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VOL. XXVI.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1875.

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#### CONNEMARA.

Ye tall dark cliffs, ye desert peaks That crown the desolation ! What mystic voice among you speaks, Ye tombstones of a nation I tnink, as on your towers I gaze, I hear the ancient story, And fancy summons back the days Otlong departed glory. Ye never looked on cringing slave, Or him that were a halter; Here was the temple of the brave— And ye were treedom's altar! Vast solitudes of moor and fen, I hear a death note knelling-

A fearless have on you incline, That never fled from beagle, And here the lordly peregrine, And there the kingly eagle. O'er lake and moorland, far and wide, The curlew's note is sounding, And down the mountain's riven side

Where is that warrior race of men,

Or where the peasants dwelling?

The cataract is bounding. There, by the stream, the heron feeds. Secure from man's aggression, And here the mallard holds the reeds In undisturbed possession,

Where dashes down the Eriff— No Bailiff there can serve the writ Of landlord or of sheriff! But all in vain I seek the hand Of chiefts in or of vassal;

On vonder crags the falcons sit.

For what is lordly in the land, Save Henry's princely castle? Yes, they are gone beyond the main-O'Donnell, Blake, O'Hara-Marshals of France, grandees of Spain-But lost to Connemara!

> MICHAEL DWYER. THE

### "WICKLOW OUTLAW."

A LIFE OF DARING AND ADVENTURE

HIS GREATEST PERIL AND HIS WONDEFUL ESCAPE

The history of Ireland during the long struggles of her people against oppression and persecution, is rich in instances of personal daring and bravery The warfare of those days in Ireland was not confined to the operation of regular armies; on the part of the natives it often assumed the character of what is now known by the Spanish title of "guerilla warfare," and this was a mode of action

which afforded great scope for the display of the

conrage, the skill, and the powers of individuals. In modern armies the great majority of the combatants are reduced to the position of mere machines. One mind moves an enormous! mass of men, and works them according to rules which are continually becoming more precise and rigid.— Hundreds of thousands of men are all brought down by strict discipline to the same dead level of "conscious automata" All must stand and movetogether in the ranks. The brave men and the timid, the strong man and the weak, the intelligent man and the stupid, deliver their fire at the word of command, and take equal chance of being shot down at any moment, This, which is the most scientific, is also the most effective system of military action. No number of loose, unconnected; and disciplined bands, though every man amongst them should have the heartof a hero and the thews of a mant, could stand against any of those great masses of well trained, splendidly armed, and ably directed troops which constitute the European armies of the present day. "Guerilla warfare" appears, therefore, to be a thing of the past; but time was when it was common in Ireland and elsewhere.

mittent and irregular character, blazing out now in one part of the country and again in another; sometimes under local chiefs, fighting to hold their own; sometimes under the leadership of dispossessed Irish gentlemen—tories and rapparees as they were called - striking for vengeance upon their despoilers. In such a state of things the daring brain, the stout heart, and the strong arm came into play, and adventures equalling if not transcending the wildest flights of romance were of frequent occurrence. Stories of these bold deedssome of them joyous and triumphant, others tragic and sorrowful-attach to many a scene in Ireland, and are kept ever fresh and green in the memories of the peasantry.

The leafy glens, the mountain passes, the wild ravines of the picturesque and beautiful county Wicklow have a full share of them, and the date of some of the latest comes very near our own times. For, leaving behind us the days when the gallant septs of the O'Tooles and the O'Byrnes made that part of the country too hot for English undertakers, and swept occasionally in avenging raids down on the Pale and up to the very gates of the Castle of Dublin, we have still before us the events of the years 1798 to 1803, when the hills and vales of Wicklow were the scenes of many memorable deeds of patriot valour, and when all Ireland, and England, too, was made to ring with the name and fame of the bold "Wicklow Outlaw"—the indomitable Michael Dwyer.

In giving to our readers a brief sketch of the career of this brave man, we deem it unnecessary to say much regarding the origin of the irsurrection in which he bore so gallant a part. All Irishmen who know anything of the history of their country, know that the Irish people in those days rose against a system of oppression which was too much for human nature to bear. The noblest, the purest and the bravest spirits in the land refused to submit to it any longer, and preferred to engage in a struggle for Irish freedom. Michael Dwyer was one of those men. He belonged to the class which felt the weight of England's persecuting laws most grievously—the Catholic small farmers of Ireland. He was of the old race which was trampled, and the old faith which was banned; but the taint of slavery never touched his soul. The God-given institut of liberty was strong within him. His spirit was free as that of the eagle. He knew his country and do your duty!" The man thus addressed stepped was in bondage and had a right to freedom, and when he learned that her sons were about to rise and make at least a gallant effort to shake off the yoke that shamed and galled them, he resolved that he would do one man's part at all events in aid of that rightful endeavor.

So he gave heart and hand to the cause of the United Irishmen, and he soon became the leader of a daring band and a terror to the royalist party in the county Wicklow. He was just the man for any sort of bold adventure—provided only that it was also an honorable one; for Dwyer was a man of simple and virtuous habits, and was as generous and hospitable and humane as he was brave. He was of stalwart frame, fully six feet high, large r limbed, fleet of foot, and agile as a greyhound. He knew every mountain pass, every rock, every stream, every bush, almost, in his native county; and there was not a peasant home within its bounds in which Michael Dwyer was not known and loved. And the group of gallant fellows he gathered about him were, for the most part, worthy such a leader.

A narrative of the many dashing feats performed by Dwyer and his men would fill a very portly volume. The royal troops never dared to face them unless when they had vastly superior numbers on their side; large bodies of them often fled pell-mell from the onslaught of his small party of hardy mountaineers. Miles Byrne, one of the leaders of the insurrection, and afterwards chef de battalion in the service of France, has given, in his highly interesting Memoirs, the following account of his first meeting with the gallant Dwyer in the pass of Glenmalure :-

"I saw the brave and intrepid Dwyer here for the first time. He had already acquired a great reputation in those mountainous districts, for every time that the cavalry attempted to reconnoitre the position near the entrance of the glen, he was sure to be on their flank, or in an ambuscade before daylight, waiting their arrival; and as both he and the men, who generally accompanied him, were of this county, and marksmen, they took delight in terrifying the cavalry, who instantly wheeled about and fled the moment a shot was fired at them. So by Dwyer's bravery and exertion in this kind of skirmishing with the enemy, we were in perfect safety during the night, to repose and recover from our fatigues of the county Wexford campaign."

Many were the hair-breadth escapes of this bold outlaw" from surprises planned by his enemies, and from treacheries attempted to be practiced on him more than once by some faithless members of his band. On one occasion he escaped capture by sitting between a mountain torrent and the rocks over which it tumbled in a sheet of spray; at other times his places of refuge were caves in the mountains, the entrances to which were hidden by shrubs and moss. The government scouts were neverable to catch him, nor their gunsmen nor swordsmen to hurt even a hair of his head.

The Dublin Hibernian Magazine of November, 1808. a time when Dwyer was still in arms, had an article on "Dwyer, the Irish Desperado," and his men, in which the writer said; "It must be a matter of astonishment that an active powerful and vigilant government could never entirely succeed in exterminating this banditti from these mountains, however difficult or inaccessible they may at first sight

"The rebel, who is intimately acquainted with the topography of the place, has his regular videttes and scouts upon the qui vive in all the most advantageous points, who, on the appearance of alarm, or the approach of strangers, blow their whistles, which resound through the innumerable caverns, and are the signals for a general muster of those hardy desperadoes. They are generally superintended by the chief himself, or by his brother-in-law, of the name of Byrne, a determined fellow, in whom alone he places great confidence. They are both great From the date of English invasion down to the adepts at disguising their faces and persons, and period not very remote, the resistance of the Irish are thought to pay frequent visits to the mepeople to their foreign foeb was usually of an inter- tropolis."

But his narrowest escape from capture was as follows. One evening he was met in the glen of Email (also called Imale) by a soldier named Cameron, who was one of a party employed in his pursuit, but who entertained a friendly feeling for the gallant outlaw.

"Mind yourself to-night, Dwyer," whispered Cameron; "our men are close on your track, and

expect to have you in their hands before morning." Dwyer's party on this occasion consisted of only ten men. Six of these he sent to a house in the south end of the glen, while he himself with three companions, named Samuel McAllister, John Savage, and Patrick Costello, took refuge in another not far distant.

Before morning the soldiery had found out their place of concealment. One party of Highlanders and another of English soldiers, formed a cordon around the house; loaded their muskets, fixed their bayonets, and stood prepared to effect the capture of the rebels, dead or alive.

Then their captain shouted to the outlaws a summons to surrender in the King's name!

Dwyer replied from one of the windows of the nouse :—" We came into this house without asking. leave of the honest people; who own it, and no harm should be done them. Let them pass unharmed through your ranks, and then I will tell you what I and my men will do."

"Colonel Macdonald, who was in command of the military, agreed to this proposal. He felt quite sure that he had Dwyer and his band now in his power, and that was all he wanted.

The family of the house, young people and old, were allowed to pass through the lines, and when that was done the voice of the Colonel was again heard calling on Dwyer to surrender.

"No!" shouted Dwyer. "Fire away! There are a hundred of you against four of us, but we will never surrender. We will fight until we die!"

No sooner was the word spoken than a volley of musket-balls was poured upon the door and into the windows of the house. The "outlaws" replied, taking sure and steady aim, bringing down a man almost with every shot."

forward, loaded and fired rapidly as he could into the house, and ere long fell dead, pierced by a bullet from one of the four brave defenders. It was Dwyer's good friend of the previous evening who thus met his fate.

While the firing was going on, one of Dwyer's companions, Samuel M'Allister, received a musket ball in the arm which broke the limb, and he was thus disabled from taking any further part in the conflict Still his three undaunted comrades kept up the fight

The degree of bravery possessed by the attacking party may be estimated from the fact that all this time they did not attempt to force their way into the house thus resolutely defended by this heroic

At last those cowardly assailants bethought them of a strategem. It was to burn the house about the outlaws, and thus force them either to perish in the flames or run out upon the circle of bayonets that surrounded it.

The thatched roof of the dwelling was set on fire, and as it blazed brightly the solders set up a mingled cheer of triumph. Now, they thought, the final hour of the famous Wicklow leader had arrived, and they were to have all the glory of his death or canture.

The heat from the burning roof became intense .-There could now be no doubt in the minds of Dwyer and his party that they should either dash aut among the soldiers or be burned to ashes in the flames that were rushing and roaring around them. But was not death just as sure to meet them in one case as the other? For the soldiers, expecting every moment to see them rush from the house had ceased firing, and held their muskets loaded and their beyonets at the charge, and all stood prepared for immediate action.

In this desperate emergency an idea worthy to be classed among the brightest inspirations of valor, took possession of the mind of the disabled hero, M'Allister,

"Dwyer," said he, "I am disabled, and useless, and my death is certain, but I yet may be the means of saving the lives of yourself, Savage and Costello. Let the three of you lie flat upon the floor. Put a musket into my hand, open the door, and I will stand right in front of it. Every man of those outside will at once fire at me. Then before they have time to reload, do you spring up and rush out, and there is at least a chance that you may be able to dart through them and make good your escape."

Truly a heroic notion, worthy of the palmiest days of Greek or Roman bravery, worthy of any age, or race, or country,

After a moment's consideration, this self-sacrific-

ing proposal was accepted.

M'Allister opened the door and stood, a distinct mark for his enemies, amid the fierce light of the burning dwelling. Immediately the whole party fired, and his corpse fell, riddled with many bullets.

Dwyer and his two companions at once rose from the ground and rushed upon the soldiery. Savage and Costello were struck down by the bayonets of their foes, but Dwyer, with his clubbed musket. felled to the earth the two or three men who stood in his way, dashed past them, and made for the fields. He had not gone many paces when he sliped and fell. This, although it enabled one of his pursuers to get near him, proved to be the saving of his life, for, as he tumbled to the ground a whole flight of bullets which had been fired after him passed over his head, all but oue, which came so near as to tear the collar of his shirt. He was closely pursued for several miles, and saved himself by plunging into the River Slaney and swimming across it—a feat his pursuers were afraid to attempt.

And so Colonel Macdonald and his men were obliged to return to Dublin with the news, that the bold "Wicklow outlaw," Michael Dwyer, had once again defied, insulted, fought with, and escaped from the armed forces of his Britannic Majesty.

### THE CURATE OF SAN PEDRO.

One fine evening in the year 1815, the aged curate of San Pedro, a village some leagues distant from Seville, returned extremely fatigued, to his poor dwelling, where he was expected by the Senora Margarita, the worthy and aged housekeeper.

Whatever poverty one is accustomed to meet within the interior of a Spanish dwelling, one could hardly help relish the utter want of comfort which apparently prevailed in the habitation of the good priest; in fact, not the slightest pretension to ease contrasted with the nakedness of the walls and scantiness of the furniture. Dame Magarita was finishing her preparations for supper, which con-sisted of a mysterious dish of olla-podrida, in which the remains of the dinner, dignified with the name of ragout, were seasoned or disguised, with the ut-most possible skill. The curate engerly inhaled the flavor of the alluring dish, and said—" Heaven be praised! here is an olla-podrida which verily makes the mouth water. Indeed, comrade, you must give more than outward thanks at finding such a supper at your service."

At these words of the host, Margarita raised her cyes and beheld a stranger when the curate had brought home with him. The housekeeper's placid face was suddenly discomposed, and assumed a mingled expression of wrath and disappointment. She cast a withering glance upon the unknown, and then upon the curate, who lowered his eyes and said in the subdued voice of a child when he hears his parents censure. "Surely when there is meat enough for two there is also enough for three; and you would not wish that I should leave to die of hunger a Christian who has not caten for two days?

"He a Christian?—he his more like a brigand!" muttered Margarita, as she left the room.

The curate's guest, during this inhospital scene, remained standing motionless near the entrance. He was a man of huge size, half clad in rage and soiled with mud, whose coal-black hair, bright restless eyes, and the rifle which he carried in his hand, might inspire but doubtful interest.

" Must I then go away!" said he.

The curate answered with an emphatic answer, Never shall he whom I invited beneath my roof be driven away; and never shall a fellow-creature be unwelcome to partake with me my humble fare. Put aside your rifle, let us implore a blessing, and to table."

"I never part with my rifle," said the stranger. 'As the Spanish proverb says, Two friends are only one. My rife is my best friend, and I will keep it between my knees. For though you are willing to let me enter your home, and quit it at my leisure, there are others who may think to make me go against my will, and possibly head foremost."

The curate of San Pedro was certainly a man of good appetite, but, nevertheless, he stood astonished at the stranger's voracity, who besides devouring the olla-podrida, left nothing but the crumbs of an encrmous loaf weighing many pounds. While eating thus, too, he ever and anon cast around uneasy looks, and started nervously at the most trifling noise; and once, indeed, the wind having suddenly and violently closed a door behind him, he appane to his feet and cocked his rifle, as if determined to sell his life as dearly as possible; but quickly recovering himself, he again took his seat and continued his repast.

"Now," said he, with his mouth still full, " you must complete your kind reception, I am badly wounded, and for eight days my wound has not been dressed; give me, therefore, same old rag, and I will relieve you of my presence.

"I do not wish to be relieved of it," replied the curate, whom his guest, in spite of his uncasiness, had amused with his careless conversation. "I am something of a surgeon, and you will have to dress your wound neither the village barbar, nor his dirty bandages." Saving these words, he took from a closet near, a sargeon's chest, supplied with every requisite for an operation.

The stranger's wound was deep, a musket ball having perforated the thigh; and the unhappy man could never have pursued his journey, unless he had been endowed with more than human energy.

"You cannot proceed to-day," said the curate, probing his wound with an amateur's satisfaction. You must spend the night here; and a good sleep will recruit your strength diminist the inflammation, and permit the flesh to heal."

"I must proceed to day, instantly!" said the stranger. "There are those who wait for me," continued he, with a scornful sigh. "There are those who expect me!" he added, with a ferocious smile. "Let me see-have you done with your dressing? Yes! I am sure of it; I feel as easy and as light as if I never had been wounded. Give me a loaf! repay yourself for your hospitality with that gold, and farewell!"

The curate repelled the money with disdain. "I am not an innkeeper; my hospitality is not bought and sold "

"It shall be as you please, mine host excuse me-

So saying the man took the loaf, which, by her master's order, Margarita had brought with a sorrowful face; and in a few moments the tall form of the stranger disappeared through the foliage of the woods around the house, or rather but of the curate. An hour after this a brisk discharge of musketry

was heard within the forest and the stranger reappeared before the cottage of the curate, with the blood streaming from a new wound in his breast He had the ashy paleness of a dying man.

"Take this," said he, presenting to the curate a purse full of gold. "My children—in the cave near the river !"

He fell. Spanish gendarmes immediately appeared with carbines in their hands, and meeting with no resistance from the wounded man, immediately secured him. They allowed the curate to put the first dressing on his fearful wound; but in spite of the good priest's observations on the danger of removing one so severely hurt, they lifted the sufferer into a cart, and carried him very unceremoniously off to prison.

"Never mind," said they; "let him die; for by that or by the rope his affair is settled. He is the

renowned brigand Jose!"

Jose thanked the curate by a nod of his head, and The most effective way for a boy to learn a bee over him, and held the water to his lips, "You Tailor measuring fat customer—'Would you have by inet putting his finger into the hive

The curate answered him by a sign of intelligence. As soon as the convoy had departed, the aged curate, in spite of the expostulation of Margarita. who insisted strongly on the danger and uselessness of any such attempt at night, crossed a po tion of the woods, in the direction of the ravine. Arriving there he found the corpse of a woman who had been killed in all probability by some random shot.

A child was in her arms, and another at her side, boy about four years old, who was pulling his mother's sleeves in order to awake her. He believed her to be only asleep.
You may judge of Margarita's surprise, when she

saw the curate return with the two children.

"Saints of Paradise! what do you intend to do with them? We have to-night scarcely enough for our own supper, and here you bring two children with you. We shall be obliged to beg from door to door, both for ourselves and them. And what are they? Vagabond's children—gipsies or robbers may be worse! I am sure neither of them has been baptized"

At this moment the nursling began to cry. "And how are you to nurse that child? We have not the means to engage such a nurse as the little, motherless creature wants. He must be brought up by hand, and you know not the bad nights he will occasion. But you will sleep easy while I Just look! the child scarcely six months old Happily there is a little milk that I can warm for him."

And forgetting her impatience in her pity, she took the infant from the curate's arms, rocked him in her lap, and covered him with kisses. Then placing him gently near the hearth, she knolt down at his side, and warmed a vessel full of milk.

When the infant had been fed and put to sleep, Dame Margarita turned her attention to the other. The curate's great coat served as an excellent bed; and when all her arrangements were completed, the good housekeeper listened to her master's account of the manner ic which he had found the children. and how they had been consigned to his care.

"That is all very well," said Margarita; "but the important thing is to know how we are to nourish

them. They are so—"
The curate opened his Bible, and read in a-loud voice: "And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones, a cup of cold water only verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his

"Amen," said Margarita.

The day following, the curate committed to the grave the body of the woman whom he had found near the ravine, and read over her the burial service for the dead.

It was just twelve years after this, that the curate of San Pedro, who was now seventy years of age, sat one day before his cottage door warming himself in the sun. It was winter, and this was the first time, for two days, that a ray had broken through the clouds. At the good man's feet, reading aloud, was a boy about twelve years old, who cast from time to time a glance of envy upon a tall and robust youth of sixteen years, who was industriously engaged in the culture of the little garden of the parsonage. The old housekeeper, M now blind, was listening to the child's voice.

At this moment the rattling of carriage wheels was heard, and the boy shouted for joy-"Oh! what a fine coach."

The next instant a magnificent equipage advanced along the road from Seville, and stopped before the curate's door. A servant in rich livery approached the master of the house and requested a glass of water for his master.

"Carlos," said the old man to the youngest of the boys, "give a glass of water to this seigneur, and a glass of wine too, if he will condescend to take it. Make haste!"

The nobleman opened the carriage door and alighted; he was a man apparently about fifty years of age. "Are these your nephews?" asked he of the curate.

"They are dearer than that ; they are my children—my adopted children." "How is that?' asked the stranger.

"I will tell you, senor, for I have nothing to conceal. On the contrary poor, old and inexperienced in the world as I am, I need a counsellor to advise me how I may secure the future welfare of these two young men." And he related their history as we have given it already. "What do you advise me to make of them; ask-

ed he, as he concluded his story." " Ensigns in the royal guard; and in order that

they may support their rank, it will be advisable to allow them an annuity of two thousand pistoles." "I saked for advice not a jest sir," replied the

curate, " Moreover you must have your church rebuilt.

and near the church we must erect a comfortable parsonage. What say you to that, unostentationsly pious, and truly good man? I am Don Jose della Ribera, who was twelve years ago Jose the brigand ! I escaped from the prison whither they dragged me. Times of revolution are times of astounding changes; and from the chief of robbers, I have become the chief of a party. Behold me now powerful! You were my host, and you have been a father to my children. Ah! let me embrace them." He stretched forth his arms and the two youths threw themselves upon his breast. For some moments there was silence of emotion; then came tears, and half-uttered explanations. At last the stranger grasped the hands of the curate. "Well, my tried friend," said he, "do you accept my offer! The curate turned to Margarita, and said. "And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones, a cup of cold water only, verily, I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward."

"Amen," said the old dame ; she wept tears of joy at the happiness of her adopted children, and then tears of sorrow, that she was so soon to part with them.

One year afterwards, Don Jose della Riberia and his two sons assisted at the consecration of the church pf San Pedro, one of the finest edifices that adorn the environs of Seville.

Did you ever know, a, country town that hadn't the best brass band in the State.

The editor who said his mouth never uttered a lie.

Tailor measuring fat customer Would you hold | Sees\_by just putting his finger into the hive, | know, said he, in a faint voice. | the end, sir, while I go around.

FATHER MURPHY'S LECTURE ON

"Grattan and the Irish Volunteers of 1782" IN THE

MECHANICS HALL, MONDAY EVE., NOV. 22. (CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

and who is this young man, old at thirty-six whom a whole nation thus singles out as the fit object of its most enthusiastic love? From his birth to that high point at which we see him, his story is soon told. Born in Dublin City, of parents who ranked among the aristocracy, and who drew their blood from Anglo-Norman sources, he had passed his boyhood and his early manhood with many indications both in school and college, that he was destined for great things. He was in truth, essentially a notable. A great lover of books, but a still greater lover of the fields and mountains, there was in him a strange admixture of the scholar who lives to learn, and of the poet who lives to feel. Rash, wild, wayward, fitful, with a spice of the dare-devil in his actions, and in his manner a full flavor of eccentricity, he sought sew friendships, made many, and, those friends he made, he grappled to his heart with books of steel. Like all men worth knowing he was ambitious, and like all men worth knowing he made no secret of his ambition. But he could not for a time decide, at what his ambition should precisely aim. Poetry was the first thing which he seriously attempted, and poetry was the thing for which some of his biographers think he was most specially fitted. But these writers are scarcely serious. For, first of all, his poetical productions of which remain to us a few specimens, are below mediocrity, and secondly, while John Stuart Mill's opinion remains true, as probably it will ever remain, that, namely, an orator thinks for others and a poet thinks for himself, a poet Grattan could never be. This Grattan bimself very soon discovered. And so we quickly find him abandoning his melaucholy, his day-dreaming, his foolish fits of versification, his foolish plagiary of the style of Pope and all the thousand and one peculiarities which have ever been characteristic of modern toilers up Parnassus, and he is seen mumbling speeches along the streets, standing before some gate-post that he addresses as Mr. Speaker, and pronouncing his formal ladies and gentlemen to the strong oaks, and the slim beeches, about Rathfarnham and Rathgar. Later on he has some idea of becoming a Protestant clergyman, (and a Protestant of the Protestants he always was), but making acquaintance with the speeches of the elder Pitt and knowing that in his own country law was the fit apprenticeship for legislation, we discover him studying at London to prepare himself for the Bar. But the Bar is for him only a training place for his selected calling, and his selected calling is to be an orator. Did he desire distinction at the expense of patriotism he would have gone, as went the great Sheridan and the greater Burke, to give his genius to an alien people and to raise his voice in alien halls. But Grattan was made of sterner and homelier stuff. And so in 1776 we find him in a position where he can prove his patriotism and test his power, member for the Borough of Charlemont in the Irish House of Commons in College Green. But the Irish Parliament of which Grattan be-

came a member had ceased long since to be anything but a Parliament in name. By an act passed in the reign of Henry VII. and usually called Poyning's Act, no law could originate in the Irish Lords or the Irish Commons; and by another act passed in the reign of George I. power was given to the British Parliament to legislate for Ireland by British Statutes. Then England played her usual game. Every law was so framed as to ruin her Irish colony and to enrich her English self, and the complaints of a Yorkshire village were considered sufficient excuse for killing restrictions on Irish trade. 'The result to Ireland was utter beggary. Ireland's p o le beceme ; a spers, her ports became the ro sersion of seaweed and shell-fish, and in her city streets. and on her country highways, men and women were walking with no secret for the solution of life's problem, but to lie down and die.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, mark well whom all this directly affected. Ever since the twelfth century three had been in Ireland two races, and ever since the sixteenth century there had been in Ire- robber with a revolver at his breast may disgorge land two religions. We may call them broadly the his plunder, he is not the less a robber still, and native Catholics and the colonial Protestants. The when the revolver is again put by he may be dispolicy of England towards these two parties had always been shaped with the same design, and that design was to plunder Ireland as effectually and as permanently as possible. The Catholic natives being the original proprietors of the soil were the immediate prey, and as long as the Protestant Colonists served to effect their plunder, the Protestant Colonists were by the Imperial rulers highly favoured. But in course of time and by processes that are known and not likely to be forgotten, two results occurred. In the first place, the native Catholics were socially and politically extinguished, so that, as Dean Swift said, if you wanted to find the native Irish gentry you would have to seek them in the cellars of the Coal Quays and the slums of the Liberties. In the second place the Protestant colonists increasing in number, and attaining by force or fraud to the proprietorship of all the land, they became a power which as long as it remained loyal to England could keep the Catholic Celts in subjection, but which if it desired to relinquish the beauty of England's embraces might make the English footing in Ireland very insecure. But England then was the England of all history. Then and always was avarice her predoimnant passion, and for some miserable gain in the present, she was ready to relinquish her best friendships of the future. Her American Colories which might still be her most splendid provinces, she higgled with and cheated, and robbed, till these stern children of hers in New England, finding out at last that her love of them meant love of their inheritance, flung her angrily from their home and raised up that Great Republic wh c', though imperfect it be, still lives for all tyranies a warning and a doom. The very same policy of selfishness was followed in Ireland. England robbed and cheated her Irish Colonists, as she robbed and cheated her colonists in New England. And in both cases there was this aggravation that it was her own children who had followed her own teachings and worked her own work that she turned to plunder. The Catholic Celts of Ireland had long since had nothing to lose but the Protestant English who colonized Ireland had much of which they wished to retain possession; and these latter, regardless as ever of affinities of religion and affinities of race, England now turned to destroy. But as in America so in Ireland, England's policy met with opposition. In the Irish Parliament about the close of the XV-IIIth century, there was a fair minority who did not intend, English Colonists as they were, being robbed without resistance. And to this minority which we may call the Anglo-Irish party, Henry Grattan entering upon public life, gave all his eloquence and

Ladies and gentlemen, I wish to have it distinctly understood, that the party with which Grattan became thus connected was not in any true sense of the terms, Irish or National at all. Thus did the case stand. In Ireland there was a population at that time of about four millions. Of these nearly a million were English Colonists, more than three millions were Irish Celts. The English Colonists were all Protestants, the Lish Celts, three millions in number were Catholics almost to a man. But these three million Celtic Catholics were in all senses outside the Pale. They were socially and politically and religiously proscribed, they were robbed, starved and murdered by the most infamous of laws | Prophets. But still against such an answer all apstarved and murdered by the most infamous of laws | Prophets. But still against such an answer all apstarved and murdered by the most infamous of laws | Prophets. But still against such an answer all apstarved and murdered by the most infamous of laws | Prophets. But still against such an answer all apstarved and murdered by the most infamous of laws | Prophets. But still against such an answer all apstarved and murdered by the most infamous of laws | Prophets. But still against such an answer all apstarved and murdered by the most infamous of laws | Prophets. But still against such an answer all apstarved and murdered by the most infamous of laws | Prophets. But still against such an answer all apstarved and murdered by the most infamous of laws | Prophets. But still against such an answer all apstarved and murdered by the most infamous of laws | Prophets. But still against such an answer all apstarved and murdered by the most infamous of laws | Prophets. But still against such an answer all apstarved and murdered by the most infamous of laws | Prophets. But still against such an answer all apstarved and murdered by the most infamous of laws | Prophets. But still against such an answer all apstarved and murdered by the most infamous of laws | Prophets. But still against such an answer all apstarved and murdered by the most infamous of laws | Prophets. But still against such an answer all apstarved and murdered by the most infamous of laws | Prophets. But still against such an answer all apstarved and murdered by the most infamous of laws | Prophets. But still against such an answer all apstarved and murdered by the most infamous of laws | Prophets. But still against such an answer all apstarved and murdered by the most infamous of laws | Prophets. But still against such an answer all apstarved and murdered by the most infamous of laws | Prophets. But still against such an a

million strong lift up to help them, until-mark this—until that party began itself to be plundered and until the Imperial robber from beyond channel from plundering its slaves turned to plunder its children. As we shall see, among these Protestants of English extraction who formed what I call the Anglo-Irish party, Grattan was a grand exception. But the fact remains certain that not patriotism but self preservation against robbery, evoked the Revolution of 1782. Had England only restrained her greed, had she not stretched her hands to plunder those whom she herself had sent to pluzder others, the penal laws would have enjoyed impunity, the three million Catholic Celts would be still proscribed and the world would have wanted that immortal Irish eloquence which careless people call patriotic, but which was simply the cry of a million Englishmen who had plundered Ireland and who desired the plunder which they had immorally acquired, they should be permitted peacefully to enjoy. If from that cry the Catholic Celt eventually derived a benefit, he may thank Providence, but taking them in a bulk he need not thank the men

At the time when Grattan joined the Anglo-Irish party there was both at home and abroad a happy conjuncture of affairs. The American Colonies had just asserted their independence; had just asserted it because of the very same grievances under which the Anglo-Irish party laboured and had just through the utter ruin of Cornwallis made their independence secure. In Europe, England had her hands inconveniently full. Such was the drain upon her army for foreign service that she could scarcely spare a man for the defence of her beloved Irish province at home. In a moment of, for Ireland, providential blessing the rumour arose that the French were about to attempt a landing on Irish shores; in a moment of, for England, fatuous imbraility the Irish, that is the Protestant Colonists in Ireland, were informed that they must defend themselves. To the Celtic Catholics, the three million starving serfs, a French invasion would neither then nor at any time be particularly alarming; but it was not so with the English Protestants on Irish soil. Ireland was their legalized plunder and their plunder, however they might deny it to the proper owners, they would not (and here they were right) hand over to a newer and perhaps a worse plundere than they. And so in all parts of Ireland the English Colonists began to arm, began to train themselves for war. Without entering into details which do not concern me now, I may say that the new Army of Anglo-Irish was fully equipped officered and trained, that its officers were many of them veterans of foreign wars, that Catholics were at first utterly, at all times almost utterly excluded from their ranks, that nevertheless a kindly feeling began to exist between the proscribed Celts and the armed Anglo-Irish and that by the year 1779, there was in Ireland an Anglo-Irish army bearing the really erroneous but still really ominous title of the Irish

Now, it was just a few months after Grattan's entry into Paril ment, that the volunteers began to enroll. To him, as to many others, it was at once apparent what, in balancing accounts with England, a splendid weight was here to fling into the Irish scale. England's difficulty says O'Connell is Ireland's op portunity. The principle in that saying was well known to Grattan and to those whom by courtesy we call the patriots of his time. The Volunteers were encouraged, their enrollment was urged with all Grattan's unequalled energy, their spirit was quickened and strengthened with all Grattan's unequalled zeal. The English Parliament began to take alarm, began to throw obstacles in the way, began to play the favorite English game of sowing dissensions in the camp of their foes. But the fire had taken; taken in the dry wood and not the green; and no power on earth could stop the conflagration. The Volunteers were at length ready for action and for use. Grattan used them. The first step was to rid the land of English monopolists and to remove the restrictions on Irish trade. That was quickly done. When 80,000 men trained and equipped and resolute for war marched along, with certain metalic orators in front bearing about their necks the text-Free Trade or else-some of our oratory-that is a kind of speech very easy to understand and very effective in eliciting a favourable reply. Free Trade was granted. But though the posed to betake himself to his old pursuits. The trade of Ireland had been ruined by English law, and though English law, in sore difficulties, had removed the cause of ruin, yet English law, the difficulties over, might replace the cause of the ruin once more. English legislation for Ircland had been Ireland's destruction, and while England retained the power to legislate for Ireland, that power might commence its destructive work again. That power must next go. And so the stern eloquence of the Volunteer cannon was again employed, and England was offered a selection between such eloquence and the free admission of Irish legislative independence. It was a sore dilemma for our Imperial sister. Neither horn was a particularly safe situation, and neither horn did she desire to choose; and so with an imperial humility in her most unusual she asked delay. But she had now a man to deal with who was blessed with a providential impatience. To all deprecation on the part of English Statesmen, to all remonstrance on the part of his own weaker friends, Grattau's sole reply, was no time, no time. And so on this evening of 1782 when we first see, him just two years after the great convention at Dungann m, it has been admitted by our Imperial sister, that only the Irish Commons, Lords and King have power to make laws for Ireland; and the Irish, meaning thereby the Protestant Colonists of Ireland, have in two years and by the stern action of 80,000 armed men achieved for Ireland complete and perfect Legislative Indepen-

Now, ladies and gentlemen, we are arrived on ground where, both for you and me, cautious walking is extremely necessary. The fact is this, the change of Parliament and of the existing constitution was effected in Ireland by a body of armed men menacing physical revolution, and the real, though not the nominal, leader of that armed body was Henry Grattan. Out of that fact two questions arise. And these questions, if we wish to under stand Grattan's position, we must examine cautiously and in some detail.

The first question is one which, in our times, is rarely considered, but which, in Grattan's time, was very warmly debated. It is this: the Volunteers had permission to enroll only for the defence of Ireland against the enemies of the English Crown : it was with that express stipulation that their enrolment was allowed to proceed; it was with the express understanding that only against foreign invasion would the Volunteers be employed that their organisation by Grattan was at all sanctioned. But no sooner were they ready than they were used against England herself; were used to force from England what England did not wish to give, and the man who so used them was Henry Grattan .-A question then is, was not Grattan then guilty of political trickery and national deception. At first bush the sole answer possible would seem to be an answer in the affirmative. And yet mark this for it is very important—every Irlshman who has ever written or spoken about it has given a negative reply. Grattan was not guilty of political trickery, and that has been the answer of men of all classes and all creeds, of priests and of politicians, of barristers and of bishops, of judges who knew the law, and of religious ministers, who ought to know the

clear these appearances away? By one and all Grattan is defended on the clear ground that what he enrolled the Volunteers to take was only what was the clear right of Ireland; that insisting upon her legislative independence Ireland was simply insisting upon her own. That answer I must accept as being the answer of better men and better Catholics than I. It is the answer of no less a man than Father Burke.

But observe that answer. It is that for the accomplishment of her Legislative Independence in '82'Ireland had a right to use force of arms. But that what was right in 1782, is wrong in 1875, is not self-evident. There is of course a point of difference between the periods. The Union has since been passed and passed by an Irish Parliament. But the Act of Union has been by the ablest English legists pronounced not binding and the reasoning of Lord Plunkett, that the Irish Parliament had no power to vote away a Constitution over which the people gave that Parliament no absolute control, will to most men appear conclusive. Therefore, following the higkest and most respected authority, we find that the Volunteer movement of '82 was not a criminal movement. The inference is apparently natural, and is often made. that a similar movement would not be criminal in 1875.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, that last conclusion, namely, the lawfulness of a physical revolution in Ireland now, no priest and no man who understands Catholic theology can maintain. Father Burke, least of all, has made any appearance of defending it. He has on the contrary given it his clearest and his strongest disapproval. There must, therefore, be some principle which neutralizes our previous reasoning and which proves that a man may hold the lawfulness of the Volunteer movement in '82, and yet hold that a similar movement in our times would not be lawful. Such a principle can, I think, be found. And it, in defence of Grattan, I am concerned to supply here. To his own face he was once called an unimpeached traitor and many still speak in his praise, who yet hold principles that should make them call him a traitor still. I am bound to show that treason was not a crime that could be written against Grattan's name. And I shew it in this way.

First of all, when Grattan became a member of the Irish Parliament, Ireland lay robbed of all her rights. Her property had been stolen, and so had her lerislative independence. There never was a man more surely despoiled by Dick Turpin or Claude Duval than had Ireland been by the sister isle. More, for the want of those very things of which she had been plundered, Ireland was dying and nearly dead. More, to regain her lost property she had only a single way, for her plunderer was safe above the reach of law. Like the Wexford people of '98 she had to fight for self-preservation, and Father Burke has declared that not only were those Wexford men guiltless in their course, but that if he, Father Burke, were in the same condition as Father Murphy, the great preacher of the Dominicans would have become the great pikeman of the Shelmaliers. What justified Father Murphy justified Henry Grattan. In a civilized land, which has its laws and its executive to enforce them, a man must ordinarily, though at the expense of much impatience, recover his stolen property by legal means; but when there is no law and no executive, men are thrown back into that simpler state where accounts are settled by processes readier and more intelligible than any known to political legislation; what there is no law to ensure them they can ensure for themselves ; what there is no law to restore to them they can take with those first agents of restoration, their own strong arms. But that, in Grattan's time, was precisely the case with Ireland. England had robbed, was robbing her, England had starved, was starving her, from day to day. There was no chance of law that would prevent eventual murder, and if there were a chance Ireland was too nigh to death to be able to afford to wait for legislation. Her proper course, her only course, was plain. It was the course followed by Henry Grattan. And it was to gather her children round about her and to say, not in the name of the God of battles but in the name of the

God of Justice, up with the Volunteers. Ladies and Gentlemen, I hope you all know by this time what is my reading of Irish History. I hope you all know that I succumb to no man in love for Ireland. But I hope you know that stronger than my love for Ireland is my love for truth. Now, since 1782 the state of Ireland has vastly changed. The causes which justified the Volunteers exist in any aggravating state no more. Ireland is not starved nor starving : Irishmen are not proscribed; England has shewn herself not unwilling to give redress when it is applied for, in fair and legal guise; and most of all Irishmen in Ireland, who know their own affairs much better than Irishmen in New York, are willing to balance accounts by the plain processes of peaceful legislation. Circumstances have changed. With them have changed the onligations of Ireland. Revolution by physical means would be in Ireland at the present day, not only what we all know it to be, a folly, but it would be a folly which on no principle of morality could be defended. It is the doctrine only of very young men, or of men whose gray hairs nide perennial youth. It is a doctrine which is in itself attractive and which every Irishman has a tendency to hold, and which every Irishman must be only gently chided for holding. As a priest who knows the doctrines of his Church, I can say no less; as an Irishman who understands his country's history and his country's character I will say no more. And I say so much only to bring out some rational defence of Henry Grattan. Grattan's defence is that in his day Ireland had to select between death and armed revolution. Englishmen will find it hard to discover a defence as good for the revolution of 1642 or the revolution of 1689.

But there is yet another principle upon which Grattan may be defended. It is a p inciple extremely plain. The movement of '82 was by the Parliament itself declared, though tacitly, perfectly legal and perfeetly fair. The Volunteers were not treated as rebels; they were treated as men who did what they had a perfect right to do. Their demands were answered by clear concessions, and their manner of making these demands was so far from being blamed, that the Volunteers themselves were not even asked to disenroll. To say that thereby England herself gave a legal precedent to physical revolution would be saying what is dangerous, but what can scarcely be proved to be untrue. With that I have no concern. But the fact is certain, and with this fact only am I engaged, that the British Parliament formally sanctioned, nay, formally endorsed the action of Grattan and the Irish Volunteers. And so on Grattan's character there rests no stain.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have taken Henry Grattan at his best or at least at his most successful period. In his entire after life he never got beyond the grandeur of our selected evening of 1782. He never again came near it. After that first success indeed he never again succeeded at all. Well nigh 40 years more were allotted him, and in all these 40 years he had sickness, sorrow, struggle enough to break a hundred souls, but success and the rapturous pleasures of success he had no more. In his case the usual course of Providence was revers-

ed. The men whom God destines for high position have usually to accept a contract which to hu-manity must appear hard. The best and brightest of their years they must give up to painful and plodd-ing labour, and only when their hair is gray and their eyes are dim, and all the fresh enthusiaem of youth is over, do the rewards which at thirty might exalt, but which at sixty only sadden, begin to Henry Grattan | his triumph was decreed him when he had youth and fulness of vigor to enjoy it, and failure was postponed to these wiser and wearier years when even success is only failure, and when no disappointment is seriously heavy, because no hope is seriously strong, Grattan's history from 1782 to 1820, is, of all histories, to me, the saddest. But it must be though briefly told. And it must be told

Ladies and gentlemen, the Act of Independence was, it must always be remembered, an Act won from England's fears. Of this the English statesmen of the time did not even attempt concealment. It was, therefore, an Act in the framing of which English statesmen would be naturally insidious. and every clause of which the Irish patriots should have fenced round with all the clearness and all the finality requisite to shut out subsequent cavilling. This, it must be said, Grattan did not do. He was deficient in two qualities which O'Connell possessed in the highest perfection - practical shrewdness in the details of business, and perpetual distrust of all men whose interest it was to outwit him. I, for one, cannot think the less of Grattan From the beginning to the end of his political and its lofty generosity; but genius is often dangerous, and with more common-place qualities Grattan would have been a safer statesman. The Act of Independence was no sooner passed than it was discovered to be defaced by a serious flaw. I cannot say that they who proclaimed the discovery did so on purely patriotic grounds—nor does the conduct of Flood-who most strongly insisted upon it-show in a light altogether lovable. But the fact is that Flood did raise an objection against the wording of the Act, and that technically the objection rests upon the best of grounds. In this way: the Act of Independence was strictly but the repeal of the two special statutes in one way or another decreeing legislative Union between England and Ireland. To repeal these statutes was simply to leave things as things were before the statutes were enacted -But, as Fiood argued, before the enactments, though Englishmen did not legislate for Ireland, they yet claimed the right to do so. Therefore as Flood argued, Grattan should have insisted, not only that these statutes should have been repealed, but that England should formally and forever disclaim all right to make laws for Ireland; and the Act of Independence, not securing that latter obligation, gave England this loophole of escape, that when her existent difficulties were over, she might at any time reclaim the right which she had never renounced, and might renew the Union. This flaw was subsequently remedied by the stern energy of Flood, but its existence was the occasion of evils that for Ireland were disastrous. It was the occa-sion of putting Flood and Grattan against one another as mortal foes, and it was the occasion of turning attention away from circustances upon attention to which the fate of Ireland rested. It caused the bitterest disunion among the Irish leaders, and the most stupid blundering in the Irish policy.

For, first of all, the quarrel between Flood and Grattan-though out of it we have derived some magnificent efforts of eloquence-was one of the most deplorable events in all the deplorable history of Ireland. And it was deplorable not only as weakening by disunion the whole Irish party, but more especially as souring and embittering, and thereby rendering less and less efficient the sensitive soul of Grattan. Good cause he had to be embittered. During the few months immediately succeeding the passing of the Act of Independence he was undoubtedly the most popular man in Ireland. He was probably the object of a larger love. and a larger enthusiasm than had over been exhibited by any nation to any of her sons. If ever human admiration was an unconscious idolatry it was so in his case. The populace, Protestant and Catholic, looked up to him as to a demigod; the Parliament worshippel him in the only way known to Parliaments, by a vote of money worthy of an Emperor, and even from the hely of holies beyond the Channel the royal oracle proclaimed that there was no God but God and that Grattan was his Prophet. But the patriot's story is as Browning puts it, an old story.

It was roses, roses, all the way, And myrtle flung in my path like mad : The house roofs seemed to swell and sway The Church-spires blazed such flags they had, A year ago on this very day.

I go in the rain and (more than needs) The tight rope cuts my wrists behind I think besides my forehead bleeds For they fling at me whoever has a mind Staves and Stones for my year's misdeeds.

With Grattan it was even worse. His triumph was scarcely three months old when the populace, so very loving but so very mutable, hooted him through the streets. The sarcasms of Flood were translated by the savagery of the slums, and " Grattan the Incorruptible" was accused by the reeking rabble, of selling both England and Ireland for so many promises, or so many pounds. The mob thank God was not altogether an Irish mob, it was only a mob of Englishmen living in Ireland; even it too considering the vast power of Flood's eloquence was not much to blame; but the evil was accomplished, Grattun's soul became salt and bitter as the sea, his mind became warped and sullen; he wrapped himself round in a proud passionate reserve, and though he still loved Ireland as no other man had ever leved her, he lost all of that surpassing patience, all that glorious forbearance, with which O'Connell worked his wonders, without which no man can permanently serve the Irish people, which is the main quality we look for in the great Irish Leader who has yet to rise.

The point that severed Flood and Grattan was indeed soon settled and except technically of no importance. The Renunciation Act on which Flood so strongly insisted was passed with easp; England formally admitted that she did not possess and never had possessed the right to legislate for Ircland; but the great Irish Leaders were made enemies forever, and whereas the powers of both should have been united to make the Act of Independence certain and secure, the dissensions of both served to make the Act only a means of riveting more effectually the chains of Ireland. For, that Ireland should have an Independent Parliament would be a blessing or a curse precisely in so far as the parliament, at that time was worthy or unworthy. Now the parliament, at that time was almost as unworthy as it could well be. It was so elected that a few people and these of English proclivities could pack it as they pleased. A parliamentary reform, large and searching, was just the one thing that could make the work of Grattan and his Voulinteers permanently useful. Had Irish patriots only insisted upon such reform; had they been as steadfast in promoting as were English Statesmen in preventing it, there need have been no "Ninety-eight" nor "Forty-eight" nor any other unhappy blood shedding to sow more thickly the awful seeds of hatred and revenge. But the Volunteers were disbanded and died away; the Irish leaders squabbled and swore and fought duels in destiny. His dust lies not in Treland, among the per Bully's Acre while English Statesmen were quietly iple of his love; but in England among the people and cooly weaving a net round Ireland; Irish mem whom his great generous heart, could never late bers of Parliament were bought and bargained for bers of Parliament were bought and bargained for but whom his fiery eloquence described, as rich day by day; Grattan sulked and went into solitude; with the robberies of all the universe. Even so Ourran whose great heart always hated the society Ourran whose great heart always hated the society it is better so a Only an imperial city mightiest of littleness shunned an assembly whose members all the world, like mighty London, is worthy of the

work in safety and the Union was secure. At the last moment indeed Grattan made a gigantic effort appeared suddenly in that old house Green; thundered forth; these iron words that thril. led like the clash of spears," but the good moment had been allowed to pass; even Grattan's eloquence, even that uniform of the Volunteers which he wore that evening was useless now and in 1800 Henry must be though briefly told. And it must be told because it much more than the history of his Grattan stood, himself from pain and sorrow triumph is instructive to every man who in what but a ghost of the man of '82; he stood over his country's corpse, to wail out above her the long pent agonies now culminating in the death caione of despair with only this thing to say but this a thing that rings in our hearts forever, that he at least had been faithful to his country's freedom and would be faithful even in his country's fall.

And from that 1830 till his death in 1820, the life of Grattan became what his Country's life bad become already, almost a blank. The Irish parliament where he had been so potent was no more. and, in the English parliament, though his voice was often heard, his power was next to nothing. Still he was true to the old colors and the old cause. Of one thing especially Catholics cannot without the gravest ingratitude ever become unmindful career he was not only the fast friend but the unwearying advocate of Catholic Emancipation, and never did his wondrous words strike more powerfully, or cut more keenly, than when he assailed these ignorant bigots who with a religion of yesterday and a faith about which no two of them could come to an agreement, called idolatry and blasphemy the faith and the religion which had been lived for and died for by all the best and brightest, the noblest hearts and the most luminous souls of 1500 trying years. This zeal of Grattan for Catholic Emancipation was no mere incidental impulse dictated by passing whim or passing interest : it was a continued quality of his life from its commencement to its end. He had it too and gave it fearless expression when to be rid of it, or to conceal it, would have been far more expedient. In 1780, at a meeting of the Volunteers, the same meeting which struck the first effective blow for Irish Independence, one of the two resolutions which Grattan proposed, and which his magnificent eloquence made pass successfully, was a resolution of sympathy with the oppressed professors of the Catholic religion. Later on, when Ireland had her Parliament, a corrupt one, but still her own, Grattan brought before it the just claims of Catholics; and though these claims were by the stupid bigotry of a majority of his colleagues, successfully resisted, still a cry was raised not easy to quell, and fated when echoed by O'Connell, to command at last Catholic Emancipation. Still later, when merely a member of the English legislature, and no longer a power in his own land, the great man did not torget his suffering countrymen; and his last journey from Dublin to London, the journey that was to be ended by his death, was, against all advice of friends and attendants, undertaken to cast his vote and to raise his voice once more for those whose creed he could not embrace, but whose re-ligious liberty he held dearer than his own existence. And all this he did in the face of prejudices which he could not help but feel, and against an education with which it required a gigantic power to struggle; taught to believe that Catholics were idelators, and Celts were predestined slaves, the man's instincts were stronger than the man's beliefs; his first nature was stronger than his second; and rising high above the thick ignorance and the thoughtless teaching of his time he pro-claimed the principle that religious persecution is political crime, and that to snackle conscience is to shame humanity.

And thus did he make himself the immortal model of all those who have to live with people with whose religious belief they can have no sympathy. The Protestant is often tempted, as Grattan was once tempted, to treat a religion of 200 millions and of 1800 years as though it was a large stupidity, and as though the Daily Witness were a loftier authority than Thomas of Aquin or the Eagle of Meaux or John Henry Newman; and because he thinks it stupid, to assume God's office of visiting its stupidity with persecution; but the Protestant, especially the Irish Protestant, remembers Henry Grattan, and he recognizes it as a worthier thing to be on the side of that mighty man than to be on the side of the mad and murderous rabble of Toronto. Nor is the Catholic without his lesson. Among the many changes which time and Providence have brought us, they have brought us this, that we who were once oppressed are often times in power, and many a time do we feel the impulse, coming surely from below, to fulfil the precept of retaliation, and to visit the sorrows of our fathers upon the sons of the men who shed their blood and mocked their tears. But were it only for the sake of Grattan, to such impulses we Irish Catholics never will give way. In gratitude to that one just we pardon all the guilty. And if to-morrow our own government were in our own hands; if tomorrow we Catholics had universal sway in Ireland, not one spirit of revenge would we allow among us; not one rack or pitch-cap or picket-stake would we employ; but remembering that the Protestant Grattan once fought to free us, we should to all our se-parated brethren give, as only Irish can give, the right hand of fellowship, and the Protestant Race and the Protestant Religion would be as free among us as though Elizabeth had never plundered, and Cromwell had never butchered, and Protestantism had never plotted to cut out from the world's records the Catholic worship and the Irish name.

And by this passionate zeal for religious freedom. Grattan has not only left a model to us all, but unto himself he has won an immortal renown. alone it is that will perpetuate his memory. Eloquent indeed he was, and with an eloquence of the first order; but even eloquence of the first order is an unsafe passport to immortality; and when it is employed, as Grattan's was employed, on subjects whose interest is not perennial but only passing, its music gradually dies away till only echoes of it remain among the far off mountains, and these echoeonly find some solitary student's ears. Brave he was, and with that rare bravery which conquered defeat; but such a quality as bravery is no novelty with Irishmen, and it too, like most other good things in a man, is often interred with the bones of its: possessor, and always slips silently away from the memories and the mouths of humanity. Wise the memories and the mouths, of humanity. he was, and good and pure: but wisdom and goodness and purity, though rare in reality, are in esti mation pleutiful, and as Anistides is forgotten, Gratan's moral greatness would be most unlike ly to immortalize Grattan's name. his great ardent Patriotism ensure him perpe tual renown; for Patriots have now to be very common, and amid the vast armie of muscular patriotic men that rise up every year to stock the space between the present and the past, it is not very easy to catch a glimpse the little man of 82. But his championship of religious freedom in the circumstances by which he was surrounded will not let him die. For such championship in such circumstances has rarely bec seen among the children of men. It reveals once a lofty nobleness that belongs not to nation or a time, but to the sons of Heav en and the Immortals, And therefore is it that in Grattan's grave I see a kind of providential whom his great generous heart could never hate

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—DEC. 3, 1875.

the dust of Grattan be laid in Irish soil. And so the dust sold in Westminster above the ashes of the man 1832 1 could shed no tears: not for Grattan, for even to his dust has God given a glory; none for Ireland, for out among that roar of London, and in through these dim aisles of Westminster 1 beard a through the free proclaiming that Ireland would yet be worthy w give to Henry Grattan his last and fittest grave.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Sarah Blackett, wife of Sir John Stephen Robin-Birt, and granddaughter of the late Lord Collingwood, died, on the 2nd instant, at the family gest of Rokeby Castle,

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· Many farms in the King's County are still under restriction in consequence of having stock on them suffering from foot and mouth disease.

On the 28th ultimo, at the Convent of Mercy, Killarney, Mrs. Stephen Nash, late of Limerick (in religion Sister Mary de Chantal) received the black well at the hands of the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, who delivered an eloquent discourse suitable to the occasion.

It is rumoured that Mr. P. J. Smyth thinks too much has been made of the Light Brigade charge at Balaklava. As he contends that the charge of his own Light Brigade on the Amnesty ranks was a much greater thing, he is contemplating a commemorative banquet. The severed traces will be beautifully festooned above the chairman's head. \_Nation.

A large rick of hay, the property of a farmer named McCarthy, at Banagher, has been, it is alleged, maliciously burned. Apprehending other injuries of a similar character, he has withdrawn his stock and other moveable property from the land. He purposes applying to the King's County Grand Jury for compensation.

The Limerick Reporter, of the 3d ult., says :- "It is stated that on yeste-day the river valley at Carrick on Suir resembled a minature sea. Potatoes, hay ricks, and stacked corn have been in several instances swept off. The river is swollen three feet above its tide level, submerging all the surrounding country. Great destitution has been caused among the laboring classes, who are mostly all disemployed."

The results of the voting in the several Poor Law finions upon the Permissive Bill for increasing the salaries of Irish national teachers is now officially made known. It appears that 98 have refused, and 65 have agreed to contribute. In Ulster the contributory Unions are four to one; in Connaught the non-contributories are in the proportion of thirteen to one, and in Leinster and Munster they are two to one. The number of contributories is greater than was at first expected.

On the 26th ult., in consequence of the very heavy floods rushing from the mountains of Forth through the Assaly River, the banks of the canal surrounding the south reclaimed land, Wexford, burst, and caused the whole of the lands-some thousand of acres-to be flooded by about six feet of water. A considerable number of sheep were drowned. The Ballygeary railway, which runs through the lands, sustained no injury, the water not having risen on a level with the line. The breaches are being repaired. The reclaimed lands are the property of J. W. Standford, Esq.

AN IRISH LOCKINVAR .- A marriage (says the Derry Standard) of a rather romantic description was celebrated in the Catholic chapel, in Donegal, on a Sunday evening recently. The history of the marriage would seem to be as follows: "A number of persons were starting on Sunday morning from Kilcar to proceed to America. One of the intending emigrants was a young man who had crossed the Atlantic previously, and who had been at home for some time on a visit to his relatives. When neighbors and friends had said their adieus, a well-looking young girl, with a shawl about her head, approached the car where the emigrants were seated to say the last good-by to her departing friends. Lo! "one glance in her eye, and one word in her ear," and in the twinkling of an eye she was beside the young Yankee Irishman on the car, the horses got the whip, and the emigrants numbered one more. On reaching Donegal the pair hastened to words that made them man and wife were pronounced. Soon afterwards the party left for Ballybofey, the newly made wife still wrapped in her shawl, to take the train for Derry, en route for America.

On the 30th ult., Patrick Hall, a prisoner in Kilmainham jail, committed to prison for killing in a most brutal manner, some filteen years since, an old woman who had acted the part of a mother to him. The prisoner absconded after committing the deed, and was apprehended some months back at Liverpool, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. Previous to being sent to Mountjoy Prison he was confined in Kilmainham Jail, and seemed in the highest spirits, apparently congratulating himself on the merciful view taken of his crime by the Crown. On the above date he was seen by the Governor during his rounds, and by the prison ofticer, who gave him his breakfast at nine o'clock, but nothing in his manner gave rise to the slightest suspicion that he meditated suicide. On the officer who had given him his breakfast returning in three quarters of an hour he found that the prisoner had strangled himself with his belt, on the floor oi his cell, and was quite dead.

Judge Flanagan, in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, on the 5th inst., made the following sale: -Estate of Luke Loftus Bushe Fox, owner and petitioner.-Lot 1-The lands of Horestown, containsing 465a, 0r 32p., in the barony of Lower Navan. held in fee, and producing a net rental of £375 18s. 11d.; Ordnance valuation, £346. Sold at £10,180 to Mr. Henry Dwyer, in trust. Lot 2-The lands of Horestown, containing 95a. 1r. 17p, held in fee, with a right of passage over Lot 1, and producing a net rental of £84 11s.; Ordnance valuation, £58. Sold at £2 580, to the same buyer.

The Irish Times of the 2d ult., says: "The inhabitants near the banks of the Shannon have suffered great losses, owing to the recent floods between Banagher and Portumna. No less than six or eight families were obliged to temporarily vacate their habitations. In the district of Lusmagh, where the Brossa flows into the Shannon, the potato fields are covered with water, and the farmers consequently sustain severe losses. In low-lying lands, where large heds found good pasture other years at this season, the water is fully two feet above the surface. The mountain floods still sweep down, and overflow the river banks in several places, the water leaving large deposits on the land, which prevent cattle from grazing."

The Nation, of the 6th ult., says :- " There are, we regret to say, signs of a renewal of the land war in Louth. The tenants on the Roden property, says the Dundalk Democrat of Saturday, who have refused to pay the increased rent demanded by the agent some months ago, are to receive no quarter. In other words, they are to receive, if they liave not already received, notices to quit. A Miss Chester, too, daughter of the late Mr. Chester of Cartown, one of the Liberal representatives of Louth, is about to evict a highly-respected tenant-Mr. Edward Norris, of Ballymakenny from a farm which has been in his family for over; seventy, years; and the reason for proceeding to extremities in this case appears to be simply that Miss Chester wants the

Mo have to record two fresh horrors in this dis-We have to record two fresh horrors in this district. A cottage at Castletown, Berehaven was set on fire on Friday night by the explosion of a paraf-

noon a shipwreck occurred in Youghal bay, by which five persons lost their lives. The vessel was the brigantine Gleaner, of Cork, with coals for Cork, and was commanded by Captain Power, who belonged to Cressbaven. She was making for the harbour for shelter when she struck on the bar. The crew took to their boat, but it upset and all were drowned with the exception of one man, who, clinging to the boat, succeeded in getting within fifty yards of the shore, when he, too, was drowned. The bodier were washed on shore on Saturday night, The vessel has become a total wreck .- Cork Herald, Nov. 6.

The Freemon's Journal correspondent at Drogheds, writing on the 1st uit, says :- "The rain still continues to fall. With the exception of a few hours it has rained day and night for the entire of the past week. As I write it is raining heavily. The small rivulets and tributaries in the country districts have become very much swollen, and bursting from their usual courses have covered large tracts of ground. Along the shores of the river Nanny, which passes through some of the most lovely and fertile districts in the county Meath, a great deal of havor has been caused in this way. The tributary streams of the Boyne have swept away large quantities of term produce, and borne them into the river itself, which has risen to a great height. Travelling on the country roads is now far from being a pleasant occupation, as parts have to be waded."

Judge Flanagan sold the following pieces of property, in Dublin, on the 6th ult. :- Estate of Rebecca Rutledge, widow and administratrix of George Rutledge, owner and petitioner-Lot 1. Portion of the townland of Attythomasrevagh, containing la. 352p. statute, in the parish of Rahoon, held under indenture of lease dated 24th of September, 1858 for 999 years, from the 29th of said month; profit rent £36 2s. 74d. Sold at £595, to Mr. Michael Hennessy. Lot 2. A portion of land in the same townland, held under same indenture of lease, subect to the yearly rent of £53, and producing an estimated profit rent of £37 10s. Sold at £659, to Mr. James Campbell.

DECREASE OF CRIME IN IRELAND .- From the last published return of criminal statistics, we learn that the amount of serious crime in Ireland has now diminished for four years in successsion, the number of crimes in 1874, being less than in any year since the criminal statistics were first issued in a pamphlet shape for 1864. Part of improvement in the past ten years has been in agrarian offences. The number of outrages specially reported was on an average of the past two years, 233. In 1862-3, it was on an average 324. While the agrarian outrages in 1874, were 41 less than in 1873, the favorable result as to agrarian crime up to the end of 1874, has been surpassed in the first seven months of 1875—the agrarian outrages specially reported up to the 31st of July, being 82, as compared with 131 in the first seven months of 1874. Taking the usual standard of serious crime, indictable offences not disposed of summarily, the amount in 1874 (6662), was lower than in any year since the statistics were first in a complete shape in 1864. There has been a decrease for four years in succession. and the number is now 4203 below the number (10,865) in 1864, eleven years previously. For the 6662 crimes committed, no less than 4875 persons (73 per cent.) were apprehended; whilst in England and Wales, for the same number of crimes returned by the police, the apprehensions were only 3264 (49 per cent).

THE AMERICAN CARDINAL. - The Freeman, Nov. 6 says: "The first Cardinal bestowed upon the comparatively young church in America will be amongst us to day, as the guest of the first Cardinal bestowed upon the old and ever faithful Church of Ireland He comes to us as one of ourselves, sprung from an Irish stock, and inheriting a strong love for the motherland of his race. He comes to us from the midst of hundreds of thousands who own his spiritual sway, most of whom are children themselves, or are the children of children who can boast of Ireland for the country of their birth. In greeting his Eminence with a cordial welcome, we are paying what honour it is in our power to pay to the Catholic Church in America, which has progressed of late with such marvellous strides, and which is inhapel, where, in a short time, the solemn debted for so much of what it has accomplished to the religious fervor and constancy of the exiles of Erin-to the apostolic zeal and earnestness of Irish prelates and priests, and of prelates and priests like his Eminence, who, though born on American soil have in their veins the blood of Catholic forefathers who lived and suffered and died here at home in the cause of the ancient faith. We again, therefore, bid a respectful and sincere welcome to his Eminence; and we are sure we but express the National sentiment in regretting that the brief stay of his Eminence will prevent such popular manifestations of veneration and affection as the people of Ireland. Protestant as well as Catholic, would undoubtedly tender to him in his two-fold quality of America's most prominent prelate and one of America's most honored citizens."

A shocking accident occurred on the 31st ult., as Castletown Bere, three men having been burned to death, and a mother and three children so badly in jured that their lives are despaired of. The facts are these: Mary Sullivan, a poor widow with six children, the oldest about 13 years, lodged in her little thatched house, five men who were employed at the new Coastguard Station, at Ballydonogan These men had gone to bed early on the loft of the little house. The six children were also asleep in the only room on the ground floor. The woman having some work to do after the family had gone to bed, was putting some oil into her lamp, when the jar in which she held the petroleum ignited and burst, instantly setting fire to the house. She first ran outside, but afterwards rushed barelegged into the midst of the flames and brought out all her children, two very badly burned. Her screams then awoke the men asleep on the loft; one more prompt than the others jumped down and escaped unharm ed. A father and two sons, masons, named Farr, from near Dunmanway, also threw themselves from the loft into the flames, and were ultimately dragged out, so badly injured that the father died of his injuries at six o'clock in the morning, the elder son in half an hour after, and the other son is a lunstic in custody of the police. The other man, named Denis Murphy, from Bantry, burst out a small window about fourteen inches square, on the loft and attempted to escape through it, but the flames caught him behind, and he was literally charred while fast in the hole called a window. He was removed to the workhouse hospital, and died in twenty four hours after. Mrs Sullivan, when she rushed into the flames to rescue her children, had her body from the waist downward literally roasted, and her arms terribly burned. The petroleum, of which she appears to have had a considerable quantity, is supposed to have been a portion of a cask washed ashore from a wreck.

A correspondent writing to the Freeman's Journa from Mount Bellew, on the 1st ult , says :- "I have not observed for the last 12 years in the neighborhood such rain as we have had for the last eight or ten days, causing immense damage to the potato crop in general, but particularly on moors and lowlying lands. An extensive tarmer, from near Ballinamore, about six miles from the town, has informed me that one sore of potatoes and three roods of turnips and mangolds, his property, has been completely submerged in the water for the last eight days, and that many small farmers have suffered in a similar manner. The potato crop, I am

fin lamp: Four persons were burned to death and their low lands where potatoes were planted, dug restless and strange in his demeanour, and was already. It is very wonderful that anybody who several others severely injured. On Saturday after- in time. The tributaries of the River Snell about constantly found endeavouring to tear up the believes in God can believe in the Church of Enghere have overflowed their banks and have caused immense damage, not only to green crops but to winter pasturage, which were generally free from floods until December or January, I am informed that the inundations of the Shannon, from Athlone to Portumns, and from thence to Killaloe, were not so serious for the last twenty years, and that thousands of acres are under water. The farmers about here only await the return of good weather to commence sowing the winter wheat; but I regret to say the weather is still wintry in the extreme."

No Joks AFTER ALL .-- A correspondent writes to us:—About a week since a poor man who had his eldest daughter married a short time previously entered the shop of a hardware merchant in a small town in the county of Waterford. The assistant in the shop asked the man jocularly, if he had another daughter unmarried. The old man said, smilingly, he had, and would not care if he could get rid of her also. "All right," said the assistant, "give her as much money as you can and I'll marry her." The old man frowned at the clerk, and told him not to be larking him. "It is no larking at all, he replied," and taking a slip of paper, he wrote on it a promise of marriage to the customer's daughter, which was to be fulfilled in three days. The old man quietly took the paper and walked away. The three days passed, and on the fourth morning the young man received an attorney's letter, to the effect that he would forthwith be proceeded against for his breach of promise of marriage. The young fellow hurried to the attorney to make a settlement, and redeemed his honour by the payment of £20, besides the legal expenses.—Cork Herald.

A meeting of the people of Kildare was held on the 31st ult., in the yard of the Catholic Church of the town, for the purpose of affording Mr. Charles H. Meldon, M. P., one of the members of the county, an opportunity of giving an account of his stewardship, and that the opinion of the people of Kildare might be taken on the questions of Home Rule, Tenant Right, Denominational Education, and Amnesty Mr. Butt, M. P.; Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P.; Mr. Meldon, M. P.; left Dublin by the morning train, and on arriving at Kildare were received with loud cheers by a large number of people who were in waiting, and who were accompanied by two bands from New-bridge, a brass and a fife and drum band, the Clune brass band, and the Kill and Lyons bands. Mr. Butt, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. Meldon were met at the station by the Rev. John Nolan, P. P., in whose carriage they drove to his house, and after about an hour's delay there the meeting was opened as already stated, in the chapel yard, where a platform had been previously erected. About one o'clock a drizzling rain came down, but after a short time it cleared off to the great satisfaction of those who were anxious to address the people of Kildare. Messrs. Butt, Sullivan, Meldon, and others addressed the meeting and were well received. Resolutions of confidence in the latter named gentlemen, and in favor of Home Rule, Fixity of Tenure, Denominational Education, and Amnesty to the Fenian prisoners, were unanimously passed.

The Eanis Town Commissioners, at their monthly meeting on the 1st ult, unanimously re-elected Thomas Greene, Esq., J. P., as their chairman for the third successive year. The Rev. Robert Fitzgerald, C.C., presented for signature a memorial which is to be presented by Sir Colman O'Loghlen to the Irish Chief Secretary, praying the Government to bestow the necessary grant towards the maintenance of the industrial school recently erected at Ennis by the Sisters of Merry at a cost of £4,000. It being intended to avail of the provisions of the Saultary Act for supplying the inhabitants with pure water, an offer made by Mr. F. O'Connor, C.E., to seek for a requisite site and prepare the plans necessary, without cost to the commissioners, was accepted. It was stated that the charge for supplying gas will be reduced from 9s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per 1,000, A circular from the Local Government Board having been read, calling upon the commissioners to enforce the provisions of the Common Lodginghouse Act, the sanitary officer re-

ceived directions accordingly. A SAD EVICTION .- The Dublin Freeman, Nov. 6, says :- "We forbear to print the letter of 'An Observer.' We have every confidence in his good faith; but the scene he describes is too heartrending, let on a very extensive estate in the West of Ireland, the agent, accompanied by bailiffs and police, proceeded the other day to evict the people from three townlands. This was done in such a manner that one old man actually died. I The coroner's jury have recorded their sense of the liarshness with which he was treated, and have introduced the bailiff's name not at all complimentary into their verdict, This is really appalling. It is also alleged that in the course of these proceedings, when the poor man died, and his corpse had been carried into a neighboring house, orders were given to have the corpse removed. Hundreds of persons had assembled on the spot, and, our correspondent says, a riot was imminent, when the parish priest begged for terms and succeeded in gaining them. The un'o tunate tenants were allowed back to their homes as care. takers to await a new sentence. We think the attention of the authorities ought to be immediately directed to the circumstances, to which we need not here more directly refer. Not since the Skibbereen jury brought in a verdict of 'Wilful Murder against Lord John Russell' in the famine times, has a jury returned such a strong verdict as in the case of the deceased tenant. We say nothing of its justice, and do not mean to approve it. But we think that when such a verdict has been returned, when there has been a quasi-public funeral, when the bands have played through the streets, and an effigy has been burnt, then we think there is danger to the public peace, and it is high time for the landlord to step in personally and the authorities to take ac-

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Colonel Valentine Baker is occupying his time in prison in writing an account of his travels in Con-

RESIGNATION .- The Morning Post says George Ward Hunt will resign his position as First Lord of the Admiralty, and probably be succeeded by Lord Henry G.C. Gordon Lennox, at present member of Parliament for Chichester and First Commissioner of Works.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPRARANCE OF A LADY .- A few days ago a lady disappeared from her friends at Rhyl, under such suspicious circumstances as to cause them great alarm and grief. The lady, Mrs. West, the wife of a London stockbroker, who, owing to adverse circumstances, has been reduced almost to poverty, was received into a well known family in Rhyl, who, whilst finding her a home, sought suitable employment for her. A situation was found for her at Liverpool, and in the preparations for her departure to her new home she took a lively interest. On the morning of her proposed departure for Liverpool she rose earlier than usual, partook of breakfast before the family rose, and then telling the servant she was going out for a short time, left the house bastily without her luggage, and has never been heard of since. She has five children in the neighbourhood of London.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER NEARLY DISCOVERED BY Dog.-A very singular circumstance in connection

It was thought that the animal was scratching to get at some rats which were known to be in the cellars, and little notice was therefore paid to the circumstance. Wainwright, however, tried on more than one occasion to get the dog from the spot, when it was more than usually demonstrative. One night, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers were out walking, having the dog with them, when they suddenly met Henry Wainwright, who after chatting for a few minutes, said "Good-bye," and left them, the dog following him. Mr. Rogers states that since that night, the poor animal has never been seen.

Something wonderful ! Mr. Spurgeon, the proprietor of that eminently successful place of amuse ment known as the Metropolitan Tabernacle, has positively been talking to some good purpose, and, extraordinary to relate, we can cordially agree with what he has been saying. At the opening of new schools in Walworth this distinguished self-made ecclesiastic said :- "The more the board schools teach secular knowledge the more the Church ought to work to teach religious knowledge." And further on he declared :- " I was always sorry government interfered with education any more than religion, and I believe I shall live to see a society agitating for the liberation of education from State patronage and control. I am sure it was a grent mistake." No doubt. It is a great pity, however that Mr. Spurgeon and the people of England generally did not realize this mistake before it was committed. To the Catholics of England-who look upon religion as superior in importance to everything mundanc-who are Christians above all things-who are Christians first and Englishmen afterwards—the fearful consequences of secular education have ever been palpable.— London Universe.

We have had no end of revelations showing up the evils of what has become known as "babyfarming," yet no legislation calculated to remedy the evil has as yet been accomplished. A society took up the question some time ago rather warmly, and an attempt was made by Parliament to deal with the matter, but nothing useful has as yet been done. As if to remind us of our culpable neglect in this particular, an inquest was held the other day which illustrated in a lamentably remarkable manner the harrible sufferings to which helpless infants are exposed owing to the law for their protection either not being what it ought to be, or not being enforced. The deceased child was placed by its mother, the wife of a discharged soldier, with another of her children, under the care of a woman named Oxford, living in Godfrey Street, Chelsea, to whom she paid 9s. a week for their support, while she herself took a situation as a wet nurse. One Sunday a surgeon was called in to see the corpse of one of the children. The eyes were sunken, and there was no sign that the child had any food for some time previous to death. The stomach was perfectly empty. The whole body weighed only 6lb. The baby-farmer's explanation was that she had the two children to nurse and did her best for them, and that she and her family occupied one room only. She was not even aware of the exist-ence of the Infant Life Protection Act. The jury found that the cause of death was exhaustion, or, in other words, starvation from want of proper food. Mrs. Watson, the mother, and Mrs. Oxford, the baby-farmer, received a caution, and so the tragedy ended.-London Universe.

THE DARNLEY CASE .- The Times, November 5th, says :- Lord Darnley sends us the paragraph we publish this morning. The wrath which had been the source of all these troubles have been appeased! "In consequence of friendly explanation which have passed between the Earl of Darnley and the officer commanding the troop of West Kent Yeo-manny in which his lordship's tenants formerly served, Lord Darnley has renewed the support which he had for many years accorded to the officer in question in maintaining the Cobham troop." has all been a mistake from beginning to end, and the last mistake of all is that it has been found out to late. Everything is serious to the last momout. Lord Darnley's displeasure is aroused by some mischievous divinity, and a long series of tragic scenes ensues. Lord Darnley resigns his command of the West K-nt Youmanry; he discourages the Cobham troop; he evokes all the lingering traditions of the feudel system; he is betrayed into undue wrath against a good tenant of thirty three years' standing; he gives him notice to quit; he reveals to the startled world the unsuspected survival of Feudalism; he gives occasion to Radical land reformers to expatiate on the cruel and obsolete incidents of English land tenure: he has to confess himself in the wrong in this outburst of seignorial jealousy; he makes a public apology, and then, a few days afterwards, some "friendly explanations" remove the displeasure which has been the whole and sole cause of these misfortunes. It must require, as we ve said, a peculiar genius to mail tain a series of blunders so seriously to the last, and Lord Darnley is not less to be congratulate on the completeness with which this little explanation explodes the whole affair. For himself, we would only advise him for the future to try the effect of " friendly explanations" before quarrels instead of after them, whether with officers or with tenants.

Anglicanism Judged by Anglicans .- The following letter has appeared in a late issue of the London Tablet .- Sir, - It is both pleasant and instructive to see Anglicanism judged by those who know it best. We Catholics are commonly supposed to undervalue the merits of that particular "compromise" of revealed truth, and for this reason nobody cares much what we say about it; yet we can hardly think worse citi, or of its probable and impending fate, than some of its official friends. Dr. Magee, of Peterborough, is one of the most intelligent of that class, and, though an Irish Protestant, displays a certain moderation both of thought and language, He has a deep personal interest in the continuance of the Establishment, and no one is less likely to exaggerate its defects. Yet this is what he says of it in his recent Visitation Charge. Speaking of the Public Worship Act, and of the alarms which that product of episcopal legislation has excited, Dr. Magee observe : "It is certain that it cannot possibly bring us into a worse state than that in which it found us." The condition of things which preceded it, he continues, was this : " That every clergyman in the Church of England might do what vas right in his own eyes." The result was that the government of the Church was fast passing from the paralysed bands of legitimate rulers into tions of private ingividuals . . . practically to carry out a bitter and schismatic strife, which was rapidly rending the Church in twain. This was not a cheerful state of things, and he has some reason to say that it could not possibly be made worse by an Act which "may bring this unseemly contest to to a speedier end," though some people think it may do just the contrary. To Dr. Magee this seems a chimerical apprehension, because "bitterer," fiercer, more discreditable to our common Christianity than it is now it can hardly possibly become." He ought to know best Can Bitua'ism do nothing to improve matters? Dr. Magee thinks not. "I dread the reaction it will certainly provoke;" and which, he adds, is already manifest " in our universities, in our popular literature, and in the ministry itself. I expect to see a Broad, a very Broad Church school indeed, largely replacing, by its sceptical negations, the passionate dogmatical fervour of the extreme High Church school." Per-

constantly found endeavouring to tear up the believes in God can believe in the Church of Eng-boards beneath which the mutilated remains lay. land; but as even Dr. Magce confesses, "I am not sauguine of the immediate tuture of our Church," we may perhaps hope that its more religious members will before long break their bonds, and comprehend at last that what Dr. Magee's colleague at Chichester called the other day "the comprehensive tolerance of the Church of England" is only another name for the utter indifference to positive truth which that institution has always encouraged, and which a good many Englishmen begin to suspect is rather a counterfeit presentment of the religion of Christ.-Yours faithfully, OBSERVER.

### UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF HENRY WILSON, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE

UNITED STATES .- Mr. Henry Wilson, Vice-president of the United States, died in Washington on the morning of Nov. 22, in the 63rd year of his age. Mr. Wilson rose from the humblest walks of life, and at his death filled the second office in the Republic -WASHINGTON, NOV. 23 .- This morning was wet and cold, with but few persons at the Capitol. The remains of Mr. Wilson are still in the Vice-President's room, guarded by the Capitol police. The Committee of Arrangements, pall-bearers, and mourners will attend at the Vice-President's chamber, in the Capitol, on Friday Nov. 26th, at ten a.m., at which time the remains will be removed to the Senate Chamber, where, at 10 30 a.m. divine service will be performed. When these ceremonies shall have been completed the funeral procession under command of Brevet Major-General W. H. Emery, U.S.A., will move from the Senate Chamber to the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, where the remains will be placed in charge of the Committee appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to receive them. The body will be placed in the Rotunda on Thursday morning, where it will lie in state on the same catafalque as was used for President Lincoln, Senator Sumner, Chief Justice Chase, and Hon. Thaddens Stevens. On Saturday morning the body will be removed to New York. It is not the intention of the Committee to stop in the latter city. They expect to leave there for Boston on Saturday night. The Secretary of the Navy has issued the following order :- It is hereby directed that upon the day following the receipt of this order the ensign at each United States naval station and each United States naval vessel in commission be twisted at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and thirteen guns be fired at sunrise, nineteen minute guns at the meridian, and a national salute at sunset, at each United States naval station and on board thagships and vessels acting singly at home and abroad. Officers of the navy and marine corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for three months.

INCREASE OF WORK IN LOWELL, MASS.—The Lowell Times states that in a single decade of years the printworks of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company of that city have decreased their productivity about five fold. Ten years ago the printed from 2,500 to 3000 "cuts," of thirty yards each, per week. In the ten years next to come, the productivity of their cotten mills is to be mented commensurably with that of their print works during the ten years last past,

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S REMAINS .- WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 24 -The train with the Vice President's remains will leave the depot here at 1.37 p m., and on arriving at Baltimore will be escorted through the city by the 5th Maryland regiment. The Mayor of Baltimore has tendered the use of the Rotunda of the new City Hall for the lying in state of the re-mains during that part of Friday which they stay in that city. Upon the arrival of the remains at Philadelphia on Friday evening, they will be taken to Independence Hall, where they will lie in state until 10 or 11 o'clock on Saturday, when they will be conveyed to New York. The remains will not lie in state in New York city, but will be taken to Boston on the evening train.

THE ANTI-CATHOLIC DODGE -The Springfield Republican drives a stake into another rathole, as follows: There are weighty and sufficient reasons why General Sheridan should not be elected, nor nominated to the presidency; but 'foreign birth' is not one of them. The Washington organ is out there. Little Phil is a 'native.' He was born at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, on the sixth day of March, 1831. The organ's remark that Gen. Sherman is disqualified as a (republican) candidate by his 'Roman Catholic identities '-whatever that may mean-is, to say the least, suggestive. It will go to confirm the suspicion already entertained in some quarters that one of the objects sought to be attained by the raising of the 'no-popery' issue at this time was, and is the killing off, politically, of the man who marched through Georgia. It is a fact, we believe, that Mrs. Sherman is a Catholic.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE "PACIFIC."-SAR Francisco, November 24 .- Vancouver papers recoived this afternoon confirm the statement that the captain of the Orpheus was the sole cause of the loss of the Pacific One of the Orpheus crew, on oath, says, on raising the light of the Pacific he was ordered by the second mate to head for it, and a few moments after the captain came on deck and ordered him to again put the ship on her course, and about three minutes after, he was ordered by the captain to let her luff, which he did. After this the Cantain signified his intention to speak the steamer, for which purpose the light was kept dead ahead. until the two vessels collided, and then we heard the people on board shouting and calling on the Captain of the Orpheus to stop and rescue them, but he did not heed the cries, and kept on his course, and the steamer was lost to view. The Attorney-General is instructed by the Colonial Government to spare no expenses in prosecuting the investigation with rigor.

THE DEATH-RATE IN NEW YORK .- Statistics show that the death-rate in the metroplitan centre is greater than that of London, Paris, or any populous American city. Taking that as a text, the New York Herald publishes a paper from a physician who imputes much of this mortality to Croton water. In this communication the following statement is made respecting the various, reservoirs containing the Croton water :- " If we follow the stream back as far as the distributing reservoirs in Central Park we will find an immense sheet of water generally quite pure in appearance, The multitude of fish in it is very objectionable, however, Carp and fish the hands of powerful, but irresponsible, associate of like nature that live on vegetable matter in limited quantities are very well, for they eat up more deleterious matter than they make, or at least act as alembics transmuting malarial material into something less injurious. But there is no reason for any carnivorous fish being tolerated therein, and these should be at least yearly entirely removed. None of us would like a tumbler of water, however iced and strained, from out the globe of gold fish, and yet that is what we are using. Last tall, rid-ing through the park, I saw large flocks of seagulls sailing through the sir, ascending and descending into the reservoir. Driving up so as to get a complete view, I saw an immense number of these birds. The policeman of the vicinity said that there must be one thousand of them there at a time often. The top of the water was profusely covered with the floating feathers, and the birds were turn ling and sporting, and, I presume, fishing. Almost every spring large numbers of crows collect on the softening ice-perhaps for the dead fish imprisoned withwith this tragedy has just been mentioned by Mr. haps he is right; but as the Ritualists are quite in and these, too, to the number of many hundreds: Rogers, the former manager to the prisoner Henry content to be in communion with the broadest of are not such a choice bird that I hanker to drink

# The True Witness

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#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Dec. 3, 1875.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. DECEMBER, 1875.

Friday, 3-Fast. St. Francis Xavier, Confessor. Saturday, 4-St. Peter Chrysologus, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Sunday, 5-Second SUNDAY IN ADVENT Monday, 6-St. Nicholas of Myra, Bishop and

Confessor. Tuesday, 7-St. Ambrose, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Wednesday, 8—Fast. IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF THE B. V. MARY. OBL.

#### FOR FATHERLAND.

Thursday, 9-Of the Octave.

Love thou thy Land with love far brought From out the storied past, and used Within the present, and transfused To future times, by power of thought: But pamper not a hasty time, Nor feed with crude imaginings The herd, wild hearts and feeble wings, That every sophister can lime.

We have been lately brought, much more suddenly than we expected, to pronounce an adverse criticism on the political belief of a fellow-countryman, now a Journalist in Montreal. We did so however with all possible gentleness, but with all possible definiteness too. The creed which, in the exercise of our duty we had the audscity to condemn is one which cannot have considered its condemnation strange: sufficiently often and by authority of sufficient eminence had it been condemned before. Where the fathers of our religious faith had led we could only follow. But we followed, with, we think, a mildness very unusual in newspaper controversies, and with, we think, no arrogance at all. Our very calmness has been productive of some unpleasantness, 200 much heat, and far too much misconception. The unpleasantness has come to our self alone. The same chronicler, who spoke of our " matchless eloquence" and our (we forget what kind of) the purpose of being in a state of preparedness to "scholarship," has sounded a prouder note and our employ sufficient force it is lawful to enrol men into give an excuse to those among the English who " sneering lip" and our "tongue trained to exhibit Secret Societies. These are the main principles of on the platform " are now, the Sun being not only Fenianism. Others have been attributed to it of a excuse for chronicy if not continuous coercion a powerful but a perennial journal, consigned to a much more ugly character. But of those others we But better days, we hope, are coming. The best sure but unhappy immortality. We do not com- say nothing and confine our attention to the two of days will be when to the Home Ruler the plain. We bear the unpleasantness, as best we may, which we have specified and which are fundamennot perhaps with the "umble" thankfulness of tals in the Fenian creed, Urish Heep, but with, at all events, the serene patience of one whose profession has insult for its inheritance. One cheek has been rudely smitten. The other we hope is ready. And-for Father-

. When we have said a little word about the misconceptions we shall bury the whole matter, in so ar as it is personal, deep down under the winter snew. The misconceptions were numerous enough. We were said, for instance to be very angry with the Editor of the Sun. That is so far from true that quietude; and when the Editor of the Sun proclaim- once for all, the Catholic exponent of right and this; and accordingly to arm themselves with every in a word, shall we have the fine old pagan ed on the platform of the Mechanics' Hall what he wrong is not a Protestant Minister, but the Catholic will pardon us for calling his official manifesto, he afforded us more real amusement than for a long time we had enjoyed. Then we were accused of getting in some mysterious way behind some mys. terious coat of mail. The accusation can be, really, only some rare specimen of an Irish joke. The last hing with which whether our friends or foes would be disposed to charge us would be a desire to wriggle out of any perplexity or shirk the consequences of any erroneous view; and ever since we came to Montreal we have always offered our opinions and beliefs with a round frankness, to all criticism that would not be vulgar, and to all attack that would not be unfair. We were charged next with tyingup the Editor's bands. We must humbly submit that such an operation we never performed. and that for such an operation we have not the least desire. We were indicted for belaboring the Editor of the Sun. But belaboring is the business of the drivers of mules and for the profession of muleteer honourable though it be and poetic, we have not a particle of ambition. Lastly, it was insinuated by the Editor of the Sun that in his difference of opinion with ourselves he had the sympathy of some priest or priests in Montreal. That misconception is extremely grave. No priest who knows theology and no layman who knows his duties can lawfully sympathise with the doctrine or the society which the Catholic Church condemns.—And now we have done with the misconceptions.

We should be pleased much, if having done with the misconceptions, we had done with the whole question too. It is not pleasant for us to have to diffor seriously with any one who claims to be an Irish patriot. The unpleasantness is all the greater because of two reasons. For, in the first place, we ourselves from our own profession will be expected to exhibit a larger Christian forbearance than journalists are ordinarily hoped to show; and, in the second place. he with whom we differ has publicly proclaimed his own desire not to pursue the discussion. But by all our readers our position will be at once comprehended. We were smitten upon the cheek in a ashion which, to say the least, was somewhat rude; hand we are quite unworthy to take; but the offer them wrong.—For Fatherland of reconciliation we accept most humbly.—For And these last words suggest to us the main evil publican. Where then, am I to find this church, good, lofty o lasting, can be achieved.

renounce personalities and shall confine ourselves utterly to the presentment of a few principles which may heal the past and save the future. These principles we present from sheer necessity. And when they shall have been sufficiently presented and when our own position shall have been sufficiently described, we shall, except in the gravest need, returnto this theme no more.

·We may commence by stating that we are substantially a disciple of that greatest of Irish teachers the Great O'Connell, Ireland's Legislative Independence we believe to be Ireland's right; and for the attainment of Ireland's Legislative Independence we are ready to labour in all just and legitimate ways to the best of our ability. Between Repeal and Home Rule we do not care, as yet, to draw any distinction. Either, we would consider as, for the present, satisfactory. The essential point with us just now is to have an Irish Parliament the sole framer of Irish Laws. That point once assured there would, we think, be little difficulty about matters of mere detail. And not much more than a matter of triumph we believe sure; or, if they have to fail. mere detail is the difference between Repeal and Home Rule. That would be evident enough to all if only patriots had sufficient nobleness, for their gling for right, did not put the God of Right against Country's good to sacrifice a little of their private Upon the principle embodied in this first point,

namely, that Ireland has a right to Legislative Inevery Nationalist must aspire; and, we believe that so high, at least, do the aspirations of the vast majority of the Irish Race, whether in Ircland or after nation hood we consider clearly just and therefore clearly justifiable. Good men and able men have indeed maintained that for Ireland the most hopeful policy would be a policy of complete and perfect union with England; but, in the first place, that policy the Irish people will never pursue, and, in the second place, to pursue such a policy, would be dangerous because it would be degrading. For the perfection as well as for the peace of our peothat sentiment is to achieve or ought to achieve fulfilment. There is no question or only a question question and a question of large difficulty about the means. What then are the means by which Ireland's Legislative Independence ought to be achieved? To that question, one of the accorded replies is clear and well-defined. It is, what for the sake of brevity, we may call the Fenian reply. It includes in the main two principal parts (1) that it is lawful (and even at present lawful) to attempt to achieve the Independence of Ireland by the use of force and violence and bloodshed; (2) that for

Here then we take our stand upon the clear doctrines of Catholicity and we assert that these two principles no Catholic can lawfully hold. They may be maintained by the Revd. Mr. Nelson, Presbyterian Minister and Lecturer on Henry Grattan. Gentlemen of his profession have a convenient posusually adduced by Catholics as expounders of Catholic doctrine; though, that between them and Church, the Head of that Church and that Church's Episcopacy. And by all these three authorities Fenianism, have either directly or indirectly been condemned. As we explained last week a man may be found to hold these principles and, because of his sheer ignorance or the perversity of his education, may hold them without crime. But such a man, must at this hour, especially in Ireland, be a rarity. The doctrine of Catholicity upon the two points in question has been too well promulgated to make the possibility of its being inviacibly ignored anything like large. It is well known that Rebellion in general, meaning thereby the employment of physical force for the effecting of constitutional change which can be effected without it, is against the clear teaching of St. Paul. It is equally well known that Fenianism in particular, has been, in express terms and under its own name, condemned by the Holy Sec. And these two facts, so well known as to be notorious, ought on the matter of Fenianism and of all similar organizations to be

Here we sedulously abstain from all argumentative detail. We do so of set purpose. We are auxious to give no offence to any man who pro. fesses the same creed as ours; and when we find one of our own creed professing erroneously, but for all we know, conscientiously, a doctrine which our own creed does not allow, we far prefer that to his spiritual director that person should apply. We state here only what we can prove publicly and will prove publicly when we find for doing so a public necessity. Many of our countrymen have been Fenians, many may be Fenians still; in both parties, we have no doubt, large numbers were and are conscientious-moved, perhaps, by a purpose which were it lawful, would be heroic, and which, in other times and other circumstances, might have moved even our quiet selves to imitation of some who bore our name. Upon these we wish to bring no discredit. Our own people we shall never, in any circumstances, assail. When they are right we shall be proud, when they are wrong we shall be

With Benediction by the Most Holy Sacrament, lumberman has just disposed of a rate which we have to deplote. It is where discover the true pastors who, composing the very joyful and very interesting coremony held since 1872 just Quebec: The rate contained 120, mies, whether of our religion or of our race, we shall the lamentable disunion among Irish parties, and its teaching body, I must hear? The Son of God closed.

would almost seem as if impotence to unite were a this. settled quality of the Irish people, and as if with the loftlest gitts ever bestowed upon a race, they were wanting in the perception of that fundamental fact, so obtrusive that it must be recognized, the fact, namely, that the power of a body consists in the lowers of Jesus Christ. At that time, however, the mutual interdependence and mutual succor, regular and ordered, of all its members. If all Irishmen throughout the universe would only unite, not as a mob nor an organized rebellion, but as an intelli gent people, resolute but patient, firm but lawabiding; if they in Ireland and all over the world used, and used for the old country the old peaceful principle of Independent Opposition; if, above all, they made it manifest that they sought their Legistive Freedom as a legal right only and not as a means of avenging ancient wrongs, it is to every observant man a certainty that their just demand not England nor the universe could refuse. And such a course the best of Irishmen have for many years been following. That they will eventually and if the old, old story has once more to be repeated, it will not be the fault of those who, strugthem, but were content, following His mandate, to

wait His day. We often hear that only on compulsion will England ever treat Ireland fairly, and that only through dependence, there can be, among Nationalists, no fear is England ever just. That is proven without serious differences of opinion. Ireland's autonomy, a doubt from the history of the Volunteers. But in some form or other, is the very least to which | England as well as Ireland has changed since '82 The greatest triumph ever achieved by an Irishman was the gaining of Catholic Emancipation, and Catholic Emancipation was gained without making in other lands, invariably reach. That aspiration a threat or striking a blow. Repeal itself would undoubtedly have followed in the same perfect and peaceful way had it not been for many sad disturbing accidents, not the least of which was the action of a band of youths whose hot impatience ruined the plans of the wise, and whose subsequent careers demonstrated that their early love for Ireland was not the mature love of the man but the mad passion of the boy. In later days, Tenant-Right, the destruction of a long-existing and ple, it is suitable that they cherish the sentiment of strongly-supported Church Establishment, and the nationality. But the question then will be how offer of what may be considered a very generous measure for Catholic Education were conceded to the same force of patience and the same light of of most easy solution, about the end; there is a discussion. Feníanism, we have heard, procured for Ireland these last boons, and Mr. Gladstone, in the exercise of a party stratagem, gave some ground for the supposition. But the supposition is munifestly foolish. The men of Tullaght and Kilmal. lock, not to speak of those who distinguished themselves under General O'Neill, were, we doubt not, brave with the best of Irish bravery, and noble some of them, as though they fought for a happier cause. But that they should be a source of fear to England is simply inconceivable. The only result of their appearance in Irish affairs has been to hated Ireland, and to make chronic rebellion an Fenian will give the right hand (and not the left) of fellowship, and when both will work for the same Fatherland in the light and truth of the same Father Who is in Heaven.

### THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

From the very cradle of the human race a terrible contest has raged between good and evil. But in session called the Right of Private Judgment which our own day especially, the struggle for the mastery relieves them of much responsibility. They are not | has grown fiercer than ever. Never before were the forces on both sides so strong and so formidable. The moment for decisive action would seem to be a Society which Catholicity condemns there should at hand. The children of darkness ever wise in our article has been spoken of as a model of be a kind of sympathy, is nowise unnatural. But, their generation have not been slow to perceive available weapon.

No rational being can deny that Jesus Christ when founding a church upon carth must have the two principles above described as essential to left men a means of knowing that church and to her members some unerring, infallible and reliable guide to direct them in their onward course to Heaven. This we think self-evident. For on the one hand, the Redeemer insists on his followers having belief "in Him, and in Him that sent Him." In every page of the Gospel we read of the absolute necessity of divine faith in order to obtain eternal Salvation. "He only that believeth shall be saved-.... Teach all nations whatever I have told you . . . . As the living Father sent Me, so do I send you . . . And he that heareth you, heareth Me, and he that despiseth you, despiseth Me . . . . Whatever you shall bind upon earth, shall be bound also in Heaven, and whatever you shall loose on earth, shall be mony. The Irish population of the district gather- turned. loosed also in Heaven. And again, "Thou art a rock and upon this rock I will build my Church, not very commodious Church was indeed quite and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it . And he that will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as a heathen and a publican." And St. Paul tells us "we should not even eat with such a one." We see in these and many other portions of the teachings of the Son of God, the absolute necessity in his true followers, of obedience to a church against which the powers of hell shall not prevail. Now on the other hand, He warns us against false teachings, blind leaders of the blind. We are told to be more cautious, as it will often be most difficult to discover such false teachers. So perfect shall be their disguise, that even the just shall be placed in great danger of being deceived. Many shall rise up saying, I am the Christ and we must not believe them. St. Paul also again and again warns christians against such wolves in sheep's clothing. But how are we to find out who is, and who is not, really sent by God to teach; who is the true teacher, sent by Christ, called like Aaron; and who the false one coming like a thief into the house instead of through the lawful door of a divine commission, and taking to himself such an office. We have many Churches. All claim to be Christ's Church Now all of them one can neither hear nor believe in; humbled; no matter what they he we never shall, for they teach the most contradictory things. Yet but instantaneously the smiter offered us, with a humbled; no matter what they be we never shall, for they teach the most contradictory things. Yet pecial power and especial pathos, besought his professional magnanimity, his peaceful hand. The whether by word or deed, give them pain or do am I told to hear the church; and if I do not, I am hearers to cultivate that virtue of Temperance

give no cause for triumph or jubilation. We shall the lamentable misdirection of Irish strength. It has doubtless left us the means of finding out all

All Christendom unanimously admitted up till the 16th century, that the Catholic was the only true Church of Christ, and that when she spoke she must be heard by all who pretend to be folso-called reformation arose, bearing aloft the banner of rebellion. Church authority was pitch. ed to the winds, and every individual was constituted his own guide and teacher. No longer was the erring one first to be corrected by a charitable brother, and finally by the Church to whose judgment he must under the severest penalties submit, "He that hears you hears me, and he that despises you despises me" were forgotten. The Church spoke and her voice was unheard, or if heard despised. Each one became his own priest, his own prophet, his own judge in everything.

Many thus fell away from the great old Church. Yet she went on battling with her new as well as with her old enemies. He who had promised to be with her all days even to the consummation of the world, was true to His word. And what is the consequence? She proudly stands today the triumphant witness of her own undying strength, and of the fruitless rage of her enemies. The powers of hell have ever warred unceasingly against her; the world, true to its instincts, has hated her, and in this hatred she only sees hope and strength, for it is the hatred of a corrupt world foretold by her great founder, as a necessary consequence of her fidelity to her task of saving souls. "The world hates you because you are not of the world It hated me before you" Yes, the Church fights, coolly, bravely, resolutely, ever certain of success, ever victorious.

Now what is the great secret of her vitality ?-She has outlived the terrible persecution of the Roman Empire, the fierce nature of the strange hordes that succeeded it: the various heresies that from time to time arose within her; and above all, the great defections of so many of her faithless children in the 16th century? And how is it that to-day she not only holds her place bravely against all the united machinery of earth and hell. but calmly fights on, viewing the destruction of her enemies, who like the chained maniac, or the wild bull, break their own heads in vainly butting them against her invulnerable defences? How account for this Church, this living, undying fact, that c aims the respect and admiration of her greatest

The enemies of the Church have asked themselves this question; Bismarck and Gladstone, et hoc genus omne, have asked it; and they find a sufficient answer in her admirable organization, and especially in that wonderful unity which binds all her members so closely together. And lately that the honds of this unity have been more closely drawn together. by the definition of Papal Infallibility, the well spring of this all-powerful oneness of the Church, Such the terrible bug-bear of the present day .-Destroy him and the war is over. Destroy him and all authority is destroyed. Rob him of Infallibility, and the source of all law and order must at once disappear from the face of the earth. Do away with an infallible guide, and there is no longer a Church to hear, and consequently no fear of false teachings being discovered. Yes undermine the Rock of Peter, on which stands the Church of God, she alone who is commissioned to teach ali nations, and then will begin the secure reign of anarchy and confusion; then shall the sanction of all law and order disappear; then shall authority of every sort be despised; then shall the links of social life be rudely snapped asunder; then shall godless education sow unmolested its terrible poison, followed by godlessness in all things; then regime in which the devil ruled, and might was right, and the gratification of passion was considered the sum total of human happiness. The enemies of God's Church then are so far right. Papal Infallibility is the question of the day. On it hinges all other questions. They have thrown down the gauntlet, and we gladly snap it up. Let them advanc along; we are ready for the fight. "The gates of hell shall not prevail." "I am with you." When God is with us what matter who is against us?-

### BLESSING OF A' BANNER IN ST. BRIDGETS CHURCH.

On the evening of last Sunday St. Bridget's Church, in the Quebec suburbs of our city, was the scene of a very interesting and very joyous cereed in such large numbers that their very interesting crowded. It was an evening of parochial triumph The parishioners of St. Bridget's had entered into competition for the O'Connell Banner offered for charitable rivalry in the St. Patrick's Bazaar; and, contrary to the expectations of many the Parish of Post-office Orders, Cheques, &c., should be made St. Bridget's came off the conquerors. The sum | payable. Persons asking for receipts should enclose which they collected was we believe close upon 750 dollars; whereas the people of St. Patrick's, a larger and more wealthy parish ubscribed we are told as much as 650. On the whole it was a touching thing to see with what eagerness the Irish Catholics of Montreal, in perfect amity and rivals only in doing good, contested the possession of the Banner of the great. Liberator of Ireland. We congratulate the residents of St. Bridget's on their victory; but we congratulate the residents of St. Patrick's on their defeat. And those poor people for whose succour the proceeds of the contest go we congratulate upon the patriotic charity by which, their more fortunate countrymen no matter of what parish, are distinguished.

After the ceremony Father Lonergan, the zealous and beloved and eloquent Pastor of St. Bridget's delivered a most excellent sermon. With great beauty of expression he referred to the likeness of the Liberator which the Banner bore; traced with a rapid but effective eloquence the powerful victories which O'Connell won for Iroland; exhorted his peo-ple to show their appreciation of O'Connell's work by following O'Connell's example; and, with esbe punished like a faithless heathen and sinful without whose aid, in individual or in nation, tho

### PAPAL HONORS.

His Lordship Bishop Bourget received by latest European mail official despatches creating Mgr. J. Desautels Domestic Prelate to His Holinese, the Hon. Judge Berthelot Commander of the Order of St. Sylvester, and his Worship Mayor Hingston, Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. We congratulate the Mayor of Montreal and the other gentlemen whom the Vicar of Jesus Christ has so honored. In fact the dignities conferred are amongst the highest the Holy Father can give.

We are also happy to inform our readers that His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor of this Province has received the decoration of the Grand Cross of St. Gregory the Great from His Holiness, one of the highest distinctions the Papal Court can bestow on a layman. We also congratulate the Very Rev. C. F. Casault, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Quebec, on his being raised to the dignity of Domestic Prelate to the Hely Father.

Thus has Pius IX. shown his high estimation of the civil authority of this Province, honoring it in its political, judicial, and civic capacities.

The dignity of Domestic Prelate gives the Very Rev. the Vicar General of Quebec, and Mgr. Desautels the right to wear the purple soutane, and the rochet and purple mantoletta. Domestic Prelates are accordingly called Mantoletti in Rome. and their office brings them into the closest contact with the Pope.

MIRROR OF IRELAND. - Messrs. McGill and Strong continue to draw large houses nightly to the Mechanics' Hall. Their entertainment is all that can be desired both as regards the acting and the scenery. To praise the singing and dancing of the Misses Saidie McGill and Miss Mina Geary would be superfluous. Suffice it to say, that crowded houses and unbounded applause meet them every evening Bryan O'Lynn & Wm. McCarr are faultless. Will Hamilton gives some splended specimens of Dutch wit and humor. The music under Mr. Kirwin's direction is excellent. The Panorama of Ireland for fidelity of representation, and artistic finish surpass es, we believe, anything in its line that has ever been exhibited this side of the Atlantic. We will say no more. The greatest favor we can conferon our readers is to advise them just go and judge for themselves. Let then all those especially who wish once more to visit the "dear old land" and who cannot afford to cross the Atlantic for that purpose, spend an evening with the Emerald Minstrels and they will return delighted and instructed, and proud of "the old place at home."

THE BANQUET TO ME. WHITE.-The defeat of Mr. White for the constituency of Montreal West was to his numerous friends a great disappointment. But it did not diminish their admiration for the distinguished Editor of the Gazette. At a banquet given in his honour on the 24th ult., in the Mechanics' Hall they received him with the greatest enthusiasm. Some speeches of a more than their rage knows no bounds. An infallible Repet ordinary excellence were delivered. Sir John Mac-Donald addressed the vast assemblage with exceptional brilliancy and power; and Mr. White himself gave ample proof that the Legislature of Ottawa has lost much in losing the aid of his eloquence and ability.

> BERNARD DEVLIN, Esq., M.P .- Mr. Devlin has once more been returned for Montreal Centre and this time by accismation. Such a return must be very gratifying to Mr. Devlin and is, no doubt, most gratifying to a large number of his countrymen in Mont-

> ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, the Hon. Donald Alexander MacDonald, opened the first session of the third Parliment of Ontario on Thursday the 25th November.

### NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications for insertion in the TRUN Witness, or relating in any way to the news columns, must be addressed to THE EDITOR, TRUE WITNESS, MONTREAL, and must be authenticated with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. The Editor reserves to himself the right of expunging from all such communications whatever matter he may consider objectionable, nor will he be in any way responsible for the opinions of Correspondents. Anonymous communications, or those written on both sides of the paper, will be consigned unread to the waste paper basket. If writers attach any value to their manuscripts they should keep copies of them for in no case can rejected MSS. be re-

### BUSINESS NOTICE.

All Business Letters, relating to Advertisements, Subscriptions, supply of Copies, Back Numbers, &c., &c., should be addressed to the Proprietor, Mr. JOHN GILLIES, TRUE WITNESS, MONTREAL, to whom a postage stamp for same.

TAKING THE VEIL -This morning a very interesting ceremony took place at the House of Providence, three young ladies—Miss Carney, of Morrisburg; Miss McCummiskey, of Kingston and Miss Cleary, of St. Andrew's Parish-making the usual professions and taking the white veils. The service, so interesting and impressive, was conducted by Bishop O'Brien, assisted by Fathers Spratt, (of Wolfe-Island), Twohey and Corbett, The friends of the young ladies were present in numbers .— Whig, 20th Nov.

The Diocesan Deer.—Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien returned yesterday from Belleville, where he has been since Saturday, and where he received donations to the handsome amount of \$1,100, to be applied to the liquidation of the debt of the diocese. This, added to the \$800 received from Lindsay, and \$1,600 from Douro, Peterboro and Port Hope, make some \$3,500 collected for fund within a month. It may not be generally known, because done quietly, that Kingston has subscribed about \$5,000 for the same fund. At this rapid rate the debt will soon beswept away. Kingston Whig, Nov. 25th

The Ottawa Free Press says : The timber trade must be improving, as we observe that a prominent 000 feet and was sold at 23 cents per foot.

### THE KINGSTON DEBT.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Manager and and school of the second second

Dear Sir,-The Bishop of Kingston, as you must be aware, has been engaged for some weeks past in the arduous but laudable work of collecting tunds to liquidate the debt with which his see is at present encumbered. This Lindsay. The spacious building was crowded to debt may be set down in round numbers at its utmost capacity. His Lordship took for his subabout \$40,000. It is hardly necessary to state that it was not he who contracted it; it had reached its present dimensions ere he assumed the reins of authority some seven months ago : it is a legacy bequeathed to the diocese by his predecessors. Since his consecration he has found it utterly impossible to effect a reduction in the principal, and even a matter of much difficulty to meet the interest as it matures, owing to the scanty resources at his command. As long as be had to face this large debt, he saw that all his efforts for good would be necessarily more or less cramped, if not altogether paralyzed. In this embarrassing position the only alternative left him, if he would not indefinitely postpone useful and muck-needed improvements, was to appeal for aid, to the different parishes throughout his extensive diocese. This he determined to do, and with such a determination on his part no one at least within his jurisdiction, can

reasonably find fault. A bishop, it should be well understood, is appointed for the spiritual welfare of all those who live within the limits of his diocese. His ministrations are not exclusively confined to the inhabitants of the place where he resides, but extended to all the children committed to his pastoral care. It is therefore, the duty of the diocese at large not only to give him a decent support, but also to assist, if necessary, in providing him with a suitable cathedral, a comfortable home, and such charitable and educational institutions as the interests of religion may require. With all these, I am happy to say, the See of the diocese of Kingston is well supplied. In St. Mary's magnificent cathedral, tho yet in an unfinished state, every Catholic in the diocese may well feel an honest pride. The episcopal residence beside it is justly entitled to the name it bears, "The Palace," on account of the completeness of its internal arrangements, the admirable proportion of its different parts, and the grace and beauty of its external finish. The Hotel Dieu-one of the noblest charities in the Dominion-throws open its portals to invalids from every part of the diocese; within its sacred walls human woe in every torm is tenderly nursed by the patient, vigilant, and self-sacrificing sisterhood. The House of Providence, founded by the late lamented Bishop Horan, takes under its special care the aged and infirm of both sexes -those, who are dependent on the gifts of cold worldly charity for a meagre subsistence. The good nuns also visit God's poor in their lowly huts and afford to helpless little orphans what, perhaps, they never received from their natural guardians -- a parent's care and protection. The educational training of the youthful Catholic population is well attended to by the humble disciples of the Venerable De La Salle, and the accomplished ladies of the illustrious order of Notre Dame. I need not here speak of Regiopolis College; its study and class rooms are now tenantless and silent; its recreation halls and playgrounds are no longer instinct with the joyous, happy life of former days; its doors, in a word, are closed at present. Yes, Kingston—the parent parish of the Diocese-possesses religious, charitable, and educational establishments which would be an honor to a city of greater wealth and pretensions. But it should be remembered that it is upon these noble institutions that the \$40,000 debt rests; it was to erect and place them in their present state of efficiency that it was incurred. This being the case, it is clearly the duty of all the people of the diocese to assist their energetic prelate in the effort he is now making to expunge this cumbersome debt.

position whatever to shirk them. This has been that there was no hell? Was St. James to teach the abundantly evidenced by the glorious record of doctrine of the necessity of extreme unction, and generosity exhibited by the few already called upon some other apostle to say no, it was not required at for help. This is still more manifest from the fact that the voices of the priests and people are united picture of the Twelve Apostles, upon whom dependeverywhere throughout the diocese in extending a ed the salvation of millions, going into the world, cordial invitation to the bishop to collect amongst and John teaching one doctrine, James the oppothem, and in promising him all the assistance their | site, Peter preaching against Paul and so on! They mit them to give. A noble spirit of emulation has sprung up on every side, and the greatest enthusiasm seems to be awakened in the matter of this collection. People, as a general thing, are not always in a hurry to give-to part with their hard-earned dollars and cents; but in this instance, their liberality is spontaneous and princely, and the hearty willingness that accompanies it enhances a thousand fold the value of each individual offering.

The present collecting tour will be beneficial in many respects. It will help to pay off the debt; it will afford the people an opportunity of seeing and hearing their newly appointed bishop; and it will give the latter a chance of acquiring a personal knowledge of the circumstances, wants, and aspira-tions of his entire flock. In fact, I think it would be a nice point to accurately determine, which will he the more benefited by it-the bishop, who leaves each parish with his pockets well filled with money; or the people, who treasure up in their hearts the pearls of wisdom that drop from his eloquent lips

in their churches. When this debt is wiped out, we may all confidently look forward to the dawn of a bright era of prosperity for our good old diocese. The bishop, is possessed of unlounded zeal and energy, will then have more ample scope for the developement and exercise of these excellent qualities. With larger pecuniary means at his disposal he will be able to place the educational and charitable institutions of his diocese on a more solid footing, to extend the present sphere of their usefulness, and make them thoroughly harmonize with the wants and tastes of the people. St. Mary's Cathedral, would, I am sure, also receive a large share of his attention—its present unseemingly external appearance could be vastly improved by the insertion of stained glass in its windows, and the completion of its tower, spire, and pinnacles. Were these the only consquences likely to follow from the extinction of the debt, they would be well worthy of the great exertions that are now being made with that object in view. But there is another result that would be soon realized, and which would be hailed with delight by every friend of education,-by every one having the interests of the diocese at heart-I mean the placing of Regiopolis College once more in the proud position it held not many years ago. The want of such an institution has been keenly felt ever since its close; we need a place where candidates for the ministry can receive a classical course, and where those, who wish to enter the world, may be prepared to take an honorable part in the scenes of the busy, stirring, and eventful life in which they will afterwards have to move. Regiopolis has many warm friends both in the Dominion and the Republic beyond the border, friends, who would be willing not only to give it their moral sympathy and support, but also pecuniary assistance if required, to keep it in a flourishing condition. While in running order it effected much good; its children have occupied, and are at present filling with distinction many positions of present filling with distinction, many positions of honor in both the church and state. If opened again, invested with university powers and under the featering patronage of our beloved bishop,—who proudly claims it as his alma mater,—I am sure it will be productive of still greater results for religion and society in the not very distant future. So mote it be. I am, Sir, yours very respectfully.

A Friend:

To the second se

THE TRUE CHURCH. Unity of Faith and Government.

SURMON BY THE RT. REV. DR. C'ERIEN. Wednesday evening, Nov. 17th, the Bishop of Kingston preached the last sermon in the series delivered during the "Retreat" in St Mary's Church, ject the unity of faith and government, and preached an eloquent discourse, of which we subjoin a summary. His Lordship said Truth is one—essentially one; of two propositions when one is contradictory of the other, one must necessarily be false. And so if doctrines were contradictory to each other both could not come from Jesus Christ. No living man could contradict that proposition. If one church maintained some essential point of doctrine as revealed by Jesus Christ and if another church said Jesus Christ did not agree with that doctrine at all —it was beyond all dispute that the one or the other must be wrong. If two doctrines were opnosed to each other and two churches contradicted each other-be was speaking of doctrines and not of points of discipline-both could not be right because Christ never taught contradictory doctrines at the same time. It followed that all churches could not be right; and it also followed that no two churches that contradicted each other upon essential points of faith could be the true churches of Christ. If one was right the other was wrong; for Jesus Christ could not be the author of contradictory doctrines, and therefore Jesus Christ could not be the author of churches that held contradictory doctrines,-that were opposed to each other upon essential points of faith. He was not now saying which church was right or which was wrong; but he would put out of the way altogether that false idea that all doctrines might be right and that all churches might be right. There must be unity of faith and unity of government because every body must have a head. The Church was a spiritual kingdom; it was the true ideal of a church and ruled our immortal souls. Every government must have a head; in all civil governments every government had a head whatever the title might be; and in that more important government organized by the Eternal Legislator, by Him through whom kings reigned-because God was the source of all authority-and the author of all just power, his reason told him that in that great spiritual government organized by Jesus Christ 1840 years ago once for all for the salvation of souls we must expect to find one spiritual head, otherwise there would be no government there. He would expect to find one body and one head; and his humble reason told him that when Jesus Christ finished his work he did not place two heads over the body in antagonism to each other. There must be one faith and one fold, and one shepherd over that spiritual fold --call him sovereign pontiff or pope or whatever they liked. That spiritual government organized by Christ would last as long as the sun and moon together, and the one spiritual head left by Christ would rule the body until he came again in Judgment. He would go on from reason to revelation, that is to say he would take up the Word of God. We all believed in the Holy Scriptures. Let us open them and see what they say on the subject of unity of faith and then of unity of government. In the last chapter of Matthew they would find what a lawyer would call the character given by Jesus Christ to the Church,-Go ye forth and teach all nations. All nations were commanded to receive the message, they were to be taught by one body; by the Twelve, who were to be the only teaching body. That very text exploded forever the idea that every man was to be his own teacher in matters of religion, an idea that was directly opposed to scrip-ture. What were they to teach? Was St. John to teach one doctrine, and St. James a doctrine opposed to it? Was St. Peter to teach the Real Presence, and the doctrine of the Trinity, and St. Paul The parishes, be it said to their credit, recognize to teach the contrary? Was St. Matthew to their obligations in the premises, and have no distoteach the existence of hell; and St. Bartholomew doctrine of the necessity of extreme unction, and would have made a grand impression upon the Pagan world; they would have produced a grand effect upon the great Pagan empire of Rome. The Pagans would have laughed at them, and would have told them to go back again to their crucified God and learn from him a different lesson and when they had learnt their lesson to come back again, and their new religion would be considered. If he were to say to-night that it was possible to conceive that Jesus Christ could have sent out the Twelve commanding them to teach each one a doctrine contradictory to the other, his hearers would rise up and scoff him out of the church, and he would deserve that treatment. He would ask any honest, intelligent, conscientious man in that church to-night, that if that could not be the case with the Apostles how could it be the case now. How could 1,900 years, or 19,000 years for that matter, change the revelations of Jesus Christ when he said to his Apostles, go now and preach the Gospel, and they that receive it not shall be condemned? How was it possible for any intelligent man to believe for one moment that each church can be the legitimate church of Christ no matter how much they contradict each other. not only in points of discipline, but in morals and points of doctrine? This could not be done any mere than he could assume that the Twelve Apostles could be sent out in the name of Jesus Christ, and that each one was to teach contradictory doctrines. The Apostles received their authority from Jesus Christ. They had no more right to teach than that little boy unless they were sent out by Jesus Christ. The revelation came down from heaven by lesus Christ, and by the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures they knew that revelation was a spiritual fact. It followed that there must be unity of faith in teaching because we had to teach only what we learned from and through Jesus Christ. Now did Jesus Christ teach his Apostles to contradict each other? In the forth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians he found the same doctrine again :-One body, one spirit, one Lord, one faith, one baptism. Therecould no more be two faiths than two Lords. There was to be one Eternal Father in the Heavens; one Jesus Christ who came down as mediater between God and man; and that Jesus Christ brought down but one fairh; and that one faith was given to one body, the Twelve, and they were to teach that faith to all nations. There was to be unity of government, for Christ in the tenth chapter of St. John said there should be one fold and one shepherd. The sheep meant ourselves; the fold meant the church; and our Lord said in the plainest possible manner that there should be one fold and one shepherd over that fold. Did Jesus Christ ever come back to the world and contradict that statement, and say, "I will change all that and let every man do as he pleases." Jesus Christ never came back and never could come back until he comes to judge the living and the dead. When He left the world, He left the Church in His stead : He left His spiritual king to command in His name until He came again. He appointed the shepherd for we were told in the 21st chapter how He

addressed Peter, Lovest thou, me, and on Peter's

answer, said, feed my lambs twice, meaning the

laity, and feed my sheer, meaning the clargy. They should be but one fold, and one shepherd, and

now there was to be only one man to have charge over that fold. All these things went to build up

be but one shepherd and one faith for all time. Peter was appointed by Jesus Christ, and therein was the doctrine of unity of church government. When Christ said "feed my lambs," and "feed my sheep," it meant that we have the Church complete one faith, one fold and only one shepherd. There must be in the world now at this very moment one fold and one shepherd over it. He could trace back the history of the Catholic Church to Christ, and if he could not trace it back to that one fold, and one shepherd and one faith, he for one would com-mence to doubt the Divinity of Christ. If he could not plainly see that there was one fatih, one shepherd and one fold; if he could not see shepherd after shepherd succeeding each other from the days of St. Peter down to those of Pius IX, he would doubt the divinity of Christ because his prophecy would not be fulfilled. The idea that every man was independent was bosh; it was nonsense. Neither man nor Parliament had any power to make a church; because a church was of Divine origin, and came from Jesus Christ. Away then with the idea that we are all independent in religion. Wherever the true church is there must be unity of faith, - not for each year, or a thousand years or ten thousand years, but for all the years until Jesus Christ comes again. With that one faith there must be one shepherd-unity of government is explained by Christ. He said, Thou art Petros, and upon this rock will I build my Church; and he gave the command to one body of men to go forth and preach to all nations, and they were to be continued for all time. The true church must have one body, one fold, one baptism, one spiritual head and be one spiritual kingdom. Now where could we see all this? That was an important question and he submitted it in all sincerity to those who might not belong to his church. Wherever there was one fold under one shepherd there he must go, he did not care what the world might say about him, and he did not care what sacrifice he might make. His answer was the Catholic church. Why not go there? They would say they could not leave the church of their forefathers. Down to the sixteenth century, what was called the period of the Reformation, there was unity of faith-there was one body, one fold, one spiritual head; but Luther and others rose and rebelled against the church of Christ; and very soon the Reformers preached and spoke against one another in language that he would shrink from using here. In vain did Luther, seeing the result of his violation of the fundamental principles of Christ's church, threaten to turn back; every one thought he could be the jurge of his own faith, and the consequence was that before the end of the sixteenth century there were more than two hundred different sects over the face of Europe. Was that like one fold? Where was the one shepherd? Was it Lither, Calvin or Henry VIII? The Catholic church had the one fold, the one faith, the one body and the one shepherd. The present shepherd or pontiff was the 258 by direct succession from St. Peter, the first shepherd. It mattered not where the Catholic church was found there was the same faith, the same doctrine, the same creed Sunday after Sunday. He thought he had poo e' for Scripture and from reason that in the church of Christ there must be unity of faith and government, and that that unity must be perpetual. He thought no man would say that unity would be found outside of the Catholic church and therefore the Catholic church was the church of Christ. As for the church of England it was only founded some three hundred years ago, and had no claim to be the true church of Christ He held that no other church than the Catholic ehurch could lay any legitimate claims to be the true church, and he said this in all sincerity and with no desire or intention to insult or wound the feelings of members of other denominations that might be present.

### OBITUARY NOTICE.

With deep regret we learn the tidings of the unexpected death of Mrs. Charles Logue, beloved wife of Charles Logue, Esq., Desert, Upper Gatineau. To the inexpressible grief of all who knew her, she died on Tuesday 16th ult, at her residence. She was the second daughter of Mr. Patrick Farrell of Wakefield, and from her tenderest years gave evidence of those rare qualities of heart and mind which characterized her after-life. She inherited in all their fulness the christian virtues for which her has long been remarkable. Her offebility her gentleness and above all her unbounded charity endeared her alike to all. But she was in a special manner the friend of the destitute, and her loss will long be mourned by the many whose miseries she was wont to soothe. Though of delicate constitu-tion, she was a model of industry in her household, and of devotedness in the cause of her religion, sur rounded by every charm that could make life attractive, she contemned this world and sighed but for the day when she might enter upon the happier land that lies beyond the grave. After a short illness, being fortified by all the rights of Holy Church, she peacefully fell asleep in the Lord in the 24th year of her age. Her funeral left her residence on Thursday, 18th and repaired to the parish Church where a solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father D lenge, PP. After the absolution was pronounced, the cortege again formed and the large funeral proceeded on its way to the native place of the deceased. Towards earning the coffin was placed in the Parish Church of Victoria. where the vespers for the dead were chanted and the stations of the Cross were performed for the repose of the soul of the departed. On the following morning solema requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Faure, P. P., and the funeral again proceeded on its way. On Friday afternoon the family residence was reached where a large gather. ing of friends assembled to pay a last duty of affec-tion to her whom they so much loved. At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning the remains were conveyed to the parish church of Wakefield where solemn requiem mass was again celebrated by Rev. Father McGory. Previous to the absolution Rev. Father St. Lawrence addressed a feeling sermon to the congregation and spoke in high terms of the virtuous life of the departed. He showed how she who was the object of their sorrow endowed with excellent qualities of mind and heart, cultivated them so as to fulfil becomingly the sacred duties of a truly Christian life. He exhorted his large audience to profit by the lesson of detachment from the things of earth and of charity towards the poor which they had so long witnessed and admired so that they too might merit the grace of a happy death in recompense for a good life. The body of the departed was then laid in the family vault amidst the sighs and tears of the large congregation of re latives and friends, come together to pay the last solemn tribute of devotion to the memory of the faithful servant of God .- May She rest in peace -

### DOMINION ITEMS

The Dominion Government has decided to establish a military post somewhere on the western boundary of the Province of Manitoba.

The Prince Edward Island Land Commission has adjourned sine die, the awards having been made for all the estates brought before the Commission except the Rennie and Tracadle estates.

The Attorney General of British Columbia has ordered a strict enquiry into the loss of the steamship Pacific, which, it now seems was caused by the captain of the ship Orpheus, which ran down the illfated steamer.

A farmer named Clancey returning home from the fabric of the Church of Christ. There should the sale of his grain at Kingston kindly offered a 116-3 Lochiel, P.O., Ontario.

suspicious of the basket carried by the woman, and to satisfy himself, requested her to pick up his whip which he purposely dropped. Relieved of her company he hurried on his horses, meanwhile examining the basket. He found that it contained a pistol and bowie-knife, and that his life had been in imminent jeopardy, the woman turning out to be

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Ottawa, Miss McD, \$2, Kemptville, Rev E. H. M, 4; Amberstburg, Vy, Rev P D L, 2; Port Felix, Rev M McP., 2.25; Lake Temiscamingue, J K, 2; Antigonish, A A McG, 2; Chelsea, W M, 2; Ottawa, J W R, 2; Compton, J F, 2; Halifax, F O'C, 4; Selwyn, T H, 2; Upton, D McE, 3.67; Port Lewis, J C, 150; Woodslee, H McP, 2; Alexandria, K K, 2; London, R D, 2; Appleton, E D, 2; Vankleck Hill, Mrs A McD, 2; St Stephen, Miss E C, 2; St Joseph dc Levis, Rev J O'F, 2; Amprior, J R, 8; Anderson's Corners, P W, 4; Glenroy, A R K, 2; Cold Springs, F McK, 1; Crys'er, Rev C J D, 2; River Beaudette, T McE, 2; Belleville, J M H, 1; London, J B, 2; Wilton Grove, R M, 2; Eganville, P O'F, 3; Alliston, P D K, 2; Belleville, M McM, 3; Rockwood, JJ K, 1.

Per T. H., Milton-Self, 2; W R, 2. Per D A C, Alexandria—A McK, 2; Lochiel, W

Per F J D, Guelph—Elora, W J W, 1.50. Per M F, Richmond Hill—M N, 2; M A G, 2; Oak Ridge, J G, 3

Per Rev J M Q, L'Ardois-G M, 2; M M, 2; A Per L McD, Cornwall-Harrison's Corners, J B McD 2.

Per P M. Rawdon-J O'N, 2. Per J M, Quebec—Judgu E, 2; J D 2; M OB, 2; B B, 2; H M, 2; M McN, 2; J L, 2; D B, 4; Mrs

H O'D, 2; G M M. 2; H McH. 2. Per G P H, Keenansville-M J C, 2. Per W D, Ste Brigide-P McC, 2.

Per P H, Osceola-P A, 1. Per Rev E G, Bedford—Self, 4; M McG, 1. Per M F. Trout River—J M, 1.50; Kelso, K C, 1.50; Powerscourt, R P, 1.50; J McG, 1.50; P Mc-

Per Rev D C, Port Mulgrave-T K, Jr 2.

#### Births.

CALLAHAN.-At 312 St. Antoine street, on the 23rd inst., Mrs. F. Callaban, of a son.

CLERK -At Beloil, Que, on the 26th inst., the wife of Geo. E. Clerk, Esq, of a daughter.

### Married.

REYNOLDS-FURLONG .- In this city, on the 23rd inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Dowd, Mr. P. Reynolds to Marcella Maria, youngest daughter of Matthew Furlong, Esq, J. P., Orms-

RODERTSON-CAMPBELL.-On the 17th inst., at the Catholic Church, Cornwall, by Rev. Father Murray, Charles Robertson, Esq , Toronto, to Mary Elizab th Campbell, only daughter of the late John Duncan Campbell, Esq., of Investrding, Cornwall, and for-merly of the North-West Company.

#### Died.

At Newcastle-West, Co. Limerick, Ireland, on the 1st November, Mr. John Reidy, aged 80 years. Of your charity pray for the repose of his soul.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(	Gazetta)			
Flour # brl, of 196 b Follards\$2.10 @ \$2 20				
Superior Extra 4.90	5 00			
Fancy 4.90	5.00			
Spring Extra	4.80			
Superfine 4.60	4.65			
Extra Superfine 4.90	0.00			
Fine 4.00	4.10			
Strong Bakers' 5.10	5.25			
Middlings 3.35	3.35			
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.35	0.00			
City bags, [delivered]         2 50           Wheat.—Spring         0.00	2.55			
Wheat.—Spring 0.00	0.00			
do White Winter 0.00	0.00			
Oatmeal per bushel of 200 lbs 0.00	5.00			
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.65	0.00			
Oats 0.32	<b>9</b> 33			
Pease, per 66 lbs 0.85	0.00			
do afloat 0.00	0 00			
Barley,per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.60	0.0			
do do do U. Canada 0 85	0.00			
Lard, per lbs 0.14½	0.00			
do do do pails 0.154	0.00			
Cheese, per lbs., August makes 0.101	0.11			
do Fall makes 0.11	0.113			
Pork—New Mess	23 75			
Thin Mess	00.00			
Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel00.00	00.00			
Ashes—Pots	0.00			
Firsts 0.00	0.00			
Pearls— 4.90	5.00			
BUTTER Quiet at 16c to 22c, according to	quality.			
A small parcel of E-stern Townships sold at 20-c				
MODONIMO BANKINGA MANAMA				

#### TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET .-- (Globs.) Wheat, fall, per bush...... \$1 05 do spring do ...... 1 01 arley do ..... 0 65 Barley do ..... 0 37 Peas do ..... 0 71 do ..... 0 60 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs..... 7 25 7 50 Beef, hind-qrs. per lb..... 0 00 0 00 " fore-quarters ..... 0 00 Mutton, by carcase, per lb..... 0 00 Butter, lb. rolls..... 0 26 large rolls..... 0 20 tub dairy..... 0 21 Eggs, fresh, per doz.... 0 22 " packed..... 0 19 Apples, per brl..... 1 50 Geese, each..... 0 55 0 75 Turkeys..... 0 70 Cabbage, per doz..... 0 40 Onions, per bush..... 0 96 Turnips, per bush..... 0 20 Potatoes, per bus..... 0 40 Hay ..... 12 00 19 00 Straw..... 12 00 14 00

### J. H. SEMPLE.

MFORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER 53 ST. PETER STREET. (Corner of Foundling

MONTREAL

May 1st, 1874. 37-52

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Committee of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH of St. Alexander, Township of Lochiel, up to the 11th day of January 1876, for the ERECTION of an ADDITION to said Church.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the residence of the undersigned.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest on any tender. WIDOW'S F

outside of envelope) to be addressed to REV. ALEXANDER MACDONALD, P.P.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORATION will be held in the ST PATRICK'S SO-CIETY'S HALL, Corner of Craig and St Alexander Streets, on TUESDAY Evening next, 6th Dec., at Eight o'clock. SAMUEL CROSS.

Rec.-Secretary



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Montreal Branch of the IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of St Alexander and Craig Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 7th December, at

EIGHT o'clock, sharp.
M. MACNAMARA, Rec. Sec.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MENS' SOCIETY.



LECTURE

REV. JAMES J. MURPHY.

IN THE MECHANICS' HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6TH,

SUBJECT-"JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN." Tickets, 25 cts; Reserved Seats, 50 cts.

Doors Open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

P. RIGNEY, Sec.

### MECHANICS' HALL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY. Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 29,

## ${f M'GILL\&STRONG'S}$ **EMERALD MINSTELS!**

THE BEWITCHING SCENERY OF IRELAND illustrated in a manner unequalled in this country, and enlivened with the choicest gems of Irish Minstrelsy, by one of the most talented Companies

#### FIFTEEN STAR ARTISTS ever organized.

No. 2 Victoria Square.

mes Change of Programme Nightly. For further particulars, see mammoth posters and programmes.

200 Admission, 25 cts.; Reserved Seats, 50 cts. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Reserved Seats (without extra charge) for sale at the only authorized Reserved Scat Ticket Office,

Matinee Saturday at 2 p.m.

### GRAND BAZAAR.

TO be held on the 23rd JANUARY NEXT, for the benefit of the POOR of the INSTITUTE of the SISTERS OF MERCY, Montreal. Being their first Bazaar, they hope to meet with the same charity and sympathy, that they always met in their yearly

TEACHER WANTED-For School Section No. 5, in the Township of Lochiel, a Roman Catholic Male Teacher, holding a Third-Class Certificate, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. Apply, if by letter, to Mr. Alex. MacDONELL, Sec. Treasurer of said Section, stating terms. Duties to begin in the beginning of January next. Good references required.

WANTED-For Union School No. 6, Ellice, & Female Teacher, holding 1st or 2nd Class Certificat -. Must be able to conduct the Choir of a country church. Duties to commence on the 4th of Jonuary. Salary \$400. Apply to Trustees, KIN-KORA, P.O., Out. 15 3

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

WANTED. - A gentleman, English Professor in one of the first Catholic Colleges of Ireland for three years and a half, and lately Professor of Mathematics in a well known Academy in Dublin, would take charge of a first class Separate o: Public School in a good locality. Preparatory to his being engaged as above he spent a year and a half in a distinguished Training College, completing his studies and acquiring the most approved methods of teaching. None need communicate except those disposed to give a liberal salary. Highest references given. Address, "M. L. R." Box 78. Lindsay,

WANTED-For the Separate school at Hemmingford a FEMALE TEACHER. A liberal salary will be paid to an eligible person. Apply to JOHN RYAN, Sec.-Treas.

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

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

J. C. HATTON, Solicitor for Applicant

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next ses-sion for an Act to incorporate THE CANADIAN WIDOW'S FUND (Mutual) LIFE ASSURANCE

Montreal 23rd, November, 1875

J. Ö. HATTON

5:2m Solicitor for Applicants 15.2m

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

PROCESOMOS IN THE ASSEMBLY PARIS Nov. 23.— In the Assembly, to day, the debate on the third reading of the Electoral Bill was continued. M. Barthe, a Moderate-Republican, moved an amend-ment forbidding the Government from suggesting candidates to the electors. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 314 yeas to 318 nays. M. Picard and other Deputies endeavoured to elicit a declaration from the Government as to whether it repudiated the system of official candidatures. Ministers Dufaure and Buffet evaded the question, the latter saying he could not add anything to his previous explanation. The Committee on the Press Bill intend to demand a complete abolition of the state of siege.

BONAPARTIST MERTING .- Paul de Cassagnac addressed a Bonapartist meeting in Belleville to-day. Three thousand people were present, and loudly cheered the speaker, who advocated a plebiscite, and promised in the name of the Empire the suppression of the Octrois, and the establishment of an income

SAVOY.—PARE, November 26.—A rumor is current to the effect that there is a movement on foot among the people of Savoy, having for its object a separation from France and re annexation to Italy.

A PLAGUE OF RATS IN A FRENCH CAMP.—The French cavalry camp at Rocquencourt is suffering from a plague of rats. These rats have increased with such rapidity as to form a veritable army, displaying the utmost dampy and cunning and fearing neither Tight or noise. Every morning some unfortunate soldier finds either the harness of his horse gnawed into morsels, or discovers the buttons left as the sole relics of his trousers. To keep their bread safe for breakfast, the troopers are obliged during the might to hang their loaves over their beds by a string, and are then often awakened by the bread falling on them, a rat having gnawed the cord in two. A price is set on the head of each rat, but the depredators give battle generally, successfully to the fiercest dogs.

DEATH OF THE MOTHER GENERAL OF THE SISTERS OF NOTRE DAMS .- The congregation of the Sisters of Notre Dame mourns the loss of their Superior-General. On Monday, the 25th of October, the Reverend Mother Constantine, 5th Superior-General of the Order, departed this life at Namur, in the 74th year of her age, the 52nd of her religious profession and the 33rd of her generalate. A week before her death, she received all the last rites of the Church at the hands of Mgr. Gravez, the Bishon of Namur. The late Mother-General entered the Order of Notre Dame in 1824, and after passing some years in the Convent of Jumes, she was recalled to the Mother House, where she became, first the local Superioress, and then the Mother-General of the congregation. Few have had the privilege of doing as much as she has done for the education of all classes, but especially of the poor. She added sixty-six houses of education to those already existing under the Sisters of Notre Dame, twenty-four of these were founded in Belgium, seventeen in England, and twenty-five in America, including the convents of California and Guatemala. England owes its communities of Notre Dame entirely to her, for the first Colony of the Sisters was sent to Cornwall by Reverend Mother Constantine thirty years ago. The government of the late Mother-General was characterised by its prudence and decision no less than by its generous light heartedness and its material kindness. She united in a rare degree the two qualities which form the ideal of all wise direction, firmness and gentleness, and in her the Superior was never separated from the Mother. Indefatigable in her labours, she was able until the end or her long and useful life, to grasp every detail of the vast administration at the head of which Divine Providence had placed her. Although ther health had been failing for years, her courage never gave way and she may be said to have died at her post, and in the midst of her work. On the. very day before her death she was able to converse with the Bishop of Liege, an old and valued friend of her congregation. Her task was done, her course was accomplished, and her sorrowing children, even in that hour of separation, might well look up. through their tears to the home where she shall reap after all her labours such an exceeding great reward!-L'Ame de l'Ordre.

THE NOTE TO WASHINGTON.-LISBON, Nov. 23 .-Private accounts from Madrid state that the Constitutional party is divided. Some advocate abstaining from the approaching election. It is also stated that the majority of the Ministry disapproved of the reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs so the Wushington note, which was regarded as too moderate. It is understood that the reply, as finally delivered to Washington, was drawn up by General Jovellar, President of the Council and Min-

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Carlist official organs claim that Don Carlos has saved Cuba and the honour of Spain, his recent offer of a truce having caused the United States to modify their attitude.

GEN. SABALLS IN PRISON -NEW YORK, Nov. 23 .-The Paris Liberte received here by the last European mail says that Don Carlos was on October 22nd in a house in the village of Ebulain, about ten miles from Pampeluna. At two o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Saballs arrived in a carriage accompanied by Mayor Bearriez, who continues to intervene in the most flagrant manner in the affairs of the neighhoring country The French functionary obtained an audience of the Pretender and introduced Gen. Saballs, threw himself at the feet of Don Carlos, and asked humbly for a secret audience. The favour was accorded and the Prince expressed his great dissatisfaction at the conduct of the General. The interview lasted about twenty-five minutes, at the expiration of which time Don Carlos called the chief of his escort and demanded a squad of seven ence and a sergeant, and those eight horsemen surrounded Sabal's and galloped with him to Estella, conveying orders to the Governor of that place to coafine him in one of the cells of the municipal prison and not to permit him to have communica. tion with any one.

THE HOLY SEE AND SPAIN,-ROME, Nov. 23.-Cardinal Simeoni has informed the Vatican that the Spanish Minister of Justice has been appointed to negotiate with him on the subject of the Concordat, and an ambassador to the Vatican will be appointed by Spain when the negotations are concluded. Cardinal Antonelli has sent final instructions to Monsiguor Simeoni. It appears that Spain wishes to have an entirely new Concordat, while the Vatican is merely willing to modify some portions of the present instrument.

SPAIN'S ANSWER TO THE WASHINGTON NOTE .-- LONnon, November 20.—A special to the Telegroph from Paris states that in the Spanish reply to the Washington Government nothing is conceded to the United States, except that the accused may invoke the aid of counsel before court-martial in Cuba. A telegram from Madrid to the same paper says :-"So far as can be learned, Spain promises reform in the matter of the confiscation of property, but declines to adhere to the treaty of 1795.

MINISTER LAYARD.—LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Daily Telegraph this, morning publishes a special from Madrid, containing the following: "Hon. A. H. Layard, the British Minister, while passing through "Bilbao recently, refused to receive a visit from Gen. Burriel, who is the Captain-General of the with Mr. Layard."

provinces without giving rise to any conf

ITALY.

Garibaldi has returned to Rome and taken up his quarters at the Villa Casalini, for which Government pays the rent, near St. Agnese. The hour of his arrival at the station was previously announced, but his reception was very different from that accorded to him only nine months ago. How enthusiastic that was all the world knows. This time the only official that met him was Venturi the Syndic, and the only people that assembled to welcome him were the members of his own family. Before leaving Caprera he wrote a letter to the Conte Guido di Carpegna, in which he declares himself a novice in agriculture, but an ardent lover of the art, and expresses the hope that some day the Krupp guns and all other munitions of war will be turned into ploughs and spades in honour of human intelligence which will make men understand that they are brothers and not butchers one of another; and then he adds, Rome will be dignified and adorned by the agrarian society to which he has the honour to belong. The Sozogno trial is the engressing topic of conversation and speculation, but no foreign papers containing accounts of it or comments upon it are allowed to pass the frontier; not even those directed to the Chamber of Deputies or to the various Embassies, whose correspondence in general is considered entitled to special exemption and privilege. A dreadful state of infidelity is incidentally revealed at this trial by persons refusing to be sworn on the Gospels except as a mere formality and as not binding on conscience. One man would not do it even as a formality, which shows positive hatred of the Gospel. On being asked to place his hand on the sacred Book he said "No, I will not touch that Book, I will swear by the Constitution but nct by the Gospel, because I hate priests to the death. The president actually said, "It is a mere formality, does not bind your conscience, and does not suppose you to like the priests" He still refused to swear, when the president gave him an admonition, but to no purpose-he would have his hands, ay, even his head cut off before he would swear by anything except the Constitution, and his own honor or his conscience. Whilst the president is taking notes the witness interrupts him by saying he does not feel well and must go. The president tells him he can't go yet. Then he says he is suffering from a malady called neuralgia, and that all Rome knows it, and he must go; "whereupon," say the Roman papers, "he was allowed to go free amid general hilarity!" This murder is a fearful tale which will take many days to unfold. The poor wretch who actually did it had no idea an hour before the deed of murdering anybody, much less one against whom he had no grudge at all: and he did not do it merely as a hired assassin, but was persuaded to it because it was for the good of the country, and would please Garibaldi!—Catholic Times.

#### TURKEY.

Insurgent Success.—Ragusa, Nov. 23.—News has been received here from Slavonic sources, announcing that the igsurgents have captured an important fort with all its garrison, which was commanded by Zubci. The insurgents have also occupied several strong positions in the vicinity of Piva.

London, Nov. 24, 6 a.m.-A special from Berlin to the Times says that intelligence has been received there from Herzegovina that the Turkish forts of Govansko and Hicksic must shortly capitulate to the insurgents, unless provisioned in time. A telegram from Constantinople states that the Porte has urged the Russian and Austrian ambassadors to remonstrate with the Prince of Montenegro, because so many of his subjects are joining the insurgents. A despatch from Cettingo reports that the Servian envoy has returned to Belgrade, bearing suggestions which will serve as the basis of a treaty between Servia and Montenegro.

. There has been plenty of fighting in the Herze govina during the last fortnight, and on sifting the bulletins coming to us from both sides it appears very certain that the insurgents have achieved several successes, and that the croscent is in its wanc. The entire Southern portion of the district is now in a state of rebellion, Gaba, Trebinje and Niezie are closely invested, and woc to the Turkish garrisons if one or another of these places should fall into the hands of the Christians. The struggle between them and their oppressors is not a modern war, but a regular crusade, in which no quarter is ther side. The European Commission sitting at Mortar are reported to have come to the conclusion that the Turks will never be able to sabdue the insurrection single-handed, and that an intervention will have to be resorted to in one shape or another. If this should be so, then for Heaven's sake let it be done at once. Just as Saguntum was lost while the conscript fathers of Rome were deliberating, so the noble cause of our fellow-Christians in the peninsula may bleed to death while the quill-drivers of the European circumlocution offices are trying to hit on a plan of intervention which is to make thirgs pleasant all round, even the bankrupt Moslem included.

### GERMANY.

The London Tablet of Nov. 6th continues its report of the Persecution of the Church in Germany,

THE VICAR-APOSTOLIC OF SAXONY .- The news papers which are assumed to express the views of the National-Liberal party are anything but pleased at the language used a few days since in the Upper Chamber of the local Saxon Parliament by the Vicar Apostolic. Mgr. Bernert has been specially selected for this post by the King, having been previously Court chaplain (Kof-kaplan), in which capacity he was much esteemed, and a great favourite among court circles. The Ministry introduced a Bill into the Saxon Legislature, the object of which was to bring the local code into conformity with the changes lately effected by the Reichstag in the Imperial German code. One of the matters with which the Bill dealt was civil marriage. In the course of the discussion in the Upper Chamber Bishop Bernert is reported to have stated that he was not on principle opposed to the institution of civil marriage so far as it referred exclusively to such "State" circumstances as rights of inheritance, civil legitimacy of children, &c.; that the State had the right to make legislative regulations concerning such matters, and the Catholics had the duty to obey, in so far as such regulations were not opposed to the doctrines and precepts of the Holy Catholic Church. Looking from the standpoint of ecclesiastical law, his Lordship stated that Catholics could recognize no ecclesiastical efficacy or binding force whatever in the new legislation; it was a purely civil enactmont. The reservation by Mgr. Bernert of the rights of the Catholic Church has much exasperated the advanced Liberal section; they complain that to great is the force of Church discipline that this prelate, from whose antecedents every one would have expected " mild " behaviour, the very reverse of fanatical, is no sooner placed in the responsible position of Vicar-Apostolic of Saxony than he "shows his teeth" and acts like a mere "member of the Roman Catholic hierarchy," as soon as there is a question of any antagonism between Church law and State legislation." And yet a little reflection should have warned the editor of e.g. the Bertin journal, the National Zeitung, that a Catholic Bishop is only doing his duty in thus acting. The P. ussian Government itself views civil marriage in. a similar way. It requires all military persons, without exception, to follow civil marriage by the religious rite; even school teachers have been dismissed the service for presuming to act otherwise. Why is it that, notwithstanding the very strained

THE BISHOP OF LIMBURG (NASSAU).—On Monday, October 113 the public officer appeared at the residence of the Bishop of Limburg to seize furniture or other property, to meet fines amounting to 600 marks (£30). On Tuesday, October 19, a further notice was served on the Bishop calling upon him to pay an additional sum of 1,100 marks (£55). On the 23rd he was honoured with a fresh summons from the Provincial Government, demanding 400 marks (£20) for not having previously filled up the parish of Werschan, and threatening him with a further fine of 500 marks (£25) unless the parish be filled up before 20th November. The Nassauer Bole observes: "One would imagine on hearing of these successive fines that cur venerable Bishop had become in his old age quite a millionaire or a large capitalist at least."

Bonn - Some time since it was announced that the Prussian Government had resolved to close the Catholic Theological College (Convictorium), or residence for students frequenting the lectures of the Catholic theological faculty at the University of Bonn. The authorities of the university made representations on the subject direct to Berlin, and the result is that Dr. Falck has postponed indefinitely the suppression of the college. There ought to be in the establishment 40 whole and 20 half free places; but owing to the rise in price of everything there are actually only 30 of each kind. The Minister has placed the sum of 3,000 marks at the disposal of the university authorities, to be distributed among deserving students of the college, who are not in the enjoyment of free places. Herr Peter Hauptmann received from the Pope the Order of Pius. He applied through the regular channel for permission to wear it. Not receiving a favourable reply he applied direct to Count Eulenberg the Minister of the Interior, requesting an unofficial prayer to be addressed to the King. This was in August. Herr Kauptmann has just received his answer. The Minister refuses to allow him to wear the Papal decoration.

CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI.—Various rumours have been afloat with reference to the possible curtailment of the period of imprisonment which the Cardinal Archbishop of Posen is undergoing. If one may credit the statements of the leading national Liberal journals no such good fortune is to be looked tor. Further, they declare that the Prussian Government has already determined that "Count Ledochowski shall, upon his release from captivity, be interned in a city outside the province of Posen. Already arrangements have been made, so that from the beginning strict watchfulness shall be employed with regard to the Count, so as to preclude all possibility of his repeating the conduct of Martin of Paderborn." The Frankfurter Zeitung, however, declares that such assurances have no foundation.

BAVARIA.—In the course of the late debates on the address to the King in the Bavarian Chamber the Minister Von Lutz declared that the clergy and Episcopate had used their influence to insure the return of candidates favourable to their own views. His statement being challenged he specified the Bishop of Ratisbon, von Senestrey, as having thus acted. The Bishop denied the charge emphatically, and called on the Minister to withdraw the charge or name his informant. The Minister has now published a letter, he which he accepts the Bishop's denial for himself, and the diocese in general; but he declares that the clergy of one particular deanry in the diocese used their official influence to favour the Catholic candidates. What a descent from the original sweeping charge!

### NATIONAL RESOLUTION.

Whatever may be the direct result of the late lemonstrations in Ireland, on public opinion and the Imperial Parliment, there can be no doubt that they unquestionably show the determination of the people to achieve the independence of the nation. Deep down in the heart of the nation glows the fire that feeds its resolution, and every manifestation of public feeling is but a flash from the great central fire, showing the strength of its throbbing and the force of its expansion. Its outer and visible light is the enthusiasm that inspires councils—warms and sustains the patriotic spirit in thought and toiland inflames the mighty multitude with the sense of wrong and the sentiment of liberty. Its inner force can be marked only by the half impalpable perturbations that are felt instinctively as the bird eels the coming storm, and by the occasional outbursts of public feeling which show the latent forces that give significance and strength to agita-tion. What is called public opinion expresses in the aggregate the manifest influence which patriotic feeling exercises; but behind this there is the real spirit of nationality, which must be heard and cannot be suppressed. To anyone who has studied the recent demonstrations in Ireland, it will be evident that this spirit prevails everywhere-strengthening the national movement, and giving force and distinctive national character to what on the surface appears to be but ordinary agitation.

In truth and in fact, the sentiment of liberty is universal in Ireland—and what is still more important, this sentiment is sustained by a determination such as has not, in our time, swayed the masses of the people. Agitation no longer stirs the multitude unmeaningly, or aggregates them as a mere manifestation of the force of numbers. The multitude scan the the situation and estimate their power, with a keen entelligence and a jealous anxiety as to possibility of the future. The Irish people are just—too just and too generous many will think, seeing what they receive in return for their confidence—and frankly offer to their enemics conditions, which may be honourably accepted on both sides, as a means of settling the feud of ages and establishing harmony, founded on equality. But the Irish people are by no means disposed to forego their right to resort to other means of winning back their own, should their just and honourable demand be refused. This we believe all can see, who will not accept superficial appearances for stern reality. This in fact, is the force that impels the Home Rule cause—and its existence furnishes the lesson taught by the late meetings.

Agitation everywhere is powerful in proportion to the force it represents—neither more nor less. When O'Connell proclaimed that agitation meant all talk and no action, he simply destroyed the basis on which agitation was founded, because he proclaimed that it was all show and meant nothing. This is an error that the Irish people are not likely to commit again. A new generation has grown up in the land whose spirit is trained in a nobler and more manly policy. It revealed itself-impatient ly, it may be prematurely-in Limerick. It reposed in quiet determination in the calm but stern manhood of Wexford. It spoke in Meath and Louth in tones that could not be mistaken. It throbs for expression in Westmeath and the central counties, and will be heard in the resolute cheers of the men of Galway and Mayo before these lines reach our readers. In fine, throughout the land national spirit goes hand in hand with patriotic resolution, determined to do all, and sacrifice all, to secure for our crushed and trampled motherland the right to rule herself-to crown the brow that was bowed and bleeding with the symbol of nationality-the diadem of Liberty.

The manhood of Ireland has set its heart on this; and come weal-come wor-is determined to achieve it. The meetings held within the last few weeks, magnificent as they were as mere demonstrations—significant as they might be of the pul-

tween the Bishops and the authorities of the is well to talk of numbers in parliament upsetting ministries—arresting legislation—and by general obstruction compelling England from motives of selfishness to grant the demands of Ireland. But this power would be of little avail if members in parliament did not represent nationality outsideand nationality not merely capable of expressing itself in returning members to parliament; but strong enough, and resolute enough, to counteract foreign policy, and be a source, not alone of instability to ministries, but of danger to the empire. Representing such a sentiment as this, an Irish party in parliament would be a real power-representing a nation, in fact, whether so declared or not and we think we may with confidence affirm, that such will be the nationality represented by the Irish party of the future. The meetings furnish ample evidence of this; and he would be a poor politician, and worse statesman, who, knowing the materials at his hand—the force on which he can rely-would not as an alternative, in case of the refusal of present demands, be prepared for the policy of the future.

San Carlotte

These are considerations of grave import for the leaders of the Irish people, and certainly of not less serious weight to English statesmen. To the former they suggest the possibility of failure, and the danger of throwing back a people, excited by expectations founded in justice, on their own avowed and outraged feelings. To the latter, denial of the rights of Ireland can only mean the continuation of centennial hate and strife, which sooner or later must end in danger to, if not disruption of, the Empire.—United Irishman.

SAN FRANCISCO AS A PLACE TO EMIGRATE TO .- If a man has money to begin with, and is possessed of good business capacity, he can undoubtedly amass a fortune more rapidly in this city than anywhere else in this country. Again, if a young man, coming from the cast, brings with him such letters as to open a way into business, and if he once gets fairly launched, it must be his own fault if he does not succeed. But those who come here and base their hopes of success simply on their own merits -no matter how great those merits may be—inevitably fail. The market of capable efficient young men is overstocked, and many hundreds of wouldbe clerks, bookkeepers, accountants—really talented energetic fellows—are here out of employment, lingering on, hoping against hope, and ashamed to give up beaten and acknowledge failure where many no more deserving than they, have succeeded. Artisans, tradespeople, labourers, and servants, all prosper here, but in the professions and arts the supply of workers by far exceeds the demand. servants especially this must seem the veritable promised land, for the wages they command are enormous, and the work comparatively light. A good housemaid, for instance, is paid from \$20 to \$30 a month; a first-class cook cannot be had for less than \$50, and "un vrai cordon bleu" will command as much as \$75 monthly. Even a good Chinese cook easily earns \$6 a week, and the Chinese as is well known, will work for less than any class of white people. - San Francisco Cor. N. Y. Tribune

GRANT AND THE KNOW-NOTHINGS .- Amid the present outburst of third-term talk from Washington and denunciations of it from the Republican papers a statement from the Chicago Times possesses special interest. It is to the effect that Col. Mosby, the original third-term man, is at the head of an organization in the South formed for the secret purpose of advocating the President's re-election, and that there is also a secret society, known as the 'Anti-Catholic Organization," pledged to the President, which is sending out secret circulars to the leading men throughout the country. The Times gives this circular as follows :-

NATIONALITY NO BAR TO MEMBERSHIP-CONFIDEN-TIAL. DEAR SIR: In view of the intelerant, persistent, and aggressive efforts of Romanists in their avowed determination to subvert the Government of the United States, and destroy our civil and religious liberty, I desire to submit to you the following questions:

1. Are you a Protestant from principle and from choice?

2 Are you in favour of preserving constitutional liberty and maintaining the Government of the United States?

3 Do you regard Romanism as the enemy

civil and religious liberty? 4. Is it not, in your opinion, unwise and unsafe to appoint to civil, political or military office in this country, men who owe allegionce to the Pope of Rome, and who have sworn to obey him?

5. Are you in favour of maintaining the principles of one general, unsectarian, free-school organization?

6. Are you opposed to all attempts to use the public funds for any sectarian purpose what-

ever? 7. Are you in favour of putting into office honest and true patriots who are best qualified to fill the positions regardless of political por-

Are you willing to be governed by these prin-

ciples in your political actions? 9. Are you willing to unite with others who hold there principles, and henceforth devote yourself, your fortune and your sacred honor to the protection and perpetuation of civil and religious liberty and this great American Union?

10. Can you, upon your sacred honor, without equivocation or mental reservation, answer all these questions in the affirmative?

11. Can you furnish the names, ages, residences and occupations of the men who are willing to become organized under and be governed by the above ntinciples?

If you are desirious of obtaining further information on the subject referred to in questions nine and eleven, please communicate with the person from whom you receive this circular. Please consider this circular, its contents and its source, strictly private and confidential.

IRISH MUSIC-In a paper on "The History of a few

popular scenes and songs," in the Saturday Programme, the writer says:—Four great so-called Scottish tunes are really Irish. "Lochaber," "Maggie Lauder," "Eileen Aroon," and "the Banks of Banna." "Lochaber" was well known in England as an Irish tune long before it was adopted by the Scotch. It was composed by the Irish harpist, Myles O'Reilly, in 1652, and was carried into Scotland by another famous harp player, Thomas O'Connellan, towards 1670. Now, Allan Ramsay, to whom the air is generally attributed, was not borne until 1696, and the "Farewell to Lochaber" was not published until 1726. Carroll O'Daly's exquisite tune, "Elleen Aroon," was purloined by the Scotch as "Robin Adair;" and Handel said he would have loved to have been its author, as he considered the melody finer than anything be ever composed. "The Banks o' Banna" was written by the Hon. George Ogle, to the air of " Down Beside Me." The Scotch long coveted this tune, for, in 1793. Burns wrote to George Thompson, saying :--You are quite right in inserting the last five in your list, though they are certainly Irish. Shepherd's 'I have Lost My Love' (Bauks of Banna), is to me a heavenly air. What do you say if I put Scottish words to it?' Burns' words were, however, rejected by Thompsom. In 1824 Thompson tried his hand at putting Scotch words to it, but failed. In 1851, Mr. Wood, of Edinburgh, gave it the words Gen. Burilel, who is the Captain-General of the Province, and who is the Captain-General of the Province is the public opinion of Edinburgh, gavoit the words. It is not in the Province of Province in Province i

The following sale took place in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, on the 6th ult - Estate of the Rev. Samuel Raymond, Samuel Raymond, John Creigh Hornett, and others; ex parte John Smith, petitioner. Part of the lands of Moybella, North, held for ever, subject to the yearly rent of £123 8s. 3d, and other part of the same lands, held for ever, subject to the yearly rent of £60, containing in all 458a. 0. 2p.; yearly rent, £113 14s. 9d. Sold at £3,790, to Michael Horgan:

Washington society is stirred to its depts because the Japanese Minister's wife has a little margin of exquisite embroidery about one of her dresses that cannot be duplicated for money. She cannot understand the bitter words spoken by the other ladies, but she sees their envy in their looks and is made just as happy.

THE SUN AS AN INCENDIARY.-A Contributor to Iron notes two incidents of recent occurrence, which, in his opinion, indicate that some "mysterious" fires may have their origin in the action of the sun on glass. A few days ago the master of a steam tug in English waters found a large hole had been burned in the centre of the covering of his berth, and that the fire had penetrated to the bed itself, which was smoking. It was then discovered that this resulted from the concentration of the sun's rays by the glass "dead lights" in the side of the vessel. The grounds of a new mansion in a British town are entered through gates richly gilt and ornamented. To protect them temporarily they were covered with canvas. One afternoon lately this covering was found to be on fire, and was burned, one of the lamps above being broken by the heat. All ordinary theories of the cause of the fire failed to account for this one, and it was discovered that the globular lamps of the gate concentrated the solar rays and directed them on the spot where the canvas had been, and thus doubtless occasioned

FOR SALE, an EXCELLENT FARM, known as MOUNT ST. COLUMBA FARM, West Williams, North Middlesex, Ontario, containing 130 acres, all enclosed, of which 110 are well cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres of woodland well tembered, plenty of good water, first class frame buildings, stone wall cellars under dwelling house, large bearing orchard, and well fenced all around, within a quarter of a mile of the Catholic Parish Church and Separate School; four and a half miles from Park Hill Station on G. T. R. Road; thirteen miles from Strathroy, and twentyeight miles from London; good gravel roads to and from it. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to the Proprietor on the premises, L C. McINTYRE, Bornish P.O., North Middlesex Ont.

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She frilled and flounced and furbelowed In the very latest style; Her head was a wonder of crimps and curls, And her train something less than a mile.

Her hands that sparkled with many a ring. Were shapely and fair to view-As they well might be, for no useful work Were they ever allowed to do. .

To hear her talk of the "lower class," Of their sins against propriety,

Of "her family," and of "country girls,"

And her horror of "mixed society."

One would think that among her ancestry She numbered at least an Earl; (Her father was once a carpenter, And her mother a factory girl).

They say she is brilliant and beautiful, I will not their words deny; But ah! the farmer's daughter Is fairer far to my eye.

She is not in the height of fashion, But is very becomingly dressed, With flounces enough for comfort, And they look as if made of the best.

Mirth and innocent happiness Out of her blue eyes shine; Her hair is untortured by crimps and curls, And she wears it by right divine.

No mother toils in the kitchen for her, While she on the sofa lolls, Novel in hand, dressed in her best, Receiving her morning calls.

A share in the heat and the burden of life She willingly, cheerfully takes, And duty, and love, in that happy home, A pleasure of labor makes.

And though you may smile at this curious fact. I have seen her with hoe in her hand, While she planted the corn, or waged war on the weeds.

When man's help was scarce in the land. And her flowers-well, next summer you'll see them yourself,

As you ride past the farm on the prairie, And mark the rome, covered with roses and vines, The work of this Martha or Mary.

And I'm sure you will say, spite the verdict of those Who live out in fashion's gay whirl, That "only a farmer's daughter" means Only a sensible girl

This is the way the newspapers talk in Lousiana "If that convicted thief and robber, Jim Walker, wants any fuss with us he can have steel or buck shot in unlimited quantities by poking his nose around our corner."

A NEW SIGN OF A HARD WINTER .- "Next winter's gwine to be a mighty hard one, of you b'lieve me, said a steamboat rouster on the elevator yesterday. "Why so?" a Herald reporter asked.

"Look at de muskeeters." "Well?"

"Y'ever see 'em so thick?"

"They are rather numerous." " And dey don't sing a bit."

"Maybe they're out of music; besides, you know the acoustics of this building are bad."

"No acoustiques; sound, you understand. Throats of the little warblers out of order; ceiling of the building phonocamptic. Their little songs melt away in the distance, as it were; the sound is refracted, and-

"Well, I don't know nuffin 'bout dat, boss, but I tell you's gwine to be a hard winter. When you see so many skeeters not singing a bit, but jest gettin' down right square to business, you may know dey's layin' in a supply of pervishuns for a hard winter. Dat's my sign."—Vicksburg Herald.

THE GROVES OF MOROCCO.—The groves of rose trees and the flower farms of Morocco are said by a recent traveler to exceed in extent and value those of Damascus, or even of those of the Valley of Mexico. The general climate of the country is very favorable to this kind of culture. Swept alternately by the breezes of the Atlantic and the Mediterran-ean, and tempered by the snows of the Atlas ranges the degree of heat in Morocco is much lower than in Algeria, while the soil is exceedingly fertile. To the date, palm, and to orange and lemon trees, the climate seems to be especially suited, the dates of Tafilat having been famous even from Roman times. The orange plantations are of great extent in various parts of the country, while olives and almonds are also staples imported in large quantities. Seeing that this fertile land, lying within five days' steam from London, produces so much vegetable wealth under the most barbarous cultivation, it appears extended the state of the s traordinary that European enterprise does not, in such a climate, seek profitable employment for its abundant capital in its application to the development of such vast resources, so close at hand, instead of going so far afield as Australia or America.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste, or hearing, eyes watery or weak, feel dull and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may rest assured that you have the cold easily, you may rest assured that you have the Catarch. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive, or less understood by physiciaus. R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of Dr. Sagele Catarch Remoder. is the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—a perfect Specific for Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," or Catarrhal Headache, which he sends to any address (post-paid) for sixty cents, or four packages for \$2. Sold by most druggists everywhere.

We were exposed last week to a pitiless storm. that wet our feet and stockings, and indeed our person all over. In fact we took a cracking cold, which brought sore throat and severe symptoms of which brought sore throat and severe symptoms of fever. The good wife asserted her authority, plunged our feet in hot water, wrapped us in hot blankets, and sent our faithful son for a bottle of Ayze's CHERRY PEOTORAL. It is a splendid medicine—pleasant to take and did the job. We slept soundly through the night and awake well the next morning. We know we are conscilled recovery ing. We know we owe our quick recovery to the Pectoral, and shall not hesitate to recommend it to all who need such a medicine.—Tehuacana (Texas)

POWER OF SPEAKING RESTORED.

NEWASH, ONTARIO, D. C, March 30, 1870. MR FELLOWS—Sir:—Some two months ago my son lost his voice. I became very anxious about him. None of the physicians could do him any good. Having heard of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. Tobbained a bottle. Strange to say, my son's voice was restored about two hours

NELVIN. Gentleman, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice,

Plaintiff; after taking the second dose.

You are at liberty to publish this for the benefit of other sufferers. JONAS FOTHERINGILL.

All that Art can Accomplish in beautifying An action for separation as to property has been strong thening, and preserving the human hair is instituted in this cause.

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Haif Dressing imparts a glossiness that is healthy
and natural. It is a cooling vegetable oil; agreeable
and clean and dresses the hair perfectly.

Montreal, 9th November, 1875.

LOST SHEEP.—A Methodist minister travelling in the back settlement of a Western State stopped at a cabin, where an old lady received him very kindly, giving him a warm supper, and asking many questions: "Stranger, where mought you be from?"
"Madam, I reside in Shelby county, Kentucky." "Wall, stranger, hope no offence, but what mought you be doing out here?" "Madam, I am looking for the lost of the tribe of Israel." "John," shouted the old lady, "here's a stranger all the way from Kentucky a hunting lost stock, and I'll just bet my life that old curly-haired black ram that came into our yard belongs to him.

Epp's Cocoa .- Grateful and Comforting .- " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. 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 simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled.—"James Epps & Co., Homceopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town London.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBRC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 2467.

No. 2467.

DAME LUCY L. MARSH, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOHN T. LEE, of the same place, Carriage Manufacturer, duly authorized en Justice in this behalf,

Plaintiff;

The said JOHN T. LEE,

Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 11th November, 1875. T. J. DOHERTY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

vs. The said D. ADALBERT MELVIN,

..... Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been

LUCIEN HUOT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

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The above is prepared under my direct supervision with the greatest care and accuracy, and strictly according to the original recipe of Dr. W. B. McGowan, Surgeon Dentist, of this city.
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In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at

par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they in vested in Bank Stock.

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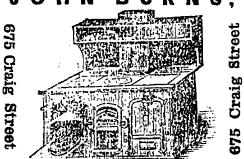
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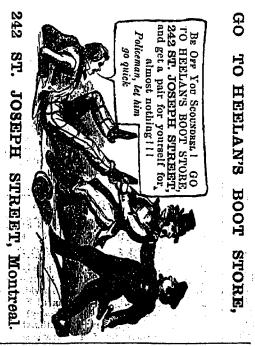
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An application will be made at the approaching sersion of the Legislature of Quebec, on the part of THE CATHOLIC EPISCOPAL CORPORATION of MONTREAL, to obtain a Private Bill for the purpose of authorising the said Corporation to sell an immovable property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

The said sale being for the effect of Permitting the Religious Ladies under whose care, according to the said Testament, the said Hospital is to be placed to unite that institution to the Establishment that they already possess in said Parish of St Genevieve. 2m-1

#### T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. '7

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A MOST REMARHABLE CURE.

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Scandinavian ...... 20th November. Sardioian ...... 27th " Rates of Passage:-Cabin ...... \$70 to \$80

Steerage ...... 20
The Steamers of the Glasgow Line are intended to sail from the Clyde every Tuesday, and from Quebec about every Thursday.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Corkage will be charged at the rate of 2c per hottle to Cabin Passengers supplying their own Wines or Liquors.

For Freight or other particulars apply to:-In Portland to H. & A ALLAN or J. L. FARMER: in Bordeaux to LAFITTE & VANDERCRUYOR OF E. DEPAS & Co.; in Quebeo to Allan, Ran & Co.; in Havre, to John M. Cunns, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to per cent. in fuel over any other Engine.
Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shaffing, Pullies,
and Hangers. Hydrants, Valver &c.

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July 24, 741

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