporter adds, on this point :---

More emphatically than in decorations or mottoes or even in the eloquently-worded addresses which were presented to his Grace, the feelings of the people were expressed in the immense numbers who flocked in from all parts of the archdiocese, and many from more distant places, to pay their respects to the venerable and beloved prelate. The peasantry had donned their best attire, and bore upon their countenances a beaming joy and happiness that very pleasingly contrasted with what the visitor was too frequently in the habit of commenting on in times gone by in reference to the lower orders in the kingdom of Connaught. But the upper classes were also very conspicuous by their presence, as the list of names given below, although necessarily meagre, will show.

To this it must be added that the hotels were crowded with visitors from the most distant parts of to the present day, in which you have the satisfache kingdom.

and was conducted to a fauteuil on the altar dais, dences and emblems at once of the peaceful con-opposite the archiepiscopal throne. His Grace, rob-dition of the country. Who could anticipate the ed in the fall splendour of his exalted office, and wearing a jewelled mitre of great beauty, and value, bore the radiant expression of every feeling' the occasion was calculated to produce in a sensitive mind fully impressed with its personal influence and significance. It was remarked with universal satisfaction that the grand old hierarch looked in the enjoyment of excellent health. His Grace, in bestow-ing the Pontifical Benediction, an act which he performed with most dignified 'solemnity, referred to the Papal Jubilee granted this year, and observed that he had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects produced by that indulgence. The re-ligious ceremonies concluded with the Te Deum, which was excellently rendered. Near the conclusion of the high mystery the school children reformed and left the church in procession, while the congregation repaired to the hall of the neighbouring college to assist at the presentation of the numerous addresses, amounting in all to no less than thirty.

The Irish Times reporter says :-

sacred edifice was crowded to excess; and outside the chapel yard was occupied by a dense mass of people devoutly kneeling while High Mass being performed. It was announced that the famous Dominican preacher; the Rev. "Thomas Burke, would preach the sermon on the occasion ; but, unfortunately, news arrived last evening that the reverend gentleman was suffering from indisposition, and that it would be impossible for him to take part in the ceremonies. This, of course, disuppointed many persons, who came from distant parts of the West. to hear a preacher of whom they feel justly proud. It should be mentioned that the High Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Canon Magee, assisted by the Rev. Father MacHale as deacon, and the Rev. Mr. Hannay as sub-deacon, and the Very Rev. Ulick Canon Bourke-upon whom the chief burden of organising the whole celebration seems to have devolved-as master of the ceremonies.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESSES-SPEECH OF THE ARCHEISHOP.

The presentation of addresses took place in the large hall of the new college, shortly after two o'clock. The hall was crowded, a considerable number of ladies being present. The first address, from the clergy of the diocese of Tuam, was read by the Very Rev. James MacGee. A Latin verse address, from the students of St. Jarlath's College was read by Father Burke, the President. Mr. Peter Daly read the address from the inhabitants of Tuam. Rev. Dr. Costello read the address from the clergy of Ballina and Killala. Mr. Dillon read the address from the town commissioners of Ballina. The address from Westport was read by Mr. Thomas Gibbons. An address from the Mechanics' Institute of Galway was read by Mr. Ferdinand, who stated that it might be taken as an address from the entire people of Galway. Addresses were also read from the students of the Catholic University, the Sisters of the Mercy and of the Presentation Order, the Homo Rule League, and the Irish Catholic members of parliament. All those addresses were beautifully illuminated. We regret we cannot find room in our present issue for any of them but one-that from the Irish members of parliament, which was presented by a deputation composed of Messra. Ronayne, Browne, Biggar, O'Byrne, O'Connor Power, Meldon, and Sullivan, and Captain Nolan and The O'Connor Don, and which was read as follows by Mr. A. M. Sullivan :---

MOST REV. LORD ARCHDISHOP .- The Catholie representatives of Ireland beg leave most respectfully to approach your Grace, and to offer to you their hearty congratulations on this, the fiftieth anniversary of your elevation to the episcopate of the Holy Roman Catholic Church. Although the Irish Church has often been severely tried in the ordeal of persecution, yet God has been mercifully pleased to bestow upon her many blessings; and we cannot but regard it as an extraordinary mark of Divine favour that your Grace's most valuable life has been so long spared to the service of our Church and our country. Your Grace's arduous labours on behalf of the Irish people commenced early in the present century, while the Catholics of Ireland were still subject to grieveous religious disabilities, and have been continued with unwavering perseverance down

dition of the country. Who could anticipate the proposal to introduce coercive measures in the midst of such tranquility ?--- a proposal as unnatural and unwelcome as it was impolitic-and manifestwhich it sprang. As coercive legislation usually follows in the track of turbulence and violent resistance to law and order, all drew the obvious conclusion that such a proposition did not emanate from the friends of Ireland, but rather from some of those adepts in a strange kind of statecraft, who were indicated by O'Connell under the name of shave-beggars, and who substitute for the capacity to discharge the higher functions of government a successful audacity in making, as apprentices to that quility of Ireland, and the unanimous concert of judicial approbation which testified to that tranquility, without a single note of dissent, would have. secured an immunity from any harsh or repressive

laws. But I regret to have been entirely mistaken, A charge of 5s was made for admission, yet the and I found that some of these men of the Castlereagh policy, whom I thought had disappeared from our land, were, like the Rip Van Winkle of Washington Irving, during that recent period of peace and good will, awake only in the miserable memory of discord and sorrow. -But, thanks to the public spirit of that country, the advocates of coercion have found that repression is not so easy nor likely to be as remunerative as of old. Thanks to the indomit- that tracked the footsteps of the Irish Catholic in able courage and perseverance of our gallant representatives from Ulster, Munster, Connaught, and Leinster, whose presence I hail on this occasion, who have drawn the fangs out of the shave-beggars' Coercion Bill, and who have impressed its artificers with the conviction that if they are proud of their victory, it is one of which, like that of Pyrrhus, it might have been said, another such triumph would have been equivalent to a discomfiture.

In reference to the address of the Home Rule League (which body was represented by the Rev. J. A. Galbraith, F. T. C. D.; Rev. H. P. Kelly, O. D. C., Ciarendon-street, Dublin; the Rev. P. Lavelle, P. P.; Cong, and Mr. Alfred Webb), the Freeman correspondent says :---

The sensation of this episode was the reading of the address from the Home Rulers by the Reverend Professor Galbraith. The distinguished savant and patriot was received by the Archbishop with marked consideration. He read with striking effect the tri-bute of his party, in which warm acknowledgment of the Prelate's sympathy with and support of the national movement was expressed.

In the course of the day the following telegram from Mr. J. Nolan, hon. secretary to the Amnesty Association, Dublin, was received by his Grace :-On behalf of the Amnesty Association of Ireland I reverentially tender to your Grace our congratulations on the event of your jubilee, which gives universal joy to the Irish race.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S BANQUET-THE ILLUMINATIONS. The Freeman correspondent thus concludes his notice of Tuesday's proceedings :---

At half-past five a large company were entertained at a banquet given by his Grace in the new college. The Archbishop presided, having on his right the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, on his left the Lord Mayor of Dublin. During the festivity, which was marked by equal elegance and hospitality, an interesting incident occurred. A loving cup of large size, in massive silver, richly chased, was passed round, bearing the inscription :---

"Presented as a mark of respect and affection to the Right Rev. Dr. John MacHale, by the Theology Class of the Roman Catholic College, Maynooth, A D. 1825.

'This presentation, made half a century ago, occurred by a notable coincidence on the anniversary of the jubilee it was now employed to celebrate .-Several speeches were made in the course of the entertainment, which, however, was of a semi-private character. Later in the evening the town was ablaze with illuminations, many of which were of a strikingly tasteful character. The first day's proceedings were brought to a brilliant termination by a display of fireworks. Happily, all concluded without an untoward incident of any kind. The crowds which occupied the town to a late hour dispersed quietly.

UNVEILING THE STATUE OF THE ANCUBISHOP.

--- in which he was but a full private---which in a foreign assembly was doing battle for the liberties of their country (cheers). There were on that plat-form to day men who had travelled 900 miles to be present on that auspicious occasion. They came ing to the world the alien and hostile source from from the mountains of distant Kerry-pricate, the boundary of whose parishes was the mighty Atlantic; and there were others from the equally distant North'(cheers). Speaking of the Archbishop, Mr. Sullivan said that the story of his Grace's life was the chronicle of Ireland for the last four-and eighty years It was in the year 1731 that a child was born unto Ireland-a child that was destined to be a pride and a joy to the entire nation (cheers) a child that, like another Moses, was to guide a people wandering through a desert, and suffering persescience, political experiments of Ireland. Their cution and wrong until he lid them to the pro-motto was fai experimentum incorpore vile. I did- mised land of peace and properity (cheers). He motio was hat continued and unbroken tran. had seen thrones totter and fall and dynasties crumble to the dust. He had seen revolutions rending society, and had ever proved himself a deadly enemy to the oppression that subjugates national existence (cheers). He (Mr. Sullivan) now saw before him the fresh young faces of men whose fathers had bowed beneath the yoke, but, blossed be God, they had lived to see better times. The great agitation carried on by O'Connell by moral force, but with great physical force behind it, had been conducted with such strategical ingenuity that British ministers had been brought from their high place of defiance down to the dust (cheers). No tongue could tell the opposition and humiliations those dreadful days which, thank God, were never again to return. The speaker referred at some length to the penal laws, which he said stripped the people of property and position, deprived them of education, made it a felony to educate an Irish child, and put a price on the heads of the priest and the schoolmaster. He declared before God that anything of mind and virtue which survived to the Irish people at the present day they possessed in defiance of British law (loud cheers). After edu-cation and property were taken from our people what else remained? Why, the ingenuity of patriotism-the last result of persecution-and they But here again the law stepped in, and made it transportation for the first offence, and execution for the second, to be a priest in holy Ireland. This was the state of things in their country immediately preceding the birth of John of Tuam, and it was under the circumstances arising out of this state that he entered public life, and became the right arm of the great Liberator, Daniel O'Connell (cheers). His great sagacity and patriotism brought to O'Connell the ablest aid he could command. He would tell those present that as long as they labored justly in a righteous cause they should hope for the redress of their wrongs after the granting of Catholic emancipation. What was the next phase in the life and labour of the great urchbishop? The English ministers said :-- "Let us get hold of the education of the rising generation of Ireland, and although the present race may be indoctrinated with the principles of O'Connell and John of Tuam, let ns get the education of the young into our hands, and in course of time the young people will be ashamed of the principles of their forefathers." Accordingly they spread over the land the so-called system of National education, and the people, enger for learning, at last got an opportunity of going to school, but the great John of Tuam saw the possible danger to faith and national feeling in this boon offered by the British government (hear, hear) .-Many men thought on that occasion that he was cynical and over-suspicious, but time had vindicated the judgment of John of Tuam, for before 25 years it was admitted that the teaching of the Irish people was fraught with proselytism. He was faithful amongst the faithless then, but they saw him in a new phase when famine was mowing down the people of Ireland. There were at present in the homes of Ireland old men and women who could tell the tales-otherwise unknown to human eye aud car-of the great Archbishop's labours in that mournful time (loud cheers). If he had no other claim to their love and the proud title of Archbishop, it would be found in his heroism and devotion during the famine time. Out of that time sprang the desire to settle the Land Question. The speaker next alluded to the establishment of the Tenant

League, the objects of which, he said, were frus-

"But this," continued old Nora, "is not the only nor the principal cause of my trouble. I had rather all the lakes in Galway were in Westmeath, than to of a remarkable character. In this as in so many hear what I heard to-night, and to know what I know."

"What did you hear?" inquired Sir Dowling. "I heard thousands of Irish wives and mothers

lamenting over the slain and wounded in the battle of Clontarf."

"You heard them lamenting," said the knight, " for a calamity which did not yet take place."

"But it is certain," said the woman. "When the oak shall be levelled by the storm, what will become of the underwood! You know not what this means now, but you will if you should live another week."

"Explain yourself plainly," said Sir Dowling-"Whatever be the issue, it is better I should be prepared for it. I am to, join the standard of Prince Murrough at the battle, and I am now returning to take leave of my family and friends."

The woman remained silent for some moments. and then suddenly said :----

" Return and collect your force, and meet me here to-morrow evening an hour before midnight-alone, and he sure you do not fail."

With these words, she disappeared, and Sir Dowlidg O'Hartigan, in much perrplexity, continued his journey. He arrived at his castle, arranged his temporal affairs, and made the necessary preparation becoming one who was about to encounter imminent danger. On the following day having bid adieu to those amongs his friends who were to remain behind, he set forward at the head of strong party of horse and foot, with whom he encamped after nightfall within a short distance of the place of meeting.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

1.151 BE & MAN .- Foolish spending is the father of poverty. Do not be ashamed of work. Work for the wages you can get, but work for half price rather than be idle. Be your own master, and do not let fashion or society swallow up your individuality-hat, coat and boots. Compel your selfish body to spare something for profits saved. See that you are proud. Let your pride be of the right kind: Be too proud to be lazy; too proud to give up without conquering every difficulty; too proud to wear a coat you cannot afford to buy; too proud, to be in company you cannot keep up, with in expenses; too proud to lie, or steal, or cheat; too proud to be stingy.

Why did you pass yosterday without looking at

THE SCENE IN THE CATHEDRAL.

The ceremonics of the day commenced with a grand function in the cathedral. Of this the Freeman correspondent writes as follows :----

Solemn High Mass was fixed for celebration at eleven o'clock, but the religious ceremonies of the occasion commenced before that hour. At nine the Archbishop officiated, according to his invariable usage. His indomitable physical energy has enabled him to retain in his 84th year a power of movement which may be almost called vigorous, while his unconquerable will, expending itself wholly in zeal for God and His glory, makes no account of bodily fatigue or the well-earned repose of venerable years. Indeed the untiring activity of this wonderfulold man is one of the most impressive features other aspects he seems cast in heroic mould of antiquity, a survivor or a phenomena from the Miltonic days

"When men were Titans, and with human hands Wrought deeds of gigantic."

I saw the great prelate for the first time yesterday. He was in the act of exercising a beatitude-his customary attitude. His pensioners crowded round him—the blind, the sick, the crippled—and while he spoke to them with the friendly benignity of a father addressing his children, he gave to each an alms. The figure and face of the patriarch, seen thus in the noblest attitude and office, were eloquently suggestive of that Christian hero who, "pressed with weight of more than four score years," never lost the youthful strength and valour with which he had entered on the battle. The spleudid sunset of a career so brilliant and so beneficent is the finest spectacle offered by mortality. "Not all is vain." says the wisest of the Pagans. And it is from the record written to portray the vanity of human wishes that one recalls a passage of most apt reference to the honoured patriarch who now gives so eminent a realization of

The age that melts with unperceived decay, And glides in calm benevolence away; Whose peaceful day the work of good endears, Whose night congratulatory conscience cheers,

The general favourite, as the general friend ; Such age is his-and who shall wish its end? At 11 o'clock there was not a seat unoccupied in

the cathedral, and ten minutes later it became necessary to stop all further irruption. The multitude which arrived too late, and, in defauit of the entree, waited patiently outside, would have at least formed another congregation as numerous as that which already filled the sacred edifice. The ceremony was inaugurated by a procession of the female children of the convent schools. These small Christiansmost of them little creatures of tender years-formed a pretty and interesting sight, as they marshalled two by two, and bearing bann its richly, emblazoned with pious devices. They walked through the vast throng to the church. Shortly after a commotion: and movement in the waiting mass, announced an event. It was the sppearance of his Grace the Archbishop, who, accompanied by the Lord-Bishop

ses of your countryn chold the n vested with many of those constitutional privileges which your Grace was ever outspoken to advocate and courageous to defend.

The highest efforts of imperial statemanship in Ireland were anticipated in your Grace's writings nearly half a century before the truths you propounded came to be embodied in legislative enactments; and we who to day represent Catholic as well as national interests in the House of Commons, are pledged to promote the views respecting the great question of Denominational Education which your Grace was foremost to enunciate 44 years ago and to which you have, with unbroken consistency. ever since adhered. In the awful famine time you stood by the suffering people, and laboured in a thousand ways to mitigate their unspeakable affliction. Throughout the whole period of your Grace's illustrious career you have been in an especial manner the friend of the poor, and from them the shield of your powerful protection has never for one moment been withdrawn.

While guarding with sedulous vigilance the spritual welfare of your own flock, and resisting every attempt made against the faith of Catholic Ireland. your Grace has always evinced the livelist interest in everything affecting the material prosperity of the country, and to movements aiming at the assertion of her national rights your sanction and support have been cheerfully extended. We earnestly pray that God may long preserve you in health and vigour; that you may live to see the realization of your most cheri hed hopes with regard to the Church of God and our beloved Ireland; and that each day of your life may add to the glory of your eternal reward .--We have the honour to remain your Grace's most humble and faithful servants.

THE CATHOLIC REPRESENTATIVES OF IRELAND.

The following is the spleudid reply delivered by the Archbishop :--

Among the many congratulatory addresses presented to me on this auspicious occasion, for which I beg to express my deep gratitude, I have particularly recognised and particularly prized that from the Irish members of Parliament. If the value of praise is to be measured by the merits of him by whom it is bestowed, according to the adage " laudari is a laudatis," it is no wonder that I should set a high value on the compliment of being honoured on this occasion by a distinguished deputation of our Parliamentary representatives who have recently so exalted the character of their country by their intrepid and untiring assertion of its constitutional independence against as unscrupulous and, I will add, as ill timed a combination as any by which the rights of the Irish people have been hitherto assailed. You anticipate, I presume, the just and obvious reference to the fidelity of the Irish members, exhibited in their admirable opposition to the reimposition of penal fetters upon our people as the suitable recompense of their specially peaceful and dutiful demeanour. And at what time, and under what circumstances, has this unrighteous legislative attempt. to manacle our people been devised and undertaken? Was it to assert the public, tranquility, against the

UNVEILING THE STATUE OF THE ANCHEISHOP. trated by the perfidy of Sadleir and Keogh, and re-Wednesday the ceremonies commenced with marked that Dr. MacHale threw himself heart and Mass at eleven o'clock, and soon afterwards Mr. Farrell's statue of the archbishop was unveiled in presence of several thousand people. The Freeman eporter says :---

The ceremony of unveiling the statue was fixed for twelve o'clock, but it was fully one o'clock before the gentlemen who were expected to be present

Nulty, Bishop of Meath; Mr. Biggar, M.P.; Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P.; Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P.; Mr. George Browne, M.P.; Mr. C. Meldon, M.P.; Captain Nolan, M P.; Mr. O'Byrne, M.P.; Rev. J. A. Galbraith, F. T. C. D.; Professor Kavanagh, C. U. : Bev. Thomas O'Shea, P.P., Ossory ; Mr. Bolster, Limerick; Very Rev. Dr. Derry, Rev. Mr. O'Brien, P.P.; Mr. Ronayne, M.P.; Mr. Sebastian Nolan, &c. At half-past twelve there was a crowd of at least 5,000 people in the chapel yard assembled round the veiled statue. A platform afforded accommodation to a few distinguished individuals-those who were to take part in the proceedings-and the representatives of the press.

The Bishop of Meath, the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, performed the ceremony of unveiling amidst tumultuous cheering, and then addressed the assemblage in a short speech, which is reported as follows by the Freeman :

I won't detain you more than a moment, because know you are all anxious to hear the hon. member for Louth, Mr. Alexander M. Sullivan-(loud cheers)-the most eloquent of living Irishmen at the present day (cheers). I will, therefore, not detain you further than to say this, that while I have the greatest possible gratification in unveiling this statue to your great archbishop to-day, the event has to my mind, in some respects, a melancholy aspect, because it it reminds us that great and illustrious as he is, he will one day pass away from amongst us. Notwithstanding his strong physical constitution and great talents; nevertheless he is still mortal. He appears amongst us like a vision from heaven that will soon pass away; but you have as far as you could immortalised him in this marble statue, which, when he is gone, will bring his Grace's noble face and form to your remembrance. When you look upon that beautiful statue you will recall the features of one who was the pride and glory of the Irish Church-not only a great priest, but one of the greatest Irishmon that ever. trod his native land (loud cheers), I have now great pleasure in introducing to you a member of that gallant band to whose efforts and courage in an alien senate we are all so much indebted, and of whom we are so proud (cheers).

The Freeman reporter then says :-

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., then came forward, and was received with prolonged applause. He addressed them not as men of Galway or of Mayo only, but of Ireland, because that was not a local; but a national celebration (cheers). Priests and peoplemany of them representative men-had come from, the most distant parts of Ireland to do homage, to century (cheers). It was with a sense of deep and Archinshop, who, accompanies by the states in the restless movements of the foes of public order a simost paintal responsionity that no consented to restless movements of the foes of public order and make a few observations on the consented to the public, records, have borne testimony to the come forward and make a few observations on the lord. The public, records, have borne testimony to the come forward and make a few observations on the lord. The public, records, have borne testimony to the come forward and make a few observations on the lord. The public, records, have borne testimony to the come forward and make a few observations on the lord. The public, records, have borne testimony to the come forward and make a few observations on the lord. The public, records, have borne testimony to the come forward and make a few observations on the lord. The public, records, have borne testimony to the come forward and make a few observations on the lord. The public, records, have borne testimony to the come for ward and make a few observations of the lines. If the public, records, have borne testimony to the come forward and make a few observations of the lines. If the public, records, have borne testimony to the come forward and make a few observations of the lines. If the public, records, have borne testimony to the come forward and make a few observations of the lines. If the public, records, have borne testimony to the public, records, have borne testimony to the public, of the public, the testimony to the public, the testimony testimony to the public, the testic beaution in the public, the testimony to the publi

soul into that movement. Mr. Sullivan next referred to the fact that several members of Parliament had attended the celebration, including an Ulster Presbyterian, as well as a clergyman from Trinity College-the Reverend Professor Galbraith (cheers)-and that a man whose reputation as a scholar was European and whose patriotism was well known throughout Ireland. The speaker concluded as follows :- I have traced these events for you-1 have gone over the record of this life, so intertwined with all that is great and heroic in Irish history for half a century past-for the purpose of showing and demonstrating by the irrefragable testimony of facts that are on record that there is no public man at present living who can so fearlessly look into the past, and so confidently seek there his triumphant vindication as this illustrious man beside whose statue I now stand (cheers). As the eagle may gaze on the sun, so may the eye of John of Tuam gaze into all the past of his life, and be there undimmed by a trace of inconsistency-a public act that he could regret or wish amended (cheers). It is not given to many public mon to be able to review their public lives. It is given to few men to attain to such an age as his-to have lived through a period of such storm and vicissitude, and yet to have upheld unstained the purity of his soul and the fresh vigour of his native Ireland (cheers). It is not given to every man to be surrounded, as he is to-day, by such demonstration of affection from those of his own fold, and of respect and esteem from all that are virtuous and honest outside of it. Yes, this life of his-this career which I have traced --- is a grand emblem for Irishmen through all time; and so here to-day we have set up this statue on high, that in imperishable marble his features may be perpetuated—those features upon which so mary of us have so fondly looked-and that future generations may be familiarized with the figure and form of that grand old man whose jubilee we celcbrate to-day. And here will come in future years, to find new strength and hope, whosoever battling in the cause of public right and justice faints, or grows weary, or desponds in the face of fearful odds, and here before this effigy, the record of his life, he will take heart of new hope and courage, and long, long atter the grass has grown green upon the grave of John of Tunm, Irish parente will come around this pedestal and bring their little ones, teaching them to pray with clasped hands in that Gaelic tongue which he loved so well, to the Almighty God who rules upon high, that he may give a place in the mansion of bliss, amidst the saints who surround his throne, to the good and virtuous ar shbibishop whose jubilee we this day celebrate (loud cheers).

The Daily Express, says of the statue itself :---The figure is of more than life-size, being about eight feet high, placed on a pedestal of Portland granite, about six feet high. The Archbishop is represented in his episcopal robes, holding the crozier in one hard, and having the other hard uplifted as if imploring, a blessing, on, his flock. The likethe grandest name in Trish history in the nineteenth. ness, is a, vory true, one, and the entire work is most creditable to the sculptor, Mr. Farrell, R.H.A .

Because, madam, if I had looked, I could not have be hue of which was superbly relieved by the mass were the sinecures of the judges, on circuit that they trious Archbishop of the statue of the illus. Because, madam, if I had looked, I could not have be hue of which was superbly relieved by the mass were the sinecures of the judges, on circuit that they trious Archbishop of the West (loud obsers), for he is a court suff, as yound up, with a public trious Archbishop of the west (loud obsers), for he is a court of the municipal chain, entered the church, were presented abundantly, with white gloves—cri. did not lay claim to any promined in that hand. Colleges of St. Jarlath suff, about 1000 they show that entered the church, were presented abundantly with white gloves—cri. did not lay claim to any promined in that hand. Colleges of St. Jarlath suff, About 1000 they show that entered the church, were presented abundantly with white gloves—cri. did not lay claim to any promined in that hand. Colleges of St. Jarlath suff, About 1000 they hundred sate that the state the church is a conservation of the was superbly relieved by the state of the state

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--JULY 2, 1875. 36 T 67

down to dinner. The Very, Rev. Dean M'Manue P.P., Clifden, presided. Archbishop MacHale oc. cupied the seat on the right of the Dean, and on his left were the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath; the Lord Mayor of Dublin, a number of members of parliament, and a large number of the clergy. The first toast was that of " the Pope," and then followed that of " the Archbishop," responded to by his Grace; that of " the Hierarchy of Ireland," spoken to by the that of "the Hierarchy of Freiand," spoken to by the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty; "the Clergy of Killala and the Priests of Ireland," responded to by the Rev. Dr. Costello, P.F., and Father Tom O'Shea, P.P.; "the memory of O'Connell," spoken to by the Lord Mayor of Dublin; the tos-t of "Home Rule," res-pouled to by Mr. Sullivan, M.P.; "the Press," &c. The company separated at eleven o'clock, and a great and memorable series of festivities was brought | nature, to a conclusion.

Section 20

A 19 1 4 1

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Very Rev. T. Burke, OP., whose illness caused so much anxiety, is progressing favorably. General Sir John Mitchel, G.C.B., will succeed

Lord Sandhurst in the Irish command.

The American team have declined the Ulster challenge, on the ground that they were organised to shoot only one international match.

C. Manny aged 85, and Mrs. Nally aged 80, were married by Father Fox at Dysart, Westmeath. The bridegroom had been four times and the bride three times married previously.

The death is announced of Mr. Patrick M'Cann, at his residence, Ballinrobe, on the 28th ult., than whom, as a Nationalist, there was (according to the Connaught Telegragh) no better man living.

The Castlecomer guardians have unanimously agreed to ask the Infirmarian nuns to take charge of the hospital and infirmary. They are to give two nuns-£20 a year each, and are to have a lay sister free.

The people of Skipbereen are presenting a testimonial to the Rev. Denis M Cartie, C.C., and already about £100 has been collected. Amongst the sub-scribers are Mr. M'Carthy Downing, M.P., Mr. F. D. M'Carthy, J.P., and other leading inhabitants of the town.

The Apothecaries Hall, Ireland, have to pay £1,500 compensation to the family of a man killed by an explosion caused by sulphide of antimony, which had been sold in mistake for oxide of manganese.

A correspondent of the Daily Express states that an oyster bed a mile long by a quarter of a mile broad exists off the coast of Kilkeel, north-east of Carlingford Lough, caused by the foundering many, years ago, of a vessel bound to Glasgow with Carlingford oysters.

The Freeman announces the death at Otago, New Zealand, of Mr. Wilson Gray, District Judge of the Gold Fields, and brother of Sir John Gray. The deaths of the two brothers were separated by four days only.

Lord F. Conyngham, on behalf of the Home Rule members of Parliament, has instructed Mr. Farrell, the sculptor, of Dublin, to prepare designs for a me-morial tablet to the late John Martin, M.P. His brother members propose to place it in the Presbyterian church, Loughorne, county Down.

The Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, Lord Bishop of Ardagh officiated at the reception of Miss E. Farrington, ia religious Sister Mary Cicilia, into the Convent of Mercy Newtown Forbes.

The Most Rev. Dr. Power, Lord Bishop of Waterford, has forwarded from his diocese, £267 13s. 3d., towards the expenses of the O'Connell Centenary celebration.

The Butt testimonial movement has been cordially taken up by the people of Cavan. At a public meeting held on Tuesday, and largely attended by the clergy and laity, a deputation was appointed to wait on Right Rev. Dr. Conaty, Catholic Bishop of the Diocese, to request his aid in organising parochial collections.

At a meeting of the Cork Agricultural Society it plication for the helding of the next National Show in Cork, in 1876, that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Meade, Garfit, Egan, and Leahy, wait on the different public bodies, how far they would give their assistance, and that at an adjourned meeting to be held a fortnight hence to Society receive their report. We have pleasure (says the Cork Examiner) in announcing that a collection has been made in the parish of Castlelyons, in aid of the Butt Testimonial Fund, and the sum of £14 subscribed, including £1 each from Mr. U. R. Mackay, J. P.; Mr. Patrick Dowling, and Rev. William O'Brien, P.P.; and 10s. each from Miss O'Sullivan and the Rev. D. O'Callaghan. The same parish has subscribed £4 9s to the O'Connell Centenary Fund. At Nenagh on Saturday, under an order of the Hon. Judge Flanagan, in the matter of the estate of Timothy Maher, owner and petitioner, the lands of Shesheraghkeale, near that town, containing 49a 1r 15p statute measure, and held under lease for lives renewable for ever, at the yearly rent of £89 5s, were put up for sale by auction. The estimated annual value of the land was £212 17s, and estimated profit rent £118 12s 10d. Mr. Denis Gleeson, a respectable farmer, became the purchaser at the low sum of £1,000. Last week a woman, about 25 years of age, and respectably dressed, called at the telegraph office, Waterford, and asked to see a clerk named James O'Neill. He was busy, and could not immediately come to her. She got a messenger to show her up stairs into the instrument room, where, observing O'Neill, she uttered a scream, and, producing a knife, rushed at him. She made a plunge at his neck, but, through the intervention of a brother clerk, she only succeeded in scratching his neck with. She was caught, and after a great deal of resistance shewas got out of the office. IRISHMEN IN THE COLONIES. - The Cork Herald, of June 5th, says :--- We have been favored by a gentlemen residing in this city with the following extract from a letter he has received from a worthy Irish priest, a friend of his, who is in charge of a parish in New Zealand :--- "Though an exile, I would not leave my place of exile on any account. In climate, soil, and scenery, New Zealand far exceeds even Ireland. My congregation here consists almost entirely of Irishmen, more than independent even without an exception, generous in the extreme, and full of faith and zeal for the beauty of God's house. They number about 3,000. At a meeting of the O'Connell Centenary Committee on Tuesday the receipt of about £300 was acknowledged, including £267 forwarded by the Right Rev. Dr. Power, as the contribution of the diocess of Waterford and Lismore. A letter was recelved from Mr. Edward Wm. O'Brien, of Cahirmoyle county Limerick, enclosing a handsome subscrption, and promising his co-operation a farmer off At the last meeting of the O'Connell Centenary Committee, the important question of selecting the orator for the approaching celebration was decided by addressing a request to the Most Rev. Dr. J. P. Ryan, Coadjutor Bishop of St. Louis, United States, to deliver the panegyric of O'Connell in Sackvillestreet, on the 6th August. Dr. Byan is an Irishman, and has the reputation, we believe, of being the and had the reputation, we denote outry — which had invited the association of Irishmen all of the association as the association as the association of Irishmen all of the association of Irishmen as the association as the associa

Sin Richard WALLACE., M.P.—At the annual the memory of O'Connell. He did not think by the end of the present year. The statement that any thing practical could be done until after that the Prince of Wales will visit the British Colo-the arrival of the next mail, when it would be nies in South Africa, on the occasion of his trip to meeting of the Lisburn Tenant-right Association, held on Monday night at Magheragall-Dr. Hume, president of the Crumlin Tenant-right Association, in the chair-the following resolution was unanimously adopted :- While we acknowledge that the happiness and security that we have enjoyed under Sir, Richard Wallace, M.P., give us cause for gratitude, we are sorry to think that reports are in circulation which, if true, might lead us to believe that he intends to sever his connection with a portion of his tenantry. This crisis may, perhaps, be a grave one for us; but, whatever our future may be, we shall ever regard Sir Richard Wallace with feelings not only of profound respect, but of sincere affection, called forth by the many admirable qualities of his

It would appear that the Irish Church Missionary Society is not singular in its greed of money for dubious purposes. The Disestablished Church it. self received a terrible mauling last week, in the House of Commons, at the hands of the author of Ginz's Baby. He made many startling charges regarrding the grasping of Irish Protestant clerics, and though it would appear that some of them were unwarranted by facts, yet he made out such a case as induced the Times to write more bitterly than usual on the subject. It said, in effect, that the rapacity of the parsons was as ingenious as it was successful and the leading journal did not hesitate to condemn the conduct of those who were rushed into Orders just previous to the Disestablishment so that they might share in the plunder. Protestantism in Ireland is exceedingly black, and the latest revelations have no tendency to whitewash it, but just the re-

verse. On the 25th May, Mrs. Johanna Fitzgerald, the widow of a farmer, died at Goulane, near Dingle, at the venerable age of 98 years. The deceased's children, grand children, and great-grand children are comfortably situated and well-to-do farmers and farmers' wives. A son of hers, named Maurice Fitzgerald, lives in the neighbourhood, to whom his mother lately paid a visit. On going home to her own house, there accompanied her her daughter (a Mrs. Walsh), her grand-daughter (a Mrs. Mahony). her great-grand-daughter (a Mrs. Flaherty), and a daughter of Mrs. Flaherty; so that a member of of five successive generations, including the old stock herself, had travelled on one and the same car. Notwithstanding this woman's great age (97), I have been credibly informed (says the Express correspondent) that on the day in question she travelled on foot, through the steep Connor-hill-road, the greater part of the way home; and that up to a few days previous to her demise she was in full posses

sion of all her mental faculties. A memorial is being extensively signed by the parishioners of Dowth and Monknewton, requesting the Very Rev. Philip Callary, P.P., to convene a pub lic meeting for the purpose of devising the best means of compelling the trustees of the Netterville Charities, viz-Lord Fingall, John R. Corballis, Q C. LL.D., and Richard Gradwell, Esq., J.P.—to reopen a school at Dowth, in accordance with the will of the late Lord Netterville, and in compliance with the orders given in the year 1864 by the then Lord Chancellor. The meeting is also called (says the Drogheds correspondent of the Freeman) to seek the redress of other grievances in connection with the said Netterville charities, particularly the capricious and vexatious " notice to quit" served by the trustees on Mr. Thomas Elcock, one of the tenants on the Netterville estate.

On Wednesday evening, 25th ult. (says the Meath Herald), the nuptial rites were duly solemnised in a Roman Catholic church not one hundred miles from Bailieborough. The yothful bridegroom, an octogenerian, after a painful lapse of four months' solutude, led his third spouse (a damsel of thirty summers) to the hymeneal altar. After the ceremony the gay bridegroom and "better half' retired to the refreshment rooms af a well known vintner in town, where the host in his usual good style served up viands and liqueurs; the happy pair were afterwards escorted to their country seat by a motley procession of both sexes on foot, headed by a single horseman; two members of the Royal Irish Constabulary formed couple felt pleased with the ovation given, as again and again they bowed their acknowledgements to was decided, with a view of sending forward an apwere kept up until a late hour. when the partial

known whether there was to be a national celebration of the centenary in which Victorian Irishmen could join. It was resolved, "That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that a public meeting of the Irishmen and friends of freedom of the colony of Victoria be called, to take steps to celebrate the approaching centenary of O'Connell." The chairman then stated that he had received a letter from Sir John O'Shanassy, intimating that he could not attend, but would co-operate with the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed a provisiona! committee to make arrangements for a public meeting-viz. : Sir John O'Shanasay, the Hon. M. O'Grady, and Messra, P. Healy, T. A. Kelly, M. Hood, Dwyer, T. E. Healy, L Doyle, P. Mornane, James Fearon, M. Rowan, O'Meara, L. V. Winter, John Stone, and Dr. Lloyd. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE BISHOP OF OSSORY .- The Bishop of Ossory has addressed a statement to his clergy upon the condition of Primary Education in his diocese, a statement which has elicited prompt comments from the Press. The Freeman noticing it this morning says : -"The Bishop draws attention to three points of defect in the present condition of popular education as administered in the district under his spiritual rule. The first is the negligence of many parents, who allow their children to grow up in idleness till vicious habits contracted render school attendance an intelerable burden to them. In the next place, according to the returns presented to the Royal Commission a few years ago, it appears proved that in some parishes the schools are seldom ever visited by the clergy. The Bishop impresses the duty which devolves in this regard upon the ministers of religion, and expresses the hope that no such 'cry-ing evil' exists in the diocese of Ossory. The third defect is the inefficiency of the teachers, ' particularly of the male teachers,' in some of the country districts. Government having been repeatedly asked to remedy this evil, and, so far as Catholics are concerned, aid having been invariably refused, the Hierarchy resolved to help the cause of Catholic education by themselves establishing training institutes, the first of which institutions, we learn, is on the point of being opened. His Lordship dwells at length upon the importance of the teachers' office, and strenuously advocates increased pay and a higher status for a class whose services to society are of such vast consequence. The Bishop adds upon this topic a noteworthy statement. He refers to several teachers' associations lately formed, most of them subject to a central committee, which acts in their name and professes to promote their interests. His Lordship observes that in dealing with such associations teachers cannot be too cautious. ' for some of those who are most active in this movement are men wholly dead to religion, and whose only aim is to wage war against the Catholic faith." He says he saw a letter written by one of the most active agents of these associations, who avowed his purpose in the epistle never to give up the agitation till every teacher in Ireland was free from the degrading tyranny of the priests.' Dealing with the diocesan statistics the Bishop writes that the educational aspects are far more satisfactory than some would have supposed." The Evening Post dealing this afternoon with the general question of Irish education, and referring to Dr. Moran's diocessn statement, says :--- "In the same direction we find

Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory, in a memorandum to his lordship's clergy, on the state of education, in that diocese, lament the decline in the qualifications of the primary schoolmasters. His lordship deplores the want of professional training for the teachers, and complains for the persistent refusal of the Government to grant aid to Catholics to provide proper Training Institutions, but adds there is hope that, by voluntary efforts, such will soon be provided. We wish we could believe that his lodship's sanguine hopes may be quickly re-alized, but we frankly regret we cannot share that expectation. Catholics have ample means to provide for this crying evil ; that is, ample means to save themselves from hastening ruin, in this regard, two members of the Royal Irish Constabulary formed if the matter be rightly and practically rearguard of honour to the bridal party; the worthy put before the country, which it has not. Catholics are paltering with this great glievance. Into the ditch they must be trust, in the race of life, if they do not betake themselves to some adequate remedy." This last strong threat is destruction of the bridegroom's mansion by fire ter- made upon the fact that there are now three Catholic vacancies amongst the Inspectors of National Schools, an office to which is attached a salary of from £250 to £500, with other advantages, and pro-spective promotion to higher offices, ending with £1.500 to £1.800 perannum, yet suitable candidates cannot be obtained. Saunders's News-Letter of this morning, a Protestant and a Conservative organ, referring to the fact, most justly says :-- "For the Roman Catholics of Ireland to eschew the intellectual gymnasia in which their Protestant competers are bracing their faculties for future vigorous and successful action is for them to voluntarily impose on themselves the very worst and most oppressive of the old penal laws, against which the consciences of modern times protests and revolts. It is to set up over themselves an ascendancy which the law has abolished. We are aware, of course, that there is a 'religious difficulty' in the case. A Roman Catholic may say, 'I object to the teaching of Protestant institutions, and there are none other of equal efficacy within my reach. The misfortune is mine, but the fault is the fault of the State, which refuses to respect my conscientious scruples.' Whether the fault be fairly laid to the doors of the State. or to those of the ecclesiastical heads of the Koman Catholic Church, is a wide and endless question, of which we do not propose to enter now. It is suficient for our present purpose to indicate the cost of the 'religious difficulty' to Irish Catholics, and therefore, to Ireland at large. The three vacant in-spectorships under the Board of National Education, re the struw that shows how the wind blows." If, therefore, your readers may have been for a week or two scandalized at the brisk encounter on lrish Education between many of your correspondents in The Table! they now see that it is the supreme question of the hour here in Ireland. Ample materials exist, out of which O'Connell, would make a moral revolution were he here upon the wrongs the Catholics of Ireland, are suffering through want of suitable educational advantages. Happily The Tablet has never faltered in speaking clearly on the subject .- Corr. of London Tublet.

nies in South Africa, on the occasion of his trip to India, is denied.

The murder of another English officer in the East is announced. Colonel Hamilton, Inspector General of Police at Rangoon, has been shot dead by Burmese subjects. Another English subject, Mr. Davidson, has been severely wounded.

The Trades' Unionists of London held a great demonstration on the 2nd ult., on the occasion of the release from gool of a number of cabinet-makers who had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for what is known as "picketing." Ten thousand nnionists met the prisoners as they issued from the Clerkenwell House of Correction, and escorted them in procession to Finsbury, where they entertained them at a public breakfast.

It is stated that the Law Officers of the Crown recently advised the Government to prosecute Dr. Kenealy for scurrilous libels published in the Englishman, but the Government were disinclined to undertake any prosecution connected with the Orton case. In this the Government have undoubtedly adopted a wise course, for in the eyes of a large number of the lower orders in England such a prosecution would give the Doctor and his late client still more of the character of martyrs.

THE KING OF THE BREWERS .- An annual official return recently issued shows that in the year ending with September, 1874, a brewer (or a firm) paid £12,392 for licence duty, the quantity of beer brewed being stated in the return to have been over 950,000 barrels, but under 1,000,000 barrels. The return is not quite so explicit as it might be, but if we read it aright, a further sum of £552 was afterwards paid for additional licence duty, the quantity brewed proving to be over a million barrels.

MR. LOWE SMART AT THE EXPENSE OF HIS WIFE .-Not a bad mot is attributed to Mr. Lowe. He and his wife were at a dinner party where the conversation turned on the marriage service. The distinguished statesman remarked that it was absurd for a man who might be penniless to say to his bride, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow." And he cited himself "as an awfal moral example," remarking, "When I married 1 had not a shilling in the world." "But, then," said Mrs. Lowe with pardonable pride, "you had your splendid talents." "Yes," rejoined her lord and master, " but I didn't endow you with them." Severe, very, and uncalledfor, but the great man evidently could not resist the temptation to be smart .- London Correspondent of the Tipperary Free Press.

Another serious Railway accident, but happily unattended with loss of life, has occurred through the breaking of the axle of a wheel. On Friday morning 4th ult., while a mixed train of goods and passengers were proceeding North at full speed on the Perth section of the Highland Railway, it ran off the rails, and ten wagons and two vans were hurled over an embankment. The engine broke away from the train and ran, with three wagons attached, a good distance along the line. Three passenger carriges, which formed the rear part of the train, also left the rails, but remained upright, and the passengers escaped unburt. Traffic was completely block-ed, and it was not till the afternoon that the passengers got through. A broken wheel and part of an axle were found near the spot where the train fell off the embankment.

DIDN'T LIKE THE CREW .- The London papers tell sad story of that irreclaimable being the British Jack-Tar. At one of Moody and Sankey's recent meetings there was a great "ontpouring," and after the audience had given all necessary indications of a hopeful state of mind, Moody called upon all those who wished to go to heaven to rise in their places. One after another all the persons present got up and remained standing save one perverse sailor, who obstinately kept his seat. Fixing this obdurate mari-ner with his eye, Moody addressed him, and asked if it could be possible he did not wish to go to heaven also. "Yes your Honor," responded Jack ; "I wish to go to heaven." "Then why don't you rise with the rest ?" "Because," replied Jack, very slowly, and surveying the whole company with a scruti-nizing glance, " because I ain't going to ship with any such a looking crew as this !"

A petition has been presented to the British Parliament, under the auspices of the East India Association, and signed by nearly 22,000 native in- the State of Pennsylvania. habitants of India, residing in different parts of the Deccan, in the Bombay Presidency, complaining that the affairs of India receive but little attention at the hands of the British Parliament. Questions of the most vital importance, affecting the well-being of 200.000.000 of her Majesty's subjects, seldom enter into its deliberations or at best are dragged to the fag-end of the session, when they are disposed of with little or no attention. The few members who devoted their time to Indian topics in the last Parliament lost their seats at the last election, and their exist no means whereby the grievances and wants of the people of India can be efficiently represented. The petitioners, therefore, urge that it has become a political necessity that India should have direct representation in Parliament, and the petitioners point to the entire success of a similar experiment in respect of those parts of India which are administered by the French and Portuguese Governments. The petitioners represent that about sixteen members elected for the whole of India would at present suffice in the following proportions-Four for Bengal, four for Bombay, four for Madras, two for the North West Provinces, and two for the Punjaub; and the electorial qualification might be the payment of fifty rupees as onnual rates and taxes. DR. FRASER AND THE ISRAELITES .- Dr. Fraser, the Protestant Bishop of Manchester, lately preached a sermon to the Jews; but, it was not apparent that a single Israelite went to hear his sermon. Since then "An Israelite" has taken his lordship to task, and concludes a smart letter on the subject thus :--- " My, Lord, before you attempt to convert Jews, let me, with earnestness and simplicity, with all moderation and affection'-to borrow your own exhortation -let me counsel you, and your episcopal colleagues, to endeavour to convert Christians to some religious belief. If they will not accept both testaments, they might possibly be inclined to receive one-if not the new, perhaps the old. My Lord Bishop, instruct the Christian to emulate the Jew in boundless charity; teach your co-religionists that charity is of the heart as well us of the purse. Teach them to be charitable towards one another in thought as well as in action. Teach Christian men to be more moral. Teach Christian husbands not to beat their wives. Teach Christians to love "ene another; to respect each other's feelings. Teach Christians to be more honest in their dealings with one another. Preach sobriety to Christian men and women. Preach peace and forbearance-preach against wordly pride and arrogance. Teach society to be less frivolous and more sincere: Bnt, my lord, leave the Jews to themselves and their own teachers. Leave God's ancient people to look after their own souls. Interfere not with their religious belief. Meddle not with their sacred doctrines ! The Jews have their own clergy-learned, honest, earnest ministers of God, willing and competent to teach. Remember that ours is not a religion of yesterday | Forget not it was the religion of Abraham, Isaso, and Jacob; Moses, Ellish, and David | Bomember that we are was 4 hours and 10 minutes passing a given point, your teachers ; therefore respect us! Respect, our the entire length being estimated at 10 miles. It is laws-respect our constancy | Respect ' those who still hold, as dearer than life the faith, and the hopes are announced: Among the bankrupts, are the of their sainted forefathers [] Begard with religious Aberdeen Iron Company; Messrs. Sanderson add swe our preservation and the preservation of our re-Co. Lombard street; London, discount brokers; and 'jigion! Seek not to disturb if ! Honour, the reliligion I Beek not to disturb if I Honour, the religion burg, Pa., and several members, including Frank,

The suspensions caused by the crisis in the iron trade are of a very serious character, involving as they do liabilities which it is said will amount to between five and eight millions sterling. The principal firms that have succembed are the Aberdare Iron Company, Messrs. Sanderson & Co., Lombard-st., discount brokers, and Messrs. Gilead A. Smith & Co., iron merchants. It is stated that the intimate relations existing between these firms and a few more whose ultimate suspension is regarded. as a matter of certainty, will cause very heavy losses to several London bankers, but for whose assistance the collupse would have arrived sooner. Indeed, considering the state of the iron trade the wonder is that matters are not in a worse condition, for it is asserted on what appears to be good authority that every ton of rails now made costs the pro-ducer more than the current selling price. It is reported that to set the miners and mills of the Aber dare Iron Company again in active operation would absorb £50,000 or £60,000. The failure of this company brought about that of Messrs. Sanderson, who had made heavy advances to the company, to the extent, it is said, of £800,000. The liabilities of Messrs. Sanderson are estimated at several millions, but it is stated that when the assets are carefully realised no deficit will be found. It is noticed as a curious coincidence that the chief partner in the firm was at one time connected with Messre, Overend, Gurney & Company, that one of the Gurney family is another partner in the concern, and that the collapse of Overend and Gurney's company was largely due to the break up of another iron works company—the Thames ironworks. The Messrs. Smith were engaged in the American trade, and their liabilities are about £600,000. The Daily News of yesterday expresses its belief that there is no ground for grave apprehensions in commercial circles, and that the present uneasiness will pass away as rapidly as it has arisen. The Standard says the failures indicate that much of the business of the country is conducted in a negligent haphazard, and thoughtless manner. The failure is availed of by the London papers to lecture the workmen of South Wales for their late obstinate stand against the reduction of wages. The Times says it cannot affect to condole with those who are thrown out of work by the failure. Living by the application of capital their chief object during months of endurance has been to destroy it, and they can hardly expect sympathy when success has brought its penalty with it. That journal expects the failure will pro-duce results similar to those caused by the disastrous collapse of Overend, Gurney, and Company. Investigation it says will show that there has been no real profit on the Aberdare Iron Works for a quarter of a century. The Daily News hopes this event will terminate the delusions of the worksmen as regards the necessity for a reduction of wages. The suspension of the company has created a great sensation throughout the whole of South Wales .----Cork Herald.

3

UNITED STATES.

The wages for city laborers in Lynn, Mass, is \$2 ı day.

Nearly 700 children and adults were confirmed at St. Stephen's church in New York, June 18, by Cardinal McCloskey.

The Catholic population of Pennsylvania has doubled since 1860. It is now 600,000. They have 922 churches, chapels, etc., and 541 priests.

Rev. Father Fagan is hard at work preparing for the laying of the corner stone of the new church of the Transfiguration, Brooklyn, on July 4.

The ceremony of blessing the bells in St. Michael's church. West Hoboken, took place on last Sunday. The bells weigh 3000, 1500 and 900 pounds respectively.

Grasshoppers in immense swarms have appeared at Plattsmouth, Neb, and are destroying everything before them.

A man at work in the woods at Des Arc, Minn., the other day, found a tree on which were inscribed the letters "J.C., and near it was buried \$1490 in silver and a diamond in the rough.

The new Ecclesiastical Province of which the Most Rev. Archbishop Wood has been made the head, will comprise the Diocese of Philadelphia, Erie, Harrisburg, Pittsburg- and Scranton, which include

ANNOUNCEMENT .- The new church of the Passion-

minated the proceedings.

On Sunday the 6th ult, an organization was established in Loughrea, which will no doubt be a credit and a blessing to the town. Some few days previously a deputation of the trades and others waited on the Most Rev. Dr. Duggan with a memorial numerously signed, respectfully praying his lordship and the clergy to encourage and aid them to es ablish a total abstinence society in the parish. Having carefully examined the principles of the organisation, the bishop and his priests warmly approved of the project, and promised all the assistance in their power. After last Mass in the pro-cathedral, at which the Rev. M. E. Kelly, president of St. Brendan's, preached a very eloquent sermon, depicting the dreadful evils that invariably accompany the shocking vice of drunkenness, his lordship administered the pledge to about one hundred men. They then marched in procession to the bishop's palace, where they held their first meeting and elected their governing body. All the members were unanimous in requesting the bishop and priests to preside at their meetings-his lordship to be president ex-officio-a vice-president, a treasurer, and secretaries. The meeting terminated with the bishop's blessing. The society go to work at once to get up a temperance band and reading-room. Many persons have since applied to be admitted and to have the pledge administered to them. It is believed that before many weeks several hundreds will have joined the association.

A public meeting was held in Cavan on Tuesday week, under the auspices of the Cavan Home Rule Club, for the purpose of taking steps to organise a county collection in aid of the Butt National Testimouial. The meeting was presided over by Charles Henry Fay, Esq, J.P., Faybrook, Cootebill, and was attended by a large number of the Catholic clergy and laity. The chairman having briefly explained the purpose for which the meeting was called, a lengthened discusion took place as to the best method of making the movement a success. It was ultimately decided that a a parochial collection would be the best, as it would give an opportunity to every person to contribute towards the movement, and accordingly the following gentlemen were appointed a deputation to wait on the Most Rev. Dr. Conaty for the purpose of soliciting his co-operation in the movement :--- Charles Henry Fay, Esq., Faybrook, Cootehill ; Thomas Plunkett; Esq., Corlismore, Ballinagh ; and John Gannon, Esa., Cavan. The meeting then separated.

THE IRISH IN AUSTRALIA AND THE O'CONNELL CENTER-ABY .- The Melbourne Advocate of the 6th March says : -A meeting, conveyed by a sub-committee of St. Patrick's Society, consisting of ex-presidents and exvice-pissidnts, hon. life members, hon. members, and the countities of management' of the society, was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Wednesday evenwas held in St. Patrick's Hall on Wednesday even-ing, for the purpose of devising the best means of celebrating the forthcoming O'Connell Centenary. Mr. Patrick Healy, president of the society, occupied the chair. The Hon. Mr. O'Grady said he was proud that Victoria possessed such 's society as St. Pat-rick's and that the society had initiated a movement to co-operate with the work of the National O'Connell Commemoration committee in Ireland, which had invited the association of Irishmem all

GREAT BRITIAN.

The emigration returns for the month of May show a decrease compared with those for May, 1874, of nearly 6,000 in the number of persons who sailed from the Mersey. The total last month was 11,378.

The South Wales Strike is happily at an end, both parties agreeing to 122 per cent. reduction instead of 15 per cent.

The North Staffordshire miners have confirmed the agreement made by the delegates to return to work pending arbitration.

The shareholders of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway have authorised the Directors to issue new £10, shares to the amount of £1,800,000, in order to provide for the cost of several important exten-. . . sions and improvements. 15.01

Fallures to the extent of seven or eight millions G. A. Smith, London. 1

ist Fathers of St. Michael's Monastery, West Hoboken, N.J., will be solemnly dedicated on Sunday, July 4, 1875, by Rt. Rev. Michael Corrigan, D. D. Sermon by Rt. Rev. Dr. Lynch, of Charlestown, S, C. His Emminence the Cardinal-Archbishop of New York, and many other Rt. Rev. Bishops, will assist thereat.

Rev. Father Damen and his band closed a mission in l'aterson, N. J. on June 5, during which 140, converts were received into the Church. They are now conducting a mission in St. Jerome's church Mott llaven, very successfully, after which they will return to Chicago,

State Auditor Clinton, of Louisians, has been indicted by the Grand Jury in New Orleans on charges of misdemeanor and extortion in office and embezzlement.

A NEW PAPER .- The Louisville (Ky.) Catholic Advocate says :--- "A new Catholic paper is contempla-ted at Indianapolis, to be called the Central Catholic under the supervision of Dr. J. W. Rogers. We understand it is to be published by a stock company."

A riot occurred between white and negro laborers on the Southern railroad, Grant Co., Ky., last week, during which two negroes were killed and eight wounded. None of the whites were seriously hurt.

The POTATOR BUG -Reports from New York State and from New Jersey, Connecticut and Pensylvania state that the Potstoe Bug is commencing its ravages.

The Hon. Miles Gerald Keon, Colonial Secretary of Bermuda since 1859, died at his late residence in these islands on the 5th ult. He was author of many popular books, and connected with several literary and scientific societies in Europe.

The iron business is spreading, and, taking the whole country together, was not so very unprosper-ous for the year 1874. The production of pig for the year shows a falling off of less than 6 per cent. from 1872. Pennsylvania has suffered, but her idleness has built up the western manufactures.

New York has 43 Catholic churches: Philadelphia and Cincinnati, 43 each; Brooklyn, 33; St. Louis, 32; Chicago, 31; New Orleans and Boston each 28; Pittsburgh, 23; Buffalo and Louisville, each 16; Cleveland, 15; San Francisco and Detroit, each 13; Albany, 12; Rochester and Milwaukee, each 11; Newark, 10. Altogether 18 cities and 429 churches. This number does not include the chapels of convents and hospitals.

Prominent frontiersmen and army officers express the opinion that there will be great trouble with the Sioux, Cheyennes and Apaches this summer and fall. At least five large war parties have left the reservation during the last three weeks.

The procession to Bunker Hill on the 17th ult. estimated that 26,000 men took part, in "the procession, including 11,500 military "A" thoroughly organized I gangi, of counterfeiters, under the olend of Dr. Milton Hil Frank practicing It is announced that the entire of the Brilish of Jesus whom you claim as the founder of your re- arrested, and twenty thousand dollars in counterfeit

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 2, 1875.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY ٠AT

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

G. E. CLERK, EDITOR.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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

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

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY-1875. Friday, 2-Visitation of the B. V. M. Saturday, 3-Of the Octave. Sunday, 4-Seventh after Pentecost. Monday, 5-Of the Octave. Tuesday, 6-Octave of SS. Peter and Paul. Wednesday, 7-Of the Feria. Thursday, 8-St. Elizabeth, W.

PASTORAL LETTER OF

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GRACE E. A. TASCHEREAU, HIS ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC,

PROMULGATING THE DECREES OF THE FIFTH PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF OUEBEC.

ELZEAR ALEXANDRE TASCHEREAU, BY THE MERCY OF GOD AND THE FAVOR OF THE HOLY APOSTOLIC SEE, ARCHRISHOP OF QUEBEC.

To the Clergy Secular and Regular, to the Religious Communities and to all the Fuithful of the Archdiocese of Quebec, Greeting and Benediction in Our Lord.

already, Our Dearly Beloved Brethren, two years have elapsed since our FIFTH PROVINCIAL council was held. The delay attending its promulgation has perhaps appeared long to the impatience of our age, accustomed to see things precipitated with the impetuosity of machinery which is moved by fire and water, chained down and governed by human industry. But to the faithful child of the Church, this delay should appear as one more proof of the prudence and vigilance with which the eternal interests of our souls, are guarded by the Vicar of Jesus Christ.

In effect, the Church, in her wisdom, has ordained that, before being promulgated, the decrees of all Provincials should be examined at Rome, by competent men, perfectly versed in all ecclesiastical sciences, for the reason that the Catholic Church, embracing all times and all nations, would soon see uncertainty, doubt, and error pervade its members, did there not exist a common centre to recall all to unity. The deep and irremediable -livisions which reign between the sects, separated from the Catholic Church, are the most striking proof of the absolute necessity of a visible and supreme authority, to maintain unity and life in so

Roman Pontiff. It devolved upon your first Pas-tors to give you, in this, as in all things, the example of the most complete and the most perfect submission to the teachings of her, whom St. Paul calls, the House of God, the Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth, in domo Dei que ut Ecclesia Dei vivi, columna el firmamentum veritatis (I. Tim. III, 15). Let us frequently return thanks to God who has prepared to us, in these salutuary decrees of the Council of the Vatican, a bulwark against the monstrous errors of this century and the ever renewed attacks of hell against the Church. Be ever ready faithfully to follow the voice, of the Roman Pontiff, who, when he speaks ez cathedra, that is, "when, in discharge of the office of Pastor and Doctor of all Christians, by virtue of his supreme Apostolic authority he defines a doctrine regarding faith or morals to be held by the Uni-

versal Church, by the divine assistance promised to him in blessed Peter, is possessed of that infallibility with which the divine Redeemer willed that His Church should be endowed for defining doctrine regarding faith or morals; and that therefore such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are irreformable of themselves, and not from the consent of the Church."

Bear in mind, O.D.B.B, that the source of this infallibility is not in man, but in a Divine assistance, the existence and possibility of which could not be denied, without completely undermining faith ; it is a gift of God granted, not in favor of him who receives it, but in favor of souls redeemed by the blood of Jesus Christ. How grateful should we not be to God who, in matters of faith and morals, that is, in that which essentially relates to our eternal salvation, has given us a guide, whom His grace enlightens and sustains, lest he should lead us from the path of truth !

3. The other decree, O.D.B.B., of which we now have to speak, relates to the preservation of the precious gift of faith in the hearts of your chilfren. Already have the preceding Councils pointed out to you the dangers which in mixed schools threaten your dear children.

"There, in effect, say the Fathers of the Fourth Council, in their Pastoral Letter, under pretext of respecting the different religious creeds, all allusion to religion is carefully avoided, and thus, these tender souls are gradually accustomed to consider the service of God as useless and indiffercut.... But the danger is greater still in those Protestant schools, where children are obliged to read falsified translations of the Holy Scripture, and where the principles and dogmas of faith are attacked with diabolical art and perseverance

Our Fifth Council forbids Catholic parents to send their children to Protestant or godless schools; it commands to refuse absolution to parents who, being warned, persist in exposing their children to this great danger. It reserves to the Bishop alone the power to give this permission, when necessity requires, and he should grant it but with conditions which avert all danger.

4. No crime is more directly opposed to faith than apostasy, and they become, in some manner, guilty of this crime those catholics, unworthy of the name, who get married by an heretical minister, thus communicating with him in things divine. For, O D B.B., you are aware that Our Lord has raised marriage between christians to the dignity of a sacrament. There exists then a sacrament each time that two baptised persons, catholic or non-catholic, contract marriage, and that, independently of the blessing of the Priest. It is therefore sacrilegious to receive and to confer this sacrament without the necessary dispositions; also when, notwithstanding the prohibition so formal of the Church, one, in a manner, renounces one's faith by acknowledging the ministry of a heretic,

and asking of him a blessing condemned by the Church of Jesus Christ. Our Council, wishing to remove this scandal, enjoins upon Parish Priests to publish, twice a year, its decree on this subject. and to remind the faithful that the Church punishes, with censures, such as are guilty thereof.

The Church will never permit one of her children to contract marriage before an heretical minister, considered as a minister of religion. If she sometimes tolerates what is called mized marriages, between catholics and non-catholics, her permission is given under many conditions, the first of which is that the marriage be contracted before a catholic priest.

ODBR the deer

Deo est et hominibus superbig (Eccli. X. 7.) Lux-ury, the fruitful parent of spiritual death and perury, the fruitful parent of spiritual death and per- itain catholics would establish a union, both im-dition, generates also all kinds of injustice, by the possible and monstrous, between light and darkunbridled desire of an extravagant expenditure to ness, justice and iniquity by means of doctrines satisfy to the utmost degree, an unreasonable passion: Hence the rule of fortunes, the desolation favour the usurpations of secular power in the of families, too frequently premature death, or what spiritual domain, and lead to the toleration of of families, too frequently premature death, or what is still more deplorable, the sacrifice of the most precious virtues. "For, say the Fathers of the Council in their Pastoral Letter, the pride of life, as St. John expresses it (I. Ep. II. 16.), entering into an infernal conspiracy with the concupiscence of the flesh, and the concupiscence of the eyes, inveterately attacks the temporal fortunes of families to arrive at the eternal ruin of souls."

Luxury dries up the source of alms and caus-s the important duty of Christian charity to be omitted. The slave of luxury spares nothing to gratify his passion, but when for the poor of Jesus Christ, Divine Charity begs a few crumbs from his sumptuous table, he is, as it were, reduced to beggary, and pleads, as excuse, the hardness of the times Oh! how blindfolded, and how great enemies to their children those proud parents whose whole love apparently copsists in instilling into these tender hearts a taste for dress and luxury! as if they little know, these blindfolded parents, the numberless iniquities, perhaps the disorders, remorse, and evils they bring upon their chi dren.

It is desirable that pious associations be established, wherein persons pledge themselves, and mutually encourage each other to combat this dangerous vice.

8. According to the desire of our Council, we exhort you, O.D.B.B., to restore to their primitive fervor those admirable temperance societies, which have produced such beneficial results, when in a flourishing condition. Our Holy Father the Pope has lately granted several plenary and partial indulgences to encourage the members of temperance societies (*) ; let us not neglect this means of satisfying the Divine Justice for our past sins, while we shall also render an immense service to our dear country by giving the example of so important a virtue. All should join these admirable societies; the sober, to persevere, to set an example, and to encourage drunkards to be converted ; the intemperate, to break the chain of their iniquities and of their habits, to repair the past, and be strengthened in their good resolutions, alas! too often forgotten, when not recalled to their remembrance.

O holy temperance cross ! when shall the happiness be given us to learn that thou occupiest an honorable place in all the houses of the diocese, and that daily each family assemble at thy feet to adore Jesus, and implore of His Divine Heart the conversion and the perseverance of the unfortunate victims of intemperance!

Civil authority has established certain laws concerning the granting of licenses, and the sale of spirituous liquors. Municipal councillors and other officers, charged with this care, shall one day be answerable to God for the negligence and weakness they shall have shown in the fulfilment of their duty. It is a grievous sin to grant licenses where they are not necessary, where they may introduce or augment a disorder which causes the ruin of both soul and body; municipal councillors cannot be absolvec, who grant licenses to persons whom they know to be incapable of maintaining good order. Persons who sell without license, cannot be admitted to the sacraments unless they renounce their criminal traffic. Licensed persons who violate the civil or moral laws, are equally unworthy of the sacraments. In this dangerous matter thereis peril on all sides, and he who would save his soul abould always fear.

9. In our century, the press plays a part, for good or evil, the importance of which cannot be overlocked. The Chursh cannot remain an indifferent spectator of these daily contests, which are carried on either in newspapers or in books. For this reason our Council has deemed it opportune to make a special decree to remind cutholic writers of this country, either journalists or authors of books or pamphlets, of the sluties they have to ful-fil: Every idle word that men shall speak, they shall render an association it in the day of rudgement, says Jesus Christ, onne verbum otherum, quod locuti fuerint homines reddent rationem de co in die judicie (St Matt. XII. 36.) It cannot therefore be doubted that, with much more reason, shall every writer render an

account of his writings before the Sovereign Judge of the living and the dead. Writings which the press multiplies, in a manney immortalizes, and daily scatters to the four winds of heaven. are far more productive of edification or of scandal than words, almost as soon forgotten as heard by the few who listen to them. Honor and praise to these catholic writers, whose chief object is to propagate and defend trush ; who thoroughly and carefully examine the important questions they are called upon to treat, for good intention and zeal suffice not : science is also required! What shall they answer to the Sovereign Judge those writers whose supreme rule is polities; who ignore the Church ; who would make this Sponse of Christ the vile slave of Cesar; who neglect, or even despise, the advice of those whom Jesus Christ has commissioned to teach the truths of religion? The Council exhorts catholic writers always to act toward their adversaries with charity, moderation, and respect ; as zeal for truth cannot excuse any excess of language. They should judge the writings of their adversaries with impartiality, as they themselves would be judged. Precipitation leads to condemn before having sufficiently examined in detal; an unjust prejudice causes that which is ambignous to be taken in a bad light; charity does not permit railleries, sarcasms, suppositions injurious to the reputation, unfounded occusations, the imputation of intentions which God alone can know. What the Church has not condemned may be combated, but cannot be stigmatized. When there is question of the ecclesias tical or civil anthorities, the language should always be proper and respectful. Establishments. of which Bishops are the protectors and natural judges, must not be arraigned before the incompetent tribunals of public opinion. Such are the exhortations of our Council to catholic writers. The same decree contains a most important ob servation, taken from the same plenary Council of Baltimore, held in 1866. Catholic journals, properly so called, or those which, without being religious by their prospectus cr by their title, are edited by etholics' may, no doubt, be useful to religion; but it would be an error to believe that the Bishop of the place, where they are printed, has the intention of being held responsible for all therein published. For our part, O. D. B. B., we here solemnly declare that no journal in our diocese is, or has been, our official organ, and that we cannot and will not be held responsible for any writing not bearing our signature. 10. Cutholic liberalism, say the Fathers of the Council in a special decree, catholic liberalism is like unto the serpent which crept, into the earthly paradise to tempt, and bring to ruin, the human race. Thank God, it has few adherents in our Province, but we must arrest evil in its beginning, and prevent it from spreading! The enemies of truth try to alter the Divine constitution of the Church, and to break the bonds which unite the ecopic to the Bishops, and the Bishops to the Vienr of Jesus Christ. This union, which constitutes the strength and the beauty of the Church, is also the sure sign by which her true children are known, It is a safe bulwark against the cunning and the audacity of her enemies.

The great danger arises from the fact that cercatholico-liberal, which are most pernicious, and inquitious laws, as if it were not written : No one can serve two masters.

Those nominal catholics, who also style themselves liberals are more dangerous than declared enemies, for, unobserved and perhaps even unconsciously, they favor the designs of those who wish to destroy the Church. Keeping within certain bounds they have the appearance of probity and of sound doctrine, which deceives those who love conciliation and upright souls, whom a manifest error would estrange. Thus they succeed in destroying unity, in weakening the power formed to resist them. By their fruits you shall know them, ex fructibus corum cognoscetis cos. says Our Lord (St. Math. VII. 16.). See with what inveteracy they oppose all who prove devoted to the Holy See ; listentothe disrespectful lan-guage they hold concerning. it ; hearken to those accusations of imprudence, of in opportunity, such vanities were the last end of all things! Alas! of ultramontanism, of Jesuitism, which they are ever repeating against those who show attachment to this centre of unity. Puffed up with pride these liberal catholics believe they are more prudent and wiser than he, to whom has been promised God's special and perpetual assistance. To avoid their snarcs, we must then remain firmly attached to the Roman Pontifi to whom has been confided the Divine Mission to teach and guard all that pertains to faith and morals.

11. The decree on the liberty of the Church and her relations with the civil power naturally follows those, of which we have just spoken. The Church has been founded by Our Lord, as a society perfect in itself, distinct from, and independent of, civil society to which she is superior by her origin, by her comprehensiveness, and by the end she proposes which is the eternal happiness of souls, the last and supreme end of man; while the end of civil society is the temporal happiness of nations. Naturally, civil society is not only indirectly, but really, subordinate, for not only should it abstain from all that is opposed to man's supreme and last end, but it should likewise aid the Church in her Divine Mission. This does not prevent these two societies from being distinct, on account of their respective endst and being independent each in its proper sphere. But all questions touching the Divine constitution of the Church, her independence, or what she needs to fulfil her spiritual mission, the Church alone must judge, for to her alone Jesus Christ has said : All power is given to me in hearen and in earth as the Futher hath sent me I also send you to teach all nations all things whatsoever I have commanded you.

Such is the true doctrine, which every catholic should hold and proclaim, either in journals, in books or from the chair of teaching.

Thank God, this harmony, which constitutes the well-being of the two societies and the temporal happiness of a people, while it is the spiritual advantage of souls, has antil now reigned in our Province: and if, in some clauses of our laws, the liberty and independence of the Church not as perfectly secured, as we would wish, it is to be hoped that, in time, the spirit of faith and the good will of those whom it concerns, shall finally asrange all things in the manner God has himself ordained, for the greater spiritual and temporal good of nations.

You see, O. D B. B., what case and solicitude your first Pastors have given to the zanoy and important questions, which relate to your spiritual and temporal happiness. Show yourselves faithful to this teaching; carefully avoid the disorders which have been pointed out to you, luxury, intemperance, perjury, venality in elections, respect the salutary prohibitions which have been made; engrave upon your mind the wholesome teachings which have been given you, and the future shall prove that nothing can more efficacionsly produce peace, concord, the true prosperity of the state, of families, and of individuals, nor more surely lead you to that eternal felicity, which is the supreme and last end of all things.

Wherefore, having invoked the holy name of God, we rule and ordain as follows :

The decrees of the Fifth Provincial Council of

of the German public on the hardly disguised hostility of the English Conservatives. This latent hostility will perhaps one day lead to consequences, the correspondent says, of which the English do not think at present. Since England has ranged herself, if not among the actual, at least among the possible adversaries of the German Empire, a very pronounced movement has been produced in Germany in favor of a policy tending to exclude her definitely and irrevocably from the concert of the Continental Powers.

The Belgian Government have informed the Berlin Cabinet that under the Belgian laws they have not power to prevent monks and nung expelled from Germany from settling in Belgium. The Swiss Federal Council has interposed for the protection of the Catholics of the Jura. The Council has just requested the Government of the Canton of Berne to withdraw within two months henceits decree, expelling Roman Catholic ecclesiastics from the Jura districts.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE BUSY-BODY, MUNSTER.

In our issue of June 11, we briefly referred to an after-dinner speech of Count Munster, German Ambassador at the British Court, in which he was guilty of some very offensive remarks towards the Catholic people of Ireland and Catholics everywhere; and we gave the text of Mr. D'Israeli's reply in the House of Commons to Mr. Sullivan's question-whether the conduct of the German Ambassador on that occasion was in accordance with diplomatic custom. That reply, our readers will remember, though given with bad grace, was rather hard on Bismarck's accredited Representative, and we are glad to notice that public opinion, as expressed by respectable journals of all shades of politics, is still harder. Thus the Specialor thinks the Premier let the Busy Body, off too casy :

"There seems to us a want of spirit, especially on such an occasion as the present,-when a regalar German ambassador has undoubtedly been acting in the very way which the Government of Berlin thinks so outrageous in a Belgian bishopin the omission of the minister to assert emphatically that the reason we are not anxious about the religious state of Ireland is just because we have put an end forever to the system in which Count Munster wishes to entangle ourselves once more.'

And the Scotsman :-

"The explanation or defense made by Mr. D'Israeli regarding the recent strange speech of the German Ambassador at the 'National Club' is obviously not giving satisfaction out of any more than in Parliament. It is quite possible, indeed, to make too much of the matter; but Mr. D'Israeli made rather too little of it."

The Fimes thinks Mr. D'Israeli met the case discreetly and fairly, but feigns not to understand Mr. Sullivan's motive in directing the attention of Government to it, which calls the following from the Pall Mall Gazette :---

"The raotive by which Mr. Sullivan was actuated in patting his question to the Premier last night upon Count Munster's recent speech does not seem so hard to as to conjecture as the Fimes thinks it; but whatever the motive, we have reason to feel satisfaction with the result to which it led. It had the effect of eliciting from Mr. D'Israeli a reply framed in his happiest and most skilful manuer, by which, without giving undue importance to the Ambresador's mistake, the Prime Minister managed to convey a courteously weiled but effective rebuke of its author,"

Then the Gazette, proceeding to the "vivisection" of Count Menster's mistake, asks,-and we would call the special attention of the organs of Bismarchism in this country to this :---

"But how else is it to be explained than by s facts every day accumulate to make us believe-that Germany is at present a temporary victim to that derangement which exists in a chroric form in a certain diminishing class of persons among ourselves? We all know what to think of an English politician when he begins to 'see Jesuits :' it is as certain a symptom of the No-Popery mania; as visions of imaginary objects of another kind are symptoms of another form of delirium. The Germans are bitten by the Anti-Papal madness ; they see the hand of the Pope and his machinations everywhere; they are amazed and shocked at the blindness of those who do not see it also, and Count Munster seems to have felt that the sacred duty of warning such unfortunate cours legers ought to be paramount to mere considerations of diplomatic etiquette. It is unnecessary to divert on the dangerous and distarbing effects which this haklucination of Germany is likely to have upon Europe. We cannot tell what aspect in the politics of a forvign people, or what event abroad may furnish it with fresh food. To day it is the threatened look of affairs in Ireland which prompts an ambassador to prepare his neighbours for the struggle. To-morrow the rumoured approaches made by the King. of Italy to the Pope may throw Germany and her Ministers into still more violent agitation. Like all mental delusions, this of Germany may at any moment assume the homicidal shape." After that,-the language of an English Protestant-what has the Witness to say about " Ultramontane fire-brands" like the TRUE WITNESS and the Sun? After that, doesn't the Nation man, who is continually " seeing Jesuits"-Jesuits in Manitoba, Jesuits in Quebec, Jesuits in the United States, Jesuits even in Ontario-feel cheap, feel like doing something savage to himself? After that, who will be surprised to hear another English Protestant, the Westminster Gazette, say :--"Whatever may be the custom in Prussia or among the members of the antiquated Protostant Ciub where the German Ambassador dilated on the Catholic Church in Germany, in England we object to the intrusion of the policeman into our religious controversies and political discussions. · Once more, as the German Ambassador confessed, Prussia has set itself to the task of subjugating the Catbolic Church, but infatuated statesmeu and religious fanatics are slow to understand that no human yoke has yet been constructed to bend the neck of the Divine Spouse of Christ." So much for the opinion of Protestants. Now for that of Catholics. The following from the London Tablet, the Ultramontane, has comparatively less of the "Ultramontane fire-brand" in it:

vast a body.

And not only is this necessary for that which pertains to the immutable principles of faith and inorals, but also for discipline. For the Church, being in herself a complete society and distinct from all others, should have her own laws wisely pre-ordained according to the end she proposes, the eternal salvation of souls. These laws, al-ways admirable in their wisdom, and venerable from their sacred character, are immutable in that only which essentially pertains to the principles of faith and morals; otherwise they vary according to time, circumstance, and place; but, in the midst of this variety, there must necessarily be a certain fundamental unity of which the supreme authority should be the guardian and the judge .--Without this, faith and morals, of which discipline is the safeguard, would be exposed to be disregarded and violated.

Hence, the Sovereign Pontiff, surrounded by men who have passed their lives in the laborious study of the holy laws of the Church, permits the publication of a Provincial Council, but when he has ascertained that the decrees thereof containnothing contrary to the dogmas of fuith, to the principles of morals, or to the general rules of the Church. That which seems too severe he points out to the Bishops; that which would tend to weaken general discipline he reforms ; that which requires his supreme authority he confirms by his Apostolic power, and thus is everywhere maintained that admirable unity which constitutes the strength, the security, the beauty, and the fecund-ity of the Roman, Catholic, and Apostolic Church. And when we see with what maturity each expression of the decrees of a Council is examined, weighed, and judged, we are no longer surprised at the long delay attending its promulgation, but rather we render thanks to God who gives to His Church such a spirit of prudence and of wisdom.

We shall not, O.D E.B., speak to you of the decrees which alone relate to the Clergy; their important provisions we shall have occasion to make known to them. We shall say a few words on the decrees which particularly interest you.

1. Faith, says the Holy Council of Trent (Sess. VI. ch. 8), is the principle, the foundation, and the root of salvation, without fuith it is impossible to please God, says St. Paul (Heb. XI. 6), sine fide impossible est placere Deo. It is a heavenly gift which, enlightening our soul on the truths revealed by God and proposed by the Church, makes us give thereto a firm and constant assent. Charity, though it be the most perfect of virtues, can no more subsist without faith, than an edifice without foundation. Thus, O.D.E.B., do the holy laws of the Church require that a Council commence its decrees by a profession of faith. The just man liveth by faih, justus, cz fide vivit, says St. Paul (Heb. X. 38). We must live by faith, that is, regulate our thoughts, desires, judgments, actions according, not to the world, but to the teachings of faith.

Understand, by this, how precious and neces-sary is this gift, and with what care you should preserve it yourselves, and instill it into your children. For this reason the Fathers of our Council have enacted three other decrees on faith. from pride, the first and the most formidable of 2. In the decree on the Council of the Vatican, and capital sins, for says the Holy Ghost pride is the be-on the infallibility of the Roman Pontiff, our Council ginning of all sin; influm omnis peccati superbia (Eccli. on the infallibility of the Roman Pontiff, our Council ginning of all sin; initium omnis peccati superbia (Eccli, openly and absolutely, professes its faith in all that X. 15.) For from pride all perdition took is beginning, as been hitherto defined by the Council of the has been hitherto denned of the intallibility of the 14.) Pride is hateful before God and men, Odiblis coram 14 atican and particularly on the intallibility of the 14.) Pride is hateful before God and men, Odiblis coram 12 provide in further is the at a standard and any it measured the standard to be a standard to be a standard to

our Fifth Council on the devotion to the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary. The Pastoral Letter of the Council has established, in the Province, the pious and touching custom of annually consecrating all parishes, communities, and families to this Divine Heart, which has been the sanctuary of the infinite love of Jesus for man. Everywhere, even in the pooerst chapels, this symbol of the immense charity of our God is exposed to our venera

tion and to our piety. Let then our nearts be filled with gratitude and love, let us unceasingly weep and deplore the ingratitude of men towards this Divine Heart; let us draw from this source the remedy to all the evils which afflict the Holy Church, our mother.

"The devotion to the Sacred Heart of Mary is a natural consequence of the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. In our love, we must not separate these hearts which the Divine Wisdom has so intimately united. Let us then go the Heart of Jesus through the Heart of Mary, and we shall find the mercy which pardons, the light which calightens, the grace, in fine, without which we are nothing, but with which, we can do all things in him who strengtheneth us. (Philip. IV. 13)." (Pastoral Letter of the Fathers of the Fifth Council.)

6. But a few weeks since, O.D.B.B, you have heard published the decree which makes perjury, in our Province, a reserved case. The Holy Coun-cil of Trent, teaches us (Sess, XIV, ch. 7.) that according to the judgment of the Holy Fathers, it is important that the absolution of certain crimes. more heinous than others, be reserved to the Bishops. Well, it cannot be doubted that perjury is a most atrocious crime.

In 1868, the Fathers of the Fourth Council uttered, in their Pastoral Letter, a cry of alarm: "We cannot conceal from you," say they, " that we are terrified seeing with what facility some men, forgetting the fear of God, dare to commit perjury".....

But, to day again, O D.B.B , this disorder, which crieth to Heaven for vengcance, far from lessoning, seems rather to increase : therefore, your Bishops, wishing to save this country from the terrible evils which this crime may draw upon us, believe it their duty to have recourse to this severe measure. Be not surprised, O.D.B.B., if your Pastors frequently recall to you your duties on this import-ant point, for our Council has imposed upon them this rigorous obligation.

"They who commit perjury," say the Fathers of the Fifth Council, in their Pastoral Letter, "perpetrate a terrible outrage against the Divine Majesty.... We to him who, for filthy lucre, or for an object viler still, sells his conscience, and dares in the face of heaven and earth, to swear falsely and to outrage religion, society, conscience, truth, justice, and even the Divine Majesty ! Wo to him a thousand times, who instigates his fellow-being to this sacrilegious impiety, and uses the Holy and terrible name of the Lord as a vile instrument to accomplish his designs."

7. Luxury is an evil which brings spiritual and temporal ruin upon our society. Luxury springs in ipsa enim initium sumpsit omnis perditio (Tobias IV

(*) This indult is printed in the appendix of the Council.

Quebec are, by the present, promulgated in the Archdiocese of Quebec, and are obligatory from this day.

Shall this our present Pastoral Letter be read and published, in one or two readings, at the prone of all Parochial Churches or Chapels, and in others, where public service is performed, and, in Chapter, in all religious communities, as soon as received.

Given at St. Augustine, during our Pastoral visit under our signature, the seal of the Archdiocere and the counter signature of our scretary, on the six-teenth June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

> # E.-A. ARCH. OF QUEBEC. By His Grace's command, C.-A. COLLET, Pst., Secretary.

We are compelled through want of space this week, to hold over the publication of the Decrees referred to in the Archbishop's Fastoral. They shall appear in our next issue.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Paris Univers positively states that a Concordat between the Holy See and Russia has actually been concluded respecting the Status of the Catholic Church in Poland. According to the Univers, and according to the Polish press, the negociations have really terminated in the restoration of the normal organization of the Church in the Eussian provinces. The Government of the Czar recognizes the chocesan authority of the Bishops, and their right of direct correspondence with Rome. The ukase of 1868 is therefore withdrawn, and the appeals of the Bishops in Foland will be transmitted through the Archbishop of Warsaw, instead of being sent to the "College of St. Petersburg." On the other hand, the Holy See recognizes the last-named institution, which is henceforth to be composed of delegates chosen by the Bishops, and is to administer the temporalities of the Catholic, Church and to act as the council of "a Catholic Primate reciding in the Russian capital,"that is, we suppose, of the Archbishop of Mohilew, the Metropolitan of Russia as distinguished from Poland. The Bishops exiled to Siberia are to be reinslated in their sees, with one exception. The Prelate who is not to be restored is, it is now said, Mgr. Felinski, Archbishop of Warsaw, who is to receive a pension from the Government and live abroad. If all this be true, (says the London Tablet) it looks as though Russia, having virtually crushed the United Greeks, think it no longer worth while to persecute the Catholics of the Latin rite, for the Imperial Government might doubtless long ago have obtained these terms from the Holy See had it been disposed to come to an understanding. According to the Berlin correspondent of a Rus.

"Taken as another indication of the improved tone visible in the foreign policy of England of late, the reply of Mr. D'Israeli must on the whole be considered very satisfactory."

That will do for the present.

We wonder how Count Munster feels just now sian organ, published a Brussels, a very strong on the "situation." It would pay the N. Y. Herald feeling of antagonism to the English Government to send over a Stanley expedition, or the Graphic

(i) A statistic the difference is the first of the second interval and the second of the second o

MAKING AN ASS OF HIMSELF.

Mr. Whalley, the Convent-smeller, and leader of the Claimant's party in Parliament, is never satisfied except when making an ass of himself. One of his latest appearances in this role was on Thursday, June 3rd. In the reports of the proceedings in the House of Commons on that day, we read :--

"Mr. Whalley asked the First Lord of the Treasury, with reference to the recent communications between her Majesty's Government and those of Germany and France as to the relation of these powers with each other, whether he was prepared to state that her Majesty's Government had given no occasion for the statements in the public journals of Berlin, or others, that this country 'had ranged herself amongst the possible adversaries of the German Empire in its contest with the Papacy.'"-(Laughter.)

Mr. Disreal replied :---

"I have not seen those 'public statements in the journals of Berlin, or others' to which the question refers; and I beg to state that her Majesty's Government is not responsible for anything which appears in newspapers, whether foreign or domestic."--(Cheers and laughter.) Isn't Mc. Whalley a success?

O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL-OTTAWA. The celebration of the O'Connell Centennial in Ottawa under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Literary Association promises to be a popular suc. cess. The Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, author of the "Victims of the Mamertine," and "The Martyrs of the Coliseum," whose eloquent discourse in Quebec last fall established his reputation in this country as a pulpit orator, will preach a sermon suitable to the occasion. Nicholas Flood Davin, the wellknown Irish lecturer, will deliver an oration in the new Opera House. Rosa D'Erina, Ireland's famed Queen of Song, assisted by an Irish harper and Irish minstrels, will sing the triumphs and glory of the Liberator, and the sweetest of Irish Melodies. A gold medal is offered by the Association for the best poem (original) on O'Connell. Competition open until 5th August.

In another column will be found an article on "Journalism in Germany," copied from the New York World, (not Ultramontane) showing how " the rights of the spirit, and the liberty of the intellect" thrive under the Chancellor. To all those who find fault with the Syllabus and admire Bismarck, this article must prove instructive as well as interesting.

We hereby inform our subscribers in Peterborough and vicinity, that JOHN DOHERTY is no longer Agent for the TRUE WITNESS, and would warn them against paying him their subscriptions benceforth.

The St. Andrews Progress will be pleased to state when the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice became possessed of the Seignory of Isle Jesus.

EDUCATIONAL ITEMS.

CLOSE OF THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR AT VILLA MARIA .-Among the many interesting scances which have marked the close of the scholastic year in the various educational institutions of Montreal, none have proved more brilliant than "distribution day " at Villa Maria, Monklands, which came off with the usual celat on Wednesday forenoon, the 23rd ult. This establishment, from its unrivalled situation-the size, airiness and comfort of the building utself, the large number of pupils, and the completeness of the system of education, has become most widely known, not only within the Dominion but throughout all parts of the neighboring States As usual, a numerous and fashionable audience, all praise. Of the musical portion we shall not including a large number of our most prominent attempt to give any appreciation. When we say citizens, filled to overflowing the vast hall of the that it was performed in a manner which fully convent, decked with artistic taste, and garlanded sustained the well-deserved reputation which the with leafy branches and fragrant flowers, pleasant proofs of that summer so tardy this year in its coming. The opening overture, planos and harps, was followed by a favorite motif from "La Traviata," executed on the same instruments. After this the gold medal for excellence of conduct was awarded to Miss McCormick. The graduates were then presented with their diplomas, medals and prizes. Their names were as follows : The Misses Leves que, Harding, Ford, Leprohon, McShane, De Grosbois, Latour, Globensky, McGarvey, Esdall, McNasnee, May, McGuire, O'Rielly, McLean, Riley, Mac-Donald, McCormick, Sweeny. The prize for Natu-ral llistory, a handsome microscope, given by Edward Murphy, Esq, of this city, was awarded to Miss Levesque. hiss Latour, was the recipient of the gold medal, for proficiency in domestic economy, presented by Mrs. M. P. Ryan, of Montreal. Then followed Bule Britannia—ably rendered—on harps, pianos and guitars. The two medals given by His Excellency Lord Dufferin, the Governor General of Canada, bearing on one side the portraits of Lord and Lady Dufferin, and on the reverse the Dominion Arms, were then presented—The silver to Miss Annie McGarvey, the bronze to Mis Brus--sard. Congratulatory letters from His Excellency to the happy winners of these high distinctions were then read aloud by the Rev Canon Leblanc. A few touching words of felicitation were also addressed to them on the part of their companions by Miss May and Miss Tache. "Home, Sweet Home" played on four harps, with very fine effect, follow-Miss Leprohon then recited a poetical tribute to the memory of the illustrous Margaret Bourgeois foundress of the order of the Congregation Notre Dame, the sisters of which are at the head of so many flourishing educational establishments, notably Villa Maria. We subjoin the poem alluded to, eloquent of those far off days when Sister Bourgeois first landed on our shores; and beheld, instead of our present beautiful city with palatial homes and stately public edifices; vast forests and a few settlers' cabins surrounded by wooden Dalisades. How many such days, triumphant and bright, Have filled Villa Maria with golden light "Since first 'boye the portal the statue fair "Of our lady was placed with hymn and prayer, And the sweet pame given-borne since then-Name precious to angels and unto men.

Was our infant city of Ville Marie ! True, proud St. Lawrence with silver foam Laved softly the base of our island home, But frowning forest and tangled wood Made the land a dreary solitude. Nor mansion, chapel, nor glinting spire Reflected the sunset's fading fire; The wigwam sent up its faint blue smoke, The owlet's shrill cry the stillness broke, While the colons' rude huts ungainly stood Within the frail palisades of wood. Uudaunted by fear of the savage foe, Wild midnight blaze, or the assassin's blow ; Careless of suffering-famine-want-That haunted the settlers spectres gaunt, Sister Bourgeois had but one hope-one aim : To humbly work in her Master's name. Kindly she gathered around her knee The dusky daughters, unfettered-free-Of the forest tribes, and with woman's art Ennobling, softening each youthful heart, Fashioned them with true womanhood, Slow unto evil and prompt to do good. And their pale face sisters had full share In this noble heroine's tender care, And grew up holding as holy and dear The sacred duties of woman's sphere ; Adding the firmness and courage high-Chief need of our sex in days gone by. Margaret Bourgeois' daughters have nobly all

Responded unto her mystic call; Through sunshine and joy-through storm and

pain_ In one unfailing, unbroken chain Of teachers devoted—naught left undoue To fulfil the high task by her begun. For ourselves, sweet sisters, the duty ours To treasure the teachings of girlhood's hours, Bringing with us hence, as a holy spell That amid life's snares will shield us well, The lessons with wisdom and virtue fraught. By the foundress bequeathed-by her daughters taught.

It was now the turn of the Undergraduates to receive their prizes and distinctions, the gold medal for excellence of conduct in this course being awarded to Miss Brennan. The superior course came next, after which a magnificent morceau en-titled : Le Reveil du Lion-Caprice heroique de Kontski, drew forth anew the applause of the audience. The members of of the senior and junior classes received their well earned rewards. A spirited dialogue in French and vocal sacred music followed; and then arose from harps, pianos and guitars, the well known strains of the National Anthem avnouncing the conclusion of a seance that had proved throughout, to all, present, a period of unalloyed and complete enjoyment.-Gazette.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS AT MOUNT ST. MARY'S. -To one who takes an interest in the future of Canada, and as a means of making that future prosperous, in the education of her youth, there can be few public performances more entertaining than those which usually accompany the distribution of premiums in our Educational Institutions. By no means the least interesting of the entertainments of this class given this year, was the Distri-bution of Prizes to the pupils of the Convent of Mount St. Mary's, which took place last Friday morning. On arriving at the Convent, about nine o'clock, we found the large Hall well filled with a glected, and that the young ladies excel in the fine select andience composed mainly of the relatives arts, as was evident to those who assisted at the and friends of the pupils, and of others whom the exercises of the commencement, that no pains are Lady Superior had favored with invitations .--Among them we noticed many members of the clergy, and several of our prominent citizens.

The programme was as follows :-- 1. Overture-Martha ; 2. "Candeur et Coquetterie" (Vocal Music); 3. Distribution of Prizes to the Pupils of the Preparatory Classes ; 4. Harp of Tara; 5. "La voie du Bonheur," a Dialogue ; 6. Overture of the Midsummer Night's Dream, by Mendelsohn ; 7. Distribution of Prizes to the Pupils of the Superior Classes; S. A Fantasia on the Harp and Piano; 9. Distribution of Honors ; 10. "A last good bye," a Dialogue ; 11. A Grand Chorus entitled "Concert Ghampetre; 12. An Address, the whole concluding with "God Save the Queen."

The rendering of the Programme was worthy of Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame have acquired for making their pupils perfect musicians we say all that need be said in its favor. As regards the two dialogues-French and Englisheach replete with beautiful sentiments, beautifully expressed, as well as the address which closed the entertainment, the style of their delivery proved that Nature had favored the fair speakers with elocutionary powers of the first order, and that the talent that Nature had bestowed, their good teachers had not suffered to remain uncultivated. The young ladies felt what they spoke, and, as we all know that where there is feeling, there is true eloquence, spoke with a simple and unaffected but pathetic eloquence, an eloquence whose very simplicity made it beautiful. The prizes, medals &c., carried off by the pupils were many and valuable, and showed that the ladies knew how to reward the di igence of those whose education is entrusted to their care. At the conclusion of the exercise the audience dispersed feeling that they had spent a very pleasant forenoon, and confident from what they had seen and heard, that while Canada possesses institutions like the Convent of Mount St. Mary's and instructresses like the Ladies of the Congregation, she need have no fear but that her daughters will be so educated as to fit them to occupy with credit to themselves and advantage to society any position which they may be called upon to fill. CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY .- A musical and dramatic fete was given last Friday evening by the pupils of this Academy, on the occasion of the Fete of St. John the Daptist. The chair was taken by Mr. P. S. Murphy. Hon. G. Ouimet and a number of the Catholic clergy were present. The proceedings commenced with the Marche Canadienne by the orchestra, which was well executed. Principal Archambault then read an address in French on the present condition of the school and the great success it had met with, at the same paying a graceful compliment to Professors O'Donahue and Demers for their co-operation with him. The programme, consisting of a pretty little Chinese drama, well rendered in the French language, and a number of songs and solos. God save the Queen concluded the proceedings. At the annual examination and distribution of prizes to the lady pupils of the Jesu Maria Con-vent, Sillery, gold medals were awarded to the Misses Rousseau, Levasseur, Narois, Nolin and Rinfret, who graduated after a very brilliant ex-amination. Miss Rousseau, of Pittsburg, carried off the Dufferin silver medal and Miss Levasseur the bronze onc. FETE AND FIRE AT ST. THERESE. - Wednesday of last week was a gala day in St. Therese, the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of "La Petite Seminaire de Ste. Therese." The festivites commenced on the previous evening at 9 o'clock with a brilliant" illumination, many hundreds of Chinese lanterns being hung in the various win-dows of the College and in the dome, the decolar, tions of the latter being surmounted by the words Alma Mater," and the figures 50, having reference to the number of years, the College chas been es Resigning all kindred -all carthly ties, in the number of years, the Courses of them in a potato field tablished. The music stand, recreation yard, &o., this district. Specimens of them in a potato field tablished. The music stand, recreation yard, &o., this district. Specimens of them in a potato field were also decorated; in fact, the illumination was on the Lower. Lachine road can by seen in any general. The band of the College performed some quantity. An asian in the state of the state of a state of best field of the college performed some quantity.

excellent music, and employment was the order of the evening. At 9 o'clock that morning Grand Mass was celebrated (in the village; Church by Coadjutor Bishop Fabre, and a sermon was livit is suways nitherto been a little mystery preached by the Rev. James Landrigan, of St. Brid-get's Church Montreal get's Church, Montreal. After Mass the old scholars, about six hundred in number, marched in procession to the College, where an address was presented by a representative of the old scholars and re-sponded to by the Superior of the College. An address from the young members next followed and was responded to, and then the older members of the younger portions of cach, followed. At one in what suits their interests, and Bismarck has o'clock the guests sat down to a sumptuous repast in the large dining hall and ample justice to the good things prepared for then. Amongst the guests were the Bishop, Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Alderman Duhamel and many other leading French Canadians from Montreal. After dinner it was intended to continue the fete with an address from the Bishop. and a cantata by the musical members of the College, but this was interrupted by a sudden alarm of fire which proved to be among a lot of wooden houses lying to the south-east of the college, and a strong wind was blowing in that direction at the time. The edifice in question was in considerable danger. In fifteen minutes from the time of the alarm fourteen woodon houses were in flames, and the CQ. lege outbuildings were also ignited. The matter now became very serious, as there was no water to be had, and only an old fire engine in the village, which was totally useless, as it had no branch pipe. The scene that now ensued beggars description, the reverend gentlemen were panic stricken at the thought of losing their college, boys were running hither and thither removing their trunks, farmers and their men trying to get their cattle to a place of safety, everybody, in fact, doing their best to save something, as the whole place was at this time looked upon as lost. Luckily, however, at this moment the wind changed slightly, and this alone saved the college from being totally destroyed. At it was, the flames were driven back on what they had already destroyed, and there being nothing more left to consume, the fire, in about two hours, burned itself out. The damage is estimated at about \$15,000. The college out-buildings are insured for a small amount, but beyond this there is little if any insurance on any other of the property destroyed. A late telegraphic despatch from St. Therese says, fifteen houses and three barns were burned. There was no further danger imminent. Chief Bertram sent out an engine, but when beyond St. Laurent the men in charge were told that the danger was over. They

NOTRE DAME DU SACRE COUR, OTTAWA. - The commencement exercises of this well and favorably known institution took place on the evening of the twenty-second ultimo. His Lordship Bishop Duhamel presided, and was accompanied by prominent clergymen from different parts of the Province. The Mayor of Ottawa, Mr. Featherstone, and J. J. Curran, Esq., of this city, were also present. The exercises, which comprised vocal and instrumental music, addresses, etc., were of a very high order of Not less than 800 persons were present.merit. Notre Dame du Sacre Cour stands foremost amongst the institutions of the Province of Ontario for the

immediately returned to town.

really solid and utilitarian character of its education. Whilst the graceful branches are not nespared by the good Sisters to advance the pupils in the more useful departments of instruction.-His Lordship in his closing remarks dwelt on this subject, and expressed his great pleasure in witnessing that young ladies from all parts of the Dominion and the neighboring republic had come to avail themselves of the excellent training of

NOTRE DAME, OTTAWA .- The examination of the nupils of the Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Ottawa, Ontario, took place on June 16. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Father Collins, pastor of St. Patrick's church, in the absence of the Rev. Father Jouvent, V. G., who was unable to be present. The exercises consisted of examinations of the pupils in the various branches-music, arith metic, astronomy, etc. The aptness of the students in answering the various questions proposed to them astonished the examiners, who complimented the ladies of the institution very highly. OTTAWA COLLEGE.-The scholastic year of the Ottawa College, Ontario, under the direction of the Oblate Fathers, closed on June 15, by the distribution of prizes to the most successful pupils in the presence of a large gathering of their parents and friends. In consequence of the removal of the College hall, preparatory to the crection of a new wing to the building, the usual display incident to the closing of the year did not take place; but the col lege band discoursed some excellent pieces of music, and the President, Rev. M. Pallier, delivered a very instructive address to the young men. Before the distribution of the prizes the Very Rev. Vicar General E. Bar Shimon, of the Archdiocese of Sardis-Kurdistan (Chalden) was introduced and delivered a brief address on behalf of his people. The distribution of prizes to the students closed the proceediogs. LORETTO ABBEY .-- DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES --- The annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils at Loretto Abbry, Toronto, took place Thursday af ternoon, 24th ult. The parents and friends of the pupils assembled in the hall at four o'clock. Archishop Lynch presided. There were also present Bishop Welsh, of London; Bishop OBrien, of Kingston ; Vicar- General Rooney ; Rev. Fathers Shea, Harris, Ryan, Doney, Gurney, Keogh, of New York, and several other prominent clergy and laity. Previous to the distribution of prizes the closing extrcises of the scholastic year were given by the pupils. An excellant programme, consisting of voand instrumental music, dialogues, &c., was cal carried out in a very pleasing and effective manner. A French dialogue by two senior pupils, and another by two junior pupils, were very very woll given. Two recitations in English were rendered in a pleasing manner. The instrumental music was well executed, and the whole proceedings were of an enjoyable character. The handiwork of the pupils, consisting of wax-work, Berlin wool-work, crayon and pencil drawing, plain needlework, &c., was arranged on tables in one of the rooms of the Abbey. The Berlin wool-work was of pretty design, especial ly a fender stool, which was the work of one of the junior pupils. The plain needlework was much admired for i s neatness. Archbishop Lynch distributed the prizes.

JOURNALISM IN GERMANY.

There has always hitherto been a little mystery man in Germany. At the moment of the declaration of war against Austria, he had against him the parliament, the court, the press, the rural and urban interests the doubts of the army and the conscience of King Wilhelm. To-day, he directs every one of these forces just how and as far as he pleases. True the Germans are notable for the case with which they believe made Germany a foremost country in Europe since 1866, and at once developed the self-esteem of the people and given them wherewith to exercise it upon. But there is something behind all this; some means of creating and unifying public opinion must exist in Germany such as other countries are perhaps happy in not possessing. The rapidity with which this sort of thing is done in Germany is very remarkable. A few weeks ago, for instance a semi-official paper at Berlin announced that France was buying horses, and intended to preci-pitate war upon Germany in less than three months. The announcement was simultaneously made by German newspapers everywhere from the Baltic to the Neckar, from the North Sea to the Vistula, so that the baseless charge acquired dignity by its universal currency. How was this managed?

A pappy, indiscreet book just published by Professor Heinrich Wuttke, of the University of Leipzic, makes some very surprising disclosures in regard to the machinery by means of which public opinion in Germany is created, manipulated and propelled, as well as in regard to the general con-dition of the public press in that happy country, where Suabian innocence and Franconian honesty are generally supposed to have successfully resisted so far the corrupt blandishments of Prussian finesse. Professor Wuttke makes it exceedingly plain that there is another army in Germany besides that which wars with needle guns and Krupp's batteries. The general staff of this army has its headquarters in Berlin, and is known as the Central Bureau of the Press. This was first established when Manteuffel was minister, but its functions have been vastly enlarged since 1869, and it has now grown to be a huge workshop for the manufacture of opinions for use at home and abroad. It is an endowed institution, having received for its uses the confiscated property of the King of Hancver and the Elector of Hesse. This endowment the witty Berlinese frankly denominate the Reptilienfond, a title given, according to some, because it is used to exterminate the reptiles who conspire against the safety of the state, but, according to others, because it is used for the nourishment of reptiles, whose services the state does not disdain to hire. In connection with this the Berlinese say of those journalists who are in the habit of going to the Central Bureau to be informed what opinions it is proper for them to hold (just as our friends of the Tribune go to Jay Gould for their financial facts and fancies) that they go to take their Schlammbader, literally their slime-baths. Mud-baths are notably good for some sorts of constitutions, and the Berlin establishment is said to have performed some wonderful cures.

The Central Bureau is said to have made as much use of its Reptile fund as Oakes Ames made of his Credit Mobilier stock in Congress. The money in every case is put where it will do most good, and never employed until " the psychological moment" (admirable phrase !) has arrived in which the great sympathetic nerve can be most findly touched and to fine issues. The bureau has its branches and agencies everywhere, and its resources and its avenues of approach to the public are almost infinite. It furnishes news and "copy" with a liberal hand; employs the best wri ters, and instructs them with careful art to adjust themselves to all shades of opinion in pursuit of the main issue. Strange irony of fact, but it is nevertheles true that many of the most orthodox utterances of ultramontane journals, and many of the most extravagant flights of the Radical propagandists, are equally manufactured in the Central Bureau mill at Berlin. The burean is particularly active in Hanover, in Bayaria, in Baden, Austria and Alsace-Lorraine. If an opposition journal shows itself difficult and "ugly" it is "quieted" by the establishment of a rival concern right along-

side of it, just as the Times of this city was quieted

that the whole tribe of abortionists who now infest. the country would speedily have betaken them-selves to other regions. Not only would the professional abortionists have run away, but their present or prospective customers and their abet-tors, would have been so thoroughly frightened that the hideous business would have been almost if not entirely stamped out. No two men could have been hanged with greater profit to the community at large, and that they have been allowed to escape is a very fitting theme for animadversion. Ottawa Standard.

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CANADIAN ITEMS.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED .- The Evening Star nails the following Evangelical lie from the Montreal Witness :

"A RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION HOAX .--- About a month ngo we drew attention to the story in a Witness of religious persecution in the parish of , Chateau Ri-cher, near Quebec. The recital told of a young man being kicked, &c., a la Oka Squaws, by a band of inste Roman Catholics, because he was a Protestant. The Witness yesterday had to confess that this fine text for potent speeches was, like so many that have preceded it—entirely without foundation."

A SAINT COME TO GRIEF. --- THE OKA PIC-NIC AFFAIR. -The young man, H. J. McMartin, who was alleged to have absconded with the funds in connection with the Oka pic-nic, returned to this city last evening with his friends from Cornwall. He handed over all the money in his possession, over \$100, and some of which was in American currency after his arrest to Mr. Murphy. He had the sale of tickets for the pic-nic and acted as Treasurer. His relatives state that, out of one thousand tickets given him, 800 remained on hand, and have been transferred to Mr. Murphy, this would leave about 200 sold. It is, however, stated by some of the Committee that there is a deficiency of about two hundred dollars, which the members of the committee will have to make good out of their own pockets. With regard to the funds for the Chiniquy house furnishing, no one seems to know anything at all about how it stands unless young McMartin himself, and he is not accessible. It appears that he was the factotum of the whole affair. He collected the subscriptions, bought the furniture, and transacted the business generally. Although only a youth 21 years old, the whole affair was indiscreetly left in his hands without any control or direction from responsible persons. The accounts have not all been paid, and the business is in an entire muddle. The whole scandal and grief to a highly respectible family arise from giving the control of large funds into the hands of a vain and forward young man who was wholly unfitted for such responsibility. It should be a lesson to people to keep their money in their pockets, no matter what may be the object for which it is sought, unless persons well known and thoroughly reliable have the management and collection of the funds. Temptation should not be placed in the way of young men to do what is wrong. Mc-Martin's family repudiate the statement of the telegraph operator that he attempted to shoot himself. They say he was pulling out his pistol and it accidentally went off, the ball grazing his temple and inflicting a slight wound. Mr. Beers, the dentist, had no connection with the Chiniquy fund ; he was only a member of the Oka pic-nic committee. It appears that McMartin was arrested without a warrant and his father has instituted a law suit for falso arrest. Dr. Bessey denies that there are any grounds for saying that he ever intended prosecuting young McMartin. He is the family physician and respects the family highly. We regret to state that Mrs. McMartin is confined to bed with severe illness, arising out of this family trouble .- Star, 24th ult.

The report of Dr. LaRocque, submitted to last meeting of sub committee of the Board of Health, shows that since the opening of the City Small-pox Hospital on Nov. 7th, 1874, to the present date, there have been admitted 212 patients, 171 of whom were Catholics and 41 Protestants; 72 deaths took place, making a per centage of 33.96 of the number roceived ; 4,250 vaccination notices had been distributed during the past week. There are in the City Small-pox Hospital at present sixteen patients, four of whom are in bed and twelve convaluscent.

BARAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORT ing.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine proper-ties of well-selected cocon, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfust tables with a delicately flavoured boyerage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Mado simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled---"James Fpps & Co., Homeopathic Chem-ists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilty; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURE OF COCOA. - "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messre, James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassell's Household Guide. To HOUSEKEEFERS .- The attention of heads of families is respectfully invited to the superior qua!ity of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts. They are entirely free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are highly concentrated, have all the freshness and delicacy of the fruits from which they are propared, and are less expensive. Meats, Soups, etc., may be greatly im-proved by Burnett's Extract of Celery.

How many a time in this dear old hall Have pupils and teachers gathered all To crown true merit with wreath and prize, And bring glad light to young sparkling eyes, To hearts of parents and friends a joy, Unlike Earth's pleasures-without alloy.

How many who passed their childhood here, And to whom each familiar spot was dear, When later launched on life's glitt'ring scene, Throughout all chapges have faithful been-Though the world might tempt, and pleasure woo-To Margaret Bourgeois' high teachings truc.

It is now two hundred years and more and Since first set toot on Canadian shore That saint-like heroine, fair and pure, Prepared all things for Christ to endure ; Resigning all hindred—all carthly ties, and

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THE ENBRY AT OUR DOOR .--- Specimons of the potato bug have been brought to town from St. Lawrence, and from Lachine. It has also appeared near Phil lipsburgh. As its ravages have already commenced in New York State-in Connecticut and New Jersey, we cannot expect to escape here. The only way we see of meeting this peat is by the united action of the people is destroying by hand picking and barning, or by arsenic, (Parls green), or by phosphorus-a, preparation, of the latter in the form of scap has proved successful. People must understand that it is when the young are batched that the destruction of the crop commences. ... We caution farmers not to rely either this season or next fall upon potatoes for food. Other crops should be sown .-

Gazette. The Colorade potato bug has fairly arrived in

last fall. If a journal of an independent spirit gets behindhand or solicitous about its future, a subsidy or a loan is always conveniently ready. We have not heard whether or not the bureau has ever yet committed itself so far as to contribute to the erection of seven-story architectural abortions, but we do not doubt that it would gallantly respond even to such a demand as this if circumstances seemed to require it, Withal, there is considerable discretion in the administration of the Rentile fund. "All that I desire," Prince Bismarck is reported to have said, " is that political journals will reserve a certain space for the communications I send them from Berlin ; they may fill the rest of their columns just as they please."

The extent to which this official control and official subvention of the press is carried in Germany is really startling. The bureau has been charged in open Parliament with paying a hundred thousand thalers down for the purchase of one journal of establishing a new administration journal out of hand in another place, and that place not even in Prussia, Herr Windthorst said in the German ParNament that the industry of the press had be-come a Government monoply, and that many papers published throughout Germany were actually edited in the bureau at Berlin, naming as among these the Augsburg Gazette and the Cologne Gazette. Wuttke quotesa " well-informed publicist" as saying : "I do not know any German paper with the editing of which some amateur of the Schlammbader is not connected." They go so far as to say that they can infallibly recognize the hand of these mud-dabblers, not only by their opinions, their tendencies, their blind zeal for the holy cause, but even by their style, which betrays itself inevitably by the lofty disdain and superb chauvinism with which the Berliner condescends to lay down the law to the baser multitude .- N. F. World, June 13.

THE GALLOWS AGAIN CHEATED.

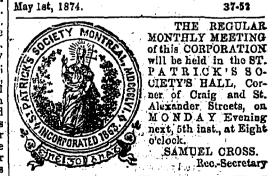
Two culprits have just received the benefit of a commutation whose case deserves special mention. We refer to Greaves and Sparham of Brockville. Their crime was that of an attempt to procure abortion with the result of killing their subject. Greaves was the seducer, or at least they guilty paramour of the woman who became the victim; Sparham, the "Doctor," who at Greaves' instance, and with the woman's consent, attempted the foul crime. It is hardly necessary to explain that in the first place these two men deliberately resolved upon taking one life-they were so far murderers in intention; in that they succeeded. Further than this their conduct resulted in the death of the woman, and though she was a consenting party, or at least was induced to comply with their desires they are only less guilty in her particular case, in so far as her death was not a preconcerted part of their plan. They knew it was quite a possibility ; in fact a strong probability that she would not survive the consequences of their conduct. They had no justification to plead that is not of the vilest and most despicable description. The crime was premeditated and characterised by every dedead, as they should have been, the probability is Procure copies early unreader to set of the set

Birth.

At Allumette Island, on the 21st ult, the wife of l'atrick Lynch, Esq., Revenue Officer, of a son. Died.

In this city, on the 26th June, Margaret, infant daughter of Mr. Michael Delahanty, aged 10 months and 6 days.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET. (Corner of Foundling,) MONTREAL.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING

Rec.-Secretary

37-52

THE IRISH WORLD.

THE IRISH WORLD this week contains illustrations of the 二級 计可编制 新糖油 希望的过 AMERICAN RIFLE TRAM IN IRELAND and the

STATUE OF ARCHBISHOP MACHALE basing instinct. There was nothing in their past martin STATUE OF ARCHBISHOP MACHALE history or their particular surrounding to plead for unveiled at Tham on the 8th of June-the Semithem the exercise of exceptional clemency. But Oentennial of his Bishopric. The articles on these had they been hanged by the neck until they were subjects are well written and of rare interest.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-JUYL 2, 1875. is a fair availand a

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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was she to she to be ver FRANCE. THE GARONNE INUNDATION-PARIS, JUNE 24 .--- The

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damage done by inundating in the Valleys of the Garonne and Adour is immense. All the bridges at Toulouse being destroyed. The water is slowly subsiding and the rain continues. Assembly has the voted 20,000 france for the relief of the sufference.

The French papers are publishing copies in fac-The French papers are publishing copies in *net-*simile of important letters which passed between the Emperor of Germany and Napoleon III., among them being the reply of the former to the letter of the Emperor Napeleon, offering to capitulate at Sedan. It is as follows :-- " Monsieur mon Frere, -- Whilst regretting the circumstances under which we meet, I accept your Majesty's sword, and beg that you will send me one of your officers possessing full powers to treat as to the capitulation of the army which has fought so bravely under your orders. On my side I have selected General de Moltke for this purpose. -I am your Majesty's good brother, WILLIAM."

An enumeration has just been made of the number of trees planted during the past season in the avenues and Boulevards of Paris to replace such as have died, and the total is found to be 178,000.

TRIBUTE TO THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS .- The Nonvelliste de Rouen gives a long account of the ceremony at a recent distribution of prizes to such of the subofficers and soldiers of the Garrison as had won those distinctions while following the educational course of the Christian Brothers. General Lebrun, commanding the Third Army Corps, made a speech on the occasion in the course of which he spoke in the very highest terms of the Brothers and of their work, and eulogised their Founder the Venerable De La Salle as one who had rendered the most immense services not only to the youth of France, but of the whole world. The ceremony and the speech were rendered all the more significant from the fact that the prefect, the generals of divisious, the judges, all the public functionaries, the magistracy, and the elite of the gentry, the traders and of the working men were present and cheered to the echo the utterances of General Lebrun.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN FRANCE .- According to an official return just issued there were 206,504 young men liable to the French conscription in 1874. Of these 25,659 were exempted as unfit for service, 42,-933 were excused as sons or grandsons of widows, and for other domestic reasons 21,355 were sent back for a year, 22,387 were already under the flag, and 4.318 were excused as professors, teachers, or seminarists. There remained 179,852, of whom 152,425 were fit for active service, and 27,427 were draughted into the auxiliary services. The conditional engagements for 12 months numbered 10,314, of whom 2,435 held diplomas or brevets, and 7,879 under-went professional examinations. Sixteen thousand men voluntarily enlisted for five years; of these latter, 3,994 were sub-officers and 858 corporals. At 29 years of age a Frenchman is no longer liable to active service, and at 40 he is free from enrolment in the territorial army or militia.

An experiment of much interest has just been made at the Leblanc Hospital, Paris. M. Lebeau, the veterinary surgeon, who professes to have discovered a cure for canine madness, inoculated with the rabic virus 16 dogs purchased for the purpose. A large number of professional men were present, and a minute report of the proceedings was drawn up. Eight of the animals were removed by the operator, to be treated in accordance with his system and the rest left to their fate. If within a month. or 90 days at the outside, those taken away remain healthy and sound, and the others are dead of the malady, as M. Lebeau affirms will be the case, a problem which has long caused great anxicty will be solved.

BELGIUM.

OFFER TO COMMIT CRIME A PUNISHABLE OFFENCE .-BRUSSELS, June 23 .- The Chamber of Representatives has passed the Bill making the offer to commit crime an offence, and prescribing penalties therefor. The vote stood 75 to 6.

It appears from statements published by a Brussels paper that the Empress Charlotte, widow of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, is not, as recently of September, 1831. reported, in ill health. Her mental condition, how-

buildings; 2,179,578 by trade and commerce; 5,243,-724 were reckoned as servants, handicraftsmen, own or other people's means without any regular calling; in the case of 280,347 no calling had been assigned; finally, there were only 95,683 persons in "public institutions" (i.e. prisons, asylums, &c.). As to birth, 24,096,220 were natives of the States belonging to the Prussian monarchy, 7,054 were not. Europeans, and 540,249 were natives of the European States.

OLD CATHOLICS AND GREEK SCHISMATICS - It Was known that Dr. Dollinger had addressed a letter to the Greek Patriarch at Constantinople. It has just been published, and is as follows :--" Last year conferences took place at Bonn between members of the Orthodox Bussian and Greek Church, and of the Anglicau Church, with the view of preparing and smoothing the way which might lead to an agree ment concerning the fundamental articles of our holy religion, an agreement which would allow the establishment on both sides of the recognition of ecclesiastical brotherhood and communion. The theologians who represented Germany at those Conferences belong to a portion of the Catholic Church, which does not admit the Vatican Council and the new dogmas of the Infallibility and unlimited Supremacy of the Pope, which that Council promulgated; and they are convinced that the Orthodox Church of the Patriarchate of Constantinople is the True Church which has preserved the Apostolical inheritance and which constitutes a portion of the Great Old Apostolical Communion. With respect to the dogmatic differences which may yet exist between these German theologians and those of the Greek Church of the East we are of opinion that it will-not be dif. ficult to find explanations which will content both parties, and may lead to the restoration of ecclesiastical unity as it formerly existed for more than twelve centuries. Since we have the intention of again holding our Conferences at Bonn about the middle of next August we would esteem ourselves fortunate should we see there also a representative of the Patriarchate of Constantinople. In order that the expenses of the journey shall be no hindrance Eng-lishmen of rank have made us an offer to defray them. The Unionist Committee directs, consequently, the present official invitation to our brothers in Jesus Christ, the Professors of Theology at Constantinople; and it assures them of its desire to communicate all information which they may wish to receive.--Munich, 18th March, 1875. IGNATUS DOLLINGER, in the name of the Committee. To the Professors of Theology of the Orthodox Church of the East, at Constantinople." The Patriarchate resolved to accept the invitation. The following persons were designated to take part in the Bonn Conferences :---Philotheos Briennius, Professor at the National School at Phanar; John Anastasiades, Professor of the Theological Faculty at Chalki and the Archimandrite Germanos Grigorus at Geneva Some of the German Catholic newspupers ask, with reference to this letter, if Dollinger and his followers are forced by their conscience to admit that "the Orthodox Church of the Patriarchate of Constantinople is the True Church, which has preserved the Apostolic inheritance," why do they not forthwith join this Church ? Is it that, availing themselves of

the obstinacy with which the several German Governments insist on regarding the Old Catholics as belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, they are waiting until those Governments will have handed over to them the whole, or a good portion, of the property of the Catholic Church? This would certainly spread a very special light over the whole proceeding. Those newspapers also ask how the Old Catholic reconcile it with their strong "National" tendencies to take money from "Englishmen of rank" in order to facilitate their own union with a Church which looks up to the Czar of Russia as its

ITALY.

head.

THE DUKE OF SERMONETA .--- A marriage was solem nized at Florence on the 25th of May between Don Michelangelo Caetaui, the blind Duke of Sermoneta, and the Hon. Miss Harriet Georgiana, daughter of the late Charles Augustus, Lord Howard de Walden. The bridegroom was born in 1804, and the bride

724 were reckoned as servants, handicraftsmen, other Foreign roughs, to Don Alfonso Bourbon d' day labourers; 317,004 were in the Army and Fleet; Este and his wife Dona Blanck. From the convent 964,615 at other callings; 1,076,897 lived on their of the Carmelites, the governor went to the villa of Don Alfonso, where he presented a similar Impe-rial missive. The governor was en grand tenue, and accompanied by his staff. This act of reparation, made by the express commands of the Emperor of Austria, is full of significance, and has been hailed with joy by the Catholic population. It is said that the Governor will be immediately replaced, as a punishment for his conduct during the outrages.

> FURTHER AMERICAN NEWS In Wisconsin there are ninety-nine Catholic schools, numbering 329 teachers and 17,146 scholare.

ATTEMPT TO ROB & CHURCH .-- On June 8, burglars forced an entrance into St. Patrick's church, San Francisco, Cal., by breaking open . one of the side doors. The burglars made an attempt to break open the poor boxes, which are made of iron and securely fastened to the wall, buf their efforts proved unsuccessful. The discovery of the nefarious attempt was made about four o'clock in the morning, one of the doors being found open.

NORWICH, Ct., June 24 - An incendiary fire at Mystic, Ct., destroyed the building of the Norwood Woollen Co. and dye-house attached, including torage room, búsiness office and repair shops. Loss, \$100,000; insured for \$75,000.

NEW YORK, June 24 .--- A fire to-night in the Aldine Publishing Company's building damaged it. from \$5,000 to \$6,000. The damage to stock is about \$100,000, but cannot correctly be ascertaineid The value of the entire stock is \$150,000, insured in the City Companies. The building adjoining occupied by Powers & Weigham is damaged by water to the amount of \$3,500.

The Louisiana census, it is said, will not specify white or colored in its enumeration, and the New Orleans *Picayune* publishes an intimation that the omission is intended either "to conceal or prevent the exposure of the frauds in the registration of colored voters perpetrated at the last election, or to facilitate a repetition of similar frauds at future elections.

TUNENER'S FALLS, MASS.—The mills all ran as usual last week. The cutlery works find business a little slack, this being their dull season of the year, and are running a little short, at present. The other mills are running full time. The Clark & Chapman Machine Company are putting in a 40horse power water-wheel for Tucker & Cook of Conway. The Turner's Falls lumber company are running about 30 men, and have all they can do, furnishing an unusual amount of lumber for mills, just at present.

CHICAGO BRICHMAKERS .- The Chicago Tribune says : "The strike among the brickmakers is confined to a few yards near the Stock-Yards, and there is no prospect of any general strike. The pay of the workmen is from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per day, according to the character of the work done. The rates paid in the yards where the strikes have occurred are somewhat above these figures, but an additional increase is claimed on the score that the clay is harder to work. There is really no Brickmaker's Union, and rates vary a little, according to the supply of workmen.

True liberality is gradually making its way in the United States. Last Sunday week for the first time in the history of the State a Catholic priest was permitted to say Mass in the Massachusetts States Prison. A law giving liberty of conscience to persons confined in prisons and asylums was this year passed in Ohio also, and the New York State Legislature last session passed a bill providing that children arrested for vagrancy shall, when it is possible, be sent to reformatories or other proper insti-tutions under the control of the denominations to which their parents belong .- St. John Freeman, N.B.

The Old Columbian Association of Boston. This Society is one of the oldest in Massachusetts, its record going back as far as 1792. It was the old Columbian Artillery, part of the first organiza-tion having participated in the struggles at Lexing-ton and Concord. For about thirty years previous

mining and smelting occupations, industrial pursuits scandalous scenes by which the capital of Styria was from the address made by Lady Washington on pre-buildings; 2,179,578 by trade and commerce; 5,243-disgraced from the outrages offered, by Germans and senting a standard to Col. Washington. After dissolved.... The members were well satisfied with their entertainment, -with the reflection of having done at least a small act of patriotism, having revived old associations and renewed old friendship. -Boston Pilot.

> Terrible Tale of the Sea A terrible tale of the sea is told by a seaman belonging to the bark Cora Linn, which became waterlogged in the Atlantic, while on a voyage to Troon in Scotland with a cargo of pitch pine. He says :--- We had a fair wind and made a good passage until April 16, when it blew heavily and the ship began to leak. The crew worked constantly at the pumps until Monday, the 19th, when both pumps became choked, and the vessel went over on her beam ends. The captain's son, together with James M'Allister, were in the cabin, and must have been drowned there. James Dempsey, the second mate, was also washed overboard and drowned. The remainder of the crew, nine in number, managed to get on the vessel above water, and held for an hour, when the mas went and the vessel righted. She was full of water, the sea continually breaking over her, and both the boats had been washed away. Food and fresh water were obtainable, and on Wednesday one of the crew died from hunger. When the day dawned on Thursday, and no vessel showed in sight, we gave ourselves up to despair. Heavy seas were still breaking over her and the master Captain Worsden was washed away. The same evening an American ship hove in sight, and bore down. She lowered a boat, but the five men who were in her refused to come near unless our crew jumped overboard and swam to them. William Hawson of Belfast, an able seaman, jumped over board and swam to the boat, and he was followed by four others. There were then left on board Thomas Culwell, the steward, and myself, neither of whom could swim, and as the boat would not come near us we were left to our fate, and the American vessel proceeded on her course. The night was a terrible one, and I and my comrade in the last stage of exhanstion. On Friday morning a vessel, which proved to be a Norwegian vessel named the 'Ara' came and sent a boat to us. Poor Culwell had to be carried to the boat, and he died soon after he reached the 'Ara.' The survivor is an Irishman named John Millgorm, and after being picked up by the 'Ara' he was landed at Falmouth.

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NEW SPRING

ever, remains unchanged and there seem no reason . complete solitude. Part of her time she devotes to constantly visits her, and a physicians see her at regular intervals.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has requested the Government of Berne to delay for two months the execution of the decree expelling Catholic pricets.

GEBMANY.

PROHIBITION OF RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS .-- LONDON. June 23.—The German Government is preparing a parliamentary measure prohibiting public religious processions. This is aimed at the Catholics.

The German papers announce that the new fortifications at Metz may now be regarded as almost allowed to be printed and circulated with impunity, complete. The chain of forts which surrounds the it is evident that the Italian Government intertown is closed, and all the forts are ready, with one | prets very loosely the Statute which makes the exception, which is to be finished next year. The total number of forts is eleven, four of which have been newly built by the Germans, and are now · being supplied with guns, ammunition, and provisi-The storehouses will, when finished, afford ons. sufficient space to hold provisions for about forty thousand men for several years. The fortifications of Strasburg are not in so advanced a state as those of Metz. The works on the left bank of the Rhine are already for defensive purposes, but those on the right bank will not be completed till 1877. It is intended shortly to enlarge the fortifications of Cologne, so as to oppose a hostile attack from the north or the northwest. Energetic steps are being taken to connect all the Bhine fortresses with railways. There fortresses will then be brought so near to each other that it will be possible to concentrate all the forces at their disposal at any point .enclosed by them within twenty-four hours.

PRUSSIAN RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, &C .- The final returns of the last general census for the States of the Prüssis Monarchy have just been published. The total number of inhabitants are 24,643,623. Of these, 12,144,941 were males, and 12,498,682 females. 4555,220 males and 4,300,646 females were unmarried; 4,111,415 males and 4,146,805, females married; 382,388 males and 1,003,426 temales widowed and 15,734 males and 31,167 females " separated." '104 Presbyterians, 800 Anglicans, 733 Methodists, 2,502 Old Lutherans, 2,140" Separated Lutherans, 1710 A postolio Catholics, 1,601 Hernhuter, 22,768 Anabaptists, 59 Quakers, 8,318 Baptists, 13,950 Mennonites, 1,710 Irvingites, 8,266,449 Roman-Catholics, 1,720 Old Catholics, 1,800 German-and-Christian Catholics, 1,388 Greek Catholics, 3,861 Free Church, 19,437 Dissenters, 45 various other sects; making a total of 24,313,559 Christians. There are also ;--325,587 Jews, 20 Mahommedans, 52 member of other religions, 16 members of no, religion, 4,389 the return of whose religions; denomination had not been sigiven, "", Uneducated", there, were 1,083,517 Evangelicals 2,159,299 Catholics, 23,624, Jews, 2,846 per-sons of other denominations. There were 101,615 Imbecile deaf-muter, and 21,319 lunatics. As to Maria Beatrix of Spain, Archiduchess of Austrian occupation, 6,996,655 were engaged about land, for Modens, and mother of Charles VII. (Don Carlos), este, hunting, or, asheries; 7,486,048 subsisted by an autograph letter from the Emperer deploring the closing with a particularly, appropriate quotation] D. Shea, Pensioner, removed from Guelph. 1 15 S

SATAN WORSHIF .- A Venetian journal entitled the Bacchigizme in a recent number contained an article to suppose that it will ever improve. She lives in in praise of Satan. One passage from it runs thus : -" Rejoice, O Satan, the day is near at hand when music and painting. The Queen of the Belgians grateful humanity will crect to the, a trophy and inscribe beneath it: To Salan, God of the oppressed, health and glory." This blasphemous newspaper was not suppressed, although seditious as well as blas-phemous. "Satan the triumpher raises the poor against the rich by promising them wealth and empire, and excites the weak against the powerful by encouraging them in revolt against the Church and against the Kings. Satan masters us in order to mpel us along the path of progress. Satan the triumpher is the science which tramples on the reveal-ed religions." And, again : "Satan the triumpher, il trionfatore, is the serpent who shakes off his back the foot of the Virgin." When language like this is 'Catholic Religion the religion of the State. And when such blasphemy is printed by the Freethinkers and Freemasons in Italy it is evident that much which is worse remains unprinted. Mr. Gladstone complains that Pius IX, will not place himself in harmony with modern thought and modern civilization. But there is a communism, that of the open followers of Satan, which the Pope can hardly be expected to sanc ion. Would Mr. Gladstone him. self harmonize with the progress advocated by the Venetian journalist? Will be embrace the science

which tramples upon Revelation ? The Holy Father denounced in strong language the attempts of the. wicked men who strove to poison the minds of the young by teaching infidelity and license under the mask of liberty and science. The Liberals in England do not, perhaps, know the extent of the evil done in Italy by the Liberals in the Peninsula. If they did they would probably repudiate all connec-

tion with the Venetian Liberals who read the Bacchiglione.

AUSTRIA.

PENTECOST IN VIENNA .- The accounts fron Viena say that such marvellously fine weather has not been known for many years as this Whitsuntide, so that the holidays were thoroughly enjoyed with outdoor excursions, &c. But at the same time it is stated that not for many years have the festivals of Pentecost been celebrated more religiously. The churches were splendidly decorated, thronged both in the day time and in the evenings with immense congregations, and there were thousands of communions more than usual .. It is understood that the Emperor, who on his journey from the South stopped at the railway station at Gratz at six o'clock in the morning for a few minutes, expressed him-solf to the Provincial Governor of Styria, the Chief of Police and Burgomaster, in severe language concerning the treatment to which Don' Alfonso' and his wife Donna Maria ad Nives (Donna Blanca) were subjected lately in that city. REPARATION, TO, DON ALFONSO, BOURBON, D'ESTE,-

We gather from the French Catholic, papers, that Baron de Kubeck, Governor of Styria, acting on an order from the Emperor of Austria, presented himself at the Oarmelite convent of Gratz, to perform a deed of reparation very much needed. The Gover-nor had to hand over to Her Imperial Highness

to the breaking out of the rebellion, it was composed wholly of Irish Americans, and many of the most prominent men of that class were members, and rendered the State service on several occasions. as in the rendition of Burns, and whenever called upon. When Knownothingism held sway throughout the country, the Governor of the State, Henry J Gardner, disbanded all the Irish Militia, and the sword and musket were taken from the Columbian's hands. But the echoes of the booming guns of Sumter and Moultrie, brought a proclamation calling for troops, and among the first to respond, forgetful of the disgrace which but a short time before had been attempted to be cast upon them, was the Columbian Association. The old Company, under command of the able, gallant and patriotic Colonel Thos. Cass, thus became the nucleus of one of the finest and bravest of the regiments of the army of the Potomac, the Massachusetts Ninth-" Irish from the smallest drummer boy up to the Colonel." The association' gave to the regiment, officers like Col. Cass, Thomas Mooney, Capt. Madigan, the present fine commander, Col. B. F. Finan, who enlisted for the war as private and whose regiment, in peace reflects as much credit on us as it achieved glory in battle. The brothers O'Hara, Captains; Lieutenant Frank O'Dowd; Captain John Doherty; and a large number of privates, most of whom, yielded their lives in support of the cause.

Shortly after the termination of the war, the association, having performed its mission, voted to adjourn sine die. On the approach of the Centennial anniversary, the members animated by the old spirit, determined to participate in the celebration, and continue their record as an organization. Preliminary meetings were held at the Parker House, at which 78 members agreed to parade.

The appearance made by them, under command of our well-known citizen, Capt. Michael Duherty, formerly a Captain in the artillery, was universally acknowledged to be highly creditable, representing as they did, the thriving merchant, the good mechanic, and the intelligence of our people. In the evening on invitation of the Columbian Guards, 9th regiment, they assembled at their armory, where a splendid supper was prepared by Caterer Tufts, to which they did ample justice. The night was hap-pily spent. Humorous and patriotic remarks were made by Capt. Michael Doherty, Col. John R. Furrell, B. G. Cullen, Capt's. O'Hara and John Doherty. P. J. Grace, P. O'Doherty, Robert Murray, Dennis Mulcahy, and others of the association, and Lieutenant McDonough of the Guards Pleasing songs were sung by Messra. Nilan, Breen and Burns. The absence of several of the oldest members, some of whom reside in the suburbs, and who were probably too fatigued to attend, lessened; to al considerable extent, the animation of the occasion, One very pleasing feature was the presentation to the young Guard of a beautiful medal, formerly given by Col. Cass to the Association." It is about three inches in diameter, the main part being of sliver and forming the boundary of a circle, in which stands a harp of gold one part of which is a figure emblematic of 'Ern', the whole encircled by a golden wreath of shamrock. A"beautifulbim-f promptu presentation address was made by Hon. Eneas Smith, giving, its history, and trusting that its record in the hands of the young company would be as untarnished as it was in those of the old,

hint from head quarters.

my wife, and is her favourite riding horse."

PAINT FOR SHINGLE ROOF .- A correspondent of the New England Former says : In regard to shingles, I have seen the highest cost shaved pine fail in ten years; I expect the cheapest, sappy, sawed pine will last that length of time. Roofs are so expenseve to keep in repair that it behoves every man who has had experience with them to contribute what he can for the general good on this all important subject. In the future I intend to lay low priced shingles-say from \$2.75 to \$4 per thousand -and naint them with a coat of tar and asphaltum -say one barrel coal tar, costing \$3; ten pounds asphaltum at three cents, 30 cents; ten pounds ground slate at 1 cent, ten cents; two gallons dead oil at 25 cents, 50 cents, which should be added after the other has been wetted and thoroughly mixed. I consider the above mixture as good as anything that can be put on to shingles, as it will thoroughly keep the water out; and if dry they will not rot under the lap, nor will the nails rust, and I know of no reason why they will not last as long as I shall want shingles. The mixture should be put on hot, on a dry day, and upon a dry roof. Ground slate or abestos is fire-proof ; so, also, is the tar, after it has dried thoroughly. The last shingles I had cost \$2.75 per thousand; laying, \$1 75 per thousand; nails 25 cents per thousand paint, 12 cents per thousand, and I now consider it is as good as any roof I ever had or saw.

ANDCOOTE OF COL. COLT.-Col. Samuel Colt was in his lifetime disposed sometimes to be rather pompous. When he was building dwelling houses for the workmen employed in his great pistol factory, he one day encountered a boy picking up chips on his grounds.

"What are you doing here ?" he asked, gruffly. "Picking up chips, sir," replied the youngster,

unawed by the great presence. "Perhaps," exclaimed the Colonel, drawing himself with swelling dignity, "you don't know who Fam. I am Colonel Samuel Colt, and live in that big house up yonder."

The boy straightened up and swelled out and answered : " Perhaps you don't know who I am. I'm Patrick Murphy, and I live in that little shanty down yonder," pointing in the direction.

"Sonny," said the Colonel, blandly, patting the boy on the head, " go on and pick up all the chips you want, and when you get out come back for more,"

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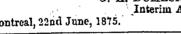
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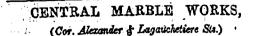
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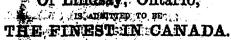
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