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## VOL. XXVI.

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1876.

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## TO THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH.

BY THE REV. FREDERICK OAKELEY, M. A. MISSIONARY RECTOR OF ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND CANON OF THE DIOCESE OF WESTMINSTER.

Mother of Saints ! how beautiful thou art ! In speech how gracious, how august in mien ! Guide of the conscience, Mistress of the heart, In all thy steps confess'd a Sov'reign Queen!

There are who deem thy comely pomp a show, Thy ceremonies gauds for children meet; Vainly they prate to me, for well I know How lovely are thy courts, thy words how

come an undue flush upon Arthurs cheek, and there were blotches in the eye which ought not to have been there. He now took brandy before breakfast, and through the day he was forced to supply fuel to feed a fire which else might have consumed all hodily comfort. As yet he had never been helplessly intoxicated. He was confident in his own strength.

1.25 Alas for the man thus failing! He knows not that his powers of understanding are dying out as the body fades and perishes !

At length Mr. Vanderlain called Arthur into his private closet and told him that he was going to

uspend business. "I have money enough," said Mr. Vanderlain, and I know that my close application to business is wearing upon me. I am growing in years, and need rest. I think of going abroad. "And of closing up your business?"

" Yes." "But, sir, there is no need of that. If you will trust your bank under the guidance of some cupable and responsible agent, with your name at its head, it might go prosperously on, and you could go away upon your trip at will." A cloud came upon the banker's face, and he

shook his head. "It is too late," he said. "At some time 1 may tell you more."

Shortly after this, in process of closing up his business, Mr. Vanderlain sent Arthur to a distant city to make some important settlements. Arrived at his destination, the young man called upon the correspondents of the bank, and having made preliminary arrangements, he found himself with a ew days upon his hands which he might employ in pleasure. On the very evening of his arrival he had fallen in with John Hatton and William Roberts, two friends and class-mates of carlier years. He was startled when he saw them They were evidently going down-hill-were drinking to excess. Yet they were gentlemen, and Arthur joined them. He spent a first and a second night in their company. On this second night, for the first time in his life, Arthur Gravely drank to a state of helpless stupefaction. He awoke on the next day feeling sad and humilated. When he met his companions in a private parlour connected with their sleeping apartments, he found them with a bowl of hot brandy between them. A spirit of true friendliness came upon him when he saw the marks of the destroyer so deeply fixed upon the companions of his boyhood. "Boys," said he, "this won't do. You are going

down.'

They regarded him curiously, and asked him what he meant.

He told them what he meant. They were in a dangerous way.

"You forget, old boy," said Hatton, "that you are in the same boat. If we took passage before you, it is no less sure that our route now is the same. Don't preach, Arthur. Try a drop of hot There are moments in a lifetime-great criseswhen the events of the past flash before the mind as upon a magic mirror-when a man, in a brief instant, recalls every salient point of his earthly career. Such a moment was the present to Arthur Gravely. "Let it alone," he said, solennly. "I tell you, Jack, and you, Will, that you are going down. You can't last much longer at this rate." "Well," retorted Roberts, with an attempt to laugh, "it appears to use that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Hadu't you better try to let it alone yourself?" " If I will try it, will you try it ?" he asked. " Will you try it ?" demanded Hatton.

As they entered the dining-room Arthur saw the decanter of wine near his plate.

" Take it away, Fanny," he said, smiling. " If you want it hereafter for a medicine, keep it. For invself I shall not want it."

" Not want it ?-Arthur ?"

" I have done with it forever !"

He spoke solemnly, with a manliness that was strong and reliant.

And the wife saw whence had come the great warmth to her heart-saw it in the pure cheek, and in the clear eye, as she had caught it in the sweet breath.

" Arthur-my husband." as though hardly daring to trust her own senses, " is it true ? Do you mean -for ever ?

" While I live, darling, God giving me strength and reason."

Fanny was upon the opposite side of the table. She turned white-then she pressed her hand upon her heart, and then, as the crimson flood once more bounded on its course, she covered her face, and sank down weeping like a child, and said :--

" O Arthur ! I could die for joy if I did not feel that I could find more happiness in living now for you !!

Here was a new revelation. Arthur Gravely now earned how his wife had suffered without daring to complain-how the worm had gnawed at her heart -saw it all the more clearly because he saw in the present time her surpassing joy and ecstacy.

Not many words were spoken. This was not the time for such a heart-moving theme, and as they eat the meal Arthur told of his trip to the distant citv.

After dinner Arthur went to carry a budget to a neighbor, and when left alone, Fanny sat and cried again for joy. And so Mr. down Vanderlain found her. He had stopped in passing to do an errand.

" Mrs. Gravely ! What has happened ? What is wrong ?"

"Wrong ?" she repeated looking up. " Ob, sir it is for joy I am crying." And then she told him the source of the new

happiness that had opened to her.

Mr. Vanderlain listened, and after a deal of thought he slowly said, with lifs hand upon Fanny's fair head :

<sup>6</sup> Dear child, you may rejoice without fear. If Arthur has pledged his honor to this new life, be sure he will keep faith."

Most of the afternoon Arthur spent at the bank ; and as he sat at the table in the private office waiting for the banker, a feeling of sadness and regret came upon him. It would be hard to leave the old place, and it might be a long, long time before he could find another so pleasant.

It was towards evening when Mr. Vanderlain came in, looking flushed and self-satisfied. "I have kept you waiting. Arthur, but I have een busy. I have made a most important change

## HOME RULE.

THE HISTORY AND PERSONNEL OF THE MOVEMENT.

#### (Continued from our Last.)

The Tory party had come into power in the course of the Fenian prosecutions, and had carried on the work in a spirit which Cromwell himself would approve. They really held office, not because they had an effective majority in the House of Commons, but because the Liberals were broken up and divided, unable to agree on a policy. To turn to his own account the " Fenian scare" was Mr. Gladstone's brilliant idea. To make a dash on the Irish Church establishment would rally all the mutinous factions of Liberalism, on the principle of "hit him, he has no friends." It would gratify all England as a sort of conscience-salve for the recent dragonades and coercion laws. Yes; this was the card with which to beat Disraeli. True, Mr. Gladstone had only a few years before put down his foot and declared that never, "no, never," could, would or should that Irish Church be disestablished or interfered with in any way. What was he to say now to cover his flank movement, made for purely party purposes? In all Britain there is no brain more subtle, none more fertile of strategic resources, than that of W. E. Gladstone. He put it all on Fenianism. He had changed his mind, not because he was out of office with a weak and broken party, and wanted to get back with a strong and united one, but because he had opened his eyes to Fenianism! He never hit on a more successful idea --On the cry of "Down with the Irish Church I' he was swept into office at the head of the most power-

ful majority commanded by any minister since Peel in 1841. It must not be thought that Mr. Gladstone was insincere, or meant anything but service to Ireland (while also serving his party) by this move. He has the faculty of intensely persuading himself into a fervid consciousness on any subject he likes, whether it be Free Trade, Church Establishment, Church Disestablishment, or Vaticanism.

The Irish Protestants had an unanswerable case against England-that is, as between them and her-on this matter of disestablishment. It was, on her part towards them, an open, palpable, and flagitious breach of faith-breach of formal treaty in fact. The articles of the Union in 1800 expressly covenanted that the maintenance of the Irish Church establishment was to be one of the cardinal fundamental, essential, and everlasting conditions of the deed. Mr. Gladstone snapped his fingers at "We will kick another crown into the Boyne," said Parson Flansgan at an Orango meeting. "We Parson Flanagan at an Orango meeting. have held by this bargain with you with uneasy consciences." said and wrote numbers of sincere Irish Protestants; " break it, and we break with you, and become Irishmen first and before everything."

tain men of the front rank at the bar would cost thousands of pounds; to retain men of inferior position would be worse than useless. Could there be found amongst the leaders of the Irish Bar even one bold enough and generous enough to undertake the desperate task and protracted labor of defending these men, leaving the question of fee or remuneration to the chance of funds being forthcoming? What of the great advocates of the State Trials of 1843 and 1848? Holmes-clarum te venerabile noman-dead ! Shiel-gone, too ; Whitesideon the bench ; O'Hagan-also a judge ; Sir Colman O'Loghlen-a Crown prosecutor; Butt-yes, Butt, even then in the front rank, the most skilful, the boldest, the most eloquent, and most generous of them all—he is just the man ! Where is Butt?

NO. 50.

Where, indeed? He had to be searched and sought for, so utterly and sodly had a great figure silently disappeared from the forum. Thirty years before Isaac Butt was the young hope of Protestant Conservatism, the idol of its solons. He had barely passed his majority when he was elected to the professorship of Political Economy in Trinity College: and at an age when such honors were unnrecedented, was elevated to a "silk gown," as Queen's Counsellor at the Bar. Yet there was always about young Butt an intense Irishism ; he was a high spirited Protestant, a chivalrous Conservative; but even in that carly time the cagle eye of O'Connell detected in him an Irish heart and a love of the principles of liberty that would yet, so he prophesi-ed, lead Butt into the ranks of the Irish people. The English Tory leaders enticed him over to Lon-don, and sent him into Parliament for one of their boroughs-Herwich. They made much of himand were his ruin. In the whirl of parliamentary life, in the fascination of London society, he abandoned his professional business and fell into debt, difficulty, and dissipation. Had he been less inde-pendent and less self-willed, he would be no doubt have been richly placed by his ministerial friends. Somehow or another he and they drew apart as he went sullenly and racklessly downward. In 1864 he had almost dropped out of sight, having just previously ceased to sit in Parliament.

To the solicitation to unkertake the defence of the Fenian prisoners he responded by giving them, it may be said, three whole years of his professional life. He flung himself into that light for the men in the dock with the devotion, the enthusiasm, the desperate energy of a man striving for life itself. His genius and ability, conspicuous before, shone out more than ever. He was admittedly the first lawyer of his day; and now not only the Crown counsel, but the Judges on the Bouch, felt they were dealing with their master. Of money he took no thought. Indeed, in the best and worst days of his fortunes he gave it little heed. He has been known in the depth of his difficulties to hand back a special fee of a hundred guineas which he knew a poor client could not spare, and the same day pay his hotel bill with a check doomed never to be cashed. The incident is unfortunately only too typical of one phase of his nature.

Kings have their marshals, palaces their state, E'en Christian homes their daily courtesies ; For Rev'rence doth on Love obsequious wait, And love that lacks respect decays and dies.

And shall thy Home, O King of kings, alone No tokens of thy Majesty display? Shall no glad courtiers muster near Thy throne. No duteous escort guard Thee on Thy way?

Forbid it, Lord? nor let the world intrude Her lawless maxims on Thy virgin code; Nor sullen Heresy with whisp'rings crude Break on the stillness of Thy star lit road,

Each symbol of Thy Presence, Lord, is dear : Thy holy vessel, and the costly vest; The Altar where Thy Spirit come so near; The Tabernacle, where thou deign'st to rest.

But chiefly dear, because to Thee most nigh, Thy Priest's and Levites, princes of Thy choice, And they who at Thy Board their service ply, And they who lift in choir the gladsome voice.

By rev'rent gesture or by staid salute Their faith they witness, or their fealty prove ; And yield, in measur'd forms and acts minute, Their loyal homage of punctilious love.

And thou, whose wakeful eye doth count the saud, And track the sparrow as it falls to earth, Shalt note, and recompense with bountcous hand, Each least and lowest deed of Christian worth. .

## ON THE BRINK.

At an early age Arthur Gravely was left an orphan, and received most of his education under the care of an uncle. When he was one and twenty he was admitted to the employ of a banker named Vanderlain, and very soon took a position of trust and responsibility in the house. A year later he took for his wife Fanny Summerton-one of the fairest and sweetest of earthly treasures. He had loved her long and truly, and her love in retura had been single and devoted. Thus was life opening forArthur Gravely with bright and happy promise. He had friends whichever way he turned; his business prospects were of the very best; and his home was an earthly paradise.

One enemy and one enemy alone, at this time stood in Arthur's path. His wife did not see it then. She loved him so fondly and so trustingly that she could not see a fault.

A few of Arthur's-friends feared danger, and one of them, more bold than the rest, spoke to him warningly, but kindly, but he turned away from the warning with a sneer of derision.

The months and the years went on-from twenty two to twenty eight man deliver

Six years of married life-six years of blessing so far as the outer things of life can give blessing. In went first to the bank, and gave in a return of his far as the outer things of life can give blessing. In went first to the bank, and gave in a return of his the bank Arthur had assumed a place very near to business. Mr. Vanderlain had glanced quickly ind eaverly into his face when he first entered, and the head, and his salary was munificent.

From early youth Arthur Gravely had found the wine-cup among the symbols of life's social phase. He had kept wine in his own bouse ; he had used The had kept wine in his own house; he had used in both was builded, but was builded, but his hime, and upon bis 'table i and 'the 'tartiur did, not, reach his home, until, time for had been freely abroad?" In the earlier was wine; and only wine of the best and purest. Later, stronger liquors were required to keep upilhe to net in and was builded, be there, for single of the bask with 'the rest's having ta 'tarting' the 'tarting' tarting' the 'tarting' tarting' the 'tarting' tarting' the 'tarting' tarting' tar

- "I will if you will join me."
- " Done !"

And they did it. They joined hands, and prom-ised one another that they would be true and stcadfast.

A new surprise was in store for Arthur Gravely. He found upon cutting off his spirituous liquors that his body weakened and that his hand shook as though with palsy. He applied to a physician for help. Fortunately he applied to a man of sense and understanding.

" Can you give me something to steady my nerves and restore my appetite?' Arthur asked, after he had frankly stated his case.

" This shows you, my dear sir," said the physician, " into what a dangerous state you had fallen. I can give you something to steady your nerves but it would not help you in the end. If you will be brave and true you will come out all right in a few days."

Arthur said he should not go back. He wanted no stimulant-no more of that.

The trial was a severe one, and it may have been a blessed thing for Arthur Gravely that it was so. He felt more heroism in the conquest, and he also sees hundreds upon hundreds sinking into it yearly. saw how deeply the evil habit hat become fixed He helps the falling ones when he can, and finds upon him. ... On the morning of the fourth day of unfailing satisfaction in the work. the trial he awoke with an appetite for food, and was able to eat a hearty breakfast. He was a new man from this time forth. The physician had given him certain hygienic directions which he followed implicitly, and thus he held fast upon his health as it came back to him.

And on this fourth day Arthur saw Hatton and Roberts. They had kept faith, and had been unexpectedly prospered. An excellent opening in business had been presented and accepted.

On the fifth day the business which had brought Gravely from home was concluded, and he set out on his return. And the last struggle had passed. His nerves had become steady; his appetite had started up as it by magic; bis cheek had grown fair; and the white of his eye had grown clear and

pearly again. He reached, his own city in the morning, and went first to the bank and gave in a return of his and eagerly into his face when he first entered, and a wonderous change came upon the banker's manner as the business proceeded. Something outside the business in hand was evidently on his mind: Arthur did, not, reach his home, until, time for

in my programme."

" Ah ? And you are not going away ?" "Yes-I shall go to Europe ; but I shall not give up my banking business. I have found a new man one safe, reliable, and competent-who, I think, will take my business while I am absent."

" Mr. Vanderlain," cried the young man, frankly, "I am glad of this, for I know I shall be able to persuade you to let me keep my place in your emplov.

The banker shook his head.

Arthur trembled, and started to speak. "Tut, tut-not your present place, Arthur. Know that you are my new man. If you will take charge of my business, I shall not let it go from me ; and I shall leave it in your hands, knowing that both it

and you will prosper. What say you ?" " Mr. Vanderlain !"

" Ah ! my boy, I have seen your wife. I found her crying for joy. And when she told me whence her joy came, I knew there was joy for me also. To the NEW MAN I give my entire confidence, and in his hands I fear not to trust my name and my honour"

It was Arthur Gravely's turn to weep; and he could no more have helped it than he could have helped the great flood of peace and blessedness that flowed in upon his heart.

" My dear boy," said the banker afterwards, " ] did not speak to you in the other times as perhaps I ought. I knew how you treated others that did speak, and I forebore. I had intended to speak. however, before I went away, and, if possible, to get you a good place. But it is all done now. God bless and keep you."

And now, looking back, 'Arthur Gravely sees how near upon the fearful brink he stood. From his position of wealth and honor and love; he can see the dark pit from which he escaped, and he

THE ABBEY OF SLIGO, IRELAND .- This sucient abbey has long been famous for the beauty of its ruins, which are classed amougst the most remarkable in Ireland. It was founded in 1252, under the invocation of the holy cross, for friars of the order of St. Dominic, by Maurice Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, and lord-justice of Ireland. In 1270 it was destroyed by fire, but was soon atterward re-erected. It was again destroyed by fire in 1415, but was again speedily rebuit by Bryan McDermot McDonagh, chief of Tirvihill, now the barony of Tirerril ; and from this time dates the foundation of the present structure. At the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII; it was granted to Sir W. Taafe. Its remains attest its former splendor. The steeple of the dome is still nearly entire, supported upon a carved harcor cupola, the inside of which is talso carved Adjoining this are several beautifully carved arches about four feet in height, which seem to have been originally separated from leach other. and probably were used as confessionals. (Almost all the little pillars are differently ornamented and several vaults it throughout the stains, containing equally for his ability and his honesty. Besides, answer and commentary, thereon by electing to-stherenains of those buried there it whis ability and the money difficulty. The Grown was Parliament one of the Renian convicts, at the more yard are still used as a burying ground is it much a proposed to-

It was rightly judged by thoughtful observers Three or four years immersed in such labors-that, though noisy braggaits of the Parson Flan- one protracted series of State Trials-dealing in would cringe all the more closely by England's side even when the church was swept away, there was much of sober carnestness and honest resolve in what hundreds of Protestant laymen (and even clergymen) spoke upon this issue. Yes, though the bulk of Irish Protestants would prove unequal to so rapid a political conversion, even under pro-vocation so strong, there would still be a considerable movement of their numbers towards, if not into, the Irish camp. Time, however, and prudent and conciliatory action on the part of their Catholic countrymen, would be always increasing that ravroachment

And so in the very chaos and disruption and up heaval of political elements and parties in Ireland from 1868 to 1870 there was, as by a mysterious design of Providence, a way made for events and transformations and combinations which otherwise would have been nigh impossible.

The church was disestablished; Irish Protestants were struck with amazement and indignation. England had broken with them ; they would unite with Ireland. But, alas! no; this was, it seemed impossible. They could never be "Fenians." No doubt they, after all, treasured in their Protestant hearts the memory, the words, and, in a way, the Finctiples of their great coreligionists, Grattan and Flood, Curran and Charlemont. In this direction they could go; but towards separation-towards an "Irish republic," towards disloyalty to the crownthey would not, could not, turn their faces. These men belonged in lurge part to a class, or to classes, never since 1782 seen joining a national movement in any great numbers. They were men of high position; large landed proprietors, bankers, merchants, "deputy-lieutenants" of counties, baronets, a few of them peers, many of them dignitaries of the Protestant church, some of them Fellows of Trinity College. Such men had vast property at stake in. the country. They saw a thousand reasons why Irishmen alone should regulate Irish affairs, but they would hold by a copartnership with Scotland and England in the empire at large. This, however, they concluded, was not what the bulk of their countrymen were looking for; and so it almost seemed as if they would turn back and relapse into mere West-Britonism as a lesser evil for them than a course of "rebellion" and "sedition."

At this juncture there appeared upon the scene a man whose name scoms destined to be writ large on the records of a memorable era in Irish history -Isaac Butt.

When, on Friday evening, the 15th of September, 1865, the British Government seized the leading members of the Fenian Society and flung them into Richmond jail, it became a consideration of some difficulty with the prisoners and their friends how and by whom they should be defended. In one sense they had plenty of counsel to choose from. Such occasions are great opportunities for briefless advocates to strike in , like ambitious authors of un-acted plays who nobly offer them to be performed. one in particular is very unlike the rest; having is neys and lawyers of this stamp easily"enough;" but

time,

agan class would not only let the crown alone, but the most painfully realistic way with the problem of Ireland's destiny, could not fail to have a profound effect on a man like Butt. Mcantime, he grew into immense popularity. His bold appeals for the prisoners, which soon came to be the sentiments of the man rather than the pleadings of the advocate, were read with avidity in every peasant's cottage and workman's home. The Fenians, broken and defeated as an organization, yet still ramifying throughout the country, looked to him with the utmost gratitude and confidence. Under his presidency and guidance a society called the Amnesty Association was established for the purpose of obtaining the royal elemency for at least some of the Fenian convicts. A series of mass meetings under its auspices, were held throughout the island, and were the largest assemblages seen in Ireland since the Repeal meetings of Tara and Mullaghmast. In fine, Mr. Butt found himself a popular leader, at the head of at all events the pro-Fenian section of the Irish political elements and daily becoming a power in the country.

The resentful Protestants, just now half-minded to hoist the national flag, were many of them Butt's old comrades, college-chums, and political associates. He noted their critical position, and forthwith turned all his exertions, in private as well as in public, to lead them onward to the people, and to prevent them from relapsing into the character of an English garrison. In his public speeches he poured forth to them the most impassioned appeals. In private he sought out man by man of the most important and influential among them. "Banish hesitation and fear," he cried. "Act boldly and promptly now, and you will save Ireland from revolutionary violence on the one side, and from alien misgovernment on the other. You, like myself, have been early trained to mistrust the Catholic multitude, but when you come to know them you will admire them. They are not anarchists, nor would they be revolutionists, if men like you would but do your duty and lead them-that is, honestly and faithfully and capably lead them-in the struggle for constitutional liberty." The Pro-testants listened, almost persuaded ; but some sinister whisper now and again of the terrors of a "Catholic ascendency" in an Irish Parliament-a reminder that Irish Catholics would vote for a nominee of their clergy, right or wrong, and consequently that if the Irish Protestant minority threw off the yoke of England, they should bear the yoke of Romeseemed to drive them, scared, from the portals of nationality.

About this time, the beginning of 1870, Mr. Gladstone raised to the peerage Colonel Fulke Grevillo Nugent, M P., for Longford County. He was a respectable and fairly popular " Liberal" in politics, was a good landlord, and, though a Protestant, kindly and generous to the Catholic clergy and people around him. He had held his seat by and from the priests; for Longford County, from the days when it, heroically, won its independence, a generation before, had been, wirtually in the gift of on Thanksgiving day or for some popular public charity. No doubt the prisoners could have attor neys and lawyers of this stamp easily enough; but neys and lawyers of this stamp easily enough; but neys and lawyers of this stamp easily enough; but it was not levery man whom they would trust

. D. Smith Buley, Cuin am ang. 

### AND CATHOLICICHRONICLE.-JULY 28, 1876. THE TRUE WITNESS

mitate this course in Longford, but a more worthy resolve was taken: John Martin of Bostrevor-"Honest John Martin"-one of the purest, most ing in America and unaware of the proceedings. mitted themselves to the son of their late member, national prosperity," and "the advantages of a royal a brainless young officer in the army. Neither, residence in Ireland in a political and financial party would withdraw their man, and out of this point of view." But in the very first definancial arose a conflict as fierce bitter and out of this point of view." But in the very first arose a conflict as fierce, bitter, and relentless as iff the parties to it had been ancient and implacable foes instead of lifelong and loving friends. Altari testant Conservative, a-man-universally respected denunciations of the most terrible kind were hurled at the men who dared to "oppose their clergy" by advocating John Martin. Platform denunciations | ist of European fame; the Hon. Captain King-Harwere hurled at the men who dared to go against Ireland" by preferring to a stainless and devoted patriot a brainless little fop who had not a political idea in his head or a spark of Irish patriotism in his heart.

2

Ireland, and England, too, looked on in intense amazement and curiosity. Here was a great pro-blem brought to a critical test. The old story of the anti-Catholic English press, that Irish Catholics would slavishly " vote black white at the ordering of their priests," was about to be proved true or put to shame. The Longford clergy defeated John Martin and carried their man, but he was subsequently unseated on petition. The experiment otherwise, however, was decisive. For John Martin, a Presbyterian Protestant, a Catholic people fought their own clergy as vehemently as they and those clergy had ever fought the Tory landlords. It was an exceptional and painful incident, but at the moment one of vast importance, which proudly vindicated both priests and people from a damaging calumny.\*

There was no misunderstanding all this. No Irish Protestant, patriotically inclined, could any longer be scared by the bughbear of "Catholic in tolerance." The time at last had come for the step they meditated. The moment had arrived also for some attempt to answer the aspirations of Ireland. And "the Hour had brought the Man." On the night of Thursday, the 19th of May, there

were quietly assembled in the Bilton Hotel, Upper Sackville street, Dublin-the most exclusive and Bristocratic of the quasi-private hotels in that city -a strange gathering, Such men had never met to confer or act together before. It was a " private conference of Irish gentlemen to consider the state of Ireland." But looking around the room, one might think the millennium at hand, when the wolf would lie down with the lamb and the lion slumber with the fawn. Men who were Tories, nay Orangemen; men who were "Ultramontanes," men who had been Repeaters, men who were Whigs, men who had been rebels ; Protestants, Catholics, Presbyterians, Quakers, Fenians, anti-Fenians, Knights, High Sheriffs, aristocrats, democrats---a strange array, about fifty in all.f Soberly and

• Not many months later the climax was capped by the triumphant return of Mr. Martin for Meath. probably the most Catholic constituency in Ireland the candidate whom he deleated (in a stiff but thoroughly good humored contest) being the son of Lord Fingal, one of the best and most popular of the Irish Catholic nobility.

tAs this assembly has become in a degree historical, it may be interesting to give the following list (never before published) of those who attended it, and others added by vote thereat to make up a Committee on Resolutions. In nearly every case an indication of the political and religious opinions of the parties is now added. The list includes some of the largest merchants in Dublin :--

The Right Hon. Edward Purdon, Lord Mayor. Mansion House, Protestant Conservative.

Sir John Barrington, ex-Lord Mayor, D. L., Great Britain street, Prot. Cons.

E. A. Kinahan, J.P., ex-High Sheriff, Merrion Square, Tory. James V. Mackey, J. P., Beresford Place, Orange-

man. James W. Mackey, ex-Lord Mayor, J. P., 40 West-morland street, Catholic Liberal.

Sir William Wilde, Merrion Square, F. R. C. S. I.

Prot. Con. Cath. Lib.

Cornelius Denehy, T. C., J. P., Mountjoy Square

earnestly and long they discussed and debated and B. POPE EUGENE III. AND ARNOLD deliberated. The men seemed thoroughly to realize the gravity of what they were about. They heroic and love ble of Irish patriots, was, put in did not claim any representative character what-nomination, although at the moment he was travel ever; they spoke each man for himself. The ques-ing in America and unaware of the proceedings. tions they had proposed to discuss dealt merely with "absenteeism and the consequent loss of trade and discussion even the new converts to nationality took up bolder ground. Lord Mayor Purdon, a Proin Dablin ; Sir, William Wilde (husband of the young Ireland poetess, "Speranze") an archeologman; and the Rev. J. A. Galbraith, Fellow of Trinity College, one of the most distinguished mathematicians of the age, were amongst the men of conservative politics who came especially to the front. The Nationalist, both "extreme" and "moderate," interfered but littlein the discussions. looking on greatly asionished a all they heard and saw ; but their part of the case, was well handled. by the man who was really the guiding spirit of the scene, and who eventually rose and, in a brief

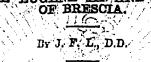
speech of thrilling power, proposed : "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the true remedy for the evils of Ireland is the establishment of an Irish parliament with full control over our domestic affairs."

A dozen men rose to second this resolution of Mr. Butt, which was carried in the meeting not only without a dissentient voice, but with enthusiasm. Considering the composition of the assemblage, this was one of the most startling incidents in Irish politics for half a century. Having appointed a committee to report resolutions to a future meeting, the assembly adjourned.

This was the birth of the Home Rule movement The course of procedure adopted, following upon the above events, was one quite unique in Irish politics. Usually the promoters in such cases would hold a meeting as "we the people of Ireland" and begin to act and speak in the name of the country. Not only was this line of conduct eschewed, it was expressly repudiated, by the semi-private society or association which at first grew out of the Bilton Hotel meeting. It was only four months afterwards (1st of Sept., 1870) that they ventured to assume public form or shape as a political organization. During all this interval they announced themselves simply as a number of Irishmen associated together in an endeavor to ascertain the feeling of the country upon the subject of national autonomy. They had themselves arrived at cortain general conclusions or resolutions (hereafter to be noticed), but they declared they could not arrogate to themselves any right or anthority to speak for the nation at large. When at length they broke ground and took the field publicly as the "Irish Home Government Association," they still disclaimed the right to assume the authoritative functions or tone of a great national organization." That would come at the right time, if the country thought well of calling orth such a body; but this was at best a sort of precursor society" projecting certain views, and submitting them to public examination by the people, with the avowed intention on the part of these "precursors" of some day, if they found encouragement for their course, calling on the country to pass its deliberate and decisive verdict upon those views, so that Ireland, the nation, might speak,

and, speaking, command obedience from all loyal

and faithful sons. This was all Butt's sagacity. Festina lente was the motto that befitted work so grave and momentous as an effort to lift Ireland up and bid her hope. and strive once more. There was need of this de-liberation and caution. The experiments of bringing together such elements as he gathered around this new adventure was a hazardous one. There were prejudices to be allayed, objections to be removed, antipathies to be conquered. Notoriously there were men who wanted not to go very far on a road so new to them, and whom a very little bit indeed of self-government would satisfy. Just as notoriously were there men who wanted to go a great deal further than they could get the rest of their countrymen to join them in attempting. These two sections-the Protestants lovalists and James Martin. J. P., ex-High Sheriff, North Wall, the Fenian secessionists-were the most widely opposed. Then there were men of the "Old Ire-" Repea bjected to land" school-men who worthless without the addition of a separate and responsible Irish administration; and men who objected to Repeal as dangerous without stronger guarantees against conflict and separation of the kingdoms. It was expected that the greatest difficulty would be with the (Irish) Fenlans; but this was not so. Mainly through Mr. Butt's great influence with them, but partly because adversity had taught them useful lessons, they either came into the new scheme or else declared for a friendly neutrality. not that any of them did so in the same sense of recanting their Fenian principles. They expressly reserved their own convictions, but announced their determination to give a fair trial and a friendly aid to an honest endeavor in the direction proposed. Sone of their body absent in America, disapproved of this resolve, and bitterly decried the idea of letting any patriotic scheme but their own find tolerance, much less favor, from their ranks. In England—however—i. e., among the Irish in England —where the wreck and disorganization that had broken up Irish Fenianism had had little effect, and where, for several years past, there had resided whatever of strength and authority remained of that body, the proposals of Mr. Butt were taken up heartily, and even enthusiastically, by them. A much more formidable work it was found to be to assure the men of large property that this was not an embryo scheme for rebellion and revolu-tion; to persuade the Catholic clergy that it was not either a cloak for Fenianism of a snare of Orangeism; and to convince the Protestants that it was not a trap laid for them by Cardinal Cullen and the Jesuits.



It is the destiny of the Church to issue triumphant from one tempest only to be plunged into a fiercer. In fact she is oftentimes assailed from difrerent quarters simultaneously-

Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis Africus.

Particularly stormy were the days of Eugene.-His predecessors had struggled to preserve the liberty of Europe against the German. At the accession of Eugene, this ancient struggle, although lulled was by no means ended; for Saladin was growing up in the East, and Barbarossa in Germany. But while the principles of despotism were in abeyance, reactionary principles had taken root in the populace and were producing consequences no less Pernicious than the former. An immense change had come over the face of

Europe in the first half of the twelfth contury. The people, who had taken but little part in the transactions of preceding ages, now appear in a very im-portant character. A spirit of independence is roused, being carried too far threatens to plunge society into universal anarchy.

The sympathies of the Church have always been on the side of the people as long as the people in the assertion of their rights keep within the bounds of order and discretion. But it is seldom that great revolutions in the flush of victory are content with what is just. Revolutions are chafed by the bonds and bars which the Church sets around them. and are unwilling to confine their swelling waves within the limits of justice. These limits despised, there follows a disastrous inundation-disastrous to society and to the Church.

Before the twelfth century the relations between the Pope and the Roman people had been generally harmonious. In the wars with the Emperors and with the Barons of Rome, the Pontiffs and their people had fought and suffered together.

But unfortunately the Romans could never forget the days when Rome held the world in subjection and were foolish enough to think that by reviving the antiquated formula "Senatus Populusque Romanus" they could revive the ancient glories of the Capitol. Foolish people! they conquer the world who were unable to subdue the little town of Tivoli!

To increase their hallucination, a monk of Brescia came preaching that no Pope or Bishop could lawfully possess an acre of ground or a penny in money.

Arnold of Brescia according to the report of contemporary authors seemed to have been formed by nature as an heresiarch and demagogue. From his native town he went to Paris and there attended the school of Abelard, of whose errors he became an ardent exponent. Returning to Brescia he received the minor orders and "in order to succeed the better in deceiving, he became a monk." He pretended great zeal for the reformation of morals, but his zeal was was not from above, or he would have united his efforts with those of St. Bernard and of his own Bishop. Abuses in the Church are not bettered by severing the unity of the Church.

The Bishop of Brescia had passed very stringent laws against simony and incontinency. But he met with such opposition from his dissolute clergy that he was forced to flee from the city. If Arnold, as his admirers claim, was so desirous of seeing the Church reformed, why did he not cleave to his Bishop? Why did he continue for years to disturb the tranquility of his diocese?

A lover of singularity and novelty, he would not follow a beaten track nor search out the tradition of the Fathers. Without asking permission to preach he went around "deceiving the rude by learned words." His favorite topic was the lives of the clergy, and it must be admitted, says a contemporary poet, that there was truth mingled with his calumnies.

Veraque multa quidem, nisi tempora nostra fideles Respuerent monitus, falsis admixta monebat.

He erred more seriously in his conclusions than

#### and thence rule supreme over the whole world, and force the Pope to pay him tribute.

Cæsaris accipiat Cæsar, quæ sunt sua praesul Ut Christus jussit Petro solnente trib tum.

Conrad had the good sense to laugh at the pronosal, knowing that Rome was destined to be the Seat of Peter, and that all attempts to wrest it from Peter must prove fatal to the attempter! The Romans, irritated, by the Emperor's contempt, became more furious than ever. They demolished the houses of the Cardinals; plundered the towers of the Barons ; sacked St. Peter's, and turned it into a fortress ; extorted large sums from the foreign pilgrims, and murdered those who refused to pay, upon the very threshold of the Basilica.

Does it not read like a recital of the doings of Mazzini's crew in 1848?

Lucius II. fell a victim to their fury. He was leading an assault against the capitol when he was struck by a stone and killed on the 15th of February, 1145. I believe this is the only instance of a Pope having been killed by his people. Pius IX. might have been a second if Providence had not rescued him.

This was the posture of affairs when Eugene III. was dragged from his monastery to receive the tiara .- Catholic Standard.

#### MR. BUTT'S LAND BILL.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland in closing the debate on the Land Bill expressed a hope that the people would feel, when the saw the overwhelming majority by which it would be defeated, that measures of that character would never recommend themselves to the British Parliament. We do not feel sure that the people of Ireland will quite take that view of the matter. The people of Ireland are tolerably well accustomed to seeing "an overwhelming majority," not only of "English representa-tives," but of "members for England, Scotland and Ireland combined," against any measure of justice to themselves. They have hardly ever made a claim that has been as yet conceded which was not met by such an "overwhelming" combination. Experience has tanght the Irish people that the House of Parliament is a combination of English, Scotch and Irish members, if not exactly formed for the purpose, yet so consistent in denying justice to the people of this country that they could easily imagine that it was the chief object of its being. There has been no important act of justice ever done to the Irish people the proposal of which was not first rejected by an overwhelming majority. The fact of a demand being Irish was its condemnation in the eyes of the House of Commons for a long time. It was not considered eligible for consideration at all until it had first been scouted with indignation, and then defeated over and over again in a manner which to the eyes of the Solicitor-General appears so impressive. When at last it came, it came not as an act of grace, but as wrung from unwilling hands, and sorely maimed. A man was once described to us by the phrase-if he was compelled to give you a pin he would make it crooked before handing it. This is the way in which the British Parliament has made its gifts. Accordingly, when they are got they are not received with gratitude, and when they are refused, no matter by how overwhelming a majority, the only consideration of the people is how that Parliament can be forced into enlightenment and justice. The savage attack made by Mr. Plunkett, the

Conservative member for East Gloucestershire, upon Mr. Butt, was typical of the frame of mind in which the great bulk of the House of Commons approaches an Irish question. No knowledge of his tory, no experience of the past appears to be suffi-cient to get out of the heads, of the mob of members that Irish grievances are all sham, or got up by patriots for their own purposes; and that landlords and agonts are shot at the dictation of persons spouting on platforms. The honorable member spoke in a way of Mr. Butt personally for which he had to apologise. He not only violated the rules of truth, decency, and good taste, but he infringed on the rules of the House. For the last offence he apologized, but in true currish spirit he did not argument. The statement that "the bill was

the arguments against Mr. Butt's Land Bill. It will be seen that we do not seek to; misrepresent simply, as we do fanatics in religion, who quite honestly do great wrong to those who differ from them .- Cork Examiner.

ANCIENT SCOTCE FUNERAL CUS-TOMS. 8

The funeral of the late Dowager Lady Lovat, widow of the 14th Baron Lovat, the head of the clan of the Frasers, one of the oldest and most powerful Catholic families in Scotland, took place last month at Beaufort Castle and at the Catholic Parish Church of Eskdale. On the lid of the coffin was a plate with the in-

scription :---

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLOTTE GEORGIANA, LADY LOVAT,

ELDEST DAUGHTER OF

GEORGE WILLIAM, 8th BARON STAFFORD, WIDOW OF

THOMAS ALEXANDEE, 1ST. AND 14TH BABON LOVAT,

BOBN OCTOBER 8, 1800,

#### DIED MAY 28, 1876. R. I. P.

The pall-bearers were Lord Lovat, Lord Stafford, Colonel Alister, Fraser of Lovat, Colonel Henry Fraser, of Lovat, Sir Pyers Mostyn, Mr. C. Scott Murray, Mr. Fitzherbert, and Mr. Corbaldis, Kilmuir. The coffin baving been placed in the hearse, the pipers struck up the solemn dirge of "The Children's Lament," and the melancholy procession slowly proceeded through the castle grounds. The pipers in attendance were pipe-Major Maclennan, Inverness, Tulloch's piper, and Lord Lovat's own piper. The Laments played in the course of the journey were "Lament for the dead,"

'Only Son's Lament," "Glengarry's Lament," and "The Blue Riband." The number of those who walked on foot could

he no less than a thousand. Behind those who accompanied the hearse came a long string of about a hundred carriages containing the chiefs of clans and gentry of the neighboring districts. Among those present were Capt. Chisholm, of Glessburn, Sir. Geo. Macpherson Grant, Bart; Capt. Fraser, Balmain; Brodie, of Brodie; Mr. Forbes, of Culloden; Major Lyon Mackenzie, of St. Martins ; Mr. Davidson, of Raigmore; Major Mackenzie, of Flowerburn; Mr. Frazer, of Reelig; and many others. The procession must have been classificably over a mile in length. A walk of about four miles brought them to Eskdale chapel, wherein is the family vault of the Lovats. Arriving at the Bishop's chapel the mourning carriages drew up to the door, where they were received by Rt. Rev. Dr. Macdonald, Bishop of Aberdeen, and the clergy of the diocese.

The coffin was carried down the centre aisle and laid before the altar. Here it was covered with a gargeous crimson pall surmounted by the coronet of the family. The galleries, railings, and pulpits were draped in black, and the altar was similarly covered, but relieved with a large white cross. On the black drapery of the gallery were worked in white letters R.I.P. Around the coffin the chief mourners took their seats, each with a candle in his hand. Six tall candles in muffled candlesticks burned around the coffin, and the altar was similarly illuminated. The burial service of the Catholic Church was then gone through. The Bishop of Aberdeen presided, and was assisted by the Rev. Dawson, deacon ; Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, sub-deacon ; Rev. Mr. Bisset, master of ceremonies ; Rev. Mr. Grant Eskdale; assisting, the Rev. Messrs. Coll Macdonald, John Thompson, Archibald Caisholm, Eneas Chisolm, John Cameron, Allen Macrae, John Chisolm, and Mr. Fraser, Dufftown. Professor Morine, of Elgin, presided at the organ. The service consists of Psalms 129 and 50, "The Canticle apologize for the falsehood on which he based his of Zachary," Luke 1, and appropriate anthems, responsories, and prayers. Mass concluded, the Rev. the last desperato resource of a man who had cut Mr. Grant ascended the pulpit and delivered a feelin his facts. He contended that the clergy should himself off to a great extent from his professional ing and appropriate address taking as his text brethren," was an insinuation that Mr. Butt could verbs xxxi., verses 10, 11, 12, 20, 23, and 28-" Who not find a livelihood at the bar, and, therefore, re- can find a virtuous woman? For her price is far Butt had sacrificed a splendid career in devoting to address you at the funeral of the father, the late himself to the popular cause, and that at any mo-ment he chose to quit politics he would find it still Frasers, and now I have to perform the same duty Frasers, and now I have to perform the same duty open for him. Probably he did not take the trouble for the mother of the first family amongst us. It is a good thing to know that in either case learn the truth, but quite hugged himself in the death was not unexpected or unprepared belief that the falsehood he uttered was well found- for. The lady whose dust we receive to-day, was ed. Very likely he would feel downright angry at of a noble family in England, who can trace their lineage back to Canute. Members of that family have made the name renowned in English history. The lady early left her English home and united with one of the first families here. Her life and her death were such as to cast a lustre on her own family, and that of which she became a member. ent of the measure. He was more coarse and brutal She was honored and loved, and respected by all, and evil-spoken by none. In addition to the gifts of a high and influential position. God had bestowcd on her a dignity of person, aspect, and grace, a noble and thoughtful countenance. "Strength and beauty clothed her, and she shall laugh in the latter days." During half a century her noble example had been an encouragement to all good and virtuous actions ; and withal she had prudence, a true, Mr. Butt at the close of the debate abandoned calm, energetic judgment, which was always a guide reconciled ? 'She hath opened her hand to the for they shall obtain mercy.' How much misery there is in the earth ! The whole world is full of sorrow. But if afflictions are many, the charity of quiet, thoughtful and purposeful way. Even when and suffering ; and now her deeds speak for her bewhen people gave cause for wrath, her voice was always for forgivenness or mitigation. Were I speaking only to my own people, I would speak of her piety, her love for the Sacraments, and her frequent communions. Her heart went out especially for the young, and she raised for us schools and churches which a poor communion like ours, who had lost our all had required. "She had been to her husband a true and loving wife while he lived, and in death they were not long divided. In all the busy cares of life he had her true, steady, softening strength to support him. When she felt her strength falling, she thasked God that he had left her as long as he had lived. Only one of her children predeceased her. Those who grew up to the years of knowledge revered and loved her. When she came to die, she had a com-fort which many mothers, have not, the cheering and comforting presence of dutiful children. Thus when her old age came, with her many merits, cheered by the love of God, and surrounded by her loved ones, hor soul went out on that journey which is sure to have a blessed end." The coffin was put into the vault. The coffin lay beside that of the late Lord Lovat, and in the same chamber were the coffins of George Stafford and of Simon Joseph, the Master of Lovas, and son

Cath. Lib.

W. L. Erson, J. P., Great Charlesstreet Or. Rev. Joseph E. Galbraith, F. T. C. D., Trinity College, Prot. Cons.

Isaac Butt, Q.C., Eccles street, Prot. Natioualist. B. B. Butt, Eccles street, Prot. Nat.

R. W. Boyd, banker, College Green, Tory.

William Campbell, 26 Gardiner's Place, Cath. Lib,

William Daniel, Mary street, Cath. Lib. Wm. Deaker, P. L. G., Eden Quay, Prot. Cons. Alderman Gregg, Sackville street, Prot. Cons. Alderman Hamilton, Frederick street, Catholic

Repealer. W. W. Harris, LL.D., ex-High Sheriff of the co. Armagh, Eccles st., Prot. Cons.

Edward M. Hodson, Capel st. Prot. Cons.

W. H. Kerr, Capel st. Prot. Cons.

Major Knox, D.L., Fitzwilliam Square (proprie-tor of the " Irish Times,") Prot. Cons.

Graham Lemon, Town Commissioner of Clontarf, Yew Park, Prot. Cons.

J. F. Lombard, J. P., South Hill, Cath. Rep. W. P. J. McDermot, Great Britain st. Cath. Rep. Alexander McNeale, 104 Gardiner st., Prot. Cons. W. Maher, T. C., P. L. G., Clontarf, Cath. Rep. Alderman Manning, J. P., Graiton street, Prot.

Cons. John Martin, Kilbroney, " Forty-eight" National-

ist, Presbyterian. Dr. Maunsell, Parliament st., (editor of Evening

Mail") Tory. George Moyers, Richmond st, Or.

J. Nolan, Sackville st., (Secretary Fenian Amnesty Association), Cath. Nat.

James O'Connor, Abbey st., (late of " Irish People") Cath. Fenian.

Anthony O'Neill, T. C., North Strand, Cath. Rep. Thomas Ryan, Great Brunswick street, Cath.

Nat. J. H. Sawyer, M. D., Stephen's Green, Prot. Nat.

James Reilly, P. L. G., Pill Lane, Cath. Nat. Alderman Plunkett, James' street, Cath. Nat.

Bep. The Venerable Archdeacon Goold, D.D., M.B.,

Prot. Tory-son of Goold of '82. A. M. Sullivan, T. O., P. L. G., Abbey st., Cath.

Nat. Rop. Peter Talty, Henry street, Cath Rep. Wm. Shaw, M.P., Beaumont, Cork (President of the Munster Bank), Prot. Lib.

Captain Edward R. King-Harman, J. P., Creevagh-

more, co. Longford, Prot. Cons. Hon. Lawrence Harman King-Harman, D. L.,

Newcastle, co. Longford, Prot. Cons. George Austin, Town Commissioner of Clontarf,

Winstonville, Prot. Cons. Dr. Barry, Rathmines, Cath. Lib.

George Beatty, Henrietta street., Prot. Cons. Joseph Begg, Capel street, Cath. Nat. (Treasurer

of Fenian Amnesty Association).

Robert Callow, Alderman, Westland Row. Edward Carrigan, Bachelor's Walk, Cath Lib.

Charles Connolly, Rogerson's Quay, Cath. Lib. D. B. Cronin, Nassau street, Cath. Fenian.

John Wallis, T. C., Bachelor's Walk, Prot. Cons.

P. Walsh, Merrion Row, Cath. Nat. John Webster, Monkstown, Prot. Cons.

George F: Shaw, F. T. C. D., Trinity College, rot. Const.

Prot. Cons.

P. J. Smith, Dalkey, Cath. Nat. Rep.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

	<u> </u>		·			
George	E,	Stephen	s, Bla	ckhall	Place,	Prot.
Cous.						
Henry	H.	Stewart,	M.D.,	Eccles	street.	Prot.
Cons.		•				
L. J. O'	She	, J. P., M	argaret	Place,	Cath. Re	p.
Alfred	Wel	ob, Abbey	street,	Nat. Qu	aker.	

\* "This association has never proposed to itself the position and duties of such a great popular organization as must eventually take up and carry out to the victorious end the national question. It has rather proposed to itself the less arduous task of preparing the ground for such a comprehensive organization."-FIRST REPORT OF THE IRISH HOME GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION. Dublin: Falconer, Upper Sackville street, 1871.

A clear conscience is the best law, and temperance the best physic.

Many adorn the tombs of those whom, living they persecuted with envy.

Laziness travels so slow that poverty soon overtakes it.

Pride often builds a nest in which Poverty hatches out its sorrows.

Vanity is as ill at case under indifference as tenderness is under a love which it cannot return. The most powerful of all beauty is that which reveals itself after sympathy and not before it. Who supposes that it is an impossible contradiction to be superstitious and rational at the same time.

people; that all earthly things belonged to the Emperor ; and that he could not bestow them upon any but a layman. Thus by dint of detracting the clergy and flattering the laity Arnold gathered a strong party of followers, for he had appealed to their two favorite passions.

He proceeded further in his errors, and attacked the Blessed Sacrament and Baptism. It was time to put a stop to the declamations of the frantic monk. At the Council of Lateran, he was accused by his Bishop and banished from Italy. He retired Bernard. See the picture which this true reformer draws of the impostor:

"Would that his doctrino were as sound as his life is austere. He is a man who neither cats nor drinks, but, with Satan hungers and thirsts after the blood of souls, one of those whom the Apostle | than-let us hope at all events-most of the 290 warns us against as having only the appearance of godliness, and concerning whom our Lord said, "They come to you in the clothing of sheep, but inwardly they are ravenous wolves" Wherever this man has trodden he has left such frightful traces after him, that he dare not return there again. He is an enemy of the Cross of Christ, a sower of discord, an inventor of schisms, a disturber of the peace When by blind discourses and by affectation of virtue he has secured the good will of the rich and noble, he rises, propped up by military despotism, fixity of tenure with fair rents to be settled by to inveigh against the Clergy, the Bishops, and the whole Hierarchy." But the cockle which Arnold had sown in his na-

tive land had taken a deep root, and was blown rapidly throughout the peninsula. Muratori asserts that the monk of Brescia had preached his perverse such may have been the case. Certain it is that a powerful faction of Arnoldists was formed in the. city, professing that the Pope was in conscience bound to abdicate his temporal sovereignty and content himself with the voluntary offerings of the people. The extent and strength of the faction was made manifest in the year 1140.

The inhabitants of Tivoli had rebelled against the Pope, but terrified by his excommunication. they begged for pardon. The Romans, envious of under several repulses received from them, de-manded that the place should be destroyed. This, so it does to this day in the minds of the great mass Pope Innocent would not permit, whereupon the Romans turned their wrath against him. The sedition which had long been broading, broke out. They rush to the Capitol declare themselves independent of the Pope, reestablish the Senate, and choose a leader to whom they swear fealty and obedience. Filled with classical enthusiasm these sons of the Scipios declare war against Tivoli "in the name of the Senate and People of Rome." But to his owner. We do not say that they intend the victory no longer perched upon their eagles. Their landlord shall abuse his prerogative. All they legions fied back to the city in utter disorder. Evi- want is that he should have it to abuse if he chooses. dently Rome's destiny is now to rule the world not Many of them are personally good landlords, and by arms but by religion.

Meanwhile Innocent died and his successor, Celestine II. followed him to the tomb six months later. The "Roman Republic" had grown so insupportable that the principal families in Rome forgot their dissensions, and united with Pope Lucius II. to eradicate it. The republicans seeing the storm lowering, had recourse to the Emperor Con-

to enquire, probably he would not have wished to into France and afterwards into Switzerland, fol- any man who convinced him before hand that the lowed wherever he went by the vigilant eye of St. | statement he was about to make was an injustice of the heaviest and most scandalous character. Well, that man was probably more typical of the feeling which crushed Mr. Butt's Land Bill than the Marquis of Hartington or any moderate opponwho composed the majority. But his ignorance, wilful and unheeding, his absurd logic, his determination not to know or to understand the measure he was condemning, was probably a very fair average representation of the state of miud of most of the 200 whose decision the Irish Mr. Plunkett hoped would so profoundly affect his countrymen.

details, some of which it was admitted were open to those whom she loved. Her family and those to objection, and went on the two principles of in her own neighborhood looked up to her and fixity of tenure with fair rents to be settled by reverenced her. What good has she not done valuation. Regarding these two principles as all among her people? What enmittee has she not that he sought to enforce, is it not difficult to com-pr.henl the wild declamation employed against needy, and stretched out her hand to the poor.' the measure by the more sober speakers? What God loves the merciful. "Blessed are the merciful, other than declamation can it be called when for they shall obtain mercy." How much misery that the monk of Brescia had preached his perverse opinions in Rome itself before his banishment, and landlord and tenant, and declaring that if it were passed there would be a general emigration of the Christians are as many. In her charity she had a landlords of Ireland? What does the landlord at present own that would be taken from him on her sick bed her thoughts went out to the poor except the right of capricious eviction ? Do the landlord's, then, only remain in Ireland for the fore the throne for a better resurrection. Even pleasure of evicting their tenants? These denun-ciations are not, however, new. They are of the same strain that has been heard in the House of Commons since ever the land question was broachcd. There rarely was a sentiment more cheered in the growing power of their neighbors and smarting | that august assembly than Lord Palmerston's when he said "tenant right meant landlord wrong." And of those who oppose Mr. Butt's measure. They believe that it is a wrong to the landlord that the tenant should have rights. They talk about the landlord's property, but what they really mean is his privilege; they prate about the landlord's rent when what they have in their eye is feudal authority. Their desire is that the tenant should remain to his landlord in something the relation of a serf they would, no doubt, all of them advise landlords to be good, as they are themselves; but the notion of the tenant being independent of his landlord's goodness is just the one thing they cannot abide. It is from the prospect of that they shrink, and it is the contemplation of the possibility which makes them rush into the false logic, the monstrous pre- Fraser, their infant son, Mrs. Fraser, of Strichen, dictions, and the wild declamation which formed rad, and begged of him to transfer his seat to Rome, the staple of what they were pleased to dignify as of the present Lord Lovat.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-JULY 28, 1876.

## IBISH INTELLIGENCE. <del>-</del> polysionae

Mr. James Teevan, London, has forwarded the handsome subscription of £100, to the committee of the lay testimonial to the Most Rev. Dr. Conaty. That part of the county Dublin which lies outside

the jurisdiction of the Dublin Metropolitan Police mejutates, has been relieved by proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant from the operation of the Peace Preservation Act.

It is rumored, on good authority, that, should a vacancy occur in the representation of Louth at a future period, Mr. Henry Bellingham, eldest son of sir Allan Bellingham, will seek the honor of being elected.

At Carlow quarter sessions the business of the Court consisted of civil bill cases, nine Crown cases, three appeals from Bagnalstown petty sessions, and seven ejectments, only two of which were defended.

Major O'Gorman (says the Cork Ezaminer) has sent Mr. J. J. Murphy, of this city, £21 for the families of the political prisoners. The money is the proceeds of a concert at Newcastle-on-Type, where the Major says he addressed " the assembled multitude."

A young man named Michael Delahunty, belonging to Templemore, was drowned in the river Suir near that town on the 26th ult., while bathing. The body was found in a place locally named the Peddler's Hole on account of a man of that class having been drowned there thirty years ago.

Whilst the Catholic church of Six-mile-bridge is undergoing alterations, under the supervision of Mr. P. Kenny, contractor, Limerick, the Rev. S. Malone, P. P., has obtained permission to officiate for his parishioners in the Petty Sessions Courthouse, the only house in the town capable of containing a large assemblage of people.

We have great pleasure (says the Cork Examiner) in noticing the amount of the collection made at greatly felt in this discesse, is being gradually reliev-Spike Island in aid of the noble cachedral at queenstown. The sum of £113 198 Gd is for so small a population a really magnificent contribution, and is another fine example of the enthusiism which this great work has evoked amongst Catholics.

Saturday the First of July, several drumming parties paraded the streets of Lurgan in the evening. Twenty extra police had been drafted into the town on the previous day, and these were stationed at the entrance of the portion of the town chiefly inhabited by the Catholics, but not an attempt was made to interfere with the drumming parties. In Portadown the anniversary was also celebrated in the usual style, and five flags were suspended from the spire of the Episcopal church.

On the 28th ult., John O'Hagan, Esq., Chairman of the County, opened the Quarter Sessions for the Ennis Division, at the Courthouse, Ennis and proceeded with the hearing of the civil bills, of which over 350 are to be disposed of, together with 16 ejectments processes, and two land cases. The criminal business was light, there being only three prisoners for trial, charged with offences of a trivial character, and two bail cases, in which the parties stood charged with assaults arising out of disputes about land.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan complained in Committee of Supply in Parliament, on the 26th ult., that of the whole sum of £1,232,000 for dockyards only £839 was put down for dockyards in Ireland. The item appeared under the heading "Haulbowline," and as he regorded it little better than a practical joke, he suggested that it be struck out of the estimate. Mr. Sullivan mentioned that the dockyard was promised to a member of the Irish Parliament in 1799, as a reward for his vote for the Union; and here they were now, he said, in the year 1876, spending £839 on its construction. The vote passed.

One of the leading Liberals of county Louth-Mathew D'Arcy, Esq, J.P.---died in London on the 24th ult. Mr. D'Arcy was called to the Bar in the year 1837, but he did not take kindly to the law, and practised but little. He was very fond of Carlingford he was greatly estcemed. For close on a quarter of ment to the consideration of Irish affairs was really a century he has been in the Commission of the adequate to do justice to the interests of Ireland Peace, and he was most painstaking in the performance of his magisterial duties. He was a leading supporter of the Liberal party ; and always took an active and prominent part in the elections for the county Louth. The Nation of the 1st instant, says :-- " The Royal Irish Academy has not, we are glad to note, repented of the spirited stand it took two or three weeks since against that portion of the Government Science and Art scheme which would make it commit suicide by 'amalgamating' with the Royal Dublin Society, and submitting, in financial matters, to the control of an alien, if not also a hostile, body like 'the Department' at South Kensington. At a meeting of the Academy on Monday night a petition to Parliament, embodying the patriotic views to which we have referred, was adopted by a large majority; and an attempt to weaken or destroy the force of the case made in this document was successfully and, indeed, almost unanimously resisted. While such a course of action is possible in such a body, the interests of Irish literature are not in real danger. At the county Dublin, land sessions on June 30th the Hon. Mr. Trench sat in No 2 Arbitration Koom and disposed of the land case, Thompson claimant; Dodd respondent. This was a claim, under the Land Act, in respect of improvements and unexhausted manures, the sum sought to be recovered being £244 16s 2d. The claimant, Captain William Thomas Thompson, of Hollywoodrath, had held from the defendant, Mr. Christopher M. Dodd, of Eccles street, salesmaster, about 20 acres of land known as Sprecklestown, situate in the barony of Castleknock, and immediately adjoining his own property. The tenancy in this having determined, Captain Thompson lodged a claim in the usual form, for £15 on foot of planting, £42 9s 8d for drainage £9 0s 6d for new fences, £7 10s for repairs, £160 for unexhausted manures, and £10 16s for ploughing. The respondent traversed the claim in all its details, and charged that the planting was a deterioration of the lands, damaging them in his estimation to the extent of £50. Evidence having been given on both sides, the chairman allowed £80 compensation, principally for unexhausted manures. The following sale took place in the Landed Estates Court on the 27th ult :- Estate of Frederick Beatty, owner; Harriett Hester Ryan, petitioner. Lot 1-216a 3r 35p (including 20a 2r 1sp under water ) of the lands of Carrick, now called Lake Park, held under fee-farm grant of 1866, from Sir Ralph Howard, at the yearly rent of £27 13s 10d estimated annual letting value, £105; tenement valuation, £61. Sold to Mr. Cox at £1,440. Lot 1-203a 3r 36p of the lands of Johnstown, otherwise Jennytown, barony as Middlethird, held in fee producing a net rental of £164 16s. 2d; tenement valuation, £118 51. Sold at £3,100 to Mr. John Mockler in trust. Lot 2-216a 1r 3p of same lands, held in fee, producing a yearly rent of £169 9s 10d; tenoment valuation, £125 5s. Sold at £3,050 to Mr. Michael D'Alton, solicitor in trust. Estate of Henry Anthony and others owners ; James Flynn, petitioner. Lot 1-Dwelling-house, garden in Tallow bridge, Tallow, county of Waterford, held by lease, from 1845, for 99 years, producing a special correspondences of the same place, similarly held, and producing a net rental of £10-85; tenement meeting of Lanceshire cotton spinners yesterday at the "Big Judge," died on Saturday, immorality among the people-diaregate of the simularity internal of £10-85; tenement is the same place, similarly held, and producing a net rental of £10-85; tenement is the same place, but the same place of the same p

lowing sale took place on the 30th ult :- Estate of Andrew Newton Scott and others, trustee for sale under the will of James Scott, deceased, owners and petitioners. Lot 1-Bloomhill demesne, containing 92a 3r 22p, situate in the barony of Dungannon, held under fee-farm grant dated 29th October, 1834, under the Church Temporalities Acts, and producing a net annual rental of £115 16s 2]d; tenement valuation, £106. Sold at £3,200, in trust to Mr. Joseph Raphael. Lot 2-The lands of Drunnard, containing 108a 3r 16p, held under the same terms, producing a net annual rental of £105 138 1d; tenement, valuation, £76 5s. Sold at £2,650 to Mr. Joseph Forbes.

THE NEW DEANERY AT NEWCASTLE WEST .- On Saturday, 24th June, the residence just built for Dean O'Brien— viz., at Newcastle West, by Messrs Mc-Carthy and Gearan, the contractors, was handed over to the architect, Mr. M. A. Hennessy, for the rev. gentleman. It is a commodious edifice, standing on fine elevated lawn, with a southern aspect, and having a magnificent view of the vast, yet beautifully wooded country all round. The front is surmounted with a Latin cross, indicating its ecclesiastical object. The edifice is a large and imposing one, and would adorn a large park. It stands on about six acres of land, and contains, besides a number of sleeping apartments, a library, reception room, visitors'-room, and breakfast-parlour, while the dining-hall is so large that it will be able to accommodate without inconvenience over 100 guests; evidently showing that the Deau-who is well known for his hospitalities desires to transmit to his successors a residence befiting their exalted positions, and shall have ample scope for dispensing their social benevolence. I understand that so soon as the house will be finished, which will be in a few day, invitation cards will be issued to the gentry and clergy of the surrounding neighbourhood to meet the very rev. gentleman and join with him on the occasion of his taking possession. It is a fiiting abode for a dean or prelate. The want of parochial residences, ed. Bishop Butler has secured at Corbally for the diocese a real episcopal residence, in a wooded lawn of 17 acres; there is another handsome parochial house at Bruff; other residences have been built at Fedamore and other parishes, and now Dean O'Brien has secured for his successors an edifice only surpassed in size by the Palace at Corbally. It has cost about £2,000.—Cor. of Cork Herald.

HOME RULE. - The Home Rule question was brought before the House of Commons on the 30th June by Mr. Butt, who moved for a select committee to inquire into and report upon the nature, extent, and grounds of the demand made by a large proportion of the Irish people for the restoration to Ireland of an Irish Parliament with power to control her internal affairs. The hon, member observed that the House had now an opportunity of settling the question on terms which had not hitherto been submitted to Parliament. He proposed that the committee should obtain information on subjects which it was of vital importance for the country to know. In 1825 both houses of Parliament appointed committees to inquire into salmon fishing. Prices on Saturday were-salmon the state of Ireland, and it was the information obtained by that committee which broke down the prejudices which at that time existed in Parliament against emancipation. He believed that the more continue remarkably high, reaching up to 58s per inquiry was made the more rapidly would the impressions which now prevailed as to the nature of this movement be dispelled. The hon. member proceeded to sketch the state of Ireland and the cause of the existing discontent. He denied that constitutional government existed at this moment in Ireland. He gave the Chief Secretary credit for the effort he was making to adapt the Government to the wishes of the people, but if the right hon. gentleman would divulge all he knew of the secrets of Dublin Castle, he was satisfied the right hon. gentleman would admit that the highest efforts of statesmanship in Ireland would be made use of in thwarting the real wishes of the Irish people. The Union arrangements were full of defects, and the public administration was inferior to that which a despotic Government now supplied in Russia. The real reason was because it was not a government composed of Irishmen. He further asked the House and spent the greater part of his time there, where to consider whether the time devoted by Parliaand he complained that it constantly happened that upon questions peculiarly affecting Ireland, the votes of Irish members were over-ruled by those of the English members. He urged that this was not a wholesome state of things, and that there could be no wonder that discontent prevailed. He cheerfully admitted that there was a growing disposition on the part of Parliament to listen to the wants and wishes of the Irish people, but he believed that a thorough acquaintance with these wants and wishes could only be acquired by a residence among the Irish people. Mr. P. J. Smyth, who had an amendment on the paper in favour of simple Repeal, criticised Mr. Butt's proposal at considerable length, and urged that the federal system would neither satisfy the aspirations of the Irish people nor afford a satisfactory basis of relations with Great Britian. Mr. O'Connor Power, however, saw no more difficulty in working the fedral system in Great Britian than in the United States or Switzerland. He warned the Government that the refusal of the demand would only perpetuate discontent and weaken the Empire. Mr. Kavanagh declared himself to be opposed both to repeal and federalism, believing that Ireland had not sufficient resources of her own to stand alone, and that if she were separated from England she would be toru by internal dissentions, and become a prey to some other foreign power. Captain Nolan reproached Mr. Kavanagh for having adopted the views of a writer deeply hostile to Ireland, Mr. Froude. For his part, Captain Nolan believed that under the federal system all causes of disunion between England and Ireland would disappear. Mr. Kirk, spoke in favour of the motion, and proceeded to show that the fear of Home Rule leading to the dismemberment of the Empire was without toundation. The debate was continued by Sir J. Eardly and Mr. Jacob Bright, the latter declaring his intention of voting for the motion. Mr. R. Power supported Mr. Butt in an able speech, while Mr. Mullholland refused to vote for the motion, because he believed it impossible to make Ireland independent. Sir Michael Beach while admitting that reforms were required in Ireland, declared that the Government did not think it politic to establish a separate Parliament for the exclusive consideration of Irish affairs, and after an eloquent und argumentativo speech by Mr. A. M. Sullivan in reply the House divided, when the motion was rejected by 291 votes to 61.

duction of wages for a month."

The public revenue derived from fermented and spirituous liquors in the financial year 1875-76 amounted to £33,012,192. Of this amount about two-thirds came from taxation on spirits, pine millions from beer, and two millions from wine,

The London Court of Queen's Bench has granted to Mr. C. E. Lewis, M.P., a rule nin for criminal information against the publisher and printer of the World for alleged libels on Mr. Lewis in the well-known series of articles headed, "Under the Clock."

LONDON, July 18 .- The Financier says it has reason to believe that in consequence of the very unsatisfactory tenor of accounts just received in London and the prospect of some important failures a large amount of bank notes have been transmitted by some of the banks to the iron districts.

A correspondent of the Times telegraphs that paper from Aberdeen on the 6th inst :- "At a distance of 540 miles we are for the first time enabled to read the Times and other metropolitan papers on the evening of publication. This has been accomplished by the accelerated services of the East Coast Companies. Copies of the Times have been sent to the Lord Provost and others in celebration of the event."

At a recent meeting of the Byron Memorial committee, after an animated discussion it was determined that the statue which will be erected in the Green Park, opposite to the house where he wrote the "Siege of Corinth," should be of bronze; and the pedestal be constructed of the marble offered to the Committee by the Greek Government. Mr. Fitzwilliam Dick offered to subscribe 1,000 guineas towards a classic canopy, provided other persons interested in the movement would contribute towards that object.

They say that 20,000l was spent over the city banquet and ball to the Prince of Wales in celebration of his return from India. How many tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands more were squandered in connection with the same trip can be imagined. Yet 46 were persons allowed to die in London last year from want and sheer starvation. There is no mistake about this. The startlingly disgraceful fact is taken from an official document. And this in London, the richest and most luxurious capital the world ever saw. Comment is unnecessary .- London Universe.

THE FISHERIES .- The Cornish mackerel fishery has again increased in productiveness. The Mount's Bay boats have had daily catches of from 500 to 1,000 fish per boat. The Mevagissey boats have been very successful, their takes ranging as high as 4,000 fish per boat. The prices vary from 15s to 24s per 130. The Mevagiesey boats have also had large takes of whiting and bream, which realized from 4s to 5s per score. On Friday the Mount's Bay boats caught 300 dozen of baak, which realized from 5s to 9s per dozen. The Tweed fishings continue very unproductive; all kinds of fish are scarce, even at the seacoast stations. The river was partially flooded on Saturday by the heavy rains of Thursday, but this did not materially improve the 1s 6d; grilse, 1s 2d; and trout, 1s per lb. The herring fishing on Berwickshire const is very variable. Generally the takes are light, but the prices cran

A Scotch millionaire named James Baird, in imitation of the many pious donors of old Catholic times has left a half million of money to the Church of which he was a member-one of those isms and ites, and ians, and ists, &c., which have so eminently characterized the unity of the Reformed Church which Henry VIII, and his Protestant successors managed to force upon the people of England. Supposing the Prince of Wales, when he succeeds to the throne, started a religion of his own, and handed James Baird's half million over to the new Church-and more than that, robbed and exterminated every Protestant Church in the land, what would the Presbyterians of Scotland, what would the Protestants and Dissenters of England say, and how would they feel? This was what was done to the Catholic Church in England three centuries ago, yet the Catholic Church still flourishes. How would it be with Protestantism under similar circumstances ? A FOREIGNER'S IMPRESSION OF GLASGOW .- " Thalheim Metz" writes to the Glasgow Herald: "A person angry says to me to day that he was from the theatre gallery spit upon. Very fine, I also was spit upon. Not on the dress, but in the eye straight it came with strong force while I look up angry to the gallery. Before I come to your country I worship the Scotland of my book, my Waverley Novel, you know, but I dwell here since six months, in all parts, the picture change. I now know of the bad smell, the oath and curse of God's name, the whiskey drink and the rudeness. You have much money here, but you want what money cannot buye-heart cultivating that makes respect for gentle things. Oh ! to be spit in the eye in one half million of peoples town. Let me no longer be in this cold country, where people push in the street, blow the noze with the naked finger, empty the dish at the house door, chooze the clergy from the lower classes, and then go with them to death for an ecclesiastical theory which none of them can understand. I go home three days' time. Adieu."

valuation, £6. Some purchaser at £100. The fol- Manchester, and persuaded them to postpone a re- morning last. The deceased has figured the in politics dissolubility of the marriage tie-neglect of wholeof New York for about 30 years. Few men were some discipline in the family, and the consequent more generally known, and he leaves behind him a very large circle of friends. Mr. Connolly was born in the County of Cavan, Ireland, sixty-three years ago, and came to this country when about twentythree years of age. He began life in a humble way; but by a genial manner and strict integrity he made a host of friends. In the days of Van Buren and Polk he was an active politician of the Eighth Ward, and associated with men like Major James Conner, father of the present Sheriff, and Colonel James Delavan. In 1853 he became a captain of police in the Twenty second Ward, the scene of all his subsequent political triumphs and defeats. About 1854 or 1855 he was elected Police Justice for the up-town district, and was twice re-elected as the Tammany candidate. He subsequently run for Sheriff against John Kelly, Tammany candidate, and Mr. Palmer, Republican, but was defeated by Mr. Kelly, who had a majority of about 10,000. His next repulse in political life was when he ran for Comptroller against Bichard B. Connolly, Tammany and Richard Kelly, Republican. The Judge always maintained that he beat his namesake, and was counted out. The majority of Richard B. Connolly as declared was only 3000. In 1867 he ran for Sheriff against James O'Brien, and was defeated. In 1868 he received the Tammany nomination for Register, and defeated Horace Greeley, the standard hearer of the Republicans, by 53,916 majority. In 1872, Judge Connolly abandoned politics altogether. and, purchasing a farm at Essex, Conn., rotired to it. He has spent most of his time there since 1873. Judge Connolly leaves but one child, Mrs. John W. Healey, who will inherit a large estate, collected by frugality and speculation in real estate. When Judge Connolly was a candidate for Sheriff of New York, he was warmly supported by his constant friend, Charles G. Halpine (the poet "Miles O'-Reilly,) one of whose campaign songs contained the following stanza :---

John A. Kennedy calls you "blatherin' Mike,"

An' the Tammany leaders curse you ; But the more at you, Mike, such heythins strike,

The more in our hearts we'll nurse you. Och, you'll fill the place wid a martial grace,

An' you'll do the hangin' highly ; But I want you to shwear (for I'm under a scare)

That you'll never hang Miles O'Reilly. Now, good luck to you, Big Mike Connolly,

So burly and defiant; You're twice bigger than Ould Tim Donnelly

That was our great " Irish giant." Boston Pilot, 22 July.

The Boston Pilot says :- The burning of old Castle Gardens in New Garden where so about \$100 and an amount in gold coins, odd many millions of our population first put foot pieces, &c., (probably \$390), two silver medals, two on American soil, will recall strange memories to many of the Pilot readers. In a few years, from mortgages and deeds, were taken. The exact value 1846 to 1851—the desolate years of the Irish famine -there landed at Castle Garden 1,590,000 Irish ed to several thousaud dollars. The mill was enpeople. Many of these have passed away-probably tered by raising a small wire door, which opens three-fourths, or more ; the remainder are scattered through the great Union. Some have prospered and are well-to do in the new land; some grew rich, but lost their wealth by the changes of a that it was not the work of a professional, but quarter of a century; and some have remained among God's own children-the poor. But to all alike will the memory of their first day at Castle in it, as the tools employed were those found in the Garden bring tender and profitable reflection. To mill : viz. : a huge 16b. sledge and chisel. The look forward is hopeful and pleasant; but we learn powder was used which was in a table drawer, and more by a quiet examination of the road we have a small sabre lay on the chair unsheathed, which travelled.

Boston enjoys the credit, says the Post, of being among the first to give the poor children summer excursious and picnics, as well as the first to carry out the work of the flower mission. This spirit, however, is taking deep root in all our leading cities. New York has her floating hospital in addition to her excursions, and perhaps Philadelphia has done best of all in the establishment doing material injury to some of the grown crops, of the Children's Seaside House at Atlantic City, under the auspices of philanthropic persons in the Quaker City. This institution is in the fourth season of successful operation. It is a commodious hospital, with eight cottages attached for the re-ception of mothers with very young children; it the main the grass that has been cut sustained has a corps of efficient doctors and nurses, and its serious injury, and it is no news now to be told regults have been admirable. Last season while that heavy crops of clover have been hauled to the there was a frightful mortality among the children manure heap, being blackened and rendered unfit of rich and poor alike in the citics, not a single for cattle food. Meanwhile weeds are thriving won-patient died in this retreat, although a large number derfully; and the heavy soils being overcharged atient died in this retreat, although a larg enjoyed its benefits. There is a suggestion in the result of that experiment the all cities would do well to heed. THE INDIAN WAR .- NEW YORK, July 21 .- The Tribune's special from Sage Creek, W. T., July 19th, says out of 2,300 Cheyennes belonging to Red Cloud Agency, all have gone north except about 300 men and children. '1 here has been a great demand for ammunition ; the Indians have been offered a pony for thirty rounds of cartridges. About one hundred Indians were wounded in Gen. Crooks' fight on the Rosebud in June, and they are now distributed among friends at the Agency. There is much mourning for Indians from that Agency who were killed in the engagement; the Indians acknowledge a loss of 286 killed in General Custer's fight. Red Cloud has armed and sent out a great many warriors to Sitting Bull, even taking the rations of beef issued on the 10th from the women and children to supply these warriors with something to eat on the way north. Out of 13,000 Indians belonging io the Agency there are 4,000 not present now, and the agent is no longer able to deny that his Indians have mostly gone north to join Sitting Bull. Many mounted to go immediately after the sun dance of last June, but were restrained. When the news of Gen. Custer's defeat came to them, they began leaving at once in large of Canada, to be outdone by London ? We hope and small parties, and almost the entire fighting strength of the Sioux. The crops in South-Western Minnesota are suffering more from grasshoppers this year than for the last four seasons. A correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean says :- "The eggs that were deposited here last season brought forth millions of these pests, which destroyed the wheat, oats, corn, barley, gardens, and shrubbery, and now great swarms of them are every day seen carried through suddenly appeared on Yonge street in the neighborthe air with the wind, here and there alighting only to devour the little patches of grain which had sidewalk, cleared the way and spread dismay on hear laft until this late day. Thus the staff of life every side. Opposite Sommerville's store, Yonge been left until this late day. Thus the staff of life has been gradually swept away, and many must receive aid in.some way or starvation will enter many homes. Many of our State papers do not publish the facts concerning this scourage, as they do not wish to publish anything that will discourage immigration. It seems they rather conceal the drawbacks of this portion of the State, and make it appear a paradise in order that the uninhabited ections might be settled. Some one tells them of the pieces of grain he has seen somewhere (I do not know where, for I have not seen a piece of grain that was four inches high this season) and many poor people are being deceived. It would be justice if these individuals could but suffer for the falsity of their flattering reports instead of the people." The Right Rev. Dr. McQuaid, Bishop of Rochester, in a centennial pastoral letter which he has just sent out, speaks as follows of the evils of our times: -" The dangers from which the early settlers were exempt are now crowding on us. A population a-shamed to work-large numbers of young men brought up in idleness in a country that has no place for drones-professional office seekers with education enough to be mischievous when not employed-frightful increase in the buying and selling

ill-directed training of children, tell us that the essential conditions of self government are growing weak and passing away."

CANADA.

3

Nine trains a day now pass Elora on the Wellington, Grey and Bruce railway.

Puslinch Township Council has granted \$300 to the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.

In excavating for the new Catholic Church, Guelph, an old burying ground has been struck upon.

Seventy-five Mounted Police recruits left Ottawa Wednesday 19th instant, for Manitoba, in charge of Major Walsh.

The petition against the election of the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia for Guysboro' County has been dismissed with costs

The midge has reappeared in the wheat in the Ottawa district. It has destroyed a large portion of the grain.

The contract for erecting the new Roman Catholic Church and parsonage in Strathroy has been awardcd. The cost is about \$7,000.

QUEEEC, July 19 .- The Bishop of St. Hyacinthe with a large number of his clergy passed through this city yesterday on a pilgrimage to St. Anne.

The Farmer's League of King's County, N. B. hus lately been discussing the question, "How to improve our condition as a people by buying less and producing more."

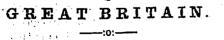
Harvesting near Belleville is going on, and a considerable quantity of rye, barley, and fall wheat has already been cut. Barley turns out very fine, but fall wheat and rye are poor.

Rev. Mr. Dowling, for some years pastor of the R. C. Church in Galt, has been appointed to the Paris Church alone. On leaving there he was presented with a handsome testimonial by his congregation.

The Great Western Railway Co. have leased the office lately occupied by the Royal Canadian Bank at Stratford, and are ready to contract for freights; their arrangement with the Port Dover Road for running powers enabling them to compete with the Grand Trunk.

DARING ROBBERY. - INGERSOLL, July 20. - Mr. James Smith's mill was entered last night and the safe broken open. A box full of silver, containing watches, and a cash box containing a lot of notes, into the oatmeal bin, by one or two of the party, when the balance were admitted by the doors. The work of opening the safe, &c., would indicate rather that of some person well acquainted with the location of everything in the mill, or was engaged was taken down by the burglars, no doubt, to defend themselves with. The lights and everything used were those found in the mill. No clue has yet been discovered.

The Windsor Record regrets to hear that in several parts of the country, particularly in the flatter sections, the extraordinary rainfall and continued hot weather that we have had lately are together the plant undergoing the process known as " scald-ing." Corn and potatoes have suffered most, and many farmers have ploughed up fields of both, and sown buckwheat in their stead. Haymaking in with water, cannot be worked, the result being that corn, potatoes, and roots are in multitudes of instances effectually hidden from view in a forest of rank noxious plants. The outlook is less bright than it was a month ago, and an improvement in the weather is ardently desired. CANADIAN FRUIT FOR THE EXHIBITION .--- London has sent off the first instalment of fruit for the Centennial Exhibition. The varieties consist of red, Dutch, cherry, and white grape currants ; red. Warrington, Roaring Lion, and Whitesmith gooseberries; Kentish cherries, and mammoth cluster raspberries. One exhibitor makes the following display :-- " One basket Empress Eugenie cherries, one English Morello cheeries, one English gooseberries (un. named), two hybrid seedling gooseberry, one American seedling do., one Houghton's seedling do., four baskets seedlings wild smooth gooseberry, one basket Philadelphia raspberries, four baskets Saunder's hybrid raspberries (cross between Philadelphia and Black Cap), Nos. 53, 55, 70, and 71, one basket early Richmond cherries." Another instalment is to be shipped next Tuesday, and everybody is invited to take part. In the face of this, may we not well ask where is the Hamilton Horticultural Society-where are the splendid exhibits its members can make? Is Hamilton, the centre of the garden not. It would be a sad libel on our gurdeners and fruit-growers if they permit any other Canadian town to take the leading position at Philadelphia. This matter should be looked after without delay .-Hamilton Times. TERRIBLE RUNAWAY ACCIDENT IN TORONTO-TWO CHILDREN SEVERELY INJURED .- Pedestrians on Yonge street were yesterday afternoon thrown into a state of great excitement by the antics of a mare which hood of Carlton street, and, galloping down the street, the horse nearly ran over a perambulator containing a child ; but by the presence of mind of a girl, who quickly pulled it aside, the baby escaped injury. Minnie Davis, aged five, was playing in front of the store of her uncle, H. P. Hammerton, when the animal ran over, and severely injured her about the face and head. She was carried into the house, and Dr. McFarlane, who was called in, attended to her injuries. Mrs. Dickson was stopped at the corner of Yonge and Queen streets for the purpose of giving her little daughter Jane, aged about seven years, a drink of water. The little girl had just quenched her thirst and was moving away, when the horse ran over her, and, by the force of the shock, she was driven from the sidewalk to the centre of Queen street. The by-standers thought that the child was killed, and carried her into Holmes' boot store." Dr. Emery was called in and finally succeeded in bringing ber to consciousness. She was then conveyed to her home, 75 Terauley street, on a sofa which was placed in an express waggon. Her injuries are of a serious nature and ber recovery is doubtful. Besides many bruises it. is feared, she is suffering from concussion of the brain. The horse, a bay, standing, sixteen hands high, with no shoes on the hind feet, and vary little, harness, was shortly afterwards "cought and taken Ionaries and teachers wholly supported by the Gov. of votes at the ballot box, without shame on the high, with no shoes on the hind feet, and very little, rnment, part of the buyer or seller peculation and the bar-DEATH OF JUDGE CONNOLLY, OF NEW YORK The tring of official patronage and influence amongst to the Green Bush Hotel where it remained last a



Small-pox of a very malignant type is prevailing in London to an extent which alarms the Asylum Boards.

The Duke of Connaught has proposed to Princess Mary of Hanover. He is to receive his answer at Gmunden in August.

The Holy Father has appointed the Very Rev. Canon Browne, V.G., to the vacant Provostship of the Chapter of Nottingham.

The London journals have despatched their special correspondents to the seat of war. Mr. A.

## UNITED STATES.

When the Rev. Dr. Carroll was appointed Eishop of the United States, the Catholic population num-bered about 40,000, of whom 16,000 were inhubitants of Maryland, and 7,000 resided in Pennsylvania. About 20 priests exercised the functions of the ministry. In this Centennial year we have 67 Bishops, 5,000 priests, 6,500 churches, 1,700 parish schools, and 6,000,000 of population.

A SAD SEQUAL TO THE INDIAN MASSACRE .- A Chicago despatch says there are at Fort Abe Lincoln, twenty-nine widows, made by the massacre of Custer and his regiment, seven of them officers' wives. Mrs. Custer is left without a blood relation. Mrs. Calhoun is very low from nervous exhaustion. Mrs. Custer bore up bravely at first, but now is almost in despair. Mrs. Porter refuses to see any one, She believes her husband fell alive into the hands of the Indians, and was tortured to death.

WHAT A FALL .- The Buffalo Express predicts that the suspension bridge over the Niagara River is going to fall one of these days, not from any defect in construction, but simply because iron suspended, either horizontally or vertically, ultimately becomes granulated and brittle, and, in this state, breaks ensily by vibration, while to this change in struc-ture is to be added the inevitable weakening of the iron by the alternate contraction by cold, at a temperature of twenty-two degrees below zero, and the expansion by a heat of ninety degrees above zero, The Catholics have 106,000 of the Christian Indian population. The Protestants according to the Hon Felix Brunot, have only 15,000. this gives the Catholic seven-eighths of the whole, and one-eighth for all the Protestant sects. In 1875 Congress ap. propriated about \$200,000 for the Indian schools, and of this sum \$15,000 went to the Catholic, and. \$185,000 to the Protestant schools. The Catholic. teachers partly supported by the Government last, year were 32. The Protestant sects had 64 missionaries and teachers wholly supported by the Gov.

#### AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE: -JULY 28. 1876. INHID ANRUID WITNESS

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## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, July 28, 1876.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JULY, 1876.

Friday, 28 - SS. Nazarius, Celsus, and Victor,

Martyrs, and Innocent, Pope and Confessor. Saturday, 29-St. Martha, Virgin. St. Felix and others, Martyrs.

Sunday, 30-EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. Monday, 31-St. Ignatius of Loyola, Confessor.

August, 1876.

Tuesday, 1-Octave of St. James. St. Peter's Chains. The Machabees, Martyrs. Wednesday, 2-St. Alphonsus Liguori, Bishop Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Thursday, 3-Finding of the Body of St. Stephen Protomartyr.

#### NOTICE.

Owing to the large amount of space hitherto occupied by the insertion of notices of addresses and presentations, and the publication of educational and bazaar prize lists, pic-nics, &c., in justice to ourselves we have decided that for the future we shall charge such matter at the rate of ten cents per linc. As with persons in other commercial pursuits, so with newspaper publishers-they are in duty bound to make their business yield to the full all legitimate profits. Space is one of the sources of the printer's income; and when this is taken up with reading matter not of general interest, it should be paid for. We therefore respectfully invite attention to these conditions, which are as reasonable to those who avail themselves of the advantages of our circulation, as they are necessary by way of help in the discharge of our liabilities.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We do not wish in these hard times to be calling on the pockets of our subscribers ; but they must be awakened some how. To send our agent around to each person who has not paid us for the present would force us to an expenditure that is inconvenient. We try to do our duty; we endeavour to give good value for our subscriptions, and as there are many, very many, in both city and country now much indebted to us, we require some money from every body who is as honest as our purpose is to serve them. We therefore, request those so indepted to pay up quickly.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Extensive warlike preparations are being made in Epirus and Thessealy.

The Bulgarian insurrection is reviving in all di. rections.

and in Sicily in particular, is most unsatisfactory; murders and daring robberies succeed, one another with alarming rapidity."A correspondent from Palermo describes in vivid colours the con. dition to which the irreligious Government and its examples have brought the populations. Not a day passes but is marked by some scene of blood. Declared brigands and secret assassing vie with each other in keeping up a complete reign of terror.

The Protestant Church in Germany is really standing on her last legs; in Middle Germany position in the newspaper world, if they have any thousands of people will soon declare their separa- desire to be considered as human beings, and not tion from the Established Church; in Heidelberg, there are more professors, than students of Protes. tant theology; and in the once famous Protestant seminary of Harborn, in Nassau, there is at the present time only one student of divinity listening | saying, that hard names break no boncs, is as true to the lectures of half-a-dozen of professors.

The Political Correspondence, publishes a telegraphic account of the presentation of his credentials by Caponti Pacha at St Petersburg. He was treated with every distinction, but at the same time the Czar dwelt upon the state of affairs in such a manner as to profoundly impress the Turkish ambassador, who withdrew visibly affected.

The Times, reviewing the differences between England and Russia manifested by the Eastern correspondence, savs :-- " The policy of non-intervention was adopted by England obviously because of its indisposition to intervene, but it is difficult to believe that Russia had any other motive for reserve than inability to discern how to interfere effectively.

Intelligence from the Sclavonic sources announ ces that the Servians were defeated near Belina on Thursday. Mustapha Djelaldin Pasha and Soblizaki Pasha, with seven battalions of infantry, four companies of cavalry and eight guns, attacked the Servians in their intrenchments at Raska, before Belina, and, after a four hours' sanguinary combat, the Servians fied. The Turks captured four guns and four small forts.

A correspondent say the atrocities committed by Bashi-Bazouks, Circassians and other irregular Turkish troops in Bulgaria, include the burning of several villages, leaving thousands of Christians utterly homeless and destitute, and the massacre in cold blood of several thousand Balgarians, irrespective of age or sex. One hundred Bashi-Bazouks have been on the Venerable Bishop of Montreal, which called arrested by order of the Turkish Government for participation in the atrocities.

The Journal de Debats publishes a special despatch from Semlin, which affirms that the Servians were defcated before Belina, and the the Servian Gen. Olympics' line of retreat is cut of. News of the Servian Gen. Tchernayeff's defeat at Nissa, and his withdrawal to Alexinatz is confirmed.

The Daily News' Constantinople despatch says a correspondent who has just returned from Philipopolis fully backs the News' account of Bulgarian atrocities. His facts were obtained from reports of the French, Austrian, Greek and Russian Consuls, whose names he was allowed to use as his author. ity. The English population there are greatly exasperated against Elliot, the British ambassador to Turkey, for suppressing the facts, and assert that Baring, English Secretary of Legation, is incompetent to investigate the matter. Mr. Schuyler, an American Secretary of Legation, leaves to-morrow to enquire into the advisability of establishing a Vice- Consulate at Philipopolis.

General Sherman says all the available troops in the north and west have been ordered to the Indian and enlighten, the priest-ridden people, who are country, and that the number will be amply suf- now floundering in such terrible ignorance; the ficient to defeat the hostile tribes. He does not believe that the Indian question can be settled until Government enters upon a policy of depriving the Indians of their ponies, and compelling them to go on foot. The death of Sitting Bull, General Sherman says, will make but little difference, whether it is true or not, as the Indians have fully twenty as capable warriors to command in case of battle.

### · A RAY OF HOPE.

The self-complacency with which some people view themselves, and the ideas' they entertain, of their superiority over their competitors in everything they do, is really amusing. For instance, in a recent issue of the "only religious daily," the whole of this Province; the inference naturally to be drawn being, that if they are ever to occupy a worthy the more grovellling creatures that our contemporary has described them, they must make a complete volte face and fall into line with the pious editor of the Daily Witness. Fortunately, the old

to-day as ever, for were it otherwise, the fate of French Canadian Journalists, must be a sad one, after the onslaught of our evening contemporary on Monday last. We have no desire, indeed, there is no occasion that we should do battle for those. who are amply able to take care of themselves, and we therefore, hand over our pharisaical brother, to the tender mercies of these whom he has so ruthlessly attacked, if they should at all consider his lucrubrations worthy of even a passing notice. The Witness, after shedding crocodile tears over the sad condition of things we have referred to, seems to discover, in the dark horizon of French Canadian ignorance, in the overspread demoralization in which they are plunged one bright ray. A journal called the Reveil, edited by a Mr. Buies, and published at Quebec, is the anchor of hope to which the organ of the Conventicle fondly clings, as the future regenerator of the race, which is to marshall the benighted Franco-Canadians into line with the spotless Huntington and that gallant knight, Sir A. T. Galt, whose Quixotic attacks on the Catholic Hierarchy have of late attracted attention. Mr. Buies must feel highly flattered at the brilliant prospect pointed out to him. The encouragement he receives from, and the sweet smiles bestowed upon him by that true friend of his race and his religion, (if he has any) must make him feel that in his publication, he has struck a chord that will find an echo in the French Canadian heart. His wretched strictures. forth the indignation of nearly the whole press of the Province, are styled " Moderate Commentaries" by our pious contemporary. His statement that the Catholic Schools, Acadamies and Colleges of the land are a fraud and a sham, was reprinted and commented upon, with a gusto that was quite delightful, and the neatly turned platitudes of Mr. Butes, tending to instil, into to the minds of his

readers, that his fellow-countrymen are really an inferior race, and by reason of there devotion to the religion of their ancestors and their training or rather want of training, they are likely to remain so, is just the kind of intellectual food that Messrs. Dougall & Sons love to see spread before the people, instead of the " husks provid by the other journals." No doubt, if the day should dawn, for which the " only religious daily" has already sighed when the estates, of religious communities, in this Canada of ours could be gobled up by the public treasury, and that men of such transceden tabilities and breadth of intellectual grasp, the Editor of the Reveil should be placed at the head of the Educational establishments of the country, to regenerate presiding genius of that journal, that speads before the public, its daily religious pavuluni might ment against you : discourteously deny the consticease his labors, and sing his nunc dimittis. But we and the readers of the Witness tired of the daily vituperation showered on the heads of the Catholic clergy will feel that even the "husks" supplied to by the French Canadian Journalists are preferable the ever monotonous never ceasing refrain invariably served up to them as the quintessence of high toned courageous and enlightened journalism.

trial in the Empire." And is there not reason to" organization thatfear that now more than then there is a cogent illustration of the sentiment, when the respectful would be conductive to the welfare of the United request of a nation through its chosen representa- Kingdom, that the right of domestic legislation tives for inquiry into national complaints is not over all Irish affairs should be restored to that couneditorial columns of that journal are devoted, to listened to or regarded. Mr. Butt's motion was "that" a lugubrious wall, over the utter debasement aselect committee be appointed to inquire into and od in Ireland, having the right of controlling the cowardice, demoralization etc., of the French press report upon the nature, the extent, and the grounds of contributing their netting the resources of revenue, subject to the obligation of the demand made by a large proportion of the Irish people for the restoration to Ireland of an' Irish Parliament, with power to control the internal affairs of the country." Surely there was nothing unconstitutional in a proposition narrowed to these limits : nothing to abrogate the imperial power or prestige; nothing to endanger the integrity of the Empire: nothing calculated to snap asunder that "golden link of the Crown" to whose strength and stability the Home Rulers are pledged by declarations as pronounced, as those put forward by the most ultra-loyal of the English and Scotch members participating in the debate. And as surely there was nothing, merely experimental in the demand no innovation on time-honored practices or principles in the Constitution. The Legislative Union of the Counties is only three quarters of a century old; and nothing could be fairer than that the results of that Union should be solemnly inquired into-whether the promises held out, and the bright pictures painted in prospective of Irish progress had been realized in the prosperity and contentment of the people of Ireland-or whether the practical results had not been the destruction of Irish Trade and Commerce-the annihilation of every interest that could be called national-the decimation of the people-the subjugation of agricultural industry, to pasturage enterprise, meaning the aggrandizement of the few and the prostration of the many ; in a word, the impoverishment and humiliation of the land and its bold peasartry. These were the simple propositions involved in the motion of the honorable member for Limerick. If all the platform platitudes we have been accustomed to read as coming from Lord Lieutenants on pleasure tours. and itinerant members of Parliament discoursing to their constituents, were well founded, there was nothing to be feared from inquiry. If it could be as easily proved as it had been flippantly stated that Ireland was peaceful and prosperous-that the banks were plethorically filled with the proceeds of farming enterprise-that the shopkeepers in towns were successful in business-that the tradesmen and laborers were happy and contented, with ample employment and remunerative wages-that the Administrative and Executive Government of Ireland enjoyed the confidence of the Irish people and deserved it-that in the distribution of public patronage Irishmen were not ignored in Ireland, in favor of English and Scotch and Welsh families of "the powers that be"-if all or any of these fancifal pictures periodically displayed for the amuse. mentor the hoodwinking of a people could have been sustained, what more splendid opportunity of demolishing at once and for ever the romantic pretensions of Irish patriotism ? Grievances are alleg. ed-prove that there are none: misgovernment is flung in your teeth-show by plain practical returns that the charge is a lic and a libel ; discontent with the existing order of things is gravely charged -exhibit in your reply the happiness of the people -and then you annihilate for ever the leadership in Irish politics of Mr. Butt, and silence the oratori.

the declaration that "Constitutionalism, was on its ferred to the original declaration of the Home Rule

"It was necessary for the peace of Ireland, and try, that she should have the right and privilege of managing her own affairs by a Parliament assemblof contributing their, portion to the imperial revenue but leaving to the Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting Imperial legislation, regarding the colonies and dependencies, and all matters appertaining to the defence and stability of the empire. Eight resolutions were adopted at the conference held to discuss the best means of carrying into effect the proposals of the requisition, and these resolutions embodied the principles of the requisition. In the demands made by the Irish people, whether they were right and expedient to grant or not, there was something very different from, and, in fact, directly opposed to, separation. He believed the proposals embodied in that resolution would, if passed, strengthen the connection between the two countries."

And then continuing his masterly address he proved the failure of the Union promises, the inadequacy of a House composed as the Communs was to deal with Irish questions, and then significantly asked "for inquiry and nothing more," adding the "hope that the door of the House should not be slammed in the face of Ireland." But the door was slammed in her face with effect ! and as we have said, a new weapon has been forged for the hand of the armed revolutionist, and a heavy blow and great discouragement given to those who had based their kopes of Irish redress on Constitutional agencies. Already portentous signs are in the politcal horizon. Braving the Convention Act the Home Rulers contemplate a general assemblage of Delegates in Dublin in August next; while the Home Rule clubs in England are unqualified in their denunciation of the action of the House of Commons. One chairman of a meeting in Widnes in Lancashire, a gentleman of high social and profes. sional position, says that "after the vote the other night he had lost all faith in anything that moral force could do for Ireland." These arc but indica. tions on the surface but they signify a good deal. The argument is sure to be revived that the people of Ireland have been made an article of convenience of too long-that they have been made the steppingstones upon which political schemers have cross ed over to make infamous bargains for themselves and against their country and that the only result of the glorious principles of " peace" and " perseverance" and "constitutional agitation," would be a petition to Parliament or a motion for inquiry or appeals made to a minister whose tenure of office depended on his hostility and that of his henchmen to Irish interests. We confess this last imprudent move of the British Legislature gives warranty in great degree for the argument.

#### ANOTHER WAR CLOUD.

Whilst the Turks, Servians and Montenegrins are engaged in deadly strife on the European Continent, and the telegrams announce daily conflicts between the combatants, we have, nearer home, a warfare going on which threatens to equal in extent, or, at all events, in atrocity, the struggle now taking place in the Old World. Our Republican neighbors, who fancy themselves, if we can believe their newspapers, at the head and front of civilization, seem to have been peculiarly unfortunate in their dealings with the Indian tribes under their special guardianship and control. In fact, for years past, the conduct of those who have managed Indian affairs has been such as to call forth the honest indignation of every right-minded man, whether at home or abroad. At the present time the Sioux Indians are at open war with the United States authorities, and, for so far, the advantages of the struggle seem to have been on the side of the Indians. No doubt the contest is an unequal one and in the end the red man must succumb. It is only a question, however, whether extermination is not to become the order of the day. The sad fate of General Custer and the men who followed him to disaster and death, has been followed by other reverses to the United States troops, and the death of the great Indian chief, Sitting Bull, does not seem to have damped the ardor of the savage warriors. As on former occasions when like calamitics have arisen, the subject has attracted the attention of the press of the country, and various are the suggestions made by newspaper writers in the premises. The most startling utterances on the subject are those of the well-known Wendell Phillips, the great abolitionist orator, who has now taken up the cudgel for the oppressed and victim. ized Indiars, and drawn up a regular indictmenagainst their American rulers, for their gross mismanagement of Indian affairs. Mr. Phillips in his letter addressed to General Shorman, requests the latter to state plainly whether the expression attributed to him anent the desirability of exterminating the. Indians is founded on fact. To this the General has given an emphatic denial. But the letter of the veteran agitator contains the most sweeping charges against the Government and their agents, for their monstrous cruelty, their bad faith, and persistent persecution and demoralization of the tribes. There is not one crime that he does authorities, after they have suppressed the present uprising, will have to adopt another line of policy towards their wards or lose cast amongst civilized nations. It is pleasant in view of this deplorable thorities 'is attracting attention, and the peaceful trouble might possibly occur within our borders, but there is not much danger from that quarter ; and if the United States Government will adopt the same honest policy towards the Indians that has been followed here, there is but little doubt that they will save themselves and those who come after them many sad repetitions of the disaster they was calm and comprehensive. He described that are now called upon to mourn? - Chen Wallack & State

The President of the Greek Council he the King to return home immediately.

The Turks are reported to have received a severe repulse from the Servians; the scene of action was literally covered with dead Turks.

One hundred houses in the town of Gavary, near Cherbourg, France, have been destroyed by fire and four hundred families rendered homeless.

The number of persons who were killed by the recent explosion of the turret-ship Thunderer's boiler is stated to be forty.

The French Senate has rejected, by a majority of five, the Government bill restoring to the State the sole right of conferring university degrees. The Sclavonic Committee in Moscow issued an address promising a general uprising and armed intervention should the Servians be defeated.

Prince Nicholas, the leader of the Montenegrin army, has taken the heights commanding Mostar, and an engagement is said to be pending between the hostile troops.

Tho Greek Government is preparing a protest should the Porte fulfil its intention of establishing a colony of 70,000 Circassians near the Greek frontier.

An address to the throne presented by the Roumanian Chamber of Deputies, declares Roumania will observe neutrality, expecting, however, that all her claims on the Porte will be acceded to.

The American missionaries at Rumilihissar who are responsible for the majority of the statements concerning the outrages in Bulgaria, have persuaded the American Minister to send a consul general to Philippopolis, to watch the enquiry which Mr. Baring, Secretary of the British Legation is about to commence.

Official advices respecting the fighting of the 20th inst. in Belina state that the Turks in their retreat left a quantity of arms and ammunition. The Servians buried 200 of the Turkish slain, and advanced their trenches closer to Belina. The Belgrade reserves have gone to the seat of war.

The Times has a despatch from Plymouth, saying that a few day the before trial trip of the Thunderer the boilers were tested by hydraulic pressure, making necessary the wedging down of the safety and all other relief valves. It has been discovered that the wedges never had been removed. The communication valve was also closed, and no steam was able to escape even to the engine.

Information srom Sclavonic sources acknowledges that the Serviaps, under Gen. Olympics, were all Ireland may be proud, and we hope the enterdefeated, their retreat cut off, and their guns and four | prising proprietor and editor Mr. T. S. Cleary may small forts captured, near Belina, last Thursday General, Tchernayeff has, also been defeated at deserve. The numbers of the Independent to hand Nissa, and been compelled to withdraw, to Alexinstz.

The state of public security in Italy generally mend it.

The Irishmen of Buenos Ayres do not seem to be oblivious to the efforts of their countrymen at home to secure Home Rule. A branch has been formed, called the Capella del Senor Branch, and the fol-Nowing resolution was passed at the first meeting : -"That this society is constituted for the purpose of forwarding a brotherhood of affection, a communion of rights, and a union of power amongst Irishmen of every religious persuasion, the better to enable us to obtain for Ireland Home Rule, as defined by the National Conference." Thanks were accorded by acclemation, to the venerable Archdeacon Dillon and to our contemporary the Southern Cross for their persistent and able efforts in the cause of the Irish people. In this we have a fresh proof that Irish hearts beat in unison "all the world around."

The re-investigation into the mysterious death of Mr. Bravo, the English Barrister, is now proceeding. It is reported that the body of Capt. Ricardo Mrs. Bravo's first husband, is to be exhumed for examination. Another report says the chemist that sold the antimony that caused Mr. Bravo's death has been discovered.

#### THE NEWSPAPER PRESS IN IRELAND -THE CLARE "INDEPENDENT."

Amongst the signs of the times in Ireland is the growth, and improvement in all details, intellectual and mechanical of the Provincial Press. The Clare | greater element of success before British Legislators Independent is one of the latest of our exchanges and its style of typography and general make up would do credit to a metropolitan origin. For many rea sons we are proud of our new brother. The

capital of Clare-the town signalized by O'Connell's triumphs for Catholicity, had been without a journal for Catholics until the Independent appeared. Other papers there were liberal enough, but they were not Catholic and could not be supposed to espouse or represent Catholic interests, but now Ennis has a journal published twice a week, of which, Clare, and meet the support which his talents and zeal so well have the true ring about their leaders and to Clare men in the we Dominion would heartily recom-

#### IRISH "HOME RULE" IN THE ENG-LISH PARLIAMENT.

"The House divided. The numbers were for Mr. Butt's motion 61, Against 291, Majority 230 !!, Now, Mr. Butt's motion was no" enacting" measure. | thize with our brothers in pursuit of Its affirmance would not have bound the English it and to add our voice as much in warning as House of Commons to any legislative finality. The members Whig, Tory, Radical, and nondescript would have been as free to act afterwards in support | House of Commons. or rejection of a Home Rule Bill as if this particular question had never been mooted; and the nation would at least have had the assurance that no foregone conclusion" respecting Irish measures had influenced the Cabinet or the political parties of Great Britain. The case bears a different aspect now. The rejection of inquiry into alleged abuse argues a knowledge of its existence and a determination to perpetuate it. If the platform of the Home Rulers were untenable what better means of exposing the weakness and exploding the pretension ; while as we have suggested the denial of this simple act of constitutional right by an overwhelming majority gives new strength to the Home Rule advocates, and arms the extreme National Party in Ireland with new proofs and arguments that even this modified demand for "Justice" possessed no than would their own demand for complete National Independence. Nay more, the latter arc strengthened by the practical fact that whereas the demands of armed demonstrations were met by concessions to the national sentiment in the Disestablishment of the Protestant Church and the enactment of a more comprehensive Tenant Protection Law, the appeal of the former, for simple inquiry, into grievances was ignominiously scouted from the Halls of Parliament by a majority in which were banded together members of the two great political divisions of the House-Gladstonians and Disraelians forgetting their party conflicts when Irish right was to be ignored.

This is a lamentable state of things. Whatever the motive, the effects cannot fail of being adverse. ly interpreted. His Royal Highness the late Prince

make manifest the truth of the national indict. tutional claims of a people forming an integral part fear ere that time has come the Receil shall have fall. of that great whole "Her Majesty's subjects," en into that sleep from which there is no awakening and you only intensify the sense of wrong by the experience that insult is added to injury. Writing here in our New Dominion of Canada, we can regard these things with perhaps soberer vision than can our friends beyond the Atlantic; but the fact that we do write here where Home Government exists in its most independent form ; where the principle for which Ireland contends has been conceded and is enjoyed; where there exists no danger of any section of our people going, as it were, to the doors of the Constitution to have their claims for redress flung back with contumely we may be permitted in our own freedom to sympain indignation to those protests which in Ireland have followed this high handed action of the

cal displays of his supporters and followers in press

and on platform. Shrink from doing these things

by the cowardly avoidance of inquiry and you

We have referred to the fact that the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland is only three quarters of a century old. It is beside our purpose, though it might strengthen our argument, to rehearse this week the means by which that measure was accomplished; it would aid our position; too, to quote the prophecies of failure which accompanied the denunciation of the measure by Ireland's foremost men at the period. These matters are presumably known to the great mass of, if indeed not to all, our readers and to remind them will be as efficacious as to recount; but we would simply go. back to the Convention at Dungannon and to the immortal declaration which signalized it-we would take in review the short-lived independence of this not lay at their door, and adduces crushing evidence Irish Parliament with the promises made by in support of his statements. The United States royalty for its preservation, and then we would ask upon what pretext is Ireland denied the right of examining the records of 75 years and ascertaining whether the plunder of that which was guarantoed to her by royal declaration and imperial ac. state of affairs amongst our neighbors to notice that tion has been a plunder which turned to her profit the freatment of the Indians by the Canadian auor whether every consideration of equity and justice docs not demand that with the conditions un- attitude of the tribes in British territory is variously. fulfilled the bargain should be " void and of none" commented on. Some time ago it was feared that effect." The ascertainment of this is what Mr. Butt's motion aimed at; and there is a confession of recognized wrong and a fear of retributive consoquence in the denial of it by a majority of 230 in a House of 352 members,

Mr. Butt's speech, introductory of the motion; motion as simply one for a Select Committee to Consort, once provoked an outcry in England, by inquire into that which demanded inquiry and re- of half a cent in the dollar this year.

Stoneham, Q., has to pay a municipal bridge tax

ALCON OIL

## TTTT TTT

#### WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE --- JULY 28, 1876. THE TRUE and in the sent

 $(x_1,\ldots,x_n) \in (x_1,\ldots,x_n)$ 

## CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

Our valued contemporary, the Catholic Telegraph of Cincinstti, in the last number received by us speaks as follows :--

"It grates harshly on the American ear to hear. that a bill to abolish flogging in the British navy was recently defeated mainly by an argument that tory was not half so brutal or revolting as the American "sweat box" or "triced-up-by-the-thumbs" american punishment. If we are inhuman in our modes of paralleline in the and in the model in our treatment of sailors that is no reason why that treamer relic of the ages-whipping-should be continued in the noble navy of Queen Victoria, All of these primitive processes are beneath the civiliof the age, and should be abolished at once ration of forever, not only on shipboard, but in the prisons of both countries." In most matters we entertain very great respect

for the opinion of our confrere of the Telegraph but in this we must beg leave to differ from him. The fact is, of late years a great many persons, who formerly were in favor of abolishing not only cor. poral punishment, but who strongly advocated the abolition of the death penalty as well, have seen the grevious error into which they had fallen. In Canada flogging has been revived, and with benchcial effects in a good many cases, and we will venture to say that hardly a journal will be found, in any of the great contres of the Dominion, that does not advocate the lash for offences of a certain description. In fact hardly a day passes that our contemporaries do not point out some instance in which a judicious application of the cat-o-nine-tails is the only legitimate punishment for offenders brought before our courts. True, the law has not been rigorously applied up to the present time, but the few cases that have been made examples of have had a deterrent effect on hardened criminals. No doubt it is unpleasant to think that such barsh measures should be required at this time of day, and those who boast of the advancement of the ninetcenth century feel that it is a lowering of our civilization to apply the lash to the back of the malefactor. But sound common sense teaches lawmakers that unpleasant as the consideration may be, depraved human nature is about the same in every ago and in all countries, and for our part we demanding that in cases of outrage on women and children that occur so frequently, the lash be applied acan unsparing hand. As regards the Navy to advice of those best informed as to the most efficacious means of maintaining discipline in that important branch of the public service.

## THE FRENCH UNIVERSITY BILL.

By far the most important news received from France since our last issue 15 the defeat of the University Bill of Mr. Waddington, Minister of Public Instruction, in the Senate of the Republic. The debate on the measure lasted for three whole days in that body and its defeat by a vote of 144 to 139 places the quietus on those who wish to carry every thing hy brute force, and sweep away the last vestiges of the glorious schools that have been the honor and salvation of France for centuries. It is stated that this determination on the part of the Senate will bring about serious complications. No

house of their pretensions or long standing. Howthe great majority of our citizens of all creeds and nationalities can view only as a dangerous one. Their action on the last occasion will tend much. to nerve those who have received the insult to be was recently included in the bare back of the offending in a much better position to resent it next time if forty-eight lashes on the bartel or resulting as the such an constrict of the such as the such an construct of the such as the such an construct of the such as the self I sincerely hope will not sgain occur, knowing the different result that may be expected if it do.

Apologising for the space occupied, I remain, Respectfully yours,

OWEN MCGARVEY.

#### To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Dear Sir,-I am delighted to see you have placed some kind of restriction on the inordinate number of Concert, Bazaar and School Examination notices, which too frequently have encumbered the columns of your Journal.

For my part I never read them ; and I believe no one else does, with the exception of the too partial friends of the ladies and gentlemen who have sung, or the pupils who have been shewn off, at the Examinations and Concerts.

I long for the time when Catholics will have sufficient independence of character, to criticize adversely some of our Educational Establishments. A little wholesome criticism would do a world of good.

# Yours truly, "Anti-Hunbug."

#### HINCHINBROOKE PIC-NIC. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Dear Sir,-I am fully aware, that to the majority of your readers, accounts of pic-nics, and pleasure parties, in various parts of the Province, even though their objects be charitable or religious, cannot prove interesting. Yet the pleasure I experienced, in attending a scoial gathering, lately held at Hinchinbrooke, where your Journal has several readers, and where one of the most devoted, learned and natriotic of Irish priests, has charge of a small but devout congregation of Irish Catholics, force me to say a few words, on the proceedings of the day. Talk of your city pic-nics, Mr. Editor, but if you want to enjoy a genuine holiday, go to a party organized by the Catholic ladies of Hinchinbrooke. At an early hour in the morning, pleasure seekers, intent at the same time, on contributing towards the laudable objects of the day's enjoyment, poured in from all quarters but nowhere, in larger numbers, every age and in all countries, and for our part we than from Chateauguay, Clinton and St. Antoine join with our confreres here, who are constantly Abbee. The Rev. Fathers Pominville, Edmond, and Seers, honoured Father McAvoy's festival by their presence during the day. The tables, set for the guests, by the fair hands of the ladies, were simply beautiful beyond description, and the scene which our esteemed contemporary refers, no doubt presented by the happy pairs, indulging in the the law makers in this instance are guided by the happy country dance, was one not to be soon forgotten. In the afternoon, an admirable address was delivered by the Reverend Father McAvoy, and he was followed by Jules Scriver, Esq. M.P., for the county, and Mr. J. J Curran Q.C., who charmed the pic-nic party by their short humourous and pithy speeches. To crown all, the financial part of the proceedings was a grand success, and the good people of the various parishes, who took part in the affair, have reason to congratulate themselves at the result of their exertion in a good cause.

AMOUS. P.S.-Flease find inclosed the insertion charges.

#### RECEPTIONS AT THE VATICAN.

SPEECH OF THE POPE IN BEPLY TO THE CABDINALS.

The Holy Father is in excellent health, (writes the Roman Correspondent of the London Tablet), and receives daily numerous visitors. He lately admitted to private audience Prince and Princess Giustiani Bandini, who presented their daughter Donna Elena, with her husband Don Camillo, doubt, if the Liberals can do so, complications of Prince Rospigliosi, on the occasion of their marriage. the worst kind may be expected. They do not The Pope gave the newly-married couple a beautithe worst kind may be expected. They do hot usually how to constitutional decisions, it by taking of the Virgin, by Raphael, richly framed and ornaasbort cut they can accomplish their ends. As we mented with the Papal arms. On the 16th of June New Caledonia ; Josephine's Troubles : A Story of hail sterm. Friday's storms commenced in the go to press, no new developments have taken place, the Pope received a number of distinguished families Occupation of Versailles in 1870 ; Present effects of mountains it, will be seen, just about an hour and mt it is more than likely that the effect of the vote Roman and foreign, and also admitted to his presence sixty young men who had that day made their | Fifth. on the public mind will not be quite so great as first Communion, and received the Encharistic the radical deputies would have people to believe, Bread from the hands of Monsignor Ricci, the and that in any new attempt at legislation on the Major domo of his Holiness. On Saturday, the 17th subject the all absorbing process that was to have Monsignor Stonor presented several English ladies and gentlemen to the Pope, and laid at his Holiness's feet several offering of Peter's Pence from London and other parts of England. On the same day (Saturday) the Pope received part of the Diplo-matic Corps, the Order of Malta, and the Noble Palatine Guard. On Sunday, the 18th June, the members of the great Roman patrician families paid their homage to Pius IX. on the occasion of the anniversary of his election to the Pontifical throue. Pius IX., during his pontificate, has elevated twenty six Bishoprics to the grade of Metropolitan; has created five Archbishoprics and one hundred and twenty-nine Bishoprics in places where no episcopal sees existed before : and has crected three Anostolic Delegations, thirty-one Apostolic Vicariates. and fourteen Apostolic Prefectures. On the 16th of June all the members of the Sacred College in Rome presented their homage to the Pope in the Throne Room in the Vatican. The address of the Cardinals was made by Cardinal Patrizi, the Dean of the Sacred College. His Eminence recupitulated the services rendered to the Church by the present Pontifi, namely, his decrees for the regulation of ecclesiastical discipline, re-establishment of the Catholic Hierarchy in two kingdoms, the glorification of Mary the Immaculate, the assembling of the Vatican Council, and the marvellous spread of the Catholic faith throughout the world.

respectable Protestant friends, as it was considered which became worse under Senacherib. But God T. Fields. William Gibson contributes a beauti-very uncalled for and certainly not expected from a gave grace to this young Tobias, who found favour ful poem, "Hymn to Freya." The Easy Chair disin the eyes of the King, and availed himself of this ever, they have shown a spirit on the occasion that favour to benefit his countrymen. Nor did the good Israelite give himself up to idle sorrow, but endeavoured with much energy to aid his brethren in every possible way. He practised works of charity to relieve his com-

panions in misfortune ; but above all he studied to maintain his friends in good dispositions by suitable admonitions-Monita salutis dabat eis.

Now this is that which we also are doing. You give good conneels in the Congregations. I am there with you-Monita salutis damus omnibus Christianis. We have done this, and I charge you to continue this course. There are many of those who live well in intention; they are full of good will, but they fail beneath the weight of this continuous and calculated persecution. Weakened and dispirited, they cannot comprehend how, after so many penitences and prayers, the scourge should fall upon the Church. Observe now how apropos is the instruction given by the angel to Tobias. Perchance also Tobias inquired, and the angel explained the mystery of his griefs: Quia acceptus eras Deo, necesse fuit ut tentatio probaret te. You have practised good works and your time of slavery was employed by you in the exercise of charity: the holy law was carefully observed by you, and there-tore God wills in the wonderful ordinance of his Providence that you should be proved in the crucible of tribulations; necesse fuit ut tentatio probaret te. This was a judgment confirmed alterwards by Jesus Christ in the Gospel : Oportet Christum pali et ita intnane in gloriam suam.

There are others who do nothing which is good, and who perhaps pass their time in things which are unlawful, to these also give the admonitions of salvation. Others there are who would fain reconcile Christ with Belial! These have need of your light that they may recollect that night and day can never advance together as two parallel lines. Night is night, and day is day : monita salutis date

The time, however, of consolation and liberty arrived for Tobias. Senacherib was slain by his own sons, and Tobias was enabled to return in freedom to his tribe, and, mark it well, not only to his tribe, but to all the rich possessions which he enjoyed before he was torn from his country. But firmly assured that the Church must triumph, and the Revolution perish. Fathers will slay their sons, and sons will slay their fathers. All those born of the Revolution will devour each other. On the other hand, the angels will combat against the foolish, and the Church will triumph. Faith teaches us that this is the work of God, that the Church will be strong and stable, and the perfidy of men will never be able to destroy her.

Proceed then upon your noble enterprize. Apply your minds and hands to the needs of the Church, and albeit the fight be carried on in the thick darkness of human uncertainty, amid the menaces of sectaries, who in these days are not ashamed to declare that masonic lodges are destined to succeed to invincible Catholicism; this, notwithstanding, we must have faith and be convinced that even in the midst of the terrible tempest it is Jesus Christ Who ever guides triumphantly the ship : Si ambulavero in medio umbra mortis, non timebo mala, quoniam (u mecum e\$.

If thus you act, you will gain the right to the eternal Benediction of God, a Benediction of which that which I, His Vicar, now impart to you, in His name, is a pledge. Benedictio, Jc.

#### BOOK NOTICES.

A little brochure entitled "Coup D'œil sur le Liberalisme Europien et sur le Liberalisme Canadien" has been forwarded to us from the office of the Franc Parleur. This little work is well worthy of perusal.

Le Foyer Domestique is at hand and is as interesting and instructive as heretofore.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIO REVIEW for July. Contents : The Contemporaries of St. Bernardine,

cusses political mass-meetings in presidential campaigns, take us among the transcendentalists of Brook Farm, and gathers some hopeful indications from the Centennial retrospect of American political history. The other Editoral Departments are as full and interesting as usual. For sale by Dawson Bros., Montreal

## NOTICE.

We take this oportunity of informing our subscribers in South Lake and Brewer's Mills that our indefatigable agent in Escott, Mr. P. Lynch will be with them on or about the 29th inst., when we hope they will have their subscriptions ready to hand to Mr. Lynch.

## DOMINION ITEMS.

The roads leading out of Quebec into the surrounding country districts have been much improved of late.

VITAL STATISTICS, BELLEVILLE .- Births, marriages and deaths for the six months ending 30th June, 1876: -Births, 131; Marriages 65; Deaths, 126.

Mr. James McMillan, of the township of Dumfries, near Galt, was lately confined to his house for about ten day through having his feet poisoned by a pair of dark brown socks he had worn for a couple of davs.

THE CROPS-In the districts surrounding Quebec. the crops present a very flourishing appearance Potatoes everywhere look well, and are ripening fast. Oats and other grain are very promising. The hay harvest promises to be abundant on good land and to eclipse the product of last year.

"The Printers' Miscellany" is the title of a neatly printed sheet issued monthly by Mr. Hugh Finlay, foreman of the Telegraph office. Its contents are of a varied character, interesting particularly to print-

A Polish Jew named Meyers, was arrested in Toronto, on suspicion, and diamonds and other precious stones, unset, and a number of rings, &., were found on him, estimated to be worth in all \$22,000.

The Catholic ladies of St. John are preparing for a Grand Bazar to be held during the month of September, the proceeds of which will go towards paying off the dibt incurred in connection with the heating apparatus in the Cathedral. The display of fancy articles is expected to be very large, and, already we hear of some handsome and expensive contributions. The Father Mathew Association have generously resolved to contribute for the purpose a splendid piano, to be disposed of by lottery This magnificent present has been ordered through Mr. Landry, and will cost about \$650 .- St. John Freeman.

The Quebec Budget of Saturday says :- There seems to be no end to ruthanism and lawlessness in Quebec. In almost every issue of the paper are some facts recorded of street rows and citizens mobbed and beaten, still there appears to be no real means at the disposal of the authorities to stamp it out. The Chronicle this spring twitted us for our articles in regard to the Crown street dusty crowd, but will any dare deny the correctness of our report after what has occurred and been published in relation thereto. In our local column it will be seen that another case of ruffianism, in which the assailed is not likely to live, occurred in Valier St., on Wednesday week.

REMARKABLE HAIL STORM .- Our correspondent at Stoneham, County of Quebec, writes us particulars of a remarkable hail storm which occurred in that parish last Friday. The storm commenced at a quarter to four in the evening, and lasted for twenty minutes. The hailstones were very large indeed, and of various forms. Some were round and the size of small marbles, others flat, and as large as good-sized buttons with pointed edges. The hail did considerable damage to vegetation, breaking down oats and potato vines. Such a violent storm Part the First : Salvini ; The Catholic Church in at this season of the year is quite a phenomenon. Poland under the Russian Government ; Convicts Stoneham scems to be unfortunately situated for

valley, the crops, generally speaking, are full of the promise of armore abundant yield than has ever been seen in the recollection of the oldest. settlers. In many instances farmers who kept grain in storage over the winter waiting for better prices, are obliged to sell to make room for the new crop, and have the satisfaction of reckoning how much they have lost meantime in shrinkage and interest upon the value. Root crops do not offer so much subject for congratulation which is almost too early to hazard an opinion as to the ultimate yield. The potato-bugs are making havoc in some sections. As many as twenty-five bugs have been counted on one stalk selected at random in the vicinity of Freelton. Fears are entertained for the success of this crop. The hay crop is heavier than usual in most sections, The late rains which providentially visited most parts of the country have materialy assisted in forwarding this as well as all other growths. Fruit is no exception to the general promise of abundance. Hay in some parts of the Province of Quebec insteam tilled by too much moisture; this, however, is only the case in flat or low lands where draining the been. neglected. In the eastern part of Ontario and in Ownhow the moisture is the set of out the set of the set o Quebec, although the promise is not so full, the yield in most cases will likely be above the average. Altogether the country has much to be thankful for in this period of depression that everything which we require for sustenance and comfort is hourly growing for us and helping to propare the way to a more healthy state of trade as the forerunner of an entry again into our normal state of commercial prosperity .- Journal of Commerce.

## OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

(CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

STOCKS.	Sellers	Buyers
Montreal	189	1881
British North America Ontario		102
City		
People's		
Molson's		
Toronto		
Jacques Cartier	33	32
Merchants'	92	91
Hochelaga		83
Eastern Townships	108	
Quebec	408}	
St. Lawrence.		
Nationale	•••••	****
St. Hyacinthe	1	••••
Union		••••
Villa Maria	70	50
Mechanics'	••••	10
Royal Canadian Commerce	••••	1001
Metropolitan		123
Dominion	••••	
Hamilton,	190	
Exchange	101	****

Greenbacks bought at 103 dis. American Silver bought at 12 to 15 dis.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS,-(Ga

	(
Flour # bri. of 196 B Follards \$0.00 @	0.03 50.00
Superior Extra 5.05	5.10
Fancy 480	4.85
Spring Extra 445	4 50
Superfine 4.25	4.35
Extra Superfine 4.90	5.00
Fine 36)	3.70
Strong Bakers' 4.80	5.00
Middlings 3.35	3.55
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.30	
City bags, [delivered] 2 35	0.00
WheatSpring 1.02	1.05
do White Winter 0.00	0.00
Oatmeal 4.25	4.45
Corn, per bushel of 32 Ibs 0.50	0.52
Oats 0.841	0.354
Pense, pcr 66 lbs 0.90	0.00
do aflost	0.00
Barley,per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.55	0.65
do do do U. Canada 0.00	0.00
Lard, per lbs 0.12	0.15
do do do pails 0.00	0.00
Cheese, perlbs.	180.0
do Fall makes 0.00	0.09
Pork-New Mess	22.00
Thin Mess	21.00
Dressed Hogs 0.00	9.00
Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel00.00	00.00
Ashes—Pots	4.20
Firsts	0.00
Pearls	5.00
Seeds-Timothy, per 45 lbs 0.00	0.00
Clover 0.00	0.00
BUTTERQuiet; 16c to 19c, according to	quality.

on the public mind will not be quite so great as been inaugurated by the late Bill, must be conaderably curtailed. It is rumored that Mr. Waddington has resigned his portfolio.

#### A WORD TO "FIDDLESTICKS."

## To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Sir :- Your witty correspondent "Fiddlesticks" has misunderstood the end and aim of our article on the valley of Josephat. Believing in Revelation himself, he appears to forget, that there are those, who do not believe in it, or who at least affect not to believe in it. To quote Scripture to such as these, or to talk about georified bodies is simply to waste time; pay, worge, it is unscholarly, because it is byging the question. Our article was mainly meant lo afford to our Catholic youth an answer to the nofis and sneers of those of their Protestant companions who affect the Philosophic School, and who, rejecting Revelation, as a revelation, look upon fae Sacred Scriptures as a mere historical book, and a very antiquated one at that. To speak to ach as these about angels standing upon the point of a darning needle, or about the tenuity of glorified bodies, is merely to provoke the retort "What are togels? what are glorified bodies? Prove that agels exist-show me a glorified body." That we have a right to quote Scripture to them is true, tho' it will be of bat little avail, as their highest conception of it, is (as we said before;) that it is a highly antiquated and interesting book. The bicus answer to such gentry is, to show that on their own premises they are wrong; to meet calcuation by calculation, and to prove, that although Revelation may be above reason, it is never contrary to reason. This was the whole aim of our article; whether we succeeded is beside the question.

An analysis of our article would run thus, 1st. It an error of fact to assert that Revelation requires all men" to be assembled in the valley of Josephat the last Judgment. 2. It is an error of interpreation, that the passage of Joel speaks of the generl judgment at all. 3. Altho' some theologians tave asserted it, they have done so only as a specuative opinion, not as a dogmatic definition ; notably Thomas and we might have added Suarez. 4. By any reasonable calculation a plot of 90 miles square would contain all the human beings, as human beings who have been born since the Greation. 5; The whole world would hold an infinitely greater number. Hence the objection that a new world would be required is untenable: Xours &c.

THE WEITER OF THE ARTICLE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

To the address of the Sacred College of Cardinals Our Holy Father the Pope replied as follows :-

Considering the protection which God accords to His Church, even when she, His immaculate spouse, is oppressed, gainsayed, and persecuted, considering moreover how God makes use of tribulations to render her fairer and more respected, We feel Our spirits cheered and Our bearts opened to greater confidence in a God who so evidently is our protector.

You, my Venerable Brothers, have all of you experienced with me this particular protection of God, because you have wholly and fully devoted your selves to sustain the rights of the Church and to combat face to face the enemy, We all of us are here in a state centainly of a kind of slavery. But notwithstanding this situation, which in itself inspires gloomy thoughts, does not prevent Us from conseof the Church. I have already oftentimes said from this place that since the overthrow of human society, the business in the Sacred Congregation have increased and consequently its labours and fatigues have been augmented. And you have wilsafe and sound the discipline of the Universal In there is only one exception I can take that is must be accepted in the serve with such affection, feels the information with me serve and the information of severe serve and the most spirited information of the most spirited information with meserve and the information of Tobias. He can the desired effect with those of their feels affect with those of their means of the meser of exile amid the equalors of severe slavery, with some characteristic verses by James of the Nisgara River, and east to the Ottawa is a severe slavery, with some characteristic verses by James of the Nisgara River, and east to the Ottawa is a severe slavery, with some characteristic verses by James of the Nisgara River, and east to the Ottawa is a severe slavery, with some characteristic verses by James of the Nisgara River, and east to the Ottawa is a severe slavery, with some characteristic verses by James of the Nisgara River, and east to the Ottawa is a sev

the Bismarckian Persecution ; Old York, Part the a half before the rain shower we had in town --Budget.

#### CATHOLIC REVIEW:

1. Reviews and Notices. 2. Correspondence : Father Thebaud and his Critics. 3. Old English Devotion to our Blessed Lady, Part XIV. (Wakefield-Walsingham.) The Month and Catholic Re. view is published by Simpkin, Marshall & Co, Lon. don England For sale by Messrs D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

#### THL CATHOLIC RECORD.

The July number of this valuable Catholic month. ly has been received. The table of contents is as follows :- 1. Old Lies and New ; 2. Sic Facientem ; 3. Strayed from the Fold ; Francis Xavier Wenin. ger, D.D., S. J.; 5. Diamond or Glass-an Argument on the Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharist, addressed to sincere Protestants; Reunited; 7. Hauterive, or, How the French Soldier Died! 8. The Capital of the Turks; 9. Something about Pearls; 10. Editorial Notes; 11. New Publications. The Record is published at \$2.50 per annum, by Hardy & Mahony, Philadelphia, and sold by newsdealers at 25 cents a number.

#### THE CATHOLIC QUARTERLY.

The July number of the American Catholic Quartrly Review, has been received. The contents of the number are as follows :---1. The Italian Occupation of Rome, and its Significance for the Catholics in | has borne anything but a flattering reputation. their various Nationalities; 2. Catholic Indians other girl who is no more favorably known than her in Michigan and Wisconsin; 3 Origin of Ideas; 4. Rambles in the Rocky Mountains; 5. The Divinity of Christ : 6: The Church and the In. the other girl was taken before the Recorder Monday tellectual World ; 7. Homeric Troy-its Site and morning. The Recorder, knowing well that the city tellectual World; 7. Homeric Troy-its Site and morning. The Recorder, knowing well that the city Remains; 8. In Memorim-Oresates A. Brown. gains nothing by sending people to juils at its exson; 9. Book Notices. These are contributions that will commend themselves to all who can sppreciate good, solid, and hightoned reading-they proceeded to the boat Monday evening to take her are the productions of some of our best Catholic departure for Montreal, but another scene occurred. writers, and no one can peruse them without pro- McPhee had complained thet her late companion fit. The Catholic Quarterly is published at \$5 per | had obtained possession of her ticket, and the police aunum, by Hardy & Mahony, Philadelphia. Sold accordingly stopped her, took the ticket from her by Messrs. D. & J. Sadiler & Co., Montreal at \$1.25 and then let her go on her way.—Quebec Budget. per number.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST, 1876.

sixth book of George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda :" the second part of the anonymous serial story " A Woman hater;" the third pact of Mrs. Craik's oldfashioned love story, "The Laurel Bush ;" more of is no questioning the usefulness of these reports Julian Hawthorne's "Garth ;" and three excellent which show by this arrangement the condition of crating ourselves with greater alacrity to the service short stories. The beautifully illustrated paper on Wellesley College, which opens the Number, is a p rt of the C. ntennial Exposition, so far as woman's education is concerned-this institution being the has been multiplied, the demands for consultations first to adopt the same educational standard that has been adopted in colleges for young men, and being, in some æsthetic features, superior to the lingly embarked on fresh toils in order to maintain latter. John W. Chadwick contributes a thrilling account of" The Battle of Long Island," which is Church, and with ever increasing activity you have effectively illustrated. Mr. Holly's fourth paper dedicated yourselves to every work which regards on " Modern Dwellings" is devoted to furniture, Dear Sir, -- In reading your article. on the lither of Jeaus Christ; by giving opportune and is profusely illustrated. William L. Stone somewhat below an average crop, Farmers, begin the Church of Jeaus Christ; by giving opportune and is profusely illustrated. William L. Stone somewhat below an average crop, Farmers, begin the Church of Jeaus Christ; by giving opportune and is profusely illustrated. William L. Stone somewhat below an average crop, Farmers, begin the Church of Jeaus Christ; by giving opportune and is profusely illustrated. William L. Stone somewhat below an average crop, Farmers, begin the Church of Jeaus Christ; by giving opportune and is profusely interesting illustrated to see that they are to blame for this state of things. the there is only one exception I can take that is casion, and in this way this Holy See which you in cal sketch; by Mre. Susan F. Cooper, of R-ar-admir- west winds could not carry of the snow, from the there is the take that is casion, and in this way this Holy See which you in cal sketch; by Mre. Susan F. Cooper, of R-ar-admir- west winds could not carry of the snow, from the

The Free Press points out the advantages of Manitoba as a stock-raising country. So limited is the supply of the cattle that drovers from Minnesota and Iowa have a practical monopoly of the market, and with milch cows at \$30 to \$40 and working oxen at \$130 to \$150 a yoke, it is no doubt a profitable trade. Little has been done towards the introduction of thoroughbred stock, from want of surplus capital in the hands of farmers, though they are fully alive to the importance of the subject, and undoubt. edly would, singly or in neighborhoods, be ready to invest in such if brought in for sale. It has been suggested by some of the leading tarmers that if some enterprising breeder, either in Ontario or Minnesota, would try the Manitoba market once they would find the speculation a very profitable one.

AN UNFAITHFUL SERVANT .- Last Saturday, as Sergt Rigby of the Provincial Police was on duty at the Montreal boat which was preparing to leave the wharf, he recognized among those on the lower deck, two females who appeared to be in a state of intoxication. One of them had with her a little boy six years of age, son of Mrs. Bell, Belvidere Road, whom she appeared to be in the action of taking away with her. This woman he recognized as Margaret Mc-Phee, a domestic in the employ of Mrs. Bell, who The companion was also arrested. McPhee was sent back to her mistress by the police authorities, but pense, let the prisoner off on condition that she should at once leave the city. Accordingly she

CROP PROSPECTS .- Messrs. John McKillop & Co. of the Commercial agency, favored us with advance Harper's Magazine for August contains the entire sheets of their annual review of the condition of the the crops throughout the Dominion. They begin at the extreme west of the province of Ontario and gradually extend east to the sea board. There. each section, and in many instances enable the shrewd man of business to forecast the future enough to guide him in his operations. All over the country nature never wore a richer, hue. In the western parts of Ontario the promise of the sesson is most assuring ; barley is more, generally a better, yield than other cereals; spring wheat promises abundantly, while peas, and oats are better than usual. Fall wheat in the Northern portions of Bruce and Grey counties suffered from winter exposure through lack of snow, and will yield

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

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#### THE KINGSTON MABKET,-(Brituk Whig.)

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GRAD	-Barley per bushel			
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	" per lb	0.00	to	0.00
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J. H. SEMPLE, ding an Der Da MPORTER AND WHOLESALE GBOORE 58 ST. PETER STREET, MONTBEAL 1.19

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, JULY 28, 1876.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

## UNIVERSITY BILL THROWN OUT-VERSAILLES, July 21

-The Senate has rejected, by a vote of 144 to 139. the Government bill restoring to the state the sole right of conferring University degrees. During the debate M. Dufaure urged the adoption of the bill. which would strengthen the Ministry in defending the interests of the Church in the Chamber of Deputies. The rejection of the measure would weaken the Government. The rejection was effected by an alliance of the Bonapartists with the Right, and has produced a sensation.

French papers announce the serious illnesss of Count Marchand, formerly first valet-de-chambre of the Emperor Napoleon I.; whom he accompanied to St. Helena. In the Emperor's will, dated Longwood, April 24, 1821, (just eleven days before the death of the testator,) occurs the bequest :-- " I leave to Marchand, my first valet-de-chambre, 400,000f; the services that he has performed for me are those of a friend. I desire that he may marry a widow, sister or daughter of an officer or soldier of my old guard." This was one of the handsomest legacies in the will. Thus "the surgeon-in-chief, Larrey, the most virtuous man I have known," received but 100,000f,; Count Las Casas, Count Lavelette, and General Cambronne being legatees to the same amount severally. Many bequests besides that of Marchand were accompanied by conditions, or rather expres-sions of the Emperor's pleasure. The Abbe Vignali for ipstance was left 100,006f.; and "I desire," added Napoleon, " that he may build his house near Ponte Novo de Rossino." Baron Bignon came in likewise for 100,000f., and was "requested" to write the history of French diplomacy from 1792 to 1815. Mar- army has been organized into two chand, it should be added, was one of the executors, mense the others being Count Montholon and Count Bertrand, the former of whom took two million francs and the latter half a million under the will. Count Marchand is now in his 86th year.

THE FELL RESULTS OF APOSTACY.-The Univers (Paris) has been reviewing the "Byzantian question" and tracing the evil results of the criminal mistakes and defections of the Latin races. At the conclusion of one of its articles it says :-Prussia rose out of a sacrilegious theft, and took shape under the bald and dirty wing of Voltaire, to negotiate the murder of Catholic Poland. The Pope pronounced anathema against those who would receive the Elector of Prusssia amidst the family of monarchs. But of what import were the terrors of the Papacy to the sovereigns of those days? They cared but for temporal advantages and temporal pleasures. The Kings of Spain, of France, of Naples, of Portugal, of Austria; degraded their countries; all concurred in attacking the Papacy; all were more or less the disciples of Voltaire, and even of Rousseau. In the group of crowned heads, two possessed more sense than the others. They were Frederick of Prussia and Catherine of Russia, and they were the two most prominient figures of the century-two Popes in their own barbarous dominions, who not only felt contempt for their peoples, their clergy, and their God, but professed that contempt openly and defiantly. This is a chapter of almost contemporary history. The last century, full of infidelity, saw the enemies of France, grow in exactly the same proportion as the enemies of the Church. One and the other were synonymous, and France, under the impulse of the fatal spirit of error she herself had propagated through the world, lost the premier rank. She had been first of national forces because first of Catholic nations. Her supremacy dated from the Crusades, and survived her virtue. She ambitioned to be the most impious; and the war of 1870 has terribly verified her title to the glory. Oh, justice! who will arraign the reprisals of God? The travail continues, and the arm of the Lord is still raised in anger. It is the schismatic nation-the nation which, while retaining the name of Christ, abjures His Church, and declares itself her enemy-the nation which is anti-Papal in the very essence-it is this nation which an inscrutable Creator has selected to punish Europe and avenge Him.

THE CONSCRIPTION OF SOULS .- The Liberte (Swiss) thus comments on the arbitrary claim of the State to control public education on the Continent:--We have seen one of the chiefs of the university system, M. Jules Simon, constrained to admit the impotence of the State in the matter of instruction. This truth is so evident that it has been proclaimed by all who had studied the question intelligently. M. Deschamps, Minister of State in Belgium, has written that "the State has no other right than it derives trom the family, and no duty but to continue in the school the education of the family, directing it exactly in accord with the wish of the family." And Mgr. Dupanloup has said on his part:-"In the matter of instruction; what is the *role* of the State? Is it to serve such and such a party, such and such a system; to favour the use of such and such works, such and such methods? Certainly not. The role of the State is neither reasonable, defensible, nor tolerable, unless its sole aim be to train the youth conformably to the views of the family." This is a truth which may be called primordial; but it is forgotten and effaced when the State re-. ceives control, complete, exclusive, and absolute, -of public instruction. We read in the history of the Republic of Sparta, that the children were separated from their families and treated to the common regime of black broth. The modern State goes still further. It is true it does not furnish material nourishment, but it assumes the monopoly of intellectual guidance. This is always an accomplished fact in Switzerland since the Federal Chamber-interpreting, in our opinion, with great arbitrariness, article 37 of the new Constitutionhas decided that the State had the mission and the duty to take sole direction not only of the schools dependent on the communes, but also of those generally called free. One can truthfully call this the conscription of souls. We had already the mili-tary conscription, by which the State, for its own afeguard, disposed of the time and the liberty, ometimes the lives even, of the eitizens. The intellectual conscription consists in the power of the State to direct, for a number of years, the time, the liberty, and the souls of the youth; and to pretend to a right to prescribe what these souls must know, what they must think, and what they must believe. We are assured, all this time, as in the case of the military conscription, that the measure is necessary for the welfare of the State. The power thus wielded, then, is in the fullest sense, a religious power, a dogmatic power, and ecclesiastical power-a power which makes the School which is the Church of the State, the Church also of a new EOciety. . 1

Khedive has presented the Porte with 25,000 Snider rifles. The voluntary subscriptions in Turkey towards war expenses amount to \$600,000. The Times' Raguan special says the Montenegrins on Monday destroyed four Turkish, block houses between Medun and Podgoritza, repulsing the Turkish army, which attempted to prevent an operation which is important, and makes capture of Medun itself easy. Information from an independentand thoroughly informed source, assures one the Turkish position is not really so favorable as re-presented. The Times' Parakin special confirms the news of the battle at Isvor between General Leschjavin and Osman Pasha. The Servians numbered 10,000. The Turks, previous to receiving reinforcements, 12,000. The Servians were compelled to retrent. Servian reports state that the Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks have been sent to districts in Bulgaria, outside the sphere of operations, and instructed to burn and destroy. It is estimated 20,000 Bulgarian and Eosnian volunteers have taken arms against Turkey. The Emperors of Germany and Austria met at Salsburg on Wednesday. The interview was strictly private. Five batteries of artillery and 500 cavalry embarked at Alexandria for Constantinople on Wednesday. An outbreak of the party opposed to war is expected in Central Servia. False telegrams are being secretly disseminated announcing the annihilation of the Servian army. Adherents of the pretender, Karageorgevitch, are suspected, and the authorities are invesligating the matter. The Standard's Belgrade despatch says the im. divisions. The Eastern division is under Gen. Tchernayeff, with Gen. Le:chjavin as the second in command. The Western division is under Gen. Olympics, with Gen. Seach as second in command. The London Standard's Vienna despatch says it is reported that the insurgents attempted to interrupt the railroad near Sophia, but were routed by a battalion of Softas. Vienna journals publish statistics showing that 6,564 houses were burned in Phillippopolis and Tatarbazardjik

districts during the Bulgarian insurrection ; of these, 5,643 belonged to Christians; many were fired by revolutionary emissaries, to compel the people to join the insurrection. The Morning Post's Berlin special says that the Porte has protested to Austria concerning the closing of the harbour of Klek, and confidentially communicated the protest to the other Powers. Roumania has not demanded the cession of the Sulina districts nor the abolition of the tribute. The Times' Ragusa despatch says the Montenegrin march on Mostar is uninterrupted, Salem, Palank, and Castaba surrendered under the threat of bombardment. Mukhtar Pacha, commanding the Turks, intends going out to meet the Montenegrins in the field, hoping the troops from Bosnia will take them in the rear. Mostar is con-sidered indefensiblo. The Daily News' Vienna special says :- It is stated here that the conditions upon which England is willing to adhere to the agreement between the two Emperors include that neither belligerent receive direct nor indirect aid from abroad; mediation to be admissible at the request of the belligerents, or the initiative of the Powers; no Power to be allowed to take any step without notifying the Forte, and obtaining the consent of the others; territorial changes to be settled after the war by all the Powers, after hearing the views of the Porte on the subject. Kiani Pacha, the Commissioner in Bulgaria, has been instructed to release all not directly or greatly implicated in open rebellion. The Telegraph's Constantinople special says in consequence of despatches from Earl Derby, received at the British embassy, Mr. W. Baring, the second Secretary of Legation, has been directed to investigate the Bulgarian out rages. The Daily News' Berlin despatch says it is agreed here that if Roumania has really presented the note, as alleged, war is inevitable. Despatches from Sclavonic sources announce that the Turks have abandoned Nevesinje without fighting. The insurgents have invested Gatschko. Official despatches say that the Servians drove one wing of Osman Pasha's army out of the three entrenchments; which the Turks retook after receiving considerable reinforcements. The Temps states that the six great Powers are in daily communication relative to Eastern affairs, with a view of establishing a general agreement, so as to be in readiness to take advantage of any opportunity to exercise moral influence. It is understood that a general under-standing of all the Powers exists, the system of exclusive agreement between the three Northern Empires having apparently been abandoned. Eighteen Servian battalions from Saitschar participated in the recent attack on Osman Pash's position at Izvoor before reported. The Servians were repulsed with great loss, abandoning five cannon, and a quantity of arms and ammunition. Three thousand Servians have been defeated near Nichgrael in Bosnia, with a loss of 300. The intelligence that the Servians have lost their position around Nisch is confirmed. The Morning Post's Berlin special says an amicable settlement between Turkey and Roumania is considered assured. Prince Bismarck has advised Roumani to strive to maintain peace. Bulletins posted at Constantinople, July 21, claim that the Turks defeated the Servian priest, Doutchitch, on Wednesday, near Radosinje. This intelligence is in direct contradiction of the official report from Belgrade stating that Doutchitch had beaten the Turks after a seven hours' fight. A telegram to the Russian Agency says the Montenegrins have had a real success at Podgoritza. Prince Nicholas has taken the heights commanding Mostar, and an engagement is imminent. The Montenegrin army is still inactive at Nevesinje. The Prince's strategy is considered very feeble, undecided and likely to sacrifice all the advantages gained at the commencement of operations. The opportunity of taking Mostar without fighting for it is already lost. The inaction of the Prince enables Moukhtar Pacha to concentrate his troops .-The Turks have to bring the troops from Fotscha to Falls, in the Montenegrin rear; these co operat-ing with 2,000 Turks who are now blockaded at Gatschko, seriously endanger the Montenegrins .-The Mohammedan population will prove hostile to the Province in case of a retreat. The diplomats are discussing the advisability of an international investigation of the Bulgarian excesses. A majority of the foreign Consuls have been ordered to report immediately to their governments. It is reported at Vienna that Russia, thinking the war likely to become savage and fanatical, intends shortly to urge upon the powers the necessity of arranging an armistic.' It is asserted that Koumaundouris, President of the Greek Council of Ministers, has requested the King to return home immediately, as the Chambers must be called to vote credits for the mobilization of 40,000 men. The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies on Friday voted an address to the throne, expressing satisfaction with the Ministry, and declaring that Roumania will observe neutra lity, but expects that all claims lately addressed to the Porte will be granted. The Turks are everywhere assuming the offensive. It is officially announced that the Turks entrenched at Beljina attacked General Olympics on Thursday with ten battalions of troops, chiefly irregulars; they attempt-ed to drive the Servians across the Drina, but after six hours' fighting, they were repulsed and pursued to Beljina, with heavy loss. The ground was covered with Turkish dead. A rain storm stopped the pursuit, but the Servian artillery made great havoc among the Turks. The Turks attacked Colonel Mirjovic on Wednesday at Granada. There was ten

nition arrived here on Tuesday from Boumania. reinforced, and resumed the attack on Thursday, The Standara's Vienna despatch says the Grand but were repulsed. The Daily News Rome despatch Vizier has declined to sanction the formation of a says Greece seized six cannon at Corfu destined for separate legion of Greek Christian volunteers. The the Montenegrins. Extensive military preparations Khedive has presented the Porte with 25,000 Snid- are progressing in Epirus and Thessaly. The Opinion's. Janana special says the Turks are importing large supplies of rifles and mountain artillery, and enrolling. militia to suppress any, attempt at insur-rection. Seven thousand Asiatics are now stationed in Thessaly. A hundred Bashi-Bazouks have been arrested and disarmed near Phillippolis. The Times' Vienna despatch says the insurrection in Bulgaria is reviving in all directions. ... All the roads are becoming unsafe because of the insurgents.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE SITUATION .- A RE-VIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.-LONDON, July 19.-The Times, in a leading editorial article on the Ser-

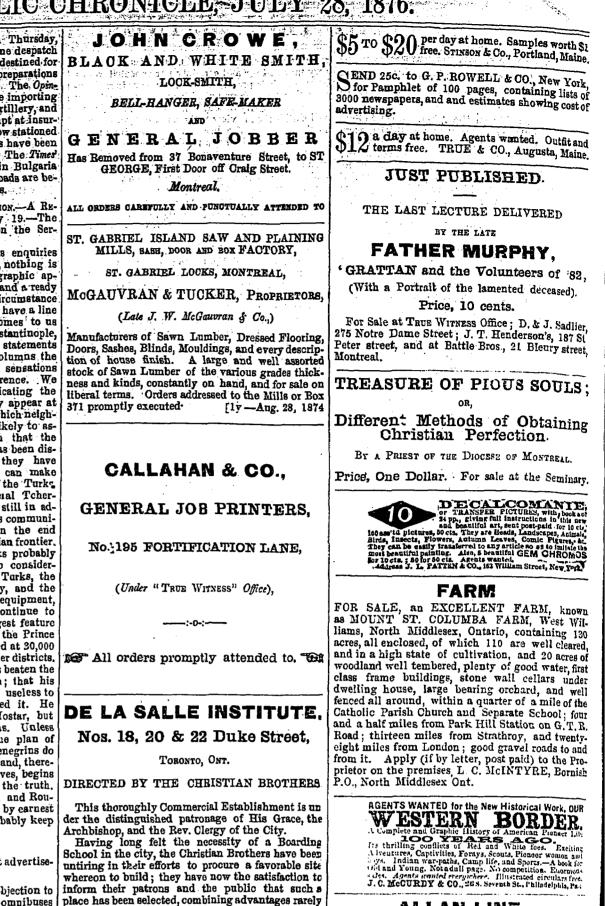
on the systematic fabrication of victory, nothing is necessary to military success but telegraphic apparatus, some knowledge of localities, and a ready imagination. The most disturbing circumstance in the present case is that both parties have a line of telegraph, consequently all that comes to us from Belgrade is contradicted from Constantinople, and conversely. When two opposing statements appear on the same day in the same columns the most trusting reader cannot escape from sensations of disappointment, irritation, and indifference. We may, therefore, confine ourselves to indicating the main results of the campaign as they appear at the present moment, and the position which neighbouring States have assumed, or are likely to as-sume in consequence. It is certain that the original plan of the Servian Invasion has been disconcerted, and though undoubtedly they have fought with the greatest courage, they can make no real impression on the main body of the Turk-Granting the Servian claim that General Tchernaveff has suffered no defeat, that he is still in advance; and has taken means to assure his communications, we still believe that he will in the end have to fight for the security of the Servian frontier. He has but a small army, and the Turks probably even now outnumber him. Taking into consideration the numerical superiority of the Tarks, the difficulty of moving in such a country, and the defectiveness of General Tchernayeff's equipment, we must conclude that the war will continue to fringe the Servian frontier. The strangest feature of the campaign is the movement of the Prince of Montenegro. He has a force estimated at 30,000 largely composed of volunteers from other districts. He boasts of great successes; that he has beaten the Turks or they have retreated before him; that his men would have made the port of Klek useless to the Turks even if Austria had not closed it. He has entered Nevesinje and threatens Mostar, but he is not co-operating with the Servians. Unless there be something very profound in the plan of the campaign, the notion that the Montenegrins do not count on the success of their allies, and, therefore, go for what they can get for themselves, begins to prevail. A short time will show the truth. Montenegrice remains entirely peaceful, and Roumania balances her demands on the Porte by carnest declarations of neutrality, and will probably keep ouiet as long as she can.

The following are selected from recent advertisements from English papers :

Wanted, a lady who would have no objection to sleep with another in a public road where omnibuses pass every five minutes.

A pianoforte to be sold, genuine Broadwood, by a lady about to leave England in a rosewood case on mahogany castors.

EPPS'S COCOA .- GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING .- " By thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made sim-ply with Boiling Water or Milk,-Sold only in Packets labelled-"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London.



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#### THE SERVO-TURKISH WAR.

BELORADE. — The following is official : — Priest Doutchitch routed 4,000 Turkish regulars on Wednesday near Radasinje, driving them, towards Nova Varosch, after a desperate engagement, lasting seven hours.<sup>1</sup> The London Standard's Widdin special says that the Servians lost 2,000 killed at the battle of Izvor. They retired across the river Timok, but have since recrossed. Osman Pasha on Thursday annihilated 500 Servians who had occupied Nova Sello ; a few only escaped 'across the Danube." The Standard's Belgrade special says the Minister of the Interior received a deputation who threateningly demanded publication of lists of killnd and wounded and true reports of war. Some Conservative deputies are preparing a declaration that Prince Milan and ministers were unjustified in declaring war without the consent of the Skupstchins. Large quantities of chassepots and ammu- hours of indecisive fighting. The Turks were

MONTRELL

a di k

INFORMATION WANTED-Heirs and next of Kin of JOHN F. O'SULLIVAN, formerly of New York, who died at Moncton, on the 15th May last had a brother Denis in Montreal in the years of 1871 to 1874, latterly supposed to be in Chicago will hear of something to their advantage, by com municating with

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TEACHER WANTED .- For the R. C. S. School Section No. 10., Alexandria, Ont., having a first or second class certificate. Apply stating salary to A. B. McDONALD, Secty-treasurer. 46-3

WANTED-Two Elementary Teachers for St Columban, County of Two Mountains.-Places open just now. For salary and particulars JOHN HANNA, Sec.-Treas. apply to

WANTED-For School Section No 4, in the Township of Alfred, a Male Teacher, holding a first or second class certificate, and capable of teaching the French language.

Montebello, Q., June 27, 1876. 7-3 J. R. BROWNRIGG, Sec.-Treas.

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47-3

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The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of

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building of the Bank-now adapted to educational

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ever its directors could claim. for it, or any of ite

fectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christ-

ian Brothers will now be better able to promote the

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students committed to their care

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and re-

met with.

patrons desire.

No student will be retained whose manners and norals are not satisfactory : students of all denominations are admitted.

The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September. and ends in the beginning of July.

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The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments-Primary and Commercial.

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#### SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Beading, Firs Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

FIRST OLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining ith drill on vocal elements,) Penmauship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

#### COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

#### SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

#### FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar Composition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double and most practical forms, by single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philoso phy, Astronomy, Principles of Politoness, Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

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Jan, 15, 1875 Martin T. Antarian Diright Charles intrass. Shell a comment and the spill Granta in farmers

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"And Havannah cigars to smoke ?" " I-I guess so," stammered the farmer. "An' a coal stove me week from the first of a term will not be lowed right close aroun' what the corn is?" "No; I • attend the College. ever heard of a coal stove in a cornfield." Well,

iidai's no stove out dar you can't coax dis chile along. I'se got to take keer of my health even if there isn't a bushel of corn raised in dis country !"

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING .- The drug store was dosed, and he mang the bell vigorously. The drugsist at once put his head out of an upper window and inquired sleepily, "Who's there?" "Mr. Carr," and induited sleeping, "Who's there?" All, out, responded the gentleman at the bell. "Missed a car? Well what's that to me, confound you! Stop inging that bell and go about your business, man!" Down went the window and the druggist was lost to sight. The discomfited Mr. Carr was lost in amazement for a time, but finally seized the bell and rang it again frantically. The druggist's head appeared at the window again. He was wide awake this time. "Who's there now?" "Mr. Carr, I tell you." "Why, d--n your impudence! Who cares if you have? Get out of that, quick. If you are drunk and have missed a car it's your own lookout. Don't you touch that bell agrin." "But, I tell you, you idiot, I am Mr. — Carr." "Oh, Lord! Why dida't you say so before?"-[From the St. Louis Lepublican.

A CONSCIENTIOUS DOG .- I had this dog for several years, and had never-even in his puppyhoodsnown him to steal. On the contrary, he used to make an excellent guard to protect property from other animals, servants, etc., even if they were his best friends. I have seen the dog escore a donkey which had baskets on its back filled with apples. Although the dog did not know he was observed by mybody, he did his duty with the utmost faithfulness; for every time the donkey turned back his head to take an apple out of the baskets, the dog snapped at its nose; and such was his watchfulness that although his companion was keenly desirous of lasting some of the fruit, he never allowed him to get a single apple during the half hour they were left together. I have also seen this terrier protecting ment from other terriers which lived in the same house with him, and him, which he Was on the very best of terms. More curious still, I have seen him seize my wristbands while they were being worn by a friend to whom I have lent them. Nevertheless, on one occasion he temporatily was very hungry, and in the room where I was reading and he was sitting, there was within reach a savoury mutton chop. I was greatly surprised to see him steadily remove the chop and take it under a sofn. However, I pretended not to observe what had occurred, and waited to see what would happen next. For full a quarter of an hour this temier remained under the sofa without making a Bound, and doubtless enduring an agony of contending feelings. Eventually, conscience came off victorious, for, emergying irom his place of conceatment, and carrying in his mouth the stolen the stolen property he bolted again under the sofa, and from his retreat no coaxing could charm him for several hours afterwards. Moreover, when during that time he was spoken to or patted, he always burned away his head in a ludicrously consciencestricken manner. Altogether I did not think it would be possible to imagine a more satisfactory thibition of conscience by an animal than this, for It must be remembered, as already stated, that the Patticular animal in question was never beaten in la life.-Correspondent in " Quarterly Journal of Ence n 



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## THE TRUE WITNESS AND GATHOLIG CHRONICLE.

## FARMERS COLUMN.

EARLY CUT GRASS BEST The German papers publish details of a series of experiments carried on at the agricultural 'schools in that country, for the purpose of testing the nutritive properties of grass and hay at various stages. By an elaborate series of analyses, it is shown why young grass is more nutritious than mature grass. The physiological experiments show that it is more easily digestible. Thus grass two and a half inches high contains nearly fifty per cent more of albumenoids than grass which is six inches high, and the more of "crude fat." The mature grass contains more woody fibre and less flesh-forming matter than the young grass, and, besides this, it is found that the nutritious albumenoids in a less soluble form in hay than in in young grass. Hence the difference of nutritive value and digestibility. Autumnal hay was found to be more nutritious than summer hay.

GRAPE VINE PRUNSING .- Mr. Charles Baker, of the Montpelier Nursery, near London, sends to the Advertiser the following hints on the pruning of grape vines: "The summer treatment of the grape vine should be attended to at once. If neglected the vines will run all to wood and the most of the fruit will fall off. What remains will not get enough of sacharine matter, and will be sour, tough, seedy and worthless. All the young shoots that come from the old canes are called leaders during the first year's growth. A leader is not a leader more than one year. There are three kinds of leaders on all grape vines. The fruitful leader should be short ened to one joint above the last bunch of fruit, and a leaf left on very joint. The inferior leaders should be cut off close to the cane, and some of the strong fruitless leaders trained in to fill space and extend the vine. All others should be cut off close to the eane. This should be done at once, and is the first summer pruning to be done each year. Vines require four prunings during the year."

Top-Drassing.-Top-dressing for grasses, as re-corded for four years at the Michigan Agricultural College, resulted as follows : On the plot to which no manure or fertilizer was applied, the total weight of hay yielded per acre was 8,740 pounds. Where two bushels of plaster per acre were applied, the yield per acre was 13,226 pounds, a gain of 4,484 pounds. Where five bushels of wood ashes were applied, the yield per acre was 12,007, a gain of 4,164 pounds. Where three bushels of salt were sown per acre, the yield was 18,060 pounds, a gain per acre of 5,227 pounds. Where twenty loads of muck per acre were laid on, the yield was 14,686 pounds. a gain of 6,524 pounds. These results indicate that there are fertilizers which will produce as good result as plaster. For instance, the plaster yielded a gain of 41 per cent., while horse manure gave an increase of 71 per cent., or nearly a ton more grass per acre in the three years.

A BAD THING FOR THE TURKEYS .- The New England Farmer describes a disease that has been to prevalent among Turkeys in eastern Massachusetts and Ruade Island for a few years past, that few farmers in those parts attempt to raise these fowels at all. Very few cases have occurred elsewhere in New England. 'The Farmer says :--" It is evidently a liver complaint, but what causes it, or what will cure it is beyond our ken. It has carried off our old turkeys after they had commenced laying in spring, but it has made the greatest havoc among young turkeys that were nearly half-grown. The first that is noticed, one will look dull and lag behind the flock. In a day or two it will stay around the barn, instead of following the others to the fields. The disease usually runs its course in less than a week, and almost every case is fatal. The liver is badly distant d, being covered more or less by tubercles  $\omega_{2}$ -round sore-looking spots. It is usually somewhat enlarged.

WHAT BOOTS TO GROW FOR COWS .-- There is a great diversity of opinion as to which are the best kinds of roots for cows. Some writers argue that carrots and mangles are best, and that turnips are not fit to feed cows. Others say that they never had any bad result from feeding turnips to cows giving milk. I am of opinion that they are all good for cows if properly fed and in proper time. My firm opinion is, that the proper time to feed roots particularly turning, is immediately after milking, and upon no conditions to vary that time—better let them go without than deviate. If turnips are fed in this way, I venture to say that there will in no instance be any turnip flavor in the milk. Instances have come under my notice in which the feeder (who did not believe in this practice) fed the cows when being milked, the result of which was that the flavor was plainly preceptible in the milk and butter. Let those who have turnips try this plan, and they will be satisfied with the result. They must not feed too heavy, and, when commencing, give a small quantity and gradually increase. Another excellent thing for feeding cows is bran and oilcake scalded, and fed warm. Bran is very rich in the elements of milk, more so than corn or pea meal; especially in this case when cooked, bran being hard to digest in its raw state. Many farmers and dairymen lose sight of the value of the bran by feeding it in comparison with meal in bulk, forgetting that a given measure of meal will weigh not far from three times as much as bran Two quarts of meal would be thought a moderate feed for a cow but six quarts of bran would be thought a large one.-Canuda Farmer. VEGSTABLES AT SHALL COST.—I am a gardoner and seed grower, in a country where skilled labor is not to be had, and where even tramps demand high wages or rob your hen-roost, with a growing prefer-ence for the latter employment. I have been forced therefore, to study the greatest economy in garden operations. The first thing a farmer must do, to have a successful garden, is to make it of the right shape. It must be long and narrow, with space left at the ends ample enough to turn a team handily. Length is the most important, as then all the cultivation can be done by horse power, both better and far quicker than by band. Let the length lay north and south, to allow the sun to reach both sides of the rows. Next, plough the piece twelve inches deep, if possible, haul on well-rotted manure till it is covered six inches deep, harrow as fine as flour, and plant at once. Lay out the rows, perfectly true, two and a half feet apart; begin at one end and plant all the seed of one kind you wish; continue the row with some other sort, and so on till the work is done. I use a common four shovel corn cultivator, the team straddles the row, and the two shovels on each side are set to throw the soil to or from the plants, as required. A patch of half an acre is ample for a family of twelve persons, and can be gone over in half an hour. If this is done once a week, and one hour a week devoted to hand weeding in the rows by some of the children, vegetables, will become as plenty as fresh air. The vegetable garden must be kept totally clear of trees bushes, flowers, &c., so as to allow the plough and cultivator full sway. For small fruits an adjoining patch prepared in the same matter with plough and manure, but planted in rows five feet apart for bushes, and two feet for strawberries, will give an amount of health and real enjoyment which can be obtained in no other way. In gardens of this kind no paths are needed, in fact are an unmittgated nuisance, becoming a harbor for weeds and trash, which should always be sunder and not on top of the soil. I cultivated 50 acres and have not a path in my whole place; access to the plant is readily had between the rows. Here is a mode of produc-ing the best food at the least out lay of labor, and if a man values the health, morals, and the intellectual qualities of his family, he will supply them with a such a variety of food as will supply them [S, Rufus Mason in Colman's Rurals World]

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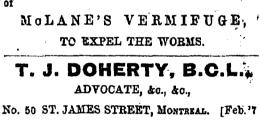
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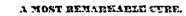
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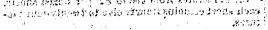
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