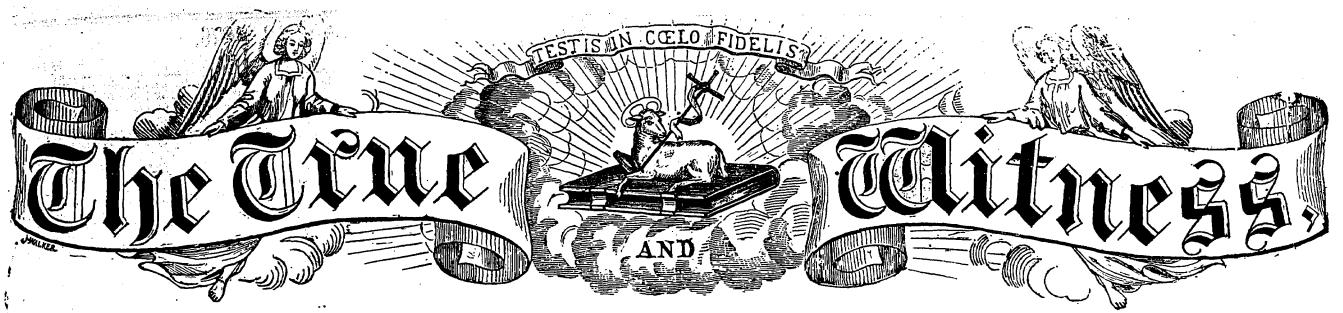
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## CATHOLI CHRONICLE

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1876.

# VOL. XXVI.

# ACENTS for the DOMINION

## CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

		per an	n'm,	
New York Tablet,	Weekly	53	00	
u " Freeman's Journal	"	3	00	
" " Catholic Review,	61	3	20	
Boston Pilot	46	2	50	
Dublin Nation	"	3	50	
" Weekly News	41	2	50	
London Tablet	**	6	50	
" Register	44 .	4	50	
New York Catholic World	Monthly	4	50	
Messenger Sacred Heart	u	3	00	
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American Catholic Quarterly, Phil.		5	0 <b>0</b>	

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## IN MEMORIAM

Of Mary A. Ford, wife of Augustine Ford, Esq., brother of the Editor of the Irish World, who de-parted this life on the 18th of April, 1876. She was known in literature as "Una." Many of the deceased lady's poems have appeared from time to time in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS. The following verses "In Memorian" are from the pen of William Collins, Esq., the poet of the Irish World :---

Well may the fond and cherished few Who watched her latest breath, Mourn darkly o'er the grave of her Whose light is dimmed in death. And well may mother Erin sigh Above her hallowed clay, For never from her azure sky

## WINIFRED. COUNTESS OF NITHSDALE.

A TALE OF THE JACOBITE WARS.

BY LADY DACRE ..

CHAPTER XVII.-(Continued.)

"Hush, hush, dearest !- remember the children : they must not be orphans :-- but we will not unnerve ourselves; I have still much to hear; as yet I have thought but of myself,-I blush that private feeling should so wholly have engrossed me. Did you see the king? for thus I must still call him, though I well see that he is fated never to rule over this land. And I begin to think that it might not be for the general weal that he should do so. The actual sight of civil war makes one view matters in a different light." "Yes, my dearest lord, I waited on his majesty

at Scone; for I imagined you would have wished me so to do." " Assuredly, assuredly !"

"Though many whom we believed to be his most faithful adherents heeded not the summons to attend him, I thought that my dear lord would be the more anxious I should not be backward in my ser-

vice." "My Winifred judged of my feelings as she is ever wont. And did the king receive you graciously ?"

"Yes, graciously ; they told me most graciously : but I know not how it was; he seemed ill at ease, suffering in body and mind. He said as much, I suppose, as is usual and fitting; and yet, methought, under the circumstances, there lacked something of that warmth which might have relighted the expiring flame of loyalty in one's bosom."

"The expiring flame of loyalty in your bosom, my Winlfred ! If I had spoken so, having seen all I have seen—'

"Oh ! but I have seen enough ! I passed through the blackened ruins of the burned village,-burned by his own orders. I saw the houseless inhabitants of what once were flourishing and happy homes; I saw the helpless children perishing in the snow, the old and the infirm without a shelter; I saw the de-solated fields: and had heard—oh! I had heard how the noblest of the land had been treated on their approach to this city, and I felt that it was for his sake that my husban! had been pinioned, that his hands had been tied with cords; for his sake that he had been exposed to the gibes of the multitude!

And there he stood, cold and unmoved, and 'hoped my good lord's health continued unimpaired !'--Oh! at that moment my loyalty died within me! and I felt—oh! how agonizingly did I feel—that we had sacrificed all for one who was so little worthy of the sacrifice."

"Alas! I have, as you know, long feared that such was the case. His spirit has been early crushed and it does not possess the elasticity to spring up again. They still retain Perth. Do they expect to hold it?"

anxieties. But alas I while life was so dreary, so irksome, it was far less precious to him than when the sight of her had brought before him all he was | ject.

to lose. He was sad, hopeless, resigned, before .--He felt that, if wrong, he had not been wilfully so in the course he had pursued; he consoled himself with the reflection that no stain could rest on his fair fame; that though his name might be attainted, he left behind him to his children a character of unblemished honor. He had deliberately, and with a little hope of any better result than the present, upheld the pretensions of the prince for whom he was now suffering; and he felt it would not become him to repine at an event to which he had

always looked forward as probable. An honorable death in battle, a more awful one on the scaffold, or at best an eternal banishment, were the alternatives which he had ever contemplated; and he thought he had schooled his mind to acquiesce calmly in the fulfilment of that which awaited him, although it might be the least wel-

come of the three. Once more to see his beloved wife, to pour forth all his thoughts and feelings into her bosom, to deliver to her his last injunctions concerning his children, to arrange with her some plan for her future life, to give and to receive the last adiens, and then placidly and composedly to lay his head upon the block,—such had been the course in which he had guided his feelings and reflections.

He had seen her! He had felt how dearly he was loved! He had felt what charms life still possessed for him! He had also felt how utterly impossible it was that she could ever acquiesce as he did in his fate-how completely her happiness was bound up in his! And where were now the resignation, the cheerful submission, the philosophical indifference with which he had brought himself to anticipate his probable sentence ?

Never since the first night he had become an in-mate of the Tower, had he experienced such a struggle of conflicting feelings! The picture which he had himself drawn of the gradual approach of age, of the happiness of descending hand in hand into the vale of years, had awakened a desire of life which he had hoped no longer lurked within his bosom, and it required the aid of prayer to subdue, and all the pride of man to conceal, the agitation of his mind.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

It is God's indulgence which gives me the space, but man's cruelty that gives me the sad occasion, for these thoughts.

or these thoughts. Rikon Basilike. The greater part of the night which succeeded the Earl of Nithsdale's interview with his wife, was spent by him in restlessly measuring with hasty strides the mean apartment to which he was confined,

In the morning he obtained permission to refresh bimself by walking on the leads over the warders' lodgings, an indulgence occasionally granted to the prisoners.

The fresh air, chilly as it was, and loaded with London smoke, revived him; and as he paced the narrow limits, his eye turned involuntarily tohich crowded the river up to

which saddened and dispirited her, although she could not, she would not, adopt his view of the sub-

This produced a certain reserve. She felt he restrained his own feelings for her sake, that he smothered the anticipations of which she could not endure to hear the utterance; and the open communication of thought was at an end! She dared not allude to the future, his countenance so plainly expressed there was no future for him; and they both shrunk from a recurrence to the joys of that dear home which neither hoped again to inhabit.

To a third person it would often have appeared strange that under such circumstances, a wedded pair, so devotedly attached, should be able to dwell at such length upon thr public affairs of the day, and to discuss with so much interest the movements in Scotland.

But the earl could not be indifferent as to what befell the prince to whom he had sacrificed himself; while lady Nithsdale, on the contrary, since her interview with the chevalier, in which her feelings had been so little gratified, and looked on him as the unworthy object for which her happi-niss had been wrecked. As her sorrows pressed more heavily upon her, she felt more and more that he had seemed careless of the sufferings of others. As her fears increased, and as her hopes diminished, she more and more resented the cold inquiry after "the health of the earl, her husband ;" and the behaviour, which at the time had only seemed measured and unsatisfactory, assumed, as she dwelt upon it, the character of selfish hardness

Alas I the keen edge of sensibility must have been blunted long ere this in the heart of the unfortunate Chevalier de St. George ! Inured to misfortune, he appears to have been stupified by it. With the resolution already taken to evacuate Perth, three days after that appointed for the general thanksgiving, did the infatuated prince carry on

the pageant of royalty. The address then offered up—" O Lord, who hast preserved and brought back our dread sovereign King James safely into his own dominions, to the comfort of all those who, is obedience to thy holy word, ' fear God and honor the king' "-could to none present have appeared a more sickening mockery than to the dispirited, desparing descendant of a hundred kings.

Surrounded by a scanty train of heart-broken attendants, in the midst of those very counsellors who had declared the absolute necessity of abandoning the only town of importance which they yet held -the very spot where they were assembled in prayer and thanksgiving, did he listen to the words "Bow the hearts of all his subjects as one man, so that they may only contend who shall be the first to bring the king to his own house."

When, upon the approach of the Duke of Argyle, a vague rumor arose, that it was purposed to retire before the enemy without striking a blow, the indignation of the Highlanders knew no bounds. The love of fighting, inherent in that hardy race, had caused them to look forward with joy and alacrity to the desperate conflict which they imagined

The 9th of February, on which day the lords were to receive their sentence in Westminster Hall, was fast approaching. On the 8th, Lady Nithsdale passed some hours with her husband. The hopes to which she had so long and so pertinaciously clung, had gradually given way before the cold and constrained demeanor with which all her inquiries and intercessions had been met. Evasive answers, professions of inability to be of service to her under the present circumstances, declarations that they must not flatter her, were all the satisfaction she could procure from these who might be supposed to know the probable decision of the court.

**NO.** 39.

The carl, always hopeless, looked upon the worn and anxious countenance of his wife, till every feeling for htmself was lost in commiseration for her wretchedness. "It will be better for you, my love, when it is all over."

"What mean you?" she replied quickly, wilfully misapprehending his meaning, which it would have been too paintul to comprehend, and vaguely trusting that he would not dare to explain his thoughts more clearly. "I only mean, this state of supense, dearest

Winifred, has almost worn you out. I shall be glad when the norrow is past, for any certainty is pre-ferable to suspense; though," he added, in a lower tone, "I cannot say it is suspense that I feel."

"Spare me, spare me !" she said ; " to-morrow is soon enough; but there is hope-there must be hope! Man is not a wild beast, that he should find pleasure in destruction ! When self-preservation no longer impels to cruelty, human sympathies will again influence the heart. James's hasty retreat must set their fears at rest. I must-I will hope !'

"Against all reason, dearest !", he added, with a smile, taking her cold passive hand in his. "My Winifred's firm and well-ordered mind has always hitherto been the stay, and the support of mine : it has been from her gentle lips that I have learned true piety and real submission; from her that I have learned or tried to learn, to bend my will to the decrees of Providence! Her support will not now, in my utmost need, be withdrawn from me; she will not make my task more hard; neither will she say or do aught that shall unsettle my mind, or render me unfit for what is to be done to mor-row. She would not have her husband appear in Westminster Hall before his assembled peers, before the court, and before the people of England, with excited feelings and nerves unstrung! And trust me, when I gaze on you, it is no easy task to face death with composure, and to brace my mind to bear unmoved the sentence which awaits me to-morrow. The love of life, of life with you, is only too strong within this bosom. Speak not to me of hope! I must not admit the notion ; but speak to me of that heaven where we may be reunited ! Tell me that by unrepining submission I may best make myself worthy of once more meeting you, my love; tell me that life is short, and that we have already enjoyed many years of happiness; that we have already mounted the hill, that we must soon descend it; that probably we have known the best cars of our existence; that before us may be a future of sickness, sorrow, suffering-the death of friends-the loss of children I' He paused ; then, overcome with pity, he added, in a broken voice, "Alas, alas !" and shall your gentleness be left to meet these sorrows alone? to buffet with fortune alone? Oh, my poor, poor Winifred ! pardon me for having indulged in such sad anticipations; pardon me for having pictured sorrows, which can only be alleviated by being shared! for sickness would not to me be suffering, if tended by you ! grief would lose half its sting, if you were near to whisper consolation; and who but the beloved of one's heart can administer comfort under the other deprivations to which I so cruelly alluded. Alas for you, my poor, poor Winifred !" And the composure which he had so striven to preserve completely gave way when he thus painted to himself the desolation of her whom he should leave behind. He pressed the hand he still held to his lips, and the tears, which he could no longer restrain, fell fast upon it. "Hush, hush | not another word," she said : "I will speak neither words of hope nor fear! my own noble lord shall bear himself in the sight of his fellows as it is fitting he should. No weakness of mine shall enervate the manly mind; though my beart-strings crack, I will be composed and firm. And now we will part for the night; we will each to our orisons: prayer and solitude will best s'rengthen us for the morrow. Should your anticipations prove only too correct, there is yet much to be done, and I will seek confidence and calmness from that God who will, I trust, take you this night, and ever, into His holy keeping !"

Were freedom's towering altar raised Within our own bright land, Did freedom's fearless banner blaze On Irish sea or strand, A nation round her grave would mourn, A nation's tears would flow.

And from its inmost heart resound The plercing note of woe.

Ah! Una, blithesome was your heart As stream that pours along, Lit up with light and melody, And sunshine, love and song And pure and spotless as the dew The shamrock's petals bear Were the bright hopes and burning thoughts Eashrined and cherished there.

The harp—our ancient bardic harp,— \_ Thrilled to thy magic hand, In tones of sweetest minstrelsy, For love of motherland: And breathed as if around its chords The soul of freedom hung, As gushed the glorious melody A Sappho might have sung.

It told of Erin's hopes and joys, Her aspirations high, And of her brehons, chiefs, and bards Who dared for Erin die. And not in weak and trembling tone Or spirit tame or cold, But like the clash of battles spears The glorious cadence rolled.

It lit in every Irish breast, And kindled into flame The burning hopes and longings linked With Erin's honored name, And taught the wronged and injured slave

To wear his chains no more, But gazing proudly to the sun, Might upward shine and soar.

As lightning through the darkness leaps, Night's shadows to illume, So in its vivid brightness burst Thy sunlight through our gloom. Though brief the light that dazzling shone, Yet while time's cycle rolls, Its warmth and love shall cheer us on

And burn within our souls. Hushed is the harp : no more its swell

Shall freedom's notes prolong ; Silent the heart whose breathings were The very soul of song; Pulsel-ss and cold, that woke the chords To freedom's thrilling tone, Whose every life-throb, every thought, And hope was Erin's own.

Sweet be thy sleep. We do not weep Above thy hallowed dust, God's love is surest recompense For those who love and trust. And though our hearts are dark to see Our brightest from us torn, Una, we do not weep for thee, But for ourselves we mcurn. e prive se draffe BROOKLYN, April 18.

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"The proclamation orders that a public thanksgiving for King James's safe arrival should take place on the 26th; but there were vague rumors that the Earl of Mar had resolved to evacuate the town; still these were only rumors."

"A thanksgiving for his safe arrival "Lord Nithsdale repeated with a faint sad smile; "one for his safe departure would be more to the purpose, I "It was on my return from Scone I received the

good duchess's letter, and you may well imagine I did not linger on the way."

"Some one told me the roads were impassable from the snow; that all carriages were stopped, and that even the post was delayed; so I did not look

for you to cheer me yet." "I rode from York," she replied, "with Walter Elliot, and our faithful Amy Evans"

" You, Winifred, who never could be persuaded to amount the gentlest and best paced palfrey !" "Oh! I forgot those foolish fears, those fears which were bred of too much happiness, and of being too tenderly cared for; I never thought of any They, who had scarcely tasted of Lappiness,-the fear but one-that of being delayed on my journey.' " My own love! that soul of thine will ever have

the mastery over that fragile form "

"Hark! The clock strikes. I have but a few moments more. The hour is wearing away. I have seen the duchess, and she has told me to whom I must most strenuously apply; and she has warned me that I must not do what, as you may well believe, my heart would prompt,—share your prison. I must be at liberty to act in your service ; but I have bribed a kindly guard, and he will admit me when it is possible. I understand others, without the holy claim I have, gain access to some within the walls: so, trust me, I shall soon be here again: and, as I hope, with news to cheer us both." Lord Nithsdale shook his head slightly, but then, with an as-sumed cheerfulnes, listened to what she had to communicate. "Lord Danby and Lord Notting- I will not repine !" ham are friendly; the Duke of Richmond, though Lady Nithsdaler not friendly, cannot be forward in the prosecution, related as he is to Lord Derwentwater; and I feel persuaded the next news from Scotland will be such as to quiet the fears of government."

"And is the time come when one calculates upon the failure of the cause to which one's self and all one's house have ever been devoted ?"

"Nay! can I now think of any cause but my own dear lord's? such days are past, and gone for ever! To accomplish all that may be compassed with honor is now my first, my only object!" and she tore herself from the husband who, whatever might be her devotion to him, repaid her with the nounced on the ninth of February. love and reverence he might feel for a guardian angel.

She was gone ! He remained in his solitude, gazing upon the door through which she had disappeared, and almost doubting whether he had been blessed with her actual presence, or whether it had been a cheering vision vouchsafed to him in mercy. How often had he thought that were she near to part of his present condition was the entire separa-tion from her who was the partner of all his feel-He listened to the details of all she had done, and

London Bridge. As he watched he saw one whose sails were beginning to be unfurled, while all was bustle, hurry, and confusion on board; she was getting under weigh, and he sighed to think how impossible to be surmounted were the obstacles which interposed between him and the vessel which seemed so near.

His eye dropped, and rested on the Traitor's Gate, and he almost thought he once more heard the jarring sound of the iron bolts and bars which had closed behind him.

As his eye passed on, it was arrested by the Bloody Tower, which, as some say, was the spot in which the tragic murder of the young princes was acted. "They knew not the pains of life," he thought, "neither knew they its joys! They knew not that mutual affection which so painfully yet so sweetly attaches one to existence! But there," and he looked upon the stone which marks the place where Lord Guilford Dudley and Lady Jane Grey were executed - "there did two pure creatures, bound to each other by every holy tie of faith and love, yield up their innocent spirits. cup was snatched from their lips ere they could fully know its swertness | They would have esteem-ed themselves most blessed, could they have been

assured of as many years of mutual affection, of wedded bliss, as I have already enjoyed. Alas for you, innocent victims of the ambition of others l When I remember you. I must not repine ! And there, again l" as his thoughts followed the ol jects on which his eye dwelt,—"that was the prison of the unfortunate Anne Boleyn,—psmpered with flattery, surrounded with pomp, enervated by splen-dor, only to be the more cruelly and suddenly plunged into the depths of misery and disgrace. No | no | I must not repine !"-and he again schooled his mind to resignation and submission. "I have neither met with falsehood nor with ingratitude! my honor is not impeached! I must not,

Lady Nithsdale meanwhile was not inactive She visited the Countesses of Derwentwater and Wintoun ; and they agree that, should the sentence not prove favourable, they would together present a petition to parliament, and in the intervening space of time that each should exert her private influence with those in power, to win as many as possible to their int-rest. She visited her husband's cousin, the Duchess of Buccleugh, and obtained the duke's promise to present a petition, should the necessity occur; and having taken every measure that p u dence could dictate, she had but to await in tremulous anxiety the sentence which was to be pro-

She frequently contrived to see her lord, though she was always obliged to do so by stealth. These visits, although so ardently desired by both, were to both hours of bitter anguish.

The Earl of Nithsdale, fully aware of the feeling which prevailed against him, anticipated but too justly the sentence which would be pronounced, and could not bring himself to echo the hopeful 

But when they found that the unwelcome report was only too true, grief and disappointment turned all to rage, and they assailed their officers as they passed in the streets with every species of reproach. " What can we do ?" was the answer of one who

was supposed to be intimately acquainted with the counsels of the Earl of Mar. " Do ! " replied the Highlander. " Letus do that

for which we were called in arms, which certainly was not to run away."

Nor was the retreat carried into effect without meeting with strenuous and vehement opposition, even in the council of the chevalier; although, atter much violence of discussion, at length it was agreed by the majority, that to attempt the defence of Perth would be an act of desperate chivalry.

To appease the feelings of those who appeared most irritated, it was given out that a halt was to take place at Aberdeen, where supplies of foreign troops were expected.

It was on the 30th of January, the anniversary of his grandfather's martyrdom, that the chevalier's Highland army filed off upon the ice, which, as the Earl of Mar had anticipated, rendered the Tay, it of no avail as a protection, no impediment to the movement which he even then projected.

The town was immediately occupied by a body of the Duke of Argyle's dragoon's. The chevalier arrived at the seaport town of Montrose, from whence it was his intention to make his escape by sea. To mask his design of thus relinquishing his ill-concerted attempt, and abandoning the faithful few who still adhered to him, his equipage and horses were brought out before the gate of his lod, ings, and his guards were mounted, as if te proceed on the journey to Aberdeen.

But before the hour appointed for the march, James had secretly gained the shore, and, accompanied by the Earl of Mar, had safely reached a small vessel which had been prepared for their reception. Thus did he, for the second time, abandon the shores of that land over which so many of his ancestors had reigned, and in which so many of them had given proofs of personal prowess and manly courage. As some of his contemporaries have observed, the only purpose accomplished by this expedition seems to have been that of bringing off in safety his general, the Earl of Mar.

On General Gordon devolved the unwelcome and difficult task of leading to Aberdeen the remains of the Highland army, who were only restrained from acts of insubordination by knowing that the Duke of Argyle's forces hung upon their rear. At Aberdeen a scaled letter, which had been intrusted to General Gordon, was opened according to the chevalier's instructions. In this, after ex-pressing his thanks for the faithful services of his adherents, he gave them full permission to treat with the enemy, or to disperse to their several homes, as might best suit the exigency of the moment.

Thus ended the rebellion, which proved so fatal to many of the noblest houses both of England and Scotland! And the Counters of Nithsdale felt almost relieved when each day brought intelligence of the hopeless condition of the insurgents; for she judged, not unwisely, that the less cause there retion from her who was the partner of all his feel-ings, the depositary of his sorrows, the sharer of his all she projected, with a gentle, hopeless gratitude, exist o intimidating them by measures of severity.

"Amen to your good wishes, love!

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

A SINGULAR HORSE DISEASE .--- A horse belonging to Mr. J. R. Smith, was a few days ago discovered to be sick. He gave him rest, and applied such remedies as he thought would relieve him. The other day Mr. Smith thought he would lead him to the river for water. It was a short distance, yet he had not gone more than half way when Mr. S. noticed that one of the horse's fore feet had turned upward in front, leiting the pastern joint came on the ground. He went on this way for a few steps further to the water, drank, and started on the return. The other fore feet turned up in the same way, and the horse was unable to proceed. Being in the street, Messrs. Lester and Helms come, and the three lifted the helpless brute to the side, where he would not be in the way of passing teams, where he stood for a few moments. Both his hind fert then turned in the same way, and he was unable to stand longer. Skillful men were called to see the animal, but could render him no assistance. Indeed, all who saw him said that they never had heard of anything of the kind before. His feet were utterly useless to him, and dangled about as if they were held by the skin only. After satisfying himself that the horse was incurable Mr. Smith mercifully had him killed. The feet were then dissected. Nothing trusted was discovered the matter except that the joints were perfectly dry. This is a most singular disease; one which puts to naught the skill of our scientific We want of the `\*J

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -MAY 12, 1876.

## IRELAND.

2

## ITS HISTORY and its PEOPLE ITS POSITION AMONG NATIONS.

We transfer to the TRUE WITNESS from the Catholic Record, of April, 1873, the following admirable article on Ireland, from the pen, of the late Dr. Moriarty. It will, we are sure, be read with interest.

With its back to Europe and its face to the West, receiving the full shock of the mighty billows of the Atlantic on its northern, western, and southern shores; stands the fair and fertile island named Ire-Nature has bestowed on this little isle, this land. speck of earth, a mere freckle on the surface of the lobe, the most bounteous gifts. As if destined to high fortunes, it is placed on the west of the Continent, an advanced post, the depository of the keys of the ocean, charged to open for European vessels the highways of commerce, and to offer to America's industry the first harbors, fourteen of which can receive it sufe anchorage all the navies in the world. The bowels of its ground are enriched with precious metals; the most fertile soil in the world has been poured on the rock that serves as a base; the seaboard teems with a variety of the finest fish. and the land is so marvellously productive that it could maintain a population of twenty millions. Nature having made these rich presents, further labored to embellish the country. She has traced the mountains with infinite grace, interspersed the plains with smiling slopes and glistening lakes; with graceful meadows and full of sap and vegeta. tion.

#### IRELAND'S PEOPLE.

This first flower of the earth and first gem of the sea, has a history, which, though generally shaded and sad, stretches away back amid the waves of time far beyond the Christian era. A race have trod its soil who have made themselves felt in almost every country of the globe. To civilization they have communicated some of the most quickening impulses; to science, poetry, oratory, history, art, they have given some of their most illustrious mames. Heroic souls, whose achievements are conspicuous on the rolls of fame, and whose thoughts have influenced the world's destinies, claim Ireland as their birthplace. Glory has blended with her dust. It is a land of noble frame, of gorgeous traditions, of heroic memories. Its monuments tell in their gray ruins that have withstood the storms of time, of a great past, to which the hearts of its people fondly and proudly turn. The voice of soldiers, scholars, saints, speaks from the dim past, amid the cchoes of ages as they sweep along the avenues of time.

#### IRELAND'S MUSIC.

It is the land of song, and how rich and plaintive the music that comes from this region of the harp, stirring the pulses with its notes of sadness, or flushing the cheek with its fire and passion. That music, even now favorably received throughout the world, attests the genius of the people from whom these celestial effusions have emanated, and exhibits a state of society conversant with every graceful form of imagery and thought, with innocence that suspects no vice, impulsion that knows no selfishness, and resignation never verging on despair. That music, low and sweet, martial or melancholy, melting into softness or kindling to heroic ardor, has gone direct to the heart of the world. It tells of woes, wrongs, oppressions, as it sighs over the historic past. It seems to be the pathetic utterance of an imaginative, high-souled the memories of a gorgeous past. Strikingly doesit contrast with their wit and humor, gay, glancing a prodigy, which we consider the ordeal through tender, buoyant, as though they were strangers to sorrow and tears. And when we add to these the fervor and genius of the people ; their passionate love of kindred and country; their pure morals; their courageous faith; their unconquerable fidelity; their bravery; their ardor for civilization, have we not a land worthy the profoundest admiration! A land of which it is hardly too much to say:

#### "One-half its soil has walked the rest, In poets, heroes, saints and sages."

The bulk of the population is of the Celtic race. preserved in Ireland in more complete purity than in any other land; but it would be difficult to

nation. The beasts of the field may trample the plant for a season, but the creative breath bedews it; the sun of heaven shines upon it; the air of tills the soil of half the world that speaks the divine providence freshens it and it springs to life English language. Ireland is a competitor, most again brighter and more lasting than ever. A thousand times "the heather raged and imagined a vain thing," nothing less than the extirpation of the vain thing," nothing less than the extirpation of the triune beauty of the favorite pasture-land of the divine Shepherd, yet a thousand times they have been foiled and exhausted. In the efforts to uproot that which Omnipotence has sown, wisdom has nourished, and sanctity has preserved. No malice can destroy the faith, the mind, and nation, while that token of heaven's covenant grows in the soil of Ireland. From her new birth in Christianity, Ireland is

seen moving along the stage of life in a golden age of surpassing brilliancy and marvellous duration. Of this we are informed by the chronicle of Irish worthies which makes up the largest page in the calendar of saints; this fact is attested in the archives of every nation attributing their revived civilization to Irish influence. There is nothing in history better ascertained, or so generally acknowledged, that when all learning in Europe was enveloped in clouds, the sombre darkness was repelled from the Church in Ireland, and the light reflected from the sanctuary preserved in her cloisters the intelligence and science which irradiated whole empires, and eventually became the light of the world in the diffusion of knowledge, together with the sacred gift of revealed religion. Is it not well-known, even by those who have the least historical knowledge, that the barbarians who broke up the Roman empire, which included the whole of the then known civilized world, devoted in their savage march whole libraries to the flames, and sought with ruthless havoc to crush in one heap of ruin all the remains of classical antiquity? The lustre of learning, the elegance of fine arts, the sublimity of science, had no charms in the eyes of vandals; on the contrary, rather, served to upraid

## them with the disgrace of their ignorance.

## The DARK AGES.

Light was to them as the sunshine to the owlthey loved darkness because their deeds were evil. Ireland secured the sacred deposit of religion and of learning, and at the first opportune moment elevated the prostrated mind through the impulses of piety and education. Thus it happened that the missionaries of Christianity and civilization swarmed over Europe from those marvellous hives of erudition, the monasteries and colleges of the fair western Island. Until this day memorials of those benefactors of the nation are found amongst the people living near to the Neva, the Danube, and the Rhine. Many names of Irish promoters

and patrons of truth and culture are inscribed upon the cathedrals and academies that dot the plains of France, the gardens of Italy and Spain, the mountains of Switzerland and the shores of the Mediterranean and the Baltic. Such monumental history elevates the character of a nation above the fog of myth; legends, and romance, and gives us substantial proof that the spirit of poetry, of Attic elegance, of chivalry, of fervid eloquence in religion, in politics, and the social line, all found a congenial home in Ireland.

#### THE LIGHT SHINES.

This ancient civilization, and the noble titles it bestows, are maintained, so that Ireland enjoys at the present time a vitality prolonging her religious and intellectual age far beyond the duration of other nationalities. In fact, the other character of proud and passionate race, who are endeavoring to the people in relation to religion, pure, holy, and escape from a dreary present by taking refuge in undefiled, genuine civil virtue, pure morality, mental cultivation, and refined civilization, is, indeed, which they have passed. Many thoughtful men, philosophers and scholars, in this country and abroad, have judiciously declared that if any other nation, even the most refined, such as France, Italy. or America, had endured a tithe of the destructive influences that for centuries have operated against Ireland, it would have been desolated like Egypt, Greece, or Carthage ; it would be sunk in irretrievable barbarism. In fact, all that Satanical ingenuity could devise and human malignity could excute, has labored for the ruin of Christian Ireland. Infidelity toiled to poison the air of life, murder plied

guarantee of a living soul, a living religion, a living, allow it to achieve at home, but works the factories, opens the mines, digs the canals, constructs the roads, mans the navies, recruits the armics, and frequently a crowned rival in every arena where people perform-what Senate will they not enliven with brilliant oratory-what forum will they not enrich with legal lore? A very fair estimate of the character of Christian Ircland, may be obtained by the method of comparison. Let us then compare with its only malignant reviler, brutal, blaspheming England. Although every earthly dis-advantage has been on the side of Ireland, and every advantage has been enjoyed for centuries by her invetorate foe, if we take the mass of the people or man for man, we will find in all that appertains to cultivation of mind and heart, that the Irish are as superior to the English, as Americans are to Hottentots. The ignorance of the English people has been denounced in Parliament; it is published in reports of government inspectors; it has been proclaimed in the speeches of philantbropists; and from those sources of reliable information, we receive the exhibition of a social condition inferior to that of the Cannibal Islands. The rural population, the peasantry proper, are the least moral, the most ignorant and stupid in the world; they are named by an English writer, " Barn-door Savages." Whatever intelligence the operatives possess is applied to purposes of infidelity and immorality; crimes that cannot be named pass with them as or dinary usages of life. Ireland is the very opposite of all this English deformity.

#### IRISH VALOR.

The philosophy of history teaches that when a nation is inspired by piety and pure morality it is preserved in a generous blood, in a vitality always youthful and blooming. Hence always spring the gallant races, the rigorous stocks, the beautiful and robust nations of the earth. Such is the condition of Ireland. The military reputation of the Irish is a truism of history, and by it they are ranked amongst the bravest of the brave. It is principally on this account that France claims them for a kindred people. "In the long wars of Louis XIV.," says the Duke St. Simon, "the Irish performed pro-digies of valor." Hence it occurred that the Great Monarch declared : " It is my will that the Irish enjoy the rights of Frenchmen without having need of naturalization," Spain verifies the tradition of the Milesian emigration from her shores, and claiming to be a kind of mother country of the Irish race feels proud of her progeny. The present opportu nity will not allow the full narrative of the martial deeds of Irishmen when battling alongside the noble Spaniard, when they felt the throb of the ancient kindred, and the blood of a common origin warmed their hearts, and they marched together when " Europe trembled beneath the tread of Spanish infantry." We may briefly and satisfactorily conclude on this point from Lord Holland's reminiscences of foreign travels, in which, speaking of Spain, he says : " There, amidst the most aucient and chivalrous nobility of Europe, the descendants of the Irish rank highest." We are sorry to see the chivalry of Ireland shaded by the piratical flag of perfidious Britain ; but it serves our present purpose to notice the fact that the Irish are the principal strength of the British army, and have generally insured a victory. An Irishman, Wellington, with an army that was principally made up of Irishmen, swept the Peninsula, and immortalized the name of Waterloo. An Irishman, Keane, with Irish soldiers won the battle of Afghanistan, and planted the standard at Ghuznee. An Irishman, Gough, with the same forces subdued China, and afterwards conquered at Guzerat and the terrible battles of the Sutledge. We must pass over a vast number of heroic decds conspicuous within this century ; but we cannot omit the great battle of Meanee in Northern India, when Sir Charles Napier, an Irishman, conquered the armies of Scinde. Against fifty thousand enemies he had only three thousand soldiers, of these four hundred only were Europeans, an Irish regiment of Tipperary men. When the General beheld them, sustaining singlehanded the brunt of battle, with dauntless valor withstanding countless hoards, then dashing forward, sweeping all before them, he could not avoid

tribulations, but that sacred emblem is still the all which the jealousy of heathen England will, population itself. No European race, that of the men visited him and came to the conclusion that tribulations, but that sacred emblem is still the all which the jealousy of heathen England will, population itself. No European race, that of the men visited him and came to the conclusion that tribulations, but that sacred emblem is still the all which the jealousy of heathen England will population itself. No European race, that of the men visited him and came to the conclusion that tribulations, but that sacred emblem is still the all which the jealousy of heathen England will population itself. No European race, that of the men visited him and came to the conclusion that tribulations, but that sacred emblem is still the all which the jealousy of heathen England will population itself. No European race, that of the men visited him and came to the conclusion that tribulations, but that sacred emblem is at the achieve at home, but works the facto- (Caucasus excepted, can compare with it is beauty, he had become insane. Charkow was tall in stature allow it to achieve at home, but works the facto- (Caucasus excepted, can compare with it is beauty, he had become insane. Charkow was tall in stature allow it to achieve at home, but works the facto- (Caucasus excepted, can compare with it is beauty). The Irish blood is of a purity and distinction which strikes all strangers with astonishment."

#### THE TRAITS OF THE PEOPLE.

In Ireland there are as many different physiognomies as individualities. Rags, misery, and manual. labor have no effect upon those native endowments. Even beneath the thatched cabin of the poor pea-sant in the midst of the potato field, which yields the sole nourishment, those traits develop them-selves with unmistakable vividness. In the most wretched streets of the older quarters of Dublin, the most ideal tintings of the peucil would, grow pale before the beauty of the children; and in the crowd which each day passes along the various thoroughfares there is certainly the most magnificent collection of human beings it is possible to meet. The race is as strong as it is handsome, as vigorous as it is charming and owes to the fervor of religious faith a domestic morality quite exceptional. All those beauteous young girls, with eyes so pure, fore-heads of snowy whiteness, and of stature so commanding, know not even the name of evil. One can clearly see that the blood which flows in their veins has nover been vitiated by the misdeeds of preceding generations.

We produce those references to Irish worth without any impulse of clannish egotism, or the vulgar conceit of national adulation. Our motive is to pay the tribute due to Christian Ireland, and thus elicit gratitude for the gifts of heaven; and benediction to Him who condescends to make His name glorious amongst the Gentiles. In the pursuance of such honorable purposes, it is gratifying to notice the repulsion of the howlings of the heathen through the admiration expressed for Ireland by Christians, scholars and gentlemen. Therefore, we cannot omit a recent testimony of an American gentleman in relation to Ireland, which is a most valuable retort upon the stupid, sordid, and sacrilegious calumniators of " The Holy Isle."

#### THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

In a lecture lately delivered before a crowded audience at Memphis, Tennessee, Mr. Walk, an eminent Protestant minister of the Episcopalian denomination, spoke of Ireland as follows : " My business is to state facts, not to make them. Of course I had ever been taught, in fact, I had read it in the Sunday school book, that the North of Ireland, which is supposed to be Protestant, is greatly superior to the South of Ireland, which is supposed to be Catholic. Now, I have been through Ireland, from the extreme South to the extreme North, and I aver, upon the honor of a gentleman and a Christian, that a grander fraud than the assumed superiority of the Protes ant over the Catholic population of Ireland was never palmed off upon an innocent and unsuspecting public. It is pitiful when men attempt to coin religious capital out of such material. On the other hand, I saw more squalor, more abject misery, more poverty and wretchedness in Glasgow and Edinburgh, than in the whole of Ireland put together. Scotland is Protestant; Ireland is Catholic. I say it is my business to state facts as I see them, and not to allow religious prejudice to blind my eyes to the truth. The sun of heaven shines on no fairer land than the South of Ireland. From Mallow, on the Blackwater, to Cork, on the Lee, it is pure and beautiful as a dream in the heart of a sinless maiden. I saw just two cities in Europe which I should care to live in. One of these is Dundec, in Scotland; the other Cork, in Ireland, with a decided preference for Cork. Everywhere in Ireland I was treated like a gentleman. Never for a single instant was I maltreated by a human being. Comparing the types of female beauty in the various lands I visited, I must say that the Irish ladies are pre-eminently the most beautiful. There is no exaggerating the peerless, queenly beauty of your Irish lady. There are no such complexious in all this world."

When we see so many pages of history darkened by the accumulated calamities that oppressed Ireland during so many generations, it may be asked, "Why has so much woe befallen a nation so Christian, so pure and generous, in return for the great services rendered to religion and civilization ?" All preplexity on this score vanishes when the enlightenment of gospel knowledge conducts us beyond very thin and had dark hair. His beard was long and black, and his forehead was deeply furrowed

He continued to speak in an unintelligble lan-guage and refused to receptize his family. His father and mother appeared also strangers to him. One day by chance he saw himself in the mirror, and he gave utterance to a loud and fearful cry. He tell/down rubbing his long Hebrew oriental nose passed his fingers through his long curling lair and flowing beard, and again he cried out in the bitter. ness of anguish and became unconscious

The circumstances produced the utmost sensation at Orenburg, and a report of it was "made to the medical section of the Ministry of the Interior at St. Petersburg The Government ordered that the Jew, his family and other witnesses should be sent immediately to St.Petersburg to be interrogated and examined by the medical faculty there.

The enquiry was conducted by Professor Orlow one of the most scientific men in Russia. What was the astonishment of the Professor when the illiterate Jew of Orenburg spoke the purest Erglish with fluency and even with elc-He wrote that language grammatic. quence. ally, and his orthography was correct; his family and his relations insisted on maintaining that Abraham, during his whole life had never spoken anything but a jargon, consisting of Hebrew. German and Russian and that he could only write in the Hebrew character.

The astonishment of the professor augmented, when the Jew informed him in English that he was not Abraham Charkow at all that those whom they said were his wife and children and relations were perfect strangers to him-that he was not a native of Orenburg-that he had never lived there, and that he was not a Russian-that bis name was Abraham Durham-that he was born in the town of New Westminster, British Columbia-that he was a furrier, that he had a wife and one child there, that by some strange unaccountable accident he found himself changed in appearance, that he had always been of low stature and stout and had fair skin and light colored whickers and hair.

The Professor and his brethren did not know what to think. The man spoke English correctly whilst the wife and children and the other witnesses insisted that he was a Russian Jew without education and that his name was Abraham Charkow.

Whilst the enquiry was in progress and the Charkow family were kept under surveillance Abraham disappered one fine morning on board an English vessel bound for Hull. After his departure, his case fell out of mind, but the facts that subsequently came out are still more wonderful.

In 1875 Professor Orlow was sent by the Russian Government to America to make arrangements on behalf of his Government for the exposition of Russian produce at the Centennial Exhibition. Being in New York, a copy of the New West-

minster Press happened to come under his notice, and he read the following notice.

An event has just happened in New Westminister which has caused the greatest wonder through. out the whole territory of British Columbia. On the 22nd September 1874, a fur merchant of this town, suffering from typhoid fever was not expected to recover. He had been given over by his medical attendant, and there seemed to be no hope for his recovery ; but the dying man regained his strength, and soon became convalsecent. A most astonishing circumstance, however, developed itself. The patient who was an intelligent English. man, had completely forgotten his mother-tongue and spoke a language, of which none of his friends understood one syllable, but a person living in the town recognized in his words an idiom mixed with German and Hebrew.

The patient before his illness, was short, stout and fair, but now he has become thin and cadaverous in appearance and did not recognize his wife or his child. He persisted in saying, that he had a wife and children in another country. Every one came to the conclusion that he was laboring under a mental delusion. A. short time afterward a traveller came suddenly from Europe, who possess. ed the classic type of the Jew, and he insisted that he was the husband of the wife of the patient. He the limitations of sensuality, unto a consideration spoke to the woman in the same language that her of our relations with the supernatural order. In husband had been accustomed to speak to her. He entered into the most minute details of their past domestic life, to the great astonishment of the family. On hearing them speak and converse the importance. It is shown that, not only in the case past, the woman was so much moved that she nearly lost her reason. She said to him, Who are you? How do you pretend to be my husband? When she heard him speak she was ready to believe that he was her husband, but the moment she looked at him, the charm was broken, for that stranger with the distinct Jewish type of features could certainly not be the husband whom she had nursed with so much care during his illness. But the man established his rights by divulging to her the most intimate secrets of their past conjugal life. The Professor read and re-read this strange recital. The affair at Orenburg came at once to his recollection, and he was convinced that the two cases must have a connection with each other. He wrote to the Russian Minister of the Interior an account of the facts, as set forth in the newspaper, and obtained permission to go to British Columbia to make full and particular inquiries. In the month of June the Professor arrived at New Westminister, and to his great surprise he found the Jew of Orenburg there, Abraham Charkow, who had disappeared from St. Petersburg, insisting that his name was Abraham Durham. But there was also the man whom the Jew had described to him; a man of small stature, stout, of a fair skin and light colored bair. This man, his wife, his friends and the neighbors called Abraham Durham an intelligent and well educated Englishman. But ever since the crisis of his disease, on the 22 September, 1874, exactly at midday, this man had completely forgotten his personal identity, and the English language which he formerly spoke, and then spoke anidiom which no one could understand. Having conversed with him, the Professor at once perceived that he spoke the ordinary Jewish dialect of Orenburg. He asked him who he was, and he replied that he was Abraham Charkow, a Jewish merchant born and resident at Orenburg, in Russia, where his parents resided. He gave correctly the names and ages of all his relations, and described exactly their appearance and physiognomy. The Professor was almost struck dumb with astonishment. There was evidently no trickery about the mat ter, for both these individuals were serious in their statements, and each had completely lost the language he had previously spoken and inversely had acquired the language of the other. Incomprehensible it was, that the change between the two men occurred precisely at the same moment of time on the 22nd September, 1874. Both men were ill of the same disease, typhoid fever, and both were in articulo mortis (on the point of death.) The distance between Orenburg and New Westminster is about 9000 miles, but the two places stand exactly opposite to each other on the terrestrial globe, whence Professor Orlow concluded, that if Metempsychosis or the transmigration of souls were within the bounds of possibility, the case of these two Abrahams, the one in Russia, the other in America, offered an indisputable, proof. His opinion was fortified by the fact that these two individuals had undergone the change at precisely the same moment of time. The crisis of the Ru-It is a type of the inseparable connection between It is a type of the inseparable connection between It is a type of the inseparable connection between It is a type of the inseparable connection between It is a type of the inseparable connection between It is a type of the inseparable connection between It is a type of the inseparable connection between It is a type of the inseparable connection between It is a type of the inseparable connection between It is a type of the inseparable connection between It is a type of the inseparable connection between It is a type of the inseparable connection between It is a type of the inseparable connection between It is a type of the inseparable connection between because it has all the virtues that is and in British All these have passed through many trials and ductive. The industry of Ireland not only achieves Inset to the industry of Ireland not only achieves Inset to the industry of Ireland not only achieves Inset to the industry of Ireland not only achieves Inset to the industry of Ireland not only achieves Inset to the industry of Ireland not only achieves Inset to the industry of Ireland not only achieves Inset to the industry of Ireland not only achieves Inset to the industry of Ireland not only achieves Inset to the industry of Ireland is interviewed to put on the Inset to the industry of Ireland is interviewed to put on the Inset to the industry of Ireland is interviewed to put on the Inset to the industry of Ireland is interviewed to put on the Inset to the industry of Ireland is interviewed to put on the Inset to the industry of Ireland is interviewed to put on the Inset to the industry of Ireland is interviewed to put on the Inset to the industry of Ireland is interviewed to put on the Inset to the industry of Ireland is interviewed to put on the Inset to the industry of Ireland is interviewed to put on the Inset to the industry of Ireland is interviewed to put on the Inset to the industry of Ireland is interviewed to put on the Inset to the interviewed to p

conceive of any people being more unfavorably circumstanced in regard to national development. That there is no inherent defect in the old Celtic stock is evident from even a slight examination of their history,

#### ITS ANNALS.

The Irish annals regarding the dark period of the first inhabitants are much of the same complexion as similar traditions of all other countries, giving suspiciously minute accounts of tribes that in succession poured into the country; and how much is legend and how much is fact, in what is recorded of them, no one can tell. Some persons who hate Christian Ireland, give vent to their malignity in revilements of the exalted extravagance of its legendary lore. But we may very justly remark, as Greece without offence had its Achilles, Latium its Eneas, Rome its Romulus, and it affords us literary pleasure to hear Homer and Vigil singing about "gods and godlike man," why should not bards and sennachies give to Ireland potentates and warriors of admirable renown, although of mythical character ? In the twilight of history, the Celtic tribes of ancient Ireland cannot appear better or worse than their contemporaries in other lands.

When a dawning of historic light breaks through the gloom of antiquity, we find the veritable record of a grand noble tribe which Milesius conducted to Ireland many hundred years before the Onristian era. Their tribal name was Scoti, and from the predominance they acquired, the whole population were long called Scots. That they enjoyed a high order of civilization in that far-off time, and were remarkably refined, throughout many generations, when the neighboring people were sunk in bar-barism, is a fact attested by incontrovertible testimony.

#### ST. PATRICE.

It is close upon fifteen hundred years since a foreign saintly priest with the Roman name Patriclus, arrived in Ireland to preach the gospel to the yet heathen inhabitants. The religion of the people at that period was not a gross, debasing superstition, but a worship of remarkable purity and simplicity. They adored a supreme deity under the name of Bael, and regarded the heat-giving, fruit-giving, and life-giving sun as his visible emblem. They had not to abandon cruel sacrifices or corrupting rites, hence they accepted the gospel without hesitation, and the life of that one Christian missionary saw the conversion of the whole nation. Apart from the special grace of heaven, the reason for this immediate acceptance of the truth lay in the fact that the nation, even then ancient and of an origin lost in the mist of ages, was in a state of high civilization, full of intelligence, fitted for the reception of sublime truth. In other countrics the gospel seed had to be watered with marty rs blood ere it bloomed and fructified ; but in Ireland a genial soil was opened to generous hearts for the iaw of charity, and the smiles of refined hospitality lighted the path for the apostle bearing the glad tidings of salvation.

THE SHAMROCK.

The Shamrock, which on one occasion supplied the holy preacher with a ready figure of the adorable Trinity, has ever since been the national emblem.

the dagger, robbery snatched the very crumbs of food, the despoiler used every machinery for extermination, so that throughout long ages the bright lines of her history are blotted, every page being wetted with the blood or tears she shed.

#### ENGLISH TYRANNT.

Under a foreign usurpation, which in the heraldry of iniquity is marked as the vice-royalty of hell atrocious crimes have been committed, that are distinguished by a depravity more aggravated than is signified by their ordinary names in other regions, so that the cruelties, plunderings and assassinations committed in Ireland by barbarous, bloody, brutal Britain, associate ideas of peculiar and unique crime. That which the hell-inspired intruders crime. named law would in the administration of Nero be designated a sanguinary edict. Those emissaries of Satan only legalized murder, it being decreed that it was no crime to kill an Irishman. Parricide was encouraged, the apc state son being rewarded with his father's confiscated property. Holy marriage, God's own fundamental institution, was made a capital felony. The slaughter of the servants of the altar was made a commercial enterprise, five pounds sterling being paid for the head of a mur-dered priest. More than all, Belzebub Britain was not to be satiated by banqueting on flesh and blood within the halls of Time; it coveted to gorge its appetite in spiritual orgies, reaching into the domain of cternity. Yes, it sought for the ruin of the human mind, and forbade the teaching of a school under penalty of death. Let us remember that until a recent period Ireland was systematically and by decrees desolated by pestilence, fire, famine, and the sword. Ten out of the whole eleven millions of acres were confiscated and parcelled out amongst hordes of heathens and publicans; the population was reduced to nine hundred thousand, who had to betake themselves to the forests and the mountains. Now, let us ask, where in that Sahara, in that dreary waste and wilderness seem-ingly moistened only by the spray from each successive wave of foreign intrusion, crested with the foam of iniquity, where, we ask, can be found one single furrow wherein the smallest seed or the slenderest plant of learning and civilization could be set? Yet, mysteriously and magnificently over the whole land waves the everlasting harvest of the mind. With the index of contemporary history pointing to men and facts, we can confidentally declare that in everything belonging to mertil, moral, and manly excellence, Ireland is a prodigy, How is this to be accounted for ? Most certainly the civilization that culminated in the refinement of holy faith at the first preaching of the Divine Word never declined in ever blooming, verdant, fair, and fertile Christian Ireland. Examine the population judiciously, and after the most severe scrutiny, they will be found to be physically. morally, and intellectually, foremost in the human family. In philosophy, in literature, in liberal arts and science, Irishmen are favorably compared with the scholars of every nation.

#### THE STRENGTH OF IRELAND.

## The Atlantean endurance of a world of oppressions proves the giant strength of the nation. The population is the wonder of the universe ; it rises like the swell of the ocean, despite the drains of

exclaiming, " Magnificent Tipperary !' THE RELIGION OF IRELAND.

Charity, humanity, generosity, and all the noblest virtues of the heart, are at this hour the conspicuous characteristics of Christian Ireland, and they are the genuine results of its religion. The inestimable treasures of faith, hope and charity, it has preserved amid the corruptions and confusion of the surround ing world. The bitter enemies of Christianity have betimes endeavored to detract from the honor of Ireland by dragging into notice some examples of degeneracy which have become depraved by falling into the purlieus of corruption. Those exceptions, which, from their rarity, are the more noticeable, confirm the rule. The influx of evil associations from other regions, their political corruption and social contamination, have not been able to efface the honorable traits engraven on the national character.

Attacked in all his rights the Irishman had to yield to force in all save one-that of worshipping God according to his conscience. In the defence of his religion-the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Faith-the Irishman has never been conquered; invaded, oppressed, driven from his native soil by the "gates of hell," in the preservation of his religion he has enjoyed the sanctuary and the altar as a country a home. Neither infidelity, heresy, nor schism, could ever supplant " the faith once given to the saints" All trials, and tribulations, anguish famine, pestilence, expatriation, death have been endured, all, except spostacy from Christ and His Gospel. Although we have to listen betimes to the invectives of heathens and publicans poured out in the Gentile rage against Christian Ireland, it is plea sant to hear the good things that people have to say about us. It is pleasant, therefore, to remember that Ireland's greatest enemies have been forced again and again to acknowledge that whatever faults and failings may be noticed in a few wanderers from the path of justice scattered about on the outskirts of civilization, no great national blot rests on their social and domestic lives. The voice of Ireland has never called for a divorce court. The voice of Ireland has never cast contempt on the Lord's own institution of holy matrimony. Not from Ireland has come that scorn for the old-that irreverance for years-that hatred of all religious influences so characteristic of the present day. Not from Ireland has come that degraded idea of womanbood, which would sacrifice the dignity of the mother and the spotless innocence of the maid on the altar of a wild recklessness, the sure and awful forerunner of a wilder licentiousness. Not from Ireland have come those fashionable mothers who care not for children, those fashionable wives who talk to their third and fourth husband whilst the first is living. The Irish have faults, and their parents to the time of Adam to answer for, but as a rule Irish homes are pure; national morality is a real thing : and this blessing is due to that reverence for religion which has always been warmly cherished. This strikes the observation of intelligent and upright men, who gratify their cuilosity in researches after the beautiful, the good, and the true. Out of a vast number of impartial testimonies on this score I will be satisfied with one, Mr. Belley, a French gentleman and scholar.' In a narrative of his travels the eminent foreigner says of Ireland : "The most re-

all that appertains to manly honor, to pure morality, and sincere religion, Ireland is unchanged, and preserved as an exemplary fact of the greatest of particular individuals, but even in a whole nation, the beauty of integrity will not wither in the cold, dreary catacomb; will not pine in the captive's cell; will not perish at the burning stake, nor die out on the martyr's scaffold; but will live imperishably until it smiles in the joyous light of eternal day. Ireland inspired by gospel truth, arose bright and glorious to the dignity of "Island of Saints." Until the present time she carried that noble distinction, unblemished and untarnished; and she triumphs in the bope that, like a summer's setting sun in our fair western sky, she will carry it in luminous type into the ocean of eternity, to be recorded in celestial glory.

#### METMPSYCHOSIS.

#### EXCHANGE OF SOULS-SCIENCE BAFFLED.

The members of the Medical Juridical Society of St. Petersburg, have been greatly perplexed, and placed in extreme doubt and astonishment on being made aware of the following circumstances.

By an order of the Emperor of Russia, an investigation has been made into an extraordinary case of Metempsychosis, or the transmigration of one human soul into the body of another. The authenticity of this case is guaranteed by the medical hebdomadal Journal of St. Petersburg. The facts were detailed in a newspaper published at New Westminster. British Columbia; these were afterwards affirmed by the Imperial Russian Governor at Orenburg, were minutely examined by Professor Orlow of St. Petersburg, and were attested by several medical men of New York, to whom Prof. Orlow communicated the whole facts and circumstances. In the month of September, 1874, a wealthy Israelite named Abraham Charkow, was very ill, confined to bed, and suffering from a very aggravated attack of typhoid fever, at his residence at Orenburg in Russia. He was a native of the place, was married, the father of seven children, and known to every one in the locality.

On the 22nd of the same month, he seemed to be on the point of death, and the doctor who attended him lost all hope of his recovery. Many Jews were invited to attend the last obsequies of their dying friend. They had commenced to recite the prayers for the dead wax tapers were lighted, and the wife and children wept bitterly. Suddenly the dying man rose up in his bed, drew a long sigh, and commenced to breathe more freely. He looked with astonishment on those who stood by his bed, and then fell off into a deep sleep. The physician announced that the sick man

would recover. He slept peaceably all night, but what happened next day is almost incredible. When he awoke from sleep, he could not recognize his wife and children, and pushed them angrily from him, when they approached. He spoke, besides, a language which no one could understand. Formerly he could speak nothing, but a corrupted dialect of German, Hebrew and Russian but when they spoke to him in that language which he had always hitherto employed, he could not understand one

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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE --- MAY 12, 1876.

longitude, between, Orenburg, and New, Westminster, causes that when it is midnight at Orenburg, it is mid day at New Westminister. Is the mysterious transmigration of these two

souls to be attributed to the magnetic influence of souis to be arth, or what can be the cause ? These are the questions that are preplexing the professor. Meanwhile the two Abrahams have been sent to

St. Petert burg at the expense of the Russian Hovernment, and a medico-physical enquiry is being made into this mervellous ci cumstance.- Bien Public.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE. -:0:

Lord Francis Conyngham, M. P., has been ap pointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Clare.

John Kennedy Burke, Esq, Cloncoe, Woodford, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Galway.

John James Smyth, of Rathcoursey House, Ballinacurra, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Cork.

Raymond de la Poer, Esq., Kilcronagh, Water-ford, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Kilkenny.

Curran Obius Wodehouse, Esq., of Omeath Park, Newry, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Louth.

Thomas J. Atkinson, Esq., junr., Cavan Garden, Ballyshannon, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Donegal.

Francis William Blackbourne, Esq., Tankardstown, Slane, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Meath.

William Augustus Cooper, Esq., Cooper Hill, Ballickmoyler, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the Queen's county.

James Smyth Douglas, Esq., Rosebrook, Boreva, Dungiven, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Londonderry.

The death is announced of Mrs. Kavenagh, the mother of the Very Rev. Jumes Kavenagh, D. D., the President of Carlow College.

For the first time since the construction of the Newry Canal under an act passed by the Irish Parliament in 1730, the committee of the Newry Navigation Company are now ablu to recommend a dividend to the shareholders.

On the 10th ult., Mr John O'Meara, auctioneer, Templemore, sold the interest in seventeen acres of land, the property of Mr. John Browne Leigh, Thurles, at the annual rent of 15s. per acre, to Mr. Cornelius Molony, Thurles for the sum of £306. with auction fees.

The Quarter Sessions for the Naas division of the county Kildare opened on the 13th ult., before Robert Carson, Esq., Q. C., Chairman, who con-gratulated the Grand Jury on the fact of there being school quite near to the parish church of St Peter but three bills to go before them, and the cases were not of such a nature as to call for any special comment from him

On March 25th, four acres, part of the glebe lands of Clongill, were sold by Mr. Lowrey, auctioneer, Kells. The bidding commenced at £150, and the land was finally knocked down to Mr. John Moyle, Chamberstown Cottage for £450, and five per cent auction fees. Twelve months ago, Mr. Boyle. bought eighteen acres, part of the same lands, for £150.

The Irish Times of the 13th ult., says of Sir Peter Tait's Limerick factory : " A report circulated here that this factory was to be re-opened shortly, is unfortunately, without foundation; and it is also to be regretted that the one hundred young women taken to London by Messrs. Gardiner, army clothiers, when the factory closed here, got sixty days' notice to leave, owing to scarcity of work in the great metropolis."

The Cork butter season of of '75 and-76 closed on Saturday the Sth ult. The receipts during the year were £431,803, which showed an increase over the previous year of  $\pounds 63,320$ . The prices this cation with quays at other positions of Belfast which year were lower than last, but a good average price was throughout maintained. The great increase in | railways." vear is owing (says the *Freeman*) to the number running into dairy farming in consequence of the depression in the fat-cattle trade. A splendid china dinner service has been presented by the rev. gentlemen of SS. Peter and Paul's parish, Clonmel, to the Very Rev. R. Power, on the occasion of his transfer to the pastoral charge of Tramore. The service is of remarkable beauty, and is very costly. Each article contains in the centre the crest of the Very Rev. gentleman's family, with the motto, Per crucem ad coronam." The set was specially manufactured by the firm of Gelston Brothers, at their factories in Staffordshire.

Casey, James Kelly, Patrick Lynch, Michael Mac-Mahon, Martin Reidy, and John Coffey. He told them the calendar was so light that it afforded him pleasure to congratulate them on the extremely peaceable state of the district, containing only two rush Sessions there was not a criminal case of any kind to be disposed of.

The following land case was heard at Ballinasloe on the 12th ult., before Thos. Rice Henn, QC :-E. Russell, claimant; Denis White, respondent. The tenant claimed £305 128 6d for disturbance, improvements, and flue paid to outgoing enant. It was proved that the claimant was a most improving tenaus, and that the farm is now in first-class condition. After a patient hearing, the chairman decided that the tenant held the lands under an agreement for a lease for 21 years existing at the passing of the act, and that in consequence he was not entitled to any compensation for disturbance or for the fine paid to the outgoing tenant. On foot of the improvements he decided that the tenant should be paid £60.

At the Dundalk quarter sessions, Mr. Brabazon, sub-sheriff, addressing the chairman, said he had much pleasure in presenting him with a pair of white gloves, emblematic of the peace of the county. His worship addressing the sheriff and the gentlemen of the jury, said it was only a very short time after the assizes, and therefore the fact of there being no criminal business to go before them was not an absolute or conclusive test of the state of the county. However, he had gone through the towns of the county and the town of Drogheds, and everywhere he had received the same gratifying intelligence from the officers charged with the ad-ministration of justice. He hoped the county would long continue in this prosperous and satisfactory state

The Irish Times of the 11th ult. says :-- " On Sunday, Mr. William Burke, of Ballyhea, was laid to rest with his ancestors in the old church yard of Newtown Shandrum, near Charleville. Mr. Burke, it will be remembered, rode his own good steed from Cork to Derrynane, 180 Irish miles, in eight hours, during the trial of the prisonerc in the now historic Doneraile conspiracy case, in the early part of the present century. It was a ride for life and right. Nobly did Mr. Burke do his duty. The arrival of O'Connell was the herald of joy to the traversers-one of whom was Mr. Burke's own brother. Mr. Burke was highly esteemed, as the large cortege at his funeral amply testified. Mr. Burke was over eighty years of age."

On the 7th ult., the tenders were opened at Lurgan for the contract for the erection of the new chapel attached to the Convent of St. Joseph, in the town, necessitated by the addition of the late chapel to the increasing wants of the good inmates of the convent. That of Mr. P. Sweeney, builder, of Lurgan, was accepted at the cost of  $\pounds 1,100$ . Mr. Sweeney has almost, and very successfully, comschool quite near to the parish church of St. Peter at the end of North street. A very large and handsome new female school is also fast approaching completion almost adjacent to the convent and the contemplated new chapel, the foundation stone of which, it may be remembered, was laid early in the month of March last by the Most Rev. Dr. Leaby, Bishop of Dromore.

The Ulster Railway Company have lodged a petition against the Northern Union Railways of Ireland Bill, now before Parliament. The petition alleges that the promoters of the Northern Union Railways were interested, as representing large creditors of the Belfast Central Railway, which they state was an undertaking also ill-conceived and constructed at a cost so enormous as to be wholly unjustified by the position and circumstances of the line, which was consequently in an embarrassed condition. Amongst other objections in the pe-tition is the following ;---" That the proposed railways, if made, would not connect any other railways or any towns which are not already equally well connected by means of existing railways, neither would the proposed railways afford communiare not already equally well afforded by existing

The remains of the late Lord Clanmorris were

day at mid-day. The difference of time, and of livan, Thomas Reynolds; Denis Slattery, Patrick and chancel, north, and south aisles, and eastern of the Poor Law, Amendment bill now before Parchapels. A lofty bell tower and spire stand at the west end of the north isle, and a spacious sacristy at the south side of the chancel. The babtistry occupies the west end of the south aisle. The dimensions of the church within the walls are 126 ases of larceny and three of assault; while at Kil- feet in length and sixty-five feet in width; and the height from floor to ceiling of nave is sixty feet, and to ridge seventy two feet. The style of architecture is French Gothic of the 13th century, and of a severe type. The stone is from the Dungannon quarries. J. J. McCarthy, Esq., R. H. A, Dublin, is the architect, and Messrs T. Byrne & Sons, Belfast, are the builders. The church is situated on the south side of the hill where once stood the famous castle of the O'Neills, Earls of Tyrone.

The report of the Killarney District Lunatic Asylum for the year 1875 has just been published. The accommodation as at present is for 220 patients, but additional buildings are being erected for 100 more. The number at the asylum at the end of the year was 273; the number admitted during the year was 61; discharged, 15; died, 30. Of the 273 inmates, 119 were never married, and seven are widowers or widows. There is no less than 23 of a suicidal tendency, but 18 of the whole are probably curable, and 5 of those are declared convalescent. Of those admitted last year, poverty and reverse of fortune caused 17 cases; grief, fear, and anxiety, 14; love, jealousy, and seduction, 3; domestic quarrels and afflictions, 15; religious excitement, scope of the proclamation of the title of Empress of ; ill-treatment, 1; study and montal excitement, 2; and pride, 1; 1 (a female). Of the whole number in the asylum lunacy is known to have been hereditary in 67 cases. There are 8 paying patients. The actual expenditure for the past year was £6,984 19s. 4d., and the average cost was £25 13s. 5]d. The amount obtained by farming, including that of the stock in hands, was £402 4s. 1d., leaving a profit of £80 6s. 1d. There are 16 acres under buildings and courts.

At Ballyporeen Petty Sessions, on the 12th ult a case which excited considerable interest throughout the district came on for hearing, Mr. Worral, County Surveyor, Tipperary, acting by direction of the authorities, summoned Johanna Ryan for having built, or caused to be built, a hut on the public road near Dangan, contrary to the provisions of the Act. In 1875 an ejectment was brought against the defendant's husband for non-payment of rent, and a decree for possession was given. The hut was then put up on a road hard by that one, and afterward removed and rebuilt on a farm from which the husband had been ejected. Proceedings in a superior court had to be instituted at the suit of the landlord, Nathaniel Buckley, six weeks before, and through the agency of the sheriff the hut was removed, when it was re-crected on the public road close to the farm, at Cooladerry, from which she and her husband had been evicted Mrs. Ryan, who appeared in court, said she had taken no part in having the hut crected. She had no other place now to shelter herself or her children. The County Surveyor said the hut consisted of old dressers, old wheelbarrows, a few boards and other articles, heaped up promiscuously. Apart from its illegality it would be doing an act of humanity to have it removed. Mr. Eaton, R.M., said this business was going on for over twelve months, but such things could not be allowed to continue just as if there was no law in the land. Mrs. Ryan had been leniently treated, but the hut could no longer be tolera-A fine of £5 or two months' imprisonment ted. was imposed. Mrs. Ryan is wife to Ryan, the man whom Mr. Bridge swears fired at him some twelve months ago. He has since been in hiding.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

#### -:0:-

Three thousand iron-workers of Sheffield, who were on strike, have resumed work at reduced wages.

Several thousand colliers are out on strike in North Derbyshire, and thousands more are coming out when their notices expire.

The Lords of the Admirality have issued an order prohibiting the use of petroleum or mineral oils, or the carrying thereof, in transport or troop freight ships. The use of mineral oils is also prohibited in ships engaged in the conveyance of powder, ammunition, or combustibles.

liament gives the right of irremovability after three years' residence to Irish paupers. One would imagine that Englishmen could not object to such a provision as this; yet we find a deputation from Lancashire and Yorkshire waiting upon the President of the Local Government, and urging the Government to strike this clause out of the bill. We carnestly hope that the good people of Lancashire and Yorkshire will lose no time in repudiating the inhuman request made by the gentlemen who composed this deputation .- Universe.

LONDON, May 2 -In the House of Commons this evening, Maurice Brooks, member for Dublin, gave notice that he proposed to question Mr. Disraeli on Friday next as to whether he intends to advise the Queen to extend mercy to persons imprisoned for breach of allegiance to Her Majesty. Mr. Disraeli in a vehment speech denounced as calumnious the statement by Mr. Lowe at a Liberal meeting in Retford, that the Queen had asked two previous Premiers to introduce a Bill changing the Royal titles but both had refused. He denied the truth of the statement as far as it concerned himself and the late Earl of Derby, and cited a letter from Mr. Gladstone denving that the Queen ever made such a proposal to him. In conclusion Mr. Disraeli made a statement on behalf of the Queen, that Mr. Lowe's assertion was utterly unfounded. The Liberal leaders in the Houses of Lords and Commons have askcd an explanation of the Government regarding the India.

"BULL"-HEADED BIGOTRY .--- We find in a late number of the Dublin Freeman the following account of the bull-headed bigotry of the heir to the British throne. Such conduct is worthy of the Grand Master of English Masonry. The Freeman says :--"The Prince of Wales has his faults, like other men, but certainly anything in the shape of religious intolerance has not been counted among them. It is then with deep pain we see that the Prince has, on his return from the East been guilty of an act more worthy of his grand-uncles of York or Brunswick than of a man of our own free and liberal age. On Friday his Royal Highness landed at Malta, where great preparations for his reception had been made The great event of the Prince's visit was to be his opening of a " conservatorio," an orphanage erected by Sir Vincenyo Bugejo, a Maltese millioniare. The object of this institution is, according to the *Times*' correspondent, to "feed, clothe, educate, and train to industrial occupations 50 female children deprived of their natural protectors through death, crime, or other misfortune." Sir Vincenvo is to spend nearly £40,000 upon the building and endowment of this orphausge, and the Prince had formally undertaken to lay the first stope. On his landing, however, he expressed his regret that he was not able to lay the first stone of the conservatorio, as it was " a purely Roman Catholic establishment," a circumstance previously unknown to him. The result was, says the Times' correspondent, "universal disappointment." We cannot at all understand the ground of the Prince's action in this matter. Seeing that all the Maltese are Catholics it would be a strange thing for a Maltese gentleman to erect any orphanage which was not " a purely Roman Catholic establishment. The Catholic religion is the religion established by English law in Malta, and it ill became the Prince to offer it such a slight in such a place. Every day members of his family open Protestant Institutions," and no one objects. The Prince is returning from a land in which he has seen the representatives of Britain paying abject honors to the creed of the murderous Sira and the lascivious Vishnu. His squeamishness, then, is quite a remarkable occurrence. We further see that the native Maltese noblese absented themselves from the Prince's reception owing to a gross insult of the authorities. Is there some dangerous foolofficial in the island who was trying to create a "Maltese question ?"

### UNITED STATES. -:0:-

Arthur P. Devlin, who has achieved some notoriety in New England as an anti-Catholic lecturer, was arrested in Boston Friday for circulating obscene pamphlets devoted to the exposure of alleg-

ed immoralities of priests. On April 18, in Jacksonville, Fla., Miss Belle

## CANADA.

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.r.( -:0:----

Mr. O. Murphy has been re-elected Mayor of Quebec.

Mr. W. H. Kerr Q. C., has been elected batonnier of the Montreal Bar.

The stone masons and bricklayers of Ottawa have struck for \$3 75 per day.

Chatham has sixteen taverps licensed at \$330 each, and six shops at \$350 cach.

The Canada Central and St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railways have decided to pay no more commission to ticket agents.

The assessment roll of East Nissouri, for the year 1876, foots up a total of of \$2,381,225, being an average of \$51 52 per acre.

Windsor claims 6,599 population. The assessment shows \$1,560,220 real property, \$171,150 personal property, \$49,100 income : or a total of \$1,-78),470.

Clinton has, by assessment, a population of 2,581, or 195 over last year. The assessment has also increased to the amount of \$30,000, the total being \$497,675.

The intention of the managers of the Richelieu Company to change the hour of their departure from Quebec to five o'clock instead of four as heretofore, meets with general satisfaction.

The duties paid at the Kingston Custom House for April were \$10,197 26; Tonnage dues, \$61 29; Port license fees, \$34. Value of goods exported \$26,243; Receipts at Inland Revenue Office for April, \$3,731 55.

Quio, Que., May 2 .- The Quio boom broke in three places last Friday week from a large mass of ice striking it. About ten thousand logs went out notwithstanding all efforts to save them. The boom has been repaired.

That part of the village of Dresden where the late disastrous fire occurred presents a very desolate appearance; but when the brick buildings which are projected are crected, the village will bear more of a metropolitan aspect than ever.

PICTON, May 3.-The Dunkin Act submitted to the ratepayers of Prince Edward county last September, and passed by a large majority, came into force yesterday. The hotels have closed up their bars, but with that exception are doing business as usual.

A number of the farmers of Zurich are preparing for planting honey-locust hedges, which, no doubt, will be a great improvement, and quite a contrast to the zig-zag rail and board fonces now in use, and will add materially to the appearance of the country.

The close season for snipe began on Monday, 1st inst., and on the 15th of August it ends. Between the 1st of May and the 1st of November, heaver, muskrat, mink, marten, raccoon, otter, and fisher must not be killed. Sportsmen would do well to remember these facts.

The Belleville street railway is going on. The work on the stables is fast approaching completion, and only a few more days will be required to finish them. The rails, and the timber on which they are to rest, have been laid on Railway Station-street. for a considerable distance, and a force of men are employed in surveying the line.

The Zurich correspondent of the Huron Expositor says :-- The land through which the Government drain was dug last year shows the benefits to be derived from draining on a large scale. Already the marsh land is as dry as the high land, and we hope shortly to see the big marsh drained in a similar manner. We believe the council took some steps at their last meeting to that effect.

In a few weeks the rate payers of Fredericton will be called upon to record by vote their opinion on the advisability of the introduction of a supply of water for fire and domestic purposes, in accordance with a plan on the feasibility of which an exhaustive report was made to the City Council by H. G. C. Ketchum, C.E. Another plan has been proposed by Alderman Sampson.

DUNKIN BILL PASSED -NAPANEE, May 4 .- The Dunkin Bill was passed for this county to day by a majority of about 875, as near as can be ascertained. The non-Dunkin party took the matter very quietly ard seemed to make no exertion whatever. They feel confident they can have it overthrown. The whole

There is at present living in the Half Parish, four miles from Castlebar, a man named O'Malley, who has reached the age of 114 years. He states that he and four of his brothers were engaged in the French invasion of '98. He fought at Vinegar Hill and Ballinamuck, but escaped all the vicissitudes and perils of the conflict. He possesses all his faculties, speaks audibly and distinctly, seemingly exhibiting a most forcible and retentive memory.

On the 11th ult. a man named John Ryan was arrested in a lodging house in Waterford on suspicion of being concerned in the Mitchelstown shooting affray. When taken into custody he had a cheque for £120 on a Canadian bank and a quantity of gold in his possession. Not being able to give a satisfactory account of himself, he was taken before a magistrate and remanded till next day, when he was identified as one of the persons who had absconded, and was further remanded.

Permission has been given to James Aylward, Esa. of Shankhill Castle, Co. Kilkenny, a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for that county, that he and his issue may take and henceforth use the surname of Kearney in addition to and after the surname of Aylward, and bear the arms of Kearney quartered with the arms of Aylward, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his maternal grandfather, James Kearney, Esq., of Blanchville, deceased.

Dublin was treated during the week ending April 15, to a succession of heavy thunder showers and falls of hail, sleet, and rain, the air being piercingly cold. On the 12th, there was a heavy fall of snow, covering the ground to a depth of some inches was blown down, and two telegraph wires between the General Post Office and the Castle were depressed by the snow storm in Dame street to within about 12 feet of the throughfare.

A handsome and valuable gift was recently presented to the Rev. Hugh Devine, U.C., on the occa-sion of his translation a short time ago from the parish of Raphoe to Denegal. To mark the high esteem in which they hold the rev. gentleman, a number of his friends, on hearing of his departure to a new sphere, subscribed with characteristic the value but the Rev. Mr. Griffin, who refused to generosity, and presented their respected pastor pay any increase. Rev. Mr. Griffin replied that with a magnificent gold watch, accompanying the presentation with many expressions of respect and affection.

On the 10th ult., John O'Hagan, Esq., Chairman of the district, opened the criminal business of the Ennis Quarter Sessions. The grand jury were sworn as follows :--James Bently, Michael Carmody, Michael Davoren, John Keane, James Lynch, internal arrangement with grace and beauty, both nove being made to remedy the evil. The 38th clause prospector. — Denver News.

conveyed by rail from Lismany Ballinasloe, to Creggclare, were they were on the 10th ult. interred in a comitery with the demesne. The hearse was drawn by four black horses, richly caparisoned. The coffin was of polished oak, very richly mounted, and bore the inscription - "John Charles Robert Bingham, fourth Baron Clanmorris. Born 28th November, 1826 ; died, 5th April, 1876." Before the hearse a procession of the tenantry of the estates in Mayo and Galway and their sons, composed of about 800 men, was formed four deep, and walked to the cemetery arrayed in shoulder scarfs and hat bands. Altogether the funeral was probably the largest seen in this part of Ireland for a long time. On arriving at the cemetery, the funeral service of the Church of England was read by the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan, rector of Galway, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Nugent, rector of Ardrahan.

On the 4th ult, Mr. Daniel Neill, a steward at Clonabreney, went out to shoot rabbits, and was found by Mr. Wade in about an hour afterwards lying on the ground in an insensible condition, with all the evidence of having received in his neck and head the contents of the gun which he carried. Mr. Wade despatched messengers with all promptitude for the priest and doctor; but before either had time to arrive Neill breathed his last. As no person was present when the sad accident took place, the prevailing opinion is that the trigger of the gun caught in one of the branches of a tree while the deceased was in the act of climbing for the purpose of shooting rabbits therefrom, Mr. Neill was much esteemed for his honest, upright, and obliging qualities, and his untimely death has cast a gloom over the entire locality. The funeral, which took place on the 6th ult., was one of the largest witnessed in the neighborhood these many years, and fully testified to the widespread popularity of the deceased, as also the deep and sincere sympathy f. It by all classes for his bereaved family.

At the Castlebar quarter sessions there were two land cases of some importance. Patrick Langan having refused to pay an increase of rent for a farm on the property of the Marquis of Sligo, asked and obtained the maximum amount for disturbance allowed by the law; the chairman observing that he did not consider the increased rent that might thank the donor, and has requested us to give be asked by a landlord a fair criterion of the value. The telegraph wire running over Merrion street of the land, for landlords knew that tenants often prefer to pay a very large sum for the good will of their holdings rather than run the risk of being ejected. The Rev. Mr. Griffia, P.P., Turlough, also obtained seven years' rent for disturbance from a farm held by him under the Court of Chancery. He was ejected by the agent, Mr. Thompson, because he refused to pay fifty per cent. increase of rent. In the course of the hearing, Mr. Kelly, for the defence, said that the lands were valued by a competent engineer, and all the tenants agreed to the tenants all refused to pay; but they had to consent, having no place to go to.

The church of St. Patrick, Dungannon, which has been in progress of erection, during the last eight years, is now fast approaching completion, and when finished in the manner proposed, will be a model parcobial church, uniting completeness of comment upon it has grown stale, and had been of \$10,000 in forty days. It illustrates one of the thing was soon done to relieve the boom it would internal arrangement with grace and beauty, both for many a year unprofitable. A modest attempt is phases of human nature as developed in the average certainly be broken. If such an accident occurs without. It plan comprises both nave being made to remedy the evil. The **32**th clause prospector. *Denver News*. a model parochial church, uniting completeness of

The London Examiner is indignant at the barrenness of the Prince of Wales's visit to India, and says that the intelligent natives of Bengal were never brought into contact with him. If the native Princes, who gave him such regal receptions, are not invited to England in their turn, the Examiner predicts great evil.

CATHOLIC INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, LASGOW .- The children of St. Mary's Boys' Industrial School, St. Mary's Girls' Industrial School, and Westthorn Boys' Reformatory School, Glasgow, have presented the Rev. Sydney Turner with a handsome marble timepiece on the occasion of his retiring from the office of H. M's. Inspector of Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

For some reason or other the English people during the last financial year incroased their consumption of tea, coffee and tobacco, and diminished their use of intoxicating beverages, as shown by the customs and excise receipts. The country has got a surplus; but it cannot be remarked as it was a few years ago, that they have drunk themselves out of their difficulties.

CONVERSION .- We take the following from the London correspondence of the Freeman's Journal: Scarcely a week passes without the record of some convert to the Roman Catholic Church from amongst the ranks of the Anglican clergy. Mo.t of the clergymen who thus recounce the doctrines of the Church of England are men of mark, noted for scientific or literary attainments, or of fame in the pulpit. The latest accession is that of the Rev. R. J. Webb, Vicar of Hamleton-with-Bramstone, near Norwich, who, in addition to his profession of faith, has published a pamphlet, in which he asserts frankly that salvation is not to be found in the Church of England.

GIFT TO THE EPISCOPAL SEMINARY, GLASGOW .- On Friday last, says the Catholic Times, evidently in preparation for the ordination of the following: morning, there arrived at the Episcopal Seminary, Partickhill, Glasgow, two cases, containing six large altar candlesticks, two brass torch holders, thurible and boat, candles, and a set of Stations of the Cross, the gift of a benefactor. What enchances the generosity of the deed is the fact that it was done anonymously. The Rector is at a loss to selling a mine for \$35,000 that has paid \$16,000 net publicity to the deed, in hopes that this notice will meet his eye.

ORDINATIONS IN GLASGOW .- On Saturday His Grace Archbishop Eyre held an ordination in the chapel of the Episcopal Seminary, Partick-hill. Revs. Peter Donnelly and James Conaghan were ordained decons; Messrs. Frederick Julius Evertz and Frederic William Hubert Beighemann, subdeacons; and the four minor orders were conferred on Messrs. Patrick nogan, S.J., Isaac Lee, S.J., Arnold Harris Matthews, and James MacDonald. His Grace had conferred the tonsure upon Messrs. Hogan, Lee, Matthews, and MacDonald the evening previous in his private oratory. All these gentlemen, with the exception of Messrs. Hegan and Lee, who are at St. Aloysius' College, Glasgow, are alumn of the Episcopal Seminary.—Catholic Times, April 7. The gross injustice of banishing from England Irish people who may become paupers is so well

known, and has been for years so generally admitted, comment upon it has grown stale, and had been

Gross, in religion Sister Mary Cecilia, the Sister of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Savannah, received the habit of the Sisters of St. Joseph, from the hands of her Rt. Rev. brother, Bishop Gross, of Savannah.

THE BULLION PRODUCT OF THE PACIFIC .- San Francisco. May 2 -The Bulletin publishes, editorially, carefully collected estimates concerning the gold and silver production of the Comstock lode, which shows the total bullion product from the discovery to the beginning of the year in round numbers is \$200,000,000, of which \$80,000,000 is gold.

A WHOLE FAMILY DROWNED -New York, May 2. -A Port Jervis despatch announces the drowning yesterday of a whole family, consisting of Orsin Boyd, his wife and two children, at Fisher's Eddy, on the east branch of the Delaware River, near Hancock. He was fording the river; when one of the horses fell, dragging the other down, upsetting the waggon and throwing all into the river. Mrs. Boyd's body has been recovered, but none of the rest.

Several years ago a Jew obtained a tax title to over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of church property in Dubuque, Iowa, by the payment of the tax of four thousand dollars. Bishop Hennessey, upon discovering that during the widowhood of his See the interests of the church had been thus neglected, took immediate steps to relieve the vast property of its incumbrance. The money paid in taxes was offered ; tep, twenty times the amount was tendered; but the Jew would have his pound of flesh, and this time his pound was the whole property. The case was brought to the courts, and has terminated favorably to the claims of the Bishop.

MINING MYSTERIES IN COLORADO .- Mining excitement is active in Boulder County, and its promise is better than a hundred such as the Black Hills. Day before yesterday the Keystone Mine, in Magnolia District was sold. Since its discovery and opening, about the middle of last summer, it has yielded over and above all expenses, about \$16,000. The price realized is not definitely stated, but it was bonded some time ago for \$35,000. One report says that the sale was for \$45,000 cash ; another that it was for \$35,000 and one-fourth of the stock in the new company. What object a person can have in profit in less than a year, is one of those strange things that no one else can guess. The Melvina

iu Gold Hill District, is one of the wonders of the country. In the last month's work-February 20 to March 20-it produced ore that was sold for \$15,937, cash. The total expenses of the mine during the same time were \$670, leaving a net profit of \$15,267. When the John Jay Lode was found, in November last, one of the discoverers offe.ed to sell the other his half interest for \$10,000, and give him forty days to pay it in. The offer was accepted, and before the forty days were up the mine was opened, all the expenses met, and the \$10 000 paid. This was a new district, without roads, in midwinter, and with all the disadvantages of developing a mine under such circumstances. Why such a sale was made is another mystery. The man selling it knew that he could not possibly get the money unless it was taken out of the mine, yet he risked the chance of fabulous wealth-such as the mine now assures for the no less uncertainty

election was carried on very quietly, there being no disturbance whatever.

Mr. Peter Hawthorne, of the third concession of Hullett, has in his possession the horn of an olk which measures four feet long, and ten inches round the butt, and the branches of which measure from nine to eighteen inches long. This puts the Morris specimen completely in the shade. This born was found in McKillop some years ago. Mr. Hawthorne is anxious to hear of anything that will bcat it

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE-SUDDEN DEATH -- WATFORD, May 4.-Reuben Glenn, formerly bar-tender for W. H. Rogers, hotel-kceper, of this place, attempted to commit suicide last night by taking strychnine. He procured the poison at a drug store, saying he wanted to poison rate, and immediately went to his room in the hotel. He was in the act of taking it, when one of the persons in the house detected his intention and took the poison from him. When it was taken from him he said it was no use, because if he failed in his purpose now he would carry it out very shortly. His strange conduct cannot in any way be accounted for, as he has always been regarded as a sober and industrious young man. He will give no reasons whatever for thus trying to take his own life, but remains quite mute .- Mr. Crane, of Brooke, fell dead on the road yesterday; a paralytic stroke was the cause.

NEW CITY .- ST. CATHARINES, May 2 -Yesterday was generally observed as a holiday in honour of St. Catharines becoming a city. The new order of things was ushered in by the ringing of bells, the booming of cannons, and other evidences of general rejoicings. Flags were flying in all directions, and everything presented a holiday appearance. The nominations for the City Council occupied a considerable amount of time. In the afternoon the grand march of the calithumpians created pretty general attention, and afforded an abund. auce of fun. The day was wound up by a display of fire-works in the Montebello Park, and a ball in the city hall by the fire brigade. The population of the city is 12,870; assessed value of real property, \$3,613,455; personal property, \$633,960; income, \$165,000; total assessment roll, \$4,409,355. This is nearly half a million of dollars in advance of last year, and double that of three years ago.

OTTAWA, May 2.-Last night's heavy wind broke the ice in Deschene Bay, on the Ottawa. It subsequently collected in Thompson's Bay, and sunk the boom owned by the Chaudiere lumbermen, allowing a large number of logs to escape, which have been carried over the falls. The number is estimated by some at ten thousand, and by some others as high as twenty thousand. The large cake of ice which was opposite the city yesterday was broken by McClymont's men, one half of which, on the way down the river, collided with the piers of the Lower Ottawa Boom Co., canting two of them over, and placing the boom in a dangerous position. Should this boom yield to the pressure of ice, some fifty thousand logs, belonging to the different mill owners up the Ottawa, will be set adrift to sail over the Long Sault, and into the hands of the bur pirates. Mr. Eddy received a telegram to-day from the lower Ottawa boom, stating that unless some-

# MAY 12, 1876.

## DISHONEST CONTROVERSY.

The True Witness A popular mode of vilifying the Catholic Church is to make her hold wicked and foolish doctrines, and then attack and refute those doctrincs with scathing virulence. Another is to forge false letters purporting to be reclamations and wholesale defections of good Catholics. Again, Bishops and leading men are made to say foolish things or stultify themselves by contradiction. All these disgraceful tactics of controversy have come under our notice in casting our eyes over a Protestant journal of this city, during the last week. A gentleman writing to this paper quotes an article thus: "The Shepherd of the Valley which is the organ of Archbishop of St. Louis, says " etc-then follows an article most uncatholic in tone and false in statements. The disingenuous clipper did not say the Shepherd of the Valley is many years a defunct journal; and perhaps he may have known that this distance; mountains that rose on the horizon in journal was not only not the organ of the Archbishop of St. Louis, but that prelate had withdrawn

all approbation from it before it ceased to exist. The organ of a bishop or diocese is a phrase much misunderstood by our Protestant friends. They fancy the Bishop and therefore the church are committed to the teachings and statements of journals called their organs. This is not true. Such journals may be channels of communication to their people; they may have their encouragement as more likely to give safe literature than journals that openly impugn religion and truth, but the bishop is only committed to those sentiments which are published under his own signature. There is a decree of the Council of Baltimore explaining this important relation between the ccclesiastical authority and the press. But what signifeth these facts so long as a statement can be construed into an attack on the Catholic Church.

The same Protestant daily gives what it justly qualifies as a curious selection, an extract from the Church Quarterly Review in which it makes a Roman Cardinal say :---

"Who enjoys at this moment the best established reputation in Europe as a learned and accurate theologian ? Dr. Ignatius Dollinger. Who is universally acknowledged to be the most eminent canonist ? Dr. Schulte. Who is the most eloquent preacher ? All the world answers, Pere Hyacinthe, the barefoot Carmelite. To the superiority of these men the world itself does homage, and all three are devout and loyal Catholics."

The fact that all these have fallen away from the church and are the rotten branches cut from the tree, gives a fine opening for Protestant jubilation and boast. The whole article is adroitly concocted to make it appear that the leading men -- the great men of the church left her to join the ranks of heresy. What mattered it that they were proud and impure men, already despised for their improper lives; they become the pillars-not of Protestantism-but of one of the three hundred or more sects that seek to drag out an existence outside the Catholic Church. These proud men never equaled the fame of Nestorius, of Arius, or Eutychius, men higher in the church than the blessed trio, subreptiously put forward as the greatest men of to day; the sank to the oblivion and disgrace their pride and immoralities deserved.

#### THE POLICE REPORT FOR THE CITY OF MONTREAL DURING 1875.

We have received a copy of this important return. Those who take interest in the public welfare and who have devoted themselves to relieve the evils of suffering humanity will find a deeply interesting study in this statement. We would wish to produce the whole document but space only allows is to notice a few of the most salient points. The Chief of the Department acknowledges the insufficiency of the department on account of numerical weakness and this explains the consoling fact when we want the police we can't get them. Well 'tis the same with the street cars and we must be satisfied; neither will pass your door just the moment you want them. Nevertheless the body is well disciplined and have rendered invaluable services. Notwithstanding the long distance between stations and the length of the men's beats nearly one half of the fire alarms were given by the police The detective force recovered nearly \$52,000 of stolen property being \$8,000 more than the year before. There has been a marked decrease in cases of intemperance; this comes from the hard times. In 1874 there were 6,398 and in '75 only 4,463 whilst those who sought protection were 75 per cent more than last year.

EARLY RECORDS OF THE CHURCH. Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, editor of the TRUE WITNESS, delivered a lecture lastFriday evening in the Mcchanics Hall on extraordinary records of the early church Mr. Edward Murphy took the chair, and amongst other gentlemen on the platform were Rev. Father Salmon, Messrs, M. P. Ryan and Hatchette.

Rev. Dr. O'Reilly stat-d that in the course of his remarks he would reproduce the issues of studies made some years ago in the ancient capitol of the world. He had chosen the subject of the extraordinary records of the early church, not because it was familiar to him, but because of the paramount im. portance of the conclusions which they would suggest. As they were aware, in those days of assumed freedom of religious belief men had used the pruning knife in matters of religion as freely as they would with respect to flowers in their garden. They said that the long time that had rolled over the world since Christianity was first introduced to it wrapped it in clouds of obscarity, until it resembled the object which received a false value in the the distance were sometimes not easily discerned through the mists crowning their summits, but on nearer approach the grand, blue cliffs stood out in all their reality, and their outlines were clearly seen on the vault of heaven. It was thus when they looked through the long vista of the past, and gazed at the records of history; shadows were supposed to mingle with the realities of record, but on investigation it was found that the grand old memorials of Christianity stood out like mountains in their way, and were beacons for their guidance. In the confusion that nowadays was scattered around them, they believed that the menorials of the past were guides and pilots in the darkness of many minds. If a man was wavering it often happened that he had nerved himself to definite action by the example of his father's; thus, too, he wished to throw out these suggestions for two classes of persons; he desired to bring the records of the early church on the one hand before fellow Catholics, and on the other hand before those who might be separated from them by the large gulf of religious opinion. The one would be consoled with the reminiscences of heroes who in the hour of trial had fought a good fight and with whom they were united in an unbroken chain of union; and the other might perhaps be startled with the antiquity and apostolic institution of dogmas and practises which they rashly enumerated amongst modern innovations. He would introduce his subject with an extraordinary anecdote concerning a fact of extraordinary importance. bearing upon the early history of the church. In the city of Rome, at one gate, long before Michael Angelo had designed the magnificent entrance which now adorned the city, and long before the Pincian Hill was the rendezvous of the fashionable world, and when it was only a grass-covered hill where children and lambkins played, there existed an extraordinary, haunted enclosure, in the centre of which stood a tall nut tree, in whose branches appeared, from time to time, extraordinarily ugly beings, which spoke with a human voice. Stories were told around the Roman firesides of this terrible place, and even those who had the hardihood to venture inside the enclosure were attacked, and even torn to pieces. This, they were told by tradition, went on for six or seven hundred years, until at length, in the time of Pascal the Second in the year 1089, this Pope, believing that much of the horrors of the place arose from the superstiti ous fancy of the people, levelled to the ground, and swept away every vestige of the enclosure The trouble, however, became worse; the noises were greater than ever; and soon the evil spirits of the haunted spot rejoiced in a larger field for mischief. It was said the old Pope prayed and fasted, and was puzzled. Finally, the Pope had a strange dream, when he saw, right in the centre of this strange place, a number of demons, dancing around an ancient urn, such as was used to contain the ashes of the great dead during the early portion of the Empire. He immediately understood the reason for its being haunted; and on the following day he had an excavation made in the very spot where he had seen the demons dancing. He soon came on the old walls of an ancient tomb, and in-

show that the Catacombs belonged to the Church of England !-- (The Catacombs by Rev. Mr. Withrow.) The Protestant Bishop of Chester has said (I have not seen the original, but I have seen it quoted in another work), that the Catacombs are a myth, for in the Middle Ages the monks got down into them and introduced inscriptions and paintings to which they could appeal in defence of their own superstitions. But the most common and perhaps the most popular means of avoiding the difficulty is to ridicule the reverence Catholics pay to these memorials of the past.

A wholesale rejection of the mementos and relics preserved in the hallowed memories of Christlics preserved in the hallowed memories of online. ianity, involves a consistency that should cause a you love one another as I have loved you; that you have love one for another; by this should up you. blush to the education of the nineteenth century. Is there a nation,-a family or an individual that does not show some reverence for the historic memorials of the past.

The sacred fig-tree under which it was supposed that Romulus was suckled by a wolf, was preserved for centuries in the Roman Forum. The first bridge that was cast across the Tiber, and memorable for the heroism of a Scævola, was so dear to the old Romans it was still preserved in wood long the old Romans it was still preserved in wood long after the Sublician spanned the yellow torrent. It after the Sublician spanned the yellow torrent. It words. The new law brought into the world was tody of the temple, and hence most probably arose the title of Pontifis-(from pons, a bridge, and fucere, to make). The last and greatest treasure sacrificed by the pagan converted to Christianity was the penates, or household gods of his ancestors ; not so much from their material value as the family traditions that endeared them for ages.

The love of the past is not alone a pagan virtue; the lock of hair, the photograph of some dear one passed away, the last memento of severed love is pressed to the bosom with all the ardor of blighted affection. No gold would purchase the faded pictures that hang in the ancestral halls of our mediaval castles; far away at our Antipodes some poor Irish exile will reverently close in his prayer-book a blossom from the hawthorn-bush that grew near his cabin door. Is this universal and natural respect which all classes of society show to the mementos of the past to be cried down as superstitious and sinful when applied to the memorials of our common Christianity. There are persons who would turn with scorn from the blood of a martyr taken, fresh and liquid from the crypt where it has been preserved for sixteen centuries, and would go into ecstacies over the mutilated torse, a Mosaic pavement, or a coin covered with verdigris They ridicule our respect for the memorials of the sainted, and they would pay large sums of money. as they have done a few days ago in Philadelphia for the chair on which Moody sat, or the handker chief in which Sankey blew his nose !

The world points with complacency to her shrines; and history has a mission of its own to hallow the spots that were witnesses of mighty vicissitudes. She will show the spot where Numa planned the gigantic scheme of paganism, where Hanibal encamped in sight of the walls of Rome, where Cicero spoke in the immortal cloquence of the ancient Forum, where Casar fell, and the Tarpeian cliff frowned from the rock of the Oapitol,

" Where the traitor's leap cured ambition."

She will show the blood-stained battlefields where fallen nations have wailed in the murmur of maternal agony the cry of humiliation and defeat over the mangled forms of their heroes. Will not tradition of a more ho'v and sacted character show the spots crimsoned with the blood of the martyrs sanctified by their miracles or honored with their remains?

Crushed by the weight of tradition, overwhelmed by the testimony of history, the victims of the so-called Reformation, would have us believe that the sacred memories of the past, the Acts of the Martyrs, the miracles wrought at their tombs, are but the dreams of enthusiastic pilgrims, huge concoctions of pious fraud.

In the gilded fabrications of modern churches there is no past. They have no Catacombs, with their thrilling lessons that prove the unbroken chain of union with the disciples of the Apostles they have no honored histories or heroes of unblemished sanctity; they have no sancturies holy side was found an urn, exactly as had been seen in in the hallowed reminiscences of centuries, hence the dream. On it was written, in legible characters, they endeavor to sweep away everything that would an inscription which told them that there lay the remind their credulous followers of the mushroom wth of institutions that known in the early church. If the teachings of the Reformation be true, if the Catholic Church is not the Church of God, then the tale told by the Roman Catacombs become terrible and thrilling, the sleeping dead, whose millions of crimson tombs tellof awful suffering, were but the victims of a gigantic imposition sanctioned by the miracles of the Most High.

eyes of men was a high and sublime one. Nothing like it had been known en earth before. He claimed like it has over his new spiritual and social life, from heaven as a new testament to men. Men had already a law given by Goo, announced with nea already a new given by God, announced with great solemnity, the voice of God speaking to their affrighted ears, a law engraven and placed in an almost imperisbable manner before their eyes for almost imperiation in this one came with a new commandment, higher, better grander than any which so far men's ears had heard. This commandment was recorded in the 13th chapter of the Gospel of St. John, where this new lawgiver said -"A new commandment I give unto you, that have love one for another; by this shall all men know that you are my disciples, if you have love for one another." And again in the 15th chapter He repeated the same idea—" This is my command-ment, that you love one another as I loved you," and they knew that He loved them to the giving of His life, to the suffering of unheard of cruelties. No one ever suffered for another as this new law. giver suffered for them. "Greater love than this no man hath, that he lay down his life for his the law of love, and it was not simply enunciated in the one word leaving them to find out its significance and extent and power, for they were told its character—that it wont so far that the man who had it in his soul stood ready to give his life for another whom, in the name of this lawgiver, he loved as he had been commanded. This lawgiver was no other than Christ Jesus their Saviour. To understand the need of the law, its importance and necessity, it was needful to take a glance at the condition of mankind when Christ came. They spoke of the great nations of those days as Pagan nations. Pagans they were, but civilized Pagans -civilized to a very high degree, and in material and political interests equal to anything they had to day. They could not point to the railroad, the telegraph, or the steam-engine, but their pyramide, aqueducts and temples outrivalled anything which could be accomplished by modern engineers or architects. Their statues were models of study to-day, and their frescoes surpassed in beauty of form, exquisite taste of drawing, and brilliancy of colour anything which had been produced in later times. In literature, what was there in the modern world, in America and Europe combined, to compare with the writings of the great men of Rome and Greece? In political matters they laid down theories of government excellent in character and carried them out well to the advantage of the peeple. It was true that large masses of the people were excluded from the benefit of these laws, that Governments were formed for the advantage of the few to the exclusion of the many, but their principles of Government were sound and had served as a guide for us, When, therefore, Christ came into the world with his new law, He did not come among a barbarous, uncouth, uncultivated people. Where they were defective was in their moral and social life, and that because this new commandment of which Christ spoke was unknown among them. Had they known the true God, then would they have understood that they were but for a while in this world preparing for a better: that One all wise and just overlooked their actions, and one day would judge them; but in their ignorance of these heavenly truths they lived in a state of gross moral degradation. Vices abounded among them, impurity had lost its shame no blush came on the cheek of fair maiden at words and deeds that to-day would shock the general sense. Vice was exalted and deified, and as a consequence selfishness abounded. Their thoughts scarcely went beyond this life. They had dreams of the future world their poets had spoken of such a place, and some of their wisest and best men spoke of the immortality of the soul, but as a rule they lived for the day and the hour, for the pleasure that was close at hand, and gave themselves over to every indulgence of mind and sense. Every one lived and laboured for himself. What cared he for the outwasts of hu-

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### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, May 12, 1876.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

#### MAY, 1876.

Filday, 12-SS. Nereus, Achilleus, Domitilla, and Pancratius, Martys. Saturday, 13-St. Catherine of Sienna, Virgin

(April 30).

Sunday, 14-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. Monday, 15-St. Stanislaus, Bishop and Martyn (May 7). Tuesday, 16-St. Ubaldus, Bishop and Confessor

Wednesday, 17-St John Nepomucen, Martyr. Thursday, 18-St. Venantius, Martyr.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is aunounced that Cardinal McCloskey is recovering. His Eminence met an accident lately which has shaken his constitution, which has been failing much of late, but he is now expected to return soon to New York.

The clause sanctioning religious toleration has been carried in the Spanish Cortes. We venture to prophecy many of the deputies will live to see the mistake in thus opening the hedges of the vineyard to the curse of religious disunions which seeks the ruin of all virtue.

Disraeli has accepted a notice of a resolution on the Royal Titles Proclamation, given by Sir Henry James,---as a want of confidence motion, and has fixed the discussion on it for the 11th inst.

The Chinese have built a man-of-war and christened her the "Terror to Western Nations." Her career up to the present has not been fortunate. There was a difficulty in launching her, because the Chinese officials declined to allow sufficient grease for the "ways." When fitted with engines, the steam would not come properly, and she could not leave the docks for the very excellent reason that the engines could not work the screw. When the mail left the Chinese were wondering how they were to get her to start on her mission of terror

A despatch from Madrid announces the death of the Archbishop of Seville.

In reference to a motion made in the House for the production of papers relative to Russia's scizure of Khokand, Disraeli said the understanding between Great Britain and Russia was never better than at present, and that England did not regard the natural development of the Russian Empire with a jealous eye.

A few more indemnity settlements would go far towards liquidating the great national debt of the United States, if we are to suppose that American Commissioners are uniformly successful in making out a good case for their side. Besides the large unexpended balance of the Geneva award, amounting to over \$12,000,000, they are bragging of having made a nice little sum out of Japan. A Yankee captain tried to force his vessel through the Straits of Simonoseki, in 1863, prior to their

being open to foreign commerce, and was fired on by a Japaness Prince. He received no damage, but was compelled to take another and longer course Indemnity was demanded tor loss of time and other grievances, and while the Japanese Government was considering the matter an American man-of-war visited the waters, sank several Japanese vessels and blew up the forts commanding the Straits. A second expedition followed and completely opened the disputed passage to foreign commerce. For trouble and expense in these civilizing processes an indemnity of \$759,000 was demanded from Japan and paid. It now turns out that only \$50,000 of this sum has been distributed, the balance being clear gain for Uncle Sam.

The German journals are beginning to shower compliments on France. This sudden-born admiration has it origin, according to some of the European papers in the announcement that a universal exposition is to be held in Paris in 1878. Such may be the true explanation ; but calm observers cannot easily resist the impression that Germany's messages of peace to the French people are more or less the result of the dangerous aspect of the affairs in the East, and of Russia's attitude on that question. If Germany did not fear the future, few compliments to France would be expressed upon the right bank of the Rhine.

The glass dome of the Centennial art gallery will be lighted by 2,000 gas jets. The dome is 266 feet above the level of the Schuylkill, and will be visible at night all over Philadelphia.

It is announced that the Bishop of Tarbes, in France in whose diocese the famous shrine of Lourdes is situated has received and is going to publish a brief by which the Holy Father decrees the coronation of Our Lady of Lourdes. This news will be joyfully received by Catholics in every part of the world. As soon as the brief appears we shall place before our readers a translation of the glorious tribute which Pius IX. pays to this devotion which has for several years past attracted such vast crowds of pilgrims towards the famous grotto of the Pyrenecs.

MORTUARY REFURNS -- The total number of deaths for the week ending Saturday, the 6th, was 103-Protestants, 15; Catholics, 88; married, 27; single, 10; males, 58; females, 54.

Sr. BRIDGET'S REFUGE .- Report of relief given in St. Bridget's Refuge-night refuge departmentfrom 1st December, 1875, to 1st May, 1876 -Total of night lodgings with breakfast, 14,844; males, 12,276; females, 2,568; Irish, 10,722; English, 821; Scotch, 240; French Canadians, 3,061; Catholics, 9,659; Protestants, 5,183; extra meals, 7,318, making a total of meals, 22,162.

It is reported that the Vermont Central R. R. Company will equip and run the Graham Railway to Richmond, and that soon

Statistics about houses of infamy are sad and tellng. There are 75 of those dens of sins, sheltering 245 inmates; of these only ten are Irish; there are 192 French Canadians 17 English 3 Scotish 8 British Canadians, and 14 United States.

The following remarks of the Chief show the vigilance of Satan in baffling the efforts of legislation on this matter of the social evil which reaps such a harvest of souls for perdition :---

If, on the one hand, it is a matter of congratulation that the number of disreputable houses has not been much on the increase, it must be confessed on the other, the fact being fully proved, that what are called doubtful houses—that is to say, places where one disreputable female only is kept—are increasing every year; this is an evil which I find very difficult to eradicate, and which it is next to impossible for the law to reach, except under peculiarly favorable circumstances.

Among those who were arrested were 4 doctors, 2 editors, 93 gentlemen, 3,496 laborers, 201 clerks, 1 auditor, 4 architects, 2 auctioncers, 5 advo cates, 6 medical students, 2 music teachers, 2 notaries, 2,933 of no occupation, 1 organ grinder, 1 sculptor, 2 ship captains, 4 teachers, 3 travellers, 1 telegraph operator. The total number of persons arrested for 1875 was 11,516.

#### THE CANAL CHAPLAIN.

We have great pleasure in announcing that Father Cromblehome has been appointed by His Lordship, the Bishop, as chaplain to the men employed on the enlargement of the Lachine Canal-Some two thousand men will be employed on these works during the summer, and the Government have decided to commit the charge of the Catholic laborers to Father Cromblehome, who is at present one of the assistants at St. Patrick's. From the well known zeal and devotion of our esteemed friend, we believe the appointment will meet the grateful acknowledgments of the contractors and workmen, who will be benefited by his prudence. and exertion in the arduous task, committed to him.

ashes of Nero. The people, disgusted and horrified. gathered round, and, with ropes and sticks, the crowd rolled the execrated urn to the banks of the Tiber, where it was smashed into a thousand pieces. The execrated ashes of the great tryant were scat. tered on the waters of the river and carried to the ocean, where the demons that protected them might haunt them with impunity. This extraordinary circumstance aroused the whole populace of the city, and a magnificent church, dedicated to the Mother of God, was erected on this spot. Inside the high altar was to be seen an inscription relating this circumstance, which was related by the most eminent historians. The persecutions were very violent; and it was recorded that on one occasion 18,000 Christians were at one time put to death, and the blood of Christians flowed twelve inches deep over the Emperor's gardens. It was a consoling fact that there now stood on their sites the grandest basilica-St. Peter's-which the hand of man had ever raised. During these persecutions the catacombs began to be used. They were originally sand-pits, which were further excavated by the Christians to serve as cemeteries. And as such they were employed for three hundred years, during the ten persecutions of the Church, and they covered a space equal to fourteen square miles The labyrinth of passages would form a line seven hundred miles in length, and they contained seven millions of graves, of which one and a half millions were the tombs of martyrs. The passages, which were narrow, intersected each other in every direction ; and in them the most experienced guides frequently lost their way. A young lady and an entire band of students, it was related, had perished in these labyrinths, unable to discover means of exit. On every sides were tombs, in places one over the other, and sometimes six, seven or eight in a row. In little recesses were found human bones in every shape and form of decay, accompanied by inscriptions.

The lecturer continued to give some very interesting details of the paintings and inscriptions on the tombs, amongst which he gave some very interesting and touching anecdotes drawn from the ancient acts of the martyrs. He then proceeded to draw the following very forcible conclusions :---

We find in the Catacombs the doctrine of the Real Presence, the consoling dogma of the for-giveness of sins, and from a thousand monumental slabs we read the true meaning of that article of the Creed which gives us the Communion of Saints. There we have the Madonna and child, rudely painted 'tis true, but there over the cryptal arch as certain as we find the effigy to-day in all the magnificence of gold and silver over the altars of our modern basilicas.

Here we stand on the threshold of a great truth most of you are aware, in the great changes that have sprung from the religious war so memorable in the sullied pages of the history of the 16th century, all these dogmas are ignored ; there is a vast difference between the Church that maintains them and the system of religions belief that considers them superstitious, or at least unnecessary. Here the common ground of Christianity must be abaudoned. English controversialists have felt the difficulty of reconciling the various forms of modern worship with the testimonies of the Catacombs, which, you must remember, were in use before the Bible was all written. A work has been

#### The CATHOLIC CHURCH-HER WORKS OF CHARITY.

LECTURE BY BISHOP MCQUAID OF ROCHESTER, N. Y. IN HAMILTON, ONT.

two months ago the Roman Catho-About lics of Hamilton established the Hamilton Catholic Literary Association, having for its object the religious, social, and intellectual improvement of its members. During the brief period of its existence the Association has made considerable progress. All the leading Catholics of the Ambitious City joined heartily in the undertaking, suitable rooms were engaged in a convenient position on James-street, a library was started which now numbers over 500 volumes, arrangements were made for weekly meetings at which essays are read and debates take place, the membership speedily rose to more than two hundred, and the attempt to provide for the general improvement of the Society was crowned with success -a result largely due to the energetic efforts of the President, Mr. Donald Smith, and the Chaplain, Rev. P J. Maddigan. On the 2nd inst, a lecture in aid of the funds of the Association was delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, N. Y., in St. Mary's Cathedral which was filled with a highly respectable audience, who puid the most earnest attention to the remarks of the eloquent prelate. The Bishop of Hamilton was present during the lecture. An overture by Beethoven having been played by Mr. D. J. O'Brien, the organist, Mr. Filgiano sang the "O Salutaris" as a bass solo. The choir then gave the "Gloria" from Hayden's 2nd Mass, after which Mr. N. J. Power, who possesses a good tenor voice, sang the beautiful air "If with all your hearts," from Men-delssohn's "Elijah." Mr. J. F. Egan followed with the. " Pro Peccatis," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and this was certainly the gem of the evening from a musical point of view.

Bishop McQuaid then delivered his lecture on The Catholic Church-her works of charity." He said that to judge a man correctly, his acts and his conduct more than his words and fine sentiments required examination. To judge a Government or a State, the results of its laws are of more consequence than the beauty of the theories written by learned men. To judge a religion and make no mistake in passing judgment upon it, while its principles and doctrines should necessarily attain to a high order of excellence, the putting in practice those doctrines because they were adapted to man's needs, and were calculated to raise man up and make him better, would be a surer test of the truth and soundness and availability of those principles and doctrines for man's welfare. By this test he proposed to judge the Catholic Church that evening. More than 1800 years ago One from Heaven, born on earth, became a lawgiver, a propounder of doctrines, an exponent of fine theories -to look at them in a human sense alone. The

man's character. It was vice, gross, inferior, and low, that they knew, but the love born of God and brought from Heaven by Christ Jesus, sweet and lovely and beautiful, calculated to raise the man's mind and elevate his soul, formed to develop the best traits of character in him, was unknown until Jesus came. His love was so rich, so grand, so noble, that it reached to every human creature, so that he who had it was ready to give his life for his neighbour, and more he could not give. If any body of men calling themselves disciples of Christ failed to come up to this standard, that body was not the one which Christ called into existence, and it was their right as well as their duty to look over the world in search of that body still existing among men. Many such bodies were found, known by the various names of religion. Great claims were put forth by all these religious denominations, but Christ had given the sign and mark of His own. Other marks there were, but this was sure and certain, placed on the front of his religion, to be seen of men and known by them. Christ gave his own life for those whom He came to save, and He gathered around him men-common men, very ordinary men, chosen from lowly walks of life, possessing no worldly advantages, not men of education or family or wealth, and sent them out to do His work, to teach not what they might think ought to be taught but to teach exactly and with precision the very doctrines which he had given. The pictures which Christ drew for them was one of a common brotherhood. He often spoke of His Father, and this Son of the common Father spoke of them as His brethren. Thus they were brethren of Christ. Among the Romans and Greeks vast bodies of men were held in bondage and slavery. A few ruled-thousands laboured for their pleasures. The master owned the right of life and death over his slaves. The slave was his creature, for every vile purpose as well as for useful service. A degradation of men to man existed such as the world had never since known, bad as it had been in after ages in some countries. In teaching this doctrine of love one for another Christ had in mind no doubt a change of this wretched and miserable condition of society under which it was impossible to bring about that reformation of morals and conduct and character, needed to make a Christian people on the face of God's earth. In teaching this doctrine of love He founded it upon the relationship of man to Himself, who gave his life and shed His blood to the last drop that salvation might be brought to the Emperor on his throne if they wished, but also to the veriest slave under the most cruel master that could be found on the face of the earth. No one was excluded from this boundless love of the heart of Christ Jesus. By this principle must any religion claiming to be Christ's be judg-ed. The Catholic religion claimed it was of God, founded and established by Christ, the same to day that Christ had made it 1,800 years ago, and to be the same till the end of time. The Catholic Church came with universal brotherhood to all mankind, with love on her lips, but, better far, with love in her heart. She had all over the world countless numbers of children, men, and women, with minds attuned to this high teaching of universal love, and souls overflowing with zeal and devotion, putting in practice the teachings of Christ, her written lately, and published in this country, to standard this new lawgiver raised up before the work of teaching than they found dependent upen master. Scarcely had the Apostles begun their

manity, for the cripple, the suffering, the poor, the weak, the helpless? They were burdens on society.

They were in the way, and no better method of treating them could be thought of than readily get-

ting rid of them. In one word, there was no love

among men for their fellows. There was that pas-sion of the human heart that lay deep in sensual

nature, that only developed the bruti

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE --- MAY 12, 1876.

them many of their brethren needing material as-sistance. They had not the time to withdraw from sistance. Into an anouncing the Gospel, the glad tid-their duty of announcing the Gospel, the glad tid-ings of salvation, to the nations of the world, butings of carbon and the superintendents, the bishops, the they were the superintendents, the bishops, the heads of the Church, and, calling to their assistance others whom they consecrated to the work, they gave them the special charge of looking after the poor and suffering members of the flock. This was a matter of record in the New Testament. They found in continuation of this work that scarcely had the ages of persecution passed than hospitals for the care of the sick and the relief of hospitals in the established by the decrees of ouncils. The faithful were taught to give of their goods to support these institutions, upon the prin-ciple that they were all brethren of Josus Christ and bound by the law of love. Record of these and bound by the found in the councils of Orleans and Lyons as early as the 5th and 6th centuries. and those councils spoke in the most severe languare against any one daring to appropriate the goods and property set apart for the maintenance of these hispitals. At the same time that the Church commanded her bishops to establish such institutions of corporal mercy, she commanded them to provide for the education of the people, and thus by every Cathedral Churc a bishop's school was foundedand in those earlier days Bishops and Sees were much more common than they were to day. Every chief city had its bishop and its Cathedral see, and consequently its school, its college, its seminary, consequently its school, its contege, its seminary, its hospital. The work thus begun had gone on age by age to the present time. But one of the first works which the Christian Church had to accomplish was to set free the slave. Here was a mighty work-not such a one as might be accomplished by the power of a strong army that in its might might decree universal freedom and turn over the slaves to perish without mercy, that the name of the slaves to period which the bar of the slaves of gradually raising them from their de-gradation, giving them the thoughts and senti-ments and habits of free men, bringing them to the side of their brethren, there to hold up their heads and to realise their equality with their former masters. This was the work which the Catholic Courch had to do. She did not attempt to do it by commotions in the State, by revolutions, by incommonous in the state, by revolutions, by in-justices of any kind to master or to slave, but in the beautiful way she knew well how to use. Privileges were given to the slave, and the lesson was heard in every

Christian temple, sounded in the car of ruler and slave alike, that to the one common God both must look, knowing their dependence upon Him and their accountability to Him, and that in the life to come their rank and honour would be decided not by their social condition on earth, but as their souls knew God and His law of universal love. Further, the Church in her wisdom, when she found a slave young, bright with intelligence, with great natural goodness of heart, whose cars had listened to words of divine truth with pleasure, took him by the hand and brought him to the altar and made him stand there after the consecrating oils had gone upon his hand, and the Bishop had invoked the Holy Ghost upon his head, made him stand there, his back to the people, though a king should be among them, and his face to his God, anointed a minister to do what no emperor no monarch on earth could do unless through the same holy sacrament he too had become a humble minister of God's altar. There was nothing so sucred and so holy as the high rank to which the priest of God's altar was raised, and when the slave taken from amongst the proud Romans was assigned to such a high function, the darkness, the wickedness, and the disgrace which had gathered over the condition of the poor slave passed away without the shedding of blood, but by the power of God's love infessed into His Church. The Church's work went on in other ways. Monasterics were established-and he could imagine some of his non-Catholic friends curling the lip and reflecting only on all the stories and misrepresentations that they had heard. No one denied that some monasteries fell from their high order of Christian morality. No one denied that in some of the holy sanctuaries bad men found their way; but where could an institution. with men's natural qualities and inclinations, of which the same could not be said? As a rule the monasteries were homes of virtue and of learning, but, more still, they were centre the carrying out of this commandment of love found its best falfilment. These monks were men who consecrated themselves to the love of God and the service of their neighbour. The went into the wild woods and clearing the forest and built their monastery and Church, and gathered rude people around them, civilized them, taught them habits of industry, the art of agriculture and other arts, and made them contented in their settled life. Around the monastery a town grew, and a door was always open for the passer-by, the stranger, and the hungry man. These monas-teries became fountains of charity for the needy and the suffering, and civilizing centres. There was a charity which welled up from the heart in which were written the very words of the Gospel of St. John ; and there was another charity-officially, salaried, and paid for charity, without soul, which gathered up by enforced laws money from a too aften willing people, and doled it out through men whose heart was not in the work and whose law was the written law of the land, and not this law which Christ Jesus gave. In these old times, before the workhouse and the poorhouse and the county-house were ever heard of, the monastry threw open its gates to all that were famithing, and bade them come and eat for the relief of the suffering body. His Lordship then proceeded to allude t) the time when the Moors and the Saracens overrin southern Europe and led great numbers of Caristians into captivity, and when holy men founded religious orders the members of which bund themselves to labour to the last hours cf their lives for the ransoming of those captives, though they were strangers of another country, perhaps, but still their brethren. They collected money through Europe and sent to those countries, and even went themselves and took the place of those slaves that they might return to their fami-lies. Here was the fulfilment of the teaching of Christ. But, closer to our own times, let them take the lesson of St. Vincent de Paul, a humble priest with a big heart, filled with the love of God, whose chief work was the establishment of the sisters of charity. He took them as a type of the whole order of sisterhoods. Here were women leaving home, family, and friends, the comforts and pleasures of life, changing their names and their dress, and binding themselves together in one common family to live slaves for others, to toil by day and by night at the bedside of a dying man, nursing the most lonthsome diseases, caring for the orphan, measure, the Land Bill is postponed till no one the most loathsome diseases, caring for the orphan, witching over the old—the cross and crabbed old pople, fretful in their humors, ungrateful, impatieat. The principl cof this was simply and solely this teaching of Christ; which led them to give their all for their neighbour. The Sisters of Char-ity were but a mere handful of those mighty armies of devoted virgins who were thus labouring among the poor and suffering all over the world. They had an instance in the Province of New Brunswick, where there was a colony of miserable wretched lepers, to whom had gone these sisters, to dwell with them, knowing no other home, their eyes, resting upon this saddening sight day after day, the whole world dead to them. A few years a 30 in New York the authorities finding the hireling attendants on the small-pox patients unsatisfactory, appealed to the Catholic authorities for he hoped a like amount would be remitted for 1876. help. At once numerous volunteers left their dear He referred with regret to the deaths during the convent homes and wont and laboured till they year of two of their members, good patriotic Irish. | Steam Navigation Guide for May.

died among the sufferers. In the most distant missions of the world, in the frozen regions of British America, in the heart of China, in the South Sea Islands, if a good work was to be done for strangers of another race or complexion or tongue, the Catholic religion furnished in abundance men and women to do it. There was a difference between national benevolence, and the charity he spoke of. He did not want to say that outside the Catholic Church there was no natural benevolence, but it was one thing to give bread to a man who came hungry to their door, or to give money that they could well spare, and another to give themselves to the stranger because he was a brother in Christ. This was the fulfilment of the teaching of the Gospel of Christ, and the other the result of natural goodness of heart, bettered by the civiliza tion under which they lived. There was also the charity which raised the mind and heart of men, which was shown in those devoted priests, sisters, and brothers who engaged in the great work of education. Though not many were chosen to these high vocations, yet the Gospel made no distinction, but gave this command to the whole human family. The Catholic people were ready at the call of charity. They placed the means in the hands of the priests and sisters, and by good words and kind deeds among their neighbours, in their families, they fulfilled, in their sphere the command of Christ. He invited his heavers to apply the test of which he had spoken to the Church of Jesus Christ. He did not deny the amounts contributed by non-Catholic denominations for hospitals and charitable institutions, but he asserted that no other Church produced personal sacrifices to at all compare with those rendered by members of the Holy Catholic Church to which they belonged. He said this not in the spirit of boasting, but of justice and truth, for it was their duty to give honour to the Church which was God's own work, so that men might see and know and honour and love her .---Globe.

## IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE. ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League was held on the 2nd inst., in St. Patrick's Hall, the attendance was large and the proceedings were of a very interesting character.

The President, Edward Murphy, Esq., occupied the Chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Being the annual meeting, the President reviewed the position and progress of the Home Rule movement in Ireland, England and this City for the year just passed. He remarked that they had much to congratulate themselves. upon as the cause, under the able leadership of Mr. Butt, M.P., A. M. Sullivan, Mitchell Henry, Rev. Mr. Galbraith, and others, had mude during the past year great prozress. Large and influential meetings had been held in Dublin, and in other parts of Ireland, all of which were very largely and enthusiastically attended, proving that the people were fully alive to the importance of the movement. The meetings held in the North of Ireland were peculiarly significant, showing that the cause is making satisfactory progress in the Province of Ulster. He said it was gratifying to note that the Irish people exhibited an unanimity of thought and action in the Home Rule cause, never before witnessed, that gives us sanguine hopes of its ultimate sucess, and that at no very distant day. The two words, Home Rule, have gone straight to the hearts of the Irish people these words are simple, yet so expressive, that they strike the intelligences of the simplest, and raises the hopes of Irishmen, whether in Ireland or in England and even here where your presence tonight proves that you do not forget, the old Land. During 1875 they had to mourn the loss, by death, of several of Treland's best sons, amongst whom were honest John Martin, Lawrence Waldron, Sir John Gray, and the great Nationalist, John Mitchel. He next referred to the progress the Cause was making in England and said that the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain had done a vast amount of very important work, under the able leadership of Dr. Cummins and Captain Kirwan of Liverpool, Mr. Barry of Manchester, Mr. Ferguson of Glasgow, and others. These gentlemen have formed in England and Scotland over 100 Home Rule societies and marchalled them under one grand tion called the "Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain." All of these are in active working order. The result has been most satisfactory, as very favourable impressions are being made on the English people, many of their prejudices are being dispelled and there is good reason to hope that before the next general elections a large Euglish party will be found to support candidates favourable to the Irish Cause. There is proof that even now the power and influence of the Irish Home Rulers is felt in England and Scotland as in the election lately of a member of Parliament for the borough of Burnley and in that of Mr. Bright for Manchester, both of whom pledged themselves to support Mr. Butt's motion for a Parliamentary enquiry into the demand of the Irish people for Home Rule, this result is acknowledged to be entirely due to the united action of the Irish Home Rulers of these places. Besides those victories the Home Rulers in various parts of England have elected Town Councillors, School Commissioners, and Poor Law Guardians. In Leeds the President of the Leeds Home Rule Society was lately elected a Poor Law Guardian, and stood at the head of the poll. In Dundee, Mr. Clancy was elected to the School Board of that place as a Home Ruler. Mr. Con-nolly's case in Liverpool is a remarkable instance of their unanimity on this question. he having defeated by a large majority the opposing candidate, although the Liberal and Conservative Clubs united against him on the ground that as a Home Ruler he went for dismemberment of the Empire. (Cheers.) It is most gratifying to report that St. Patrick's Day was this year celebrated in England and Scotland with an unanimity and enthusiasm never before witnessed. Splendid Home Rule demonstrations were held in every city and town where any number of our people are to be found, and in these celebrations religion and patriotism went hand in hand. In Ireland the day was celebrated with the religious devotions befitting on such a day the Island of Saints, but Home Rule entered largely into the demonstrations. (Applause.) As they were aware, in last session of the British Parliament, Disraell's majority voted down every measure for the benefit of Ireland, and reimposed on her the infamous coercion code-a code that would dsgrace even despotic Russia. This year he regreted to say, that the same policy is adopted, Parliament having a'ready rejected Mr. Butt's Municipal Franknows when. And so the work of ruling Ireland according to "English ideas," goes on, the only cure for which is Home Rule. (Cheers.) He said he was very sorry to see that the proclamation of the Queen's title of Empress of India had not brought with it the expected amnesty to the poor political prisoners still incarcerated in the English dungeons (groans). In referring to their own organi-zation, he said that circumstances over which they had no control, the principal of which was the great depression of trade, prevented them doing as much as they could have wished during the past year, but still the spirit of "Home Rule for Ireland" was kept alive, and their meetings, with a few excep. tions were spiritedly attended; during 1875, they remitted £50 sterling to the parent association, and

men, Messrs. Rowland and Myles Murphy, the latter was one of the Council, and one of the best and most patriotic Irishmen. As their President, he said he had been invited by the Irish National and Benevolent Societies to all their concerts, lectures and other gatherings, and attended whenever possible, and he now acknowledged in their name these courtesies so warmly and freely extended to him. He also thanked the St. Patrick's Society for the use of their rooms, gen rously granted rent free, to the Home Rule League, and said it would be their duty to pass a voie of thanks to that Society therefor. He concluded his very interesting address by announciag that the annual subscriptions were due, and hoped that a generous response would enable their Council to make a handsome remittance to the parent association. (Loud cheers.)

The President then read a very important and interesting letter from the Rev. Mr. Galbraith, F.T.C.D., and one from Mr. McAlister, Assistant-Secretary Irish Home Rule League, suggesting that the Irish Home Rule Branches slready formed and to be formed in Canada affilliate with the Montreal Association, and requesting the latter to take charge of the work. Action on this matter was deferred till next meeting. He also read a letter from Mr. Wm. Harty, of Kingston, on the same subject, and his reply thereto.

The Treasurer, Mr. Brogan, then submitted his report duly audited which on motion was adopted. It was then announced that the annual subscription list for 1876 was open, when the following subscriptions were handed in : - Edward Murphy S10,00; Robert McCready, S10,00; Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, S5.00; James O'Neill, S5.00; Rich-ard O'Neill, S5.00; John Hatchette, S5.00; Alexander Shannon, S5.00; Professor Mc-Kay, \$5.00; William Doran, \$5.00; M. McNamara, \$5.00, J. J. Curran O. C. Stoo, The Buchamara \$5.00; J. J. Curran, Q. C., \$5.00; Thos. Buchanan, \$5.00; A. Brogan, N. P., \$5.00; Bernard Emerson, \$5.00; Ann Walsh, \$2.00; Sarah Kane, \$1.00; John Lyons, \$1.00; Cornelius Shanahan \$1.00; Lawrence Quinlan, \$1.00; John McKay, \$1.00; Denis Barron, \$1.00.

A Resolution thanking the St. Patrick's Society for the use of their hall, Rent free during the year, was moved and seconded and passed by acclamation.

The election of Officers was then proceeded with

and resulted as follows :---President.---Mr. Edward Murphy; 1st Vice-President Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C.; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. John Hatchette; Treasurer, Mr. A. Brogan, N. P.; Corresponding Secretary, Professor William Mc-Kay; Recording Secretary, Mr. M. McNamara.

#### COUNCIL.

Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Messrs. M. P. Ryan, James McCready, Richard O'Neill, F. H. McKenna, M. C. Mullarky, Thomas Buchsnan, William Wilson, William Doran, Alexander Shannon, Richard Mc-Shane, Bernard Tansey, James Kehoe, Michael Feron, and B. Emerson.

Eloquent speeches were made by Dr. O'Reilly, Mr. Curran, Q. C., Mr. Hatchette and others in returning thanks for the honors conferred upon them by their election to office, the President also returned thanks for their renewed confidence in again reelecting him.

After the transaction of some routine business, on motion of Mr. Curran, Q. C., the meeting ad-journed until Tuesday, the 16th inst., when the subscription list will be again opened, and it is hoped that a sufficient sum will be received to enable the Couucil to make a handsome remittance to the parent association. The recommendations contained in the letters from the Secretary of the League, Dublin, will be then considered and other important business transacted. After three cheers for Home Rule, the meeting separated.

#### LIFE OF REV. MOTHER ST. JOSEPH.

just such a work to warm the innocent hearts of the young with the love and admiration of virtue and therefore comes in season for the annual commencement of our educational establishments. Many a bright eyed little girl who is wondering what may be the character of her prize, when handed the beautiful work now on our table, exquisitely bound and comprising 360 pages, will indeed have reason to rejoice at her good fortune ; but she may not at the moment recognize the unseen arrange ment of loving Providence thus attracting the little heart to bimself, with the burning and beautiful example of his great and sainted servants. The lives of the Saints make saints. Who has not heard of Ignatius in the Castle of Loyola. The only volume at hand during his illness was an ancient collection of the lives of the servants of God. Their example filled his noble heart with a burning love of God, and he bravely resolved to seek that glory that no cloud could ever aim-no defeat could ever tarnish ; he became the founder of the great Society of Jesus, which is in latter times the great bulwark of the church of God. A short time ago we met in the eternal city a young German Baron who was wounded in the Franco Prussian War. During his illness for a bullet passed through part of his neck, he asked himself would it be possible, if he took to read-ing the life of the Saints would they have the same effect as they had on St. Ignatius, and lo! when recovered the young Baron threw up his commission and all the brilliant prospects of a glorious future, and went to Rome to put on the soutan in the humble Society of Jesus. Hence we recommend this new and valuable addition to our Catholic literature to our readers; those who love anecdote and sensational little stories will not leave the book down until they finish it . To our Religious Communities it will be specially welcome. It will be read in the novitiate, read in the Refectory, and zealous Reverned Mothers will place it in the hands of the timid and the wavering girl to confirm her vocation to the religious life. The spirit of prayer and confidence in God, that characterizes Jane Chanay-afterwards Mother St. Joseph, is the most striking feature in this beautiful life. One short anecdote out of hundreds will give our readers how simple and how beautiful is this virtue of confidence. A little girl eleven or twelve years of age, deaf and dumb from its birth, was brought to her being, a sister of one of the religious who asked her to obtain speech and hearing for It. She promised prayers and had the community join in a Novens. Some days after a lady seeing the child, pitied her on account of her hopeless condition. Mother St. Joseph said " Yes, the child is to be pilied just now but on the feast of St. Anthelme she will be cured." "If person heard you," said the lady, "they would believe you deranged." "Why," said the superior," all the community are praying and is not God kind and powerful enough to cure the child? It is more extraordinary you should doubt his goodness." The day of the feast arrived : she prayed with fervor during the Mass to Him who cured the deaf and dumb, man spoketh of in the Gospel and beg a renewal of the miracle in favor of this little child At the consecration, the sound of the bell was heard by the child, and so frightened her, that she was about to run away, and on the Sistea speaking to her she manifested still more fear. She was cured. This work is sold at Messrs. Sadliers for \$2-free by mail. 

## CANADIAN ITEMS.

#### -:0:-Only one shop license for the sale of liquor in Oshaws. At Chatham potatoes are a drug on the market at iwenty cents per bushel.

- The fall wheat in the vicinity of Ottawa has nearly all been killed with the frost.
- Mr. Dunbar, Q. C, has been elected Battonnier of the Bar of the District of Quebec.

A halibut, measuring seven feet in length, and weighing 400lbs, was offered for sale at the St. John, N. B, fish market the other day

The Guelph post-office is to be moved, and arrangements to that end are now going on. It was hoped that the first removal from the present location would be into the new Govornment buildings to be erected in that town; but as the owner of the building in which the office is at present wished to raise the rent, and could not make terms with the postmaster, that gentleman concludes that removal is the most economical course.

We have received the Statutes of the Province of Quebec, passed in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria; and in the Firs Session of the third Parliament.

LA CREME DE LA CREME -A collection of music for advanced players. Contents of the May number :-Forest Birdling, Bluette, by Swindler ; He Loves Me! Romance, by Egghard ; Nocturne, In. D. by Ravina ; Les Bords Du Ganges, Caprice, by Lebach. Terms : \$4 per annum ; single numbers, 50 cents. J. L. Peters, 843 Broadway, New Nork.

#### NEW AGENTS.

Mr. John Brennan, of Perth and Mr. S. Kelly, of Almonte, have kindly consented to act as agents for the TRUE WITNESS in their respective localities. Mr. Richard Devlin has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in the City of Ottawa.

#### NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications for insertion in the TRUE 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 kcep copies of them, for in no case can rejected MSS, be returned.

### BUSINESS NOTICE.

All Business Letters, relating to Advertisements Subscriptions, supply of Copies, Back Numbers, &c. tc., should be addressed to the Proprietor, MR. JOHN GILLIES, TRUE WITNESS, MONTREAL, to whom Post-office Orders, Cheques, &c., should be made payable. Persons asking for receipts should enclose a postage stamp for same.

MIGROSCOPE FOR SALE .-- We have entrusted to us for disposal, a large binocular Microscope, one of the most powerful imported into this country, made to order by Casella, London, England, with all modern improvements and necessary appliance for concentration and polarization of light. The owner leaving for Europe prefers to let the instrument go at a sacrifice rather than expose it to the danger of We were perfectly charmed with the work. It is travel. Further particulars can be had from the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Dixie, Rev JJ McE, \$2; St Agatha, F D, 1 50; Newmarket, J K, 2; Goderich, W S & Co, 4; Wau-baushene, M I S, 1; St Joseph d'Ely, Rev Az D, 1; Richibucto, N B, Rev S J D, 4 ; Tracadie, NB, Rev J A B, 4 ; Kemptville, L L, 2. Per H McK, Kemptville, --Self, 4 ; J C, 2.

Per S K. Almonts.-J G, 50 cts; M D, 50cts.

Superfine 4.35	4.50
Extra Superfine 4.95	5.00
Fine 4.00	4.10
Strong Bakers' 4.80	5.00
Middlings 3.40	3 55
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 0.00	0.00
City bags, [delivered] 2.47	2.50
Wheat.—Spring 0.00	0 00
do White Winter 0.00	0.00
Oatme il 455	4.70
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.00	0.00
Oats 0.00	0 00
Pease, per 66 lbs 0.09	0.00
do afloat 0.00	0 00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.00	0.00
do do do U. Canada 0.00	0.00
Lard, per lbs 0.131	0.15
do do do pails 0.00	0.00
Oheese, per lbs., 0.11	0.12
do Fall makes 0.00	0.00
Pork-New Mess	23 00
Thin Mess	22.00
Dressed Hogs 0.00	0.00
Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel 00.00	00.00
Ashes—Pots 4.20	4.30
Firsts	0.00
Pearls 0.00	0 00
Seeds-Timothy, per 45 lbs 3.00	3.25
Clover 0.14	0.144
BUTTERQuiet; 20c to 22c, according to qu	
	•

5

TORONTO F	ARME	RS'	MABE	ST	(G	lobe.	)
Wheat, fall, per	bush			\$1	04	1	08
do spring				0	00	1	04
Barley	do .			0	60	0	81
Uats		• • • •		0	38	0	40
Peas			• • • • • • •	0	71	0	72
Rye			• • • • • • •	0	60	0	00
Dressed hogs per	: 100 lb	8		7	75	8	25
Beef, hind-qrs. p	er Ib	• • • •		G	0 <b>0</b>	7	00
" fore-quarters		• • • •		3	50	5	
Mutton, by carca	se, per	lb		8	00	9	00
Butter, lb. rolls.		• • • •		0	23	0	26
" large roll	8			0	20	0	22
tub d <b>air</b>	y			0	00	0	00
Eggs, fresh, per	doz			0	11	0	00
" packed				0	10	0	11
Apples, per brl.	• • • • • • •	•••		1	50	-	25
Geese, each				0	60	0	
Turkeys				0	70	1	
Cabbage, per doz				0	40	_	50
Onions, per bush				0	95	1	60
Turnips, per bus	h			0	22	0	28
Potatoes, per bus			•••••	-	45	0	50
Нау				18	<b>C</b> O	26	00
Straw				9	50	13	00

THE KINGSTON MARKET (British Whig.)			
FLOOR-XXX per bbl	to	6.00	
" " 100 lbs 3.00	to	3.25	
Family " 100 "	to	2.50	
GRAIN-Barley per bushel 0 50	to	0.75	
Rye " " " 0.60	to	0.61	
Peas " " 0.71	to	0.72	
Unts " " 9.35	to	0.40	
Wheat " " 0.00	to	1.00	
Fall Wheat 0.00	to	0.00	
MEAT- Beef, fore, per 100 lbs, 4.00	to	5.00	
" hind " " 5.00	to	0.00	
" per lb 0.00	to	0.00	
Mutton per lb 0.05	to	0.07	
Ham " in store 0.14	to	0.15	
Veal " " 0.00	to	0.00	
Bacon " " 0.13	to	0.15	
Pork 8.50	to	9.25	
HIDES-No 1 untrimmed 5.00	to	0.00	
" 2 " 300	to	000	
" pelts 0.65	to	1.00	
Calf Skins 0.25	to	0.50	
Dekin Skins 0.00	to	0.00	
Lambskins, 0.60	to	0 00	
Tallow 0.04	to	0.07	
POULTRY-Turkeys, each 0.50	to	1.00	
Geese " 0.50	to	0.60	
Ducks per pair 0.50	to	0.60	
Fowls per pair 0.30	to	<b>.0.4</b> 0	
GENERAL-Potatoes, per bag 0.55	to	0 65	
Butter, tub, per 1b 0.22	to	0.25	
do print 0.28	to	0.30	
Eggs, per dozen 0.12	to	0.15	
Cheese, home made 0.08	to	0.10	
Hay, per ton, new10.00	to	11.60	

We have received Chisholm's International and

Per F L E, Kingsbridge .- C McC, 2 ; T G, 1.

### Married.

GLENNON-REMBER -On he 5th inst., by the Rev. W. Williams, Isaac Glennon, Printer, to Jane, fifth daughter of Robt. Rember, Esq., Ormstown, P.Q. Died.

MULLIGAN .--- On the Feast of the Annunciation of the B.V.M. 25th March, at her residence Fermoy, Co. Cork, Ireland, Ellen (Lillis) relict of the late John Mulligan, M.S. Her Majesty's 73rd Regt. and beloved Mother of Michael P. Mulligan .- Requiescat in pace.

MURPHY.-At St. Cauute, P.Q., on the 14th of April, 1876, James Murphy, Esq., a native of the County Tipperary, Ireland, aged 85 years. The deceased emigrated to Canada over fifty years ago and first settled in Bytown, where he had to do with Government Contracts; he afterwards removed to St. Canute where he lived up to the time of his death a period of forty years. He was noted among his neighbors for the piety of his life and his good example bore the most wonderful effects. He was father of Brother Patrick, Assistant Superior General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, now resident at Paris. He leaves a wife and family of three sons and two daughters to mourn his loss. Of your charity pray for the repose of his soul.

## OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS. (CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

Sellors STOCKS. 194 Montreal ..... British North America..... 109 Ontario ..... City ..... 100 People's ..... Molson's ..... . . . . Toronto ..... Jacques Cartier ..... 37] Merchants' ..... 98 Hochelaga ..... Eastern Townships ..... 90<del>1</del> .... Quebec ..... . . . . St. Lawrence..... . . . . Nationale ..... St. Hyacinthe ..... . . . . . . . . Union ..... . . . . Villa Maria ..... Mechanics'..... Royal Canadian..... 27 125 Commerce.... 65 Metropolitan ..... Dominion ..... .... 971 Hamilton Exchange ..... 991 Greenbacks bought at 114 dis. American Silver bought at 0 to 10 dis. MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS .--- ( Gazette)

Fancy ..... 4.75

# J. H. SEMPLE, MFORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

WANTED immediately, for School Section No. 15, St. Raphaels, a SECOND or THIND CLASS MALE TEACHER. Salary liberal. Address either of the Trustees, ALEX. BAIN, or ANGUS MCRAE, St. Raphaels, P.O., Glengarry, Ont.

MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE.



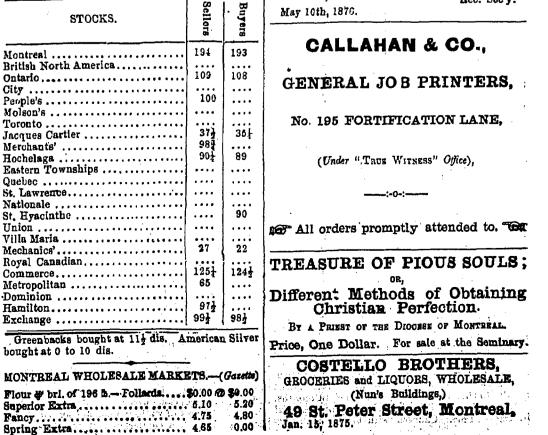
THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the above Association will be held in St. Patrick's Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 16th iust., at 8 o'clock, sharp. The Subscription List will be

Bec. Sec'y.

open at this meeting, and it is hoped that members and the friends of Ireland will avail themselves of this opportunity of subscribing to the funds of the League, and thus enable the Council at an early day to make a good remittance to the parent Association in Dublin.

A full attendance of the members and the friends of Iroland generally is requested, as important business will be brought before the meeting, and some interesting Home Rule publications, expected from Dublin, will be distributed at the same time. By Order, M. MCNAMARA,

May 10th, 1876.



# 378ITHEYDRUE MITNESS IAND CATHOLICICH RONICLEY, MIAYT121H876. Marcy's Sciopticon and Lantern Slides,

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

6

The freedom of Germany was fittingly illustrated on the 25th of warch, in Wiesbaden. The Catho-lics were attending High Mass in their parish Church—the only Catholic church in Wiesbaden. During the service the Cure read a decree from the Government, which he had just received, contain-ing an order to give up the church to the old Catholics When the decree was read, the astonished people broke into loud indignation, which the pastor, had difficulty in pacifying. There is a convent chapel in Wiesbaden, which can scarcely hold fifty persons; and this is all that is left to the 12,000 Catholics. The German correspondent of the London Register gives another instance of the justice of the Empire: — "On the 20th of March the parish priest and a thief stood together before, the tribunal at Cosel. The crime of both the defendants was as different as their, exterior.\_\_The priest was accused of having given religious instruction to the children in a private room, which he had hired for the purpose, because he was forbidden to give it in school. He was proved guilty of having defied the orders of the authorities, and was sentenced to 100 marks fine, or ten days imprisonment. The other man, who had been accused of theft, was discharged for want of proofs."

The Catholic Review gives the following account of the Spanish situation, the results of the Carlist war, and its effects on Catholicity in that country : -" Protestantism will never flourish in Spain any more than it will in Ita'y. It is antagonistic and repugnant to the intelligence and temper of the people. Don Alfonso may possibly make a few laws which will enable Mr. Van Meter, or some other gentleman of his stamp, to set up a mission or so in Madrid or Seville, and even grant permission to " Evangelist" preachers to hold forth in the public streets and squares, but even then very little will come of it, except an increase of subscription to the "cause" from England and America, which will, doubtless, be very acceptable to the missionaries. There is no need to fear the Protestant missionaries in Spain, so far as the Protestantizing of the people at large in that land is concerned, be-Tallure, tending only to show the weakness of their "cause," and the strength of the Church. This being sure, we are at loss to explain the great en-thusiasm displayed by our non Catholic neighbors chester, 1867. Sentence Death . over the disasters which have befallen Don Carlos. As to his defeat being a victory over the Church of Rome, that is simply nonsense, for neither publicly nor privately did the Pope meddle in the r cent affairs of Spain. They did not affect him, except when they touched upon religious subjects, and it was a matter of little importance to him who obtained the victory, provided the fortunate candidate does not persecute the Church. It is not true that Catholics were particularly interested in the success of Don Carlos.

MR. BOUCICAULT AND THE POLIT-ICAL PRISONERS.

Undeterred by the strange reception given to his generous offer of a relief fund for the families of the Fenian prisoners, Mr. Boucicault, we are glad to say, is carrying out his humane and patriotic project on their behalf. Our readers will recollect the announcement which he made not long since in our columns of his intention to give for their benefit one representation of his national drama, "The Shaughraun," in several of the great English towns and in the chief cities of the Western States of America. The play has recently been produced in some parts of Scotland and in the North of England, and the result of the special performances for the families of the Fenian prisoners is communicated to us in the following note, which we have received from Mr. Boucicault, and have much pleasure in printing :---

Paris, April 6, 1876. My DEAR SIR-My agent, Mr. H. J. Sargent, reports the representations of the" Shaughman" given in Scotland and the North for my benefit (the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the relief of the families of the Irish political) have so far realized £178 16s, which amount will be at once deposited in bank to the credit of the "Dublin Fund."

e of the billes enclose yo

ticles of Was, matinous conduct, and desertion. Sentence-Penal servitade for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months. James Wilson -Tried in Ireland at court-martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, and desertion. Sentence— Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months. Patrick Keatinge—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, &c. Sentence-Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months.

Thomas Hassett-Tried in Ireland at courtmartial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, and desertion. , Sentence-Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months.

Michael Davitt-Tried in London, at the Central Criminal Court, in July, 1870. Charged with treason-felony, conspiring to depose the Queen, &c, and to levy war; &c. (supplying arms to the Fenian organisation). Sentence-15 years' penal servitude. Duration of penalty to this date is five years and seven months.

James M'Coy-Tried in Ireland at court martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, &c. Sentence -15 years' penal servitude. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months.

Thomas Delancy-Tried in Ireland at court-martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, &c. Sentence-10 years' penal servitude. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months John Shine—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct. Sentence-10 years' penal servitude. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months.

John Wilson-Tried in London at the Central Criminal Court in July, 1870. Charged with treason-felony, conspiring to depose the Queen, &c., and to levy war, &c. (supplying arms to the Fenian organisation). Sentence-7 years' penal servitude. Duration of penalty to this date is five years and

penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is eight years and five months.

Patrick Meledy -Tried at Lancaster assizes, March, 1868. Charged with being accessory to the murder of Police-sergeant Brett, at Manchester, in 1867. Sentence-Death; commuted to penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is eight years.

The object in publishing this official return is to keep before the minds of the English people the the owner of the yacht, Mr. Heywood, who expresses true nature of the offences of the Irish political prisoners, and to afford justification to those who more will be said about "this lamentable accident." advocate a mitigation of a penalty they feel to be excessive.

DION BOCCICAULT.

Mr. Boucicault, it will be seen, is taking great pains in the first place to influence public opinion in favour of those suffering men, and in the next place to get together a fund which will suffice to give a substantial and parmanent relief to their bereaved families, and obviate the necessity which appears to exist for continuous and urgent appeals to the generosity of a kindhcarted but not wealthy class of people. We have no doubt that the sufferers in prison will feel deeply grateful to their gifted and patriotic countryman for his spirited endeavours to obtain for them the priceless boon of liberty, as well as for the aid which he proposes to render to those who are most dear to them. The persons to whom this aid is to be rendered cannot fail to be thankful to so generous a benefactor, and in fact every right-thinking person will join in honouring Mr. Boucicault for an act the motives of which lie in some of the best feelings and noblest impulses of human nature.-Dublin Nation.

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

EMIGRATION, LANDS, POTTER'S CLAY, AND GRAPES. Meandering through the Southwest for several days, I gathered a few items which may not be unng to your numerous readers

he succeeded, his apple and, peach orchard, of over 14,000, trees, and his three sarres of mearly all varies, ties of grapes, stand envisible monuments of itesti-mony, From 1,000, peach, trees Mr., S. raised over 500, bushels of peaches, and from one acre. of Delewares and Virginia, seedlings he produced 1,160 gallons, wine, which find a ready market at an average of about \$1.40 per gallon, or yielding over 0 f course. Mr. S. showed me how to raise wine \$1,500 from one acre. before I left. - ie: 网络金铁石

Beturning to Neosho, I found Mr. R. J., Henderson, the local land agent of the A: and P., diving into piles of applications for land and surrounded by plats, contracts and intending land buyers. I remained long enough in Mr. Henderson's office to learn that a grand excursion of land explorers would start from St. Louis on the 5th of May. on which day round trip tickets, good for 30 days, would be sold at the land office, 25 South Fourth street, St. Louis, for ten dollars. JOPLIN, April 23.—Cor. of Republican.

## THE SLANDERER.

Here is the portrait of that most contemptible of all low characters the slanderer, drawn by a "Master's hand":

"Twas slander filled his mouth with lying words, Slander the foulest whelp of sons; the man In whom this spirit entered, was undone, This tongue was set on fire of Hell; his heart Was black as death ; his legs were faint with haste To propogate the lie his soul had framed. His pillow was the peace of families Destroyed, the sigh of innocence reproached. Broken friendships, and the strife of brotherhoods, Yet did he spare his sleeps and hear the clock Number the midnight watches on his bed Devising mischief more, and early rose, And made most hellish meals of good men's names, From door to door you might have seen him speed, Or placed among a group of gaping fools And whispering in their cars with his foul lips Peace fled the neighborhood in which he made His haunts, and like a moral pestilence Before his breath the healthy shoots, the bloom Of social joy and happiness decayed."

THE MISTLETOE AFFAIR .- Concurring in the finding of a Naval Court of Inquiry at Portsmouth, the Admiralty has ordered Staff-Captain Welch to be reprimanded for not keeping the Alberta on a course which was certain to clear the Mistletoe, Captain the Prince of Leiningen being held blame less, as he was supposed to be in immediate attendance on the Queen. The widows of the master and mate of the Mistletoe receive £500 and £400 respectively, and the seaman whose arm was broken £75 as compensation, while £3,000 is awarded to himself perfectly satisfied and hopes that nothing

A work will soon be attempted by the British Government which out to be of interest to American engineers and mechanics. It has been decided to raise the Vanguard, an ironclad steam ram of six thousand tons, which was sunk in the Irish Channel by a collision with another ram about eight months ago. On the second of Sept-ember, while in a fog off Bray Head, the Iron Duke rammed the Vangoard, and sunk her. The immense mass of iron lies on the Kish Bank, in about 20 fathoms of water. The masts and upper deck guns have been removed by divers; but the sand has drifted into the hulk, increasing the dead weight to be raised to probably 10,000 tons. Tr raise such a weight, in a tempestuous sea will be a signal success for science. The plan is to attach a large number of hollow iron air vessels by hooks to the hull ; to pass chains under . it ; to place 2,000 air balcons in the ship, each having a lifting power of one ton; to draw her into shallow water; and when she has risen to a short distance below the surface, to lower a floating dock and catch her. The mechanical difficulties presented by the darkness and the enormous pressure of water, seem almost overwhelming; but men do not usually enter into a contract without good hope of being able to do the work.

thio Chemist, 148, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Riccadilly; Works, Euston Road, and Camden Town, London Profinantial bottoold and an and mark doub

WANTED: for the first of July; next, a MALE TEACHER, able to teach English and French; for a Common School in the Township of Tiny, Ontario, A competent, salary will be given-the applicant should forward his certificates and state his salary. Apply to REV. J. MICHEL. Lafontane, P.O., Onte is in any and - 37

**HOMES IN THE WEST!** No matter what part of the West you wish to settle in; read "O'Dowd's Guide to Southwest Missouri, 'before von start.

We have a mild, healthy climate, plenty of tim ber, prairie, and pure spring water. Unimproved, partly improved, and well improved farms, sold at low prices, on terms to suit all purchasers. We have 2 railroads, 4 good market towns, 2 Catholic churches, and large, respectable and rapidly increasing Irish settlements. Free transportation from St. Louis. A pamphlet, endorsed by the parish priest, with

maps and full particulars SENT FREE. Address M. O'DOWD, 25 South 4th Street, St Louis, Mo. 35-2m

FARM

P. A. A. DOBION, B.O.L.; J. J. CUBRAN, B.C.L.; P. J. Coyle, B.C.L. JOHNCROWE BLACK AND WHITE SMITE. LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER GENERAL JOBBER AND Has Removed from 37 Bonsventure Street, to ST GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street. **F**OR SALE, an EXCELLENT FARM, known as MOUNT ST. COLUMBA FARM, West Wil-Montreal. ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO liams, North Middlesex, Ontario, containing 130 WILLIAM H. HODSON. acres, all enclosed, of which 110 are well cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres of ARCHITECT, woodland well tembered, plenty of good water, first No. 59 & 61 ST. BONAVENTURE ST BEET, 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 MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Catholic Parish Church and Separate School; four and a half miles from Park Hill Station on G.T.B. Moderate Charges. Road : thirteen miles from Strathroy, and twenty-Keasurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to eight miles from London; good gravel roads to and from it. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to the Pro-prietor on the premises, L. C. MCINTYRE, Bornish P.O., North Middlesex Ont. JOHN HATCHETTE & CO. LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE.) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET MAY 1, '74] MONTREAL. [37-52 THE MARTYRS OF THE COLISEUM By REV. A. J. O'REILLY, D.D., MISS. AP. Sixth Edition-Considerably Enlarged by the Author THIS WORK has been blest by his Holiness Pros IX., by letter of 4th March 1874. It is the first and only authentic work on this subject; it has been translated into several languages, has been read publicly in the religious houses at Rome, and is highly recommended by both Protestant and Catholic Reviews. For Sale at this Office. A Very liberal discount to the Trade. THE LORETTO CONVENT. Of Lindsay, Ontario, IS ADMITTED TO BE THE FINEST IN CANADA. The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Archi. tect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or elsewhere. 10 Charges, only one hundred dollars a year-in-cluding French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Jan. 8, '75 Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

New and brilliant effects. Circulars free,

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Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches

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Aug. 27, 1875]

HENRY MCSHANE & CO,

BALTIMORE, MD.

DHARMACIE, PLACE D'ARMES.

JAMES HAWKES. Pharmaceutical Chemist by Examination. Late of Messrs. Allan & Hanbury's, London and Dr. Mialhe's, Paris.

Begs to assure those who intrust him with the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions or family recipes, that the greatest care and attention are bestowed, and the most scrupulous accuracy observed.

Established 1859)

VANDALIC PROTESTANTISM .- The Cork Examiner

GRATTAN and the Volunteers of '82,' (With a Portrait of the lamented deceased). Price. 10 cents. For Sale at TRUE WITNESS Office ; D. & J. Sadlier, 275 Notre Dame Street; J. T. Henderson's, 187 St Peter street, and at Battle Bros., 21 Bleury street, Montreal.

## GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID,

A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressingcooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE LAST LECTURE DELIVERED

BY THE LATE

FATHER MURPHY,

leaves the Hair soft and glossy. Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all 19 HENRY B. GRAY, CHEMIST, For sale at all l'ruggists.

144 St. Lawrence Main Street

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET. MONTREAL P. Q.

## . P. BARTLEY & CO

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.

Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for makes the following comments on the vandalisim at Bristol :--- "Low" Protestantism has distinguish-Hotels and Warehouses. Propellor Screw Wheel always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturer of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels. SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pullies. and Hangers. Hydrants, Valver &c &c. 1-7-36 ROYAL **INSURANCE COMPANY** OF LIVERPOOL. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital.....\$10,000,000 Funds Invested..... 12,000,600 Annual Income..... 5,000,000 LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED

in circulation throughout England and Scotland. It serves not only to keep the question living before the public, but was necessary to purge from the minds of many persons false impressions as to the nature of the offences charged against the prisoners.

A hundred thousand of these bills will be circulated in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, so this question may not be lost sight of when England joins in the American ceremonial intended to celebrate the independence of the United States and to exhibit their prosperity .-- Yours faithfully, DION BOUCICAULT.

The handbill referred to in the foregoing note is of large size, and bears a black border surrounding the text, which is "set out" in a very striking manner. The following is a copy of its contents :---

IN MEMORY OF THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS, CON-DEMNED FOR LIFE, AND ABOUT TO SUFFER THEIR TENTH YEAR OF PENAL SERVITUDE IN ENGLISH AND AUSTRA-LIAN JAILS.

The following list has been abridged from the official Returns of the British Government, furnished in 1874 in reply to the motion in the House of Commons, demanding the names of the Political Offenders, the offences with which they were charged, and the sentences inflicted :--

Charles McCarthy-Tried in Ireland at courtmartial in May, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny and not giving information to his commanding officer, &c. Sentence-Death ; com-muted to penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and ten months.

Thomas Darragh-Tried in Ireland at court-martial in February, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny and not giving information, &c. Sertence-Death; commuted to penal servi tude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is ten vears.

Thomas Chambers-Tried in Ireland at courtmartial in June, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, &c. Sentence -Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and nine months.

John O'Brien-Tried in Ireland at court-martial in January, 1867. Charged with breach of the Articles of War ; mutinous conduct, desertion, &c. Sentence-Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and one month.

Robert Cranston-Tried in Ireland at court-martial in June, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct; and endeavouring to induce a soldier to become a Fenian. Sentence-Penal servitude for life Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and nine months.

James Ke'ly-Tried in Ireland at court-martial in June 1866, Charged with breach of the Articles of War; coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny, &c. Sentence-Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and nine months.

Michael Harington-Tried in Ireland at court martialin July, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, and desertion. Sentence—Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and eight months.

4.5

Between St. Louis and Springfield the appearance of the country, as seen from an Atlantic and Pacific express train, is anything but encouraging, and far from inviting to the scores of "home-seekers" who are daily launching out on the tide of emigration to Southwest Misouri.

Leaving Springfield, however, the scenery is very agreeably changed. Emerging from a broken, brushy surfaced, but rich mineral country, we at once enter a purely agricultural region, where extensive beautiful farms in a high state of cultivation greet the eye at every turn, and cheer the almost disappointed land hunter, filling his soul with new courage, stronger faith and greater ambition.

Through Lawrence, Newton and Jasper counties -which seem to be the favorite location, and destination of a large proportion of the incoming emigrants-the land appears to be evenly divided between timber and prairie, much of the former being already in cultivation and in crop.

The wheat, oats and rye, which were sowed last fall, are now several inches over ground and look remarkably healthy and prosperous, while the farmers everywhere are in the fields displaying great energy and industry, and are evidently anticipating a good season and large yield of all the cereals.

The emigration to these three counties this spring is far in excess of all former years, and, while many nations and nearly all the States are represented, it is a remarkale fact that the Irish Catholics are largely in the majority, and the country around the two Catholic churches in Lawrence and Newton counties is rapidly going into the hands of this class of emigrants. They are from Canada, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecti-cut, New York, Pennsylvania and nearly all the Eastern and Middle states. They are a strong, healthy, athletic, energetic people, and being well provided with both muscle and money, are easily distinguished from the "old settlers," whom they are rapidly buying out.

#### A LUCKY ESTTLER.

While digging a well on his new home, Mr. Bernard Mulrennin, a recent arrival from Wisconsin, discovered a bed of very superior quality of potters' clay, which varies from 16 to 28 feet in thickness, and is apparently inexhaustible in quantity. A company has already been organized and-a manufactory for the production of all kinds of pottery, pipes, etc, will shortly be erected in Peirce City from the profits of which Mr. Mulrennin will undoubtedly receive a handsome income,

Moral: "Go West Young Man"-and buy a farm.

Several Irish Canadians from Ontario have purchased large tracts of land on the Sarcoxie prairie in Newton county, where they intend establishing an extensive cheese factory and opening up several large dairy farms.

#### SCHOMBORN'S VINEYARD.

of Neosho, I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. E. Schomborn, the owner, of one of the best cultivated, and most profilable vineyards in Missouri, or per-

ed itself at Bristol as well as at Chatham. The hatred of Romanism has aroused an iconoclastic mob, and some statues on the west front of the beautifully restored old cathedral have been smashed to bits. The barbarism is a little startling. So steadily has the progress of refinement gone on in England of late years that we had almost arrived at the conclusion that the Mahommedans were now the only people in Europe who could conceive no use of a sacred image except to worship it. But we perceive that this was to do injustice to the intensity and stapidity of Bristol fanaticism. It has already denied the devil, and now it smashes the saints. A statue of the Mother of our Lord was an object of peculiar abomination to them. If any one broke an image of the Queen of England in their pr sence, they would probably lynch him; but they think it a testimony of their soundness of taith to smash an image of the Queen of Heaven. Truly, religion is advancing nobly in that ancient city, and the Protestant mob have very lofty ideas of religious duty. Their creed has the merit of being easily followed and of being very: attractive, to those of humble rank. To split up a carved stone work into fragments is as simple as using a hammer, and it is very amusing to the great masses who have no sense of artistic beauty or of association of ideas. Wordsworth thought he depicted a very low stage of the intellect when he said

A primrose by the river's brim A vellow primrose was to him-And nothing more.

But it would be yet a baser sort of creature who saw in the lovely handiwork of nature only a something to be torn up and destroyed. That much lower are the Bristol mob than Wordsworth's country clown. They cannot see that the image of a carved saint awakens in pious minds recollections of great achievements or marvellous suffering in the cause of God. They do not understand that piety may be awakened, devotion intensified by a likeness or a relic, just as we seem to bring our dear ones back to life by a glance at a photograph or a lock of hair. To them a stone image is a stone image and something more-a thing to be pounded to bits. Bravo! enlightened Bristol mob.

The Rev. Father Egan, of Tarrytown, N. Y., is now premitted to celebrate Mass, in the Westchester County Poorhouse. This is a very recent concession of the Superintendents of the Poor.

EPPS'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 On'a very pleasantly situated farm six miles west 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 ourhaps in the West. This highly educated and indus- selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly penalty to this date is hine years and eight months. Martin-Hogan-Triadini reland at court martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the Ar-building himself a comfortable home. How, well Packets labelled-"Jawas Errs & Co., Homesona-

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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MAY 12, '1876.

# YOUNG FOLK-MERRY FOLK

Who is She. - 19 - 19 There is a little maiden-

Wherever she may go. Her face is like the May-time,

Her voice is like a bird's : The sweetest of all music Is in her lightsome words.

Each spot she makes the brighter As if she was the sun. And she is sought and cherished And loved by every one.

By old folks and by children. By lofty and by low; Who is this little maiden ? Does any body know?

You surely must have met her: You certainly can guess; What! must I introduce her? Her name is-Cheerfulness.

What is the difference between the death of a parber and a sculptor? One curls up and dyes; the other makes faces and busts.

When a loafer enters the sanctum of a busy editor, and the editor says, "Glad to see you're back," what does he mean ?

An old dutchman froze his nose. While thawing An out date link is the carry dat nose fordy year, it out he said, "I haf carry dat nose fordy year, unt he nefer freeze himself before. I do not understan die ting."

A Wisconsin editor illustrates the prevailing extravagance of the people of the present day by calling attention to the costly baby carriages in use now, while, when he was a baby, they hauled him around by the hair of the head.

"Madam," said a trance-medium, "your hushand's spirit wishes to communicate with you."-"No matter," said the widow, " if he's got no more spirit in the other world than he had in this, it's not worth bothering about."

Could anything be neater than the old darkey's reply to a beautiful young lady whom he offered to lift over the gutter, and who insisted that she was too heavy? "Lor, missus," said he, "I'se used to lifting barrels of sugar."

An officer in the army laughed at a timid woman because she was alarmed at the noise of a cannon when a salute was fired. He subsequently married that timid woman, and six months later he took off his boots in the hall when he came in late at night.

The Chinese are evidently Pagans. They spend their holidays in paying their debts, forgiving their enemies and shaking hands all round. Bo we want any such barbarians among us? No! They would dy in the face our time-honored customs.

Across the walnuts and the wine-Engaging child; "Oh, Mr. Jenkins, do let me see you drink !" Mr. Jenkins: "See me drink! What for my dear?" Engaging child : " Ob, mamma says you drink like a fish !"

A train on the Northern road ran into a cow the other day. It didn't hurt the cow, but it threw the engine off the track. People accustomed to the biefsteak furnished in the boarding houses of this section express much surprise at the slight damage done to the train.

A little boy said to his mother : " Ma. I had the beautifulest dream last night you ever saw I dreamt that I wouldn't go to school, and that you went out into the yard and cut a great long switch, but just as you were going to give me an awful dressin' the world came to an end. Didn't I get out of it easy, though ?"

One friend to another who has just returned from a trip abroad. "Did you enjoy your European tour?" "Very much indeed." Did you call on any of the big ones?" Yes I called on two queens one evening." "Called on two queens? Was it a pleasant affair? "No, not very; for after I called i found the other chap had three kings."

man gets both of his legs m

than accomplish all they claimed to do... I will only mention one as remarkable, (though I could give dozena), Henry Coster, furniture dealer, of this place, who was one of the most pitiful objects ever seen, his face swollen out of shape, scales and eruptions without end, extending to his body, which was completely covered with blotches and scales. Nothing that he took seemed to affect it a particle. I finally it duced him to try a few bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery, with daily use of Pellets, assuring him that it would surely cure him. He com-menced it; use some six weeks since, taking two Pellets each night for a week, and the Discovery as directed. The result is, to day his skin is perfectly smooth, and the scaly eruptions are gone. He has taken some seven or eight bottles in all, and considers himself cured. This case had baffled the skill of our best physicians. Messrs, Dunsford & Co, druggists, of this place, are selling largely of your medicines and the demand steadily increases, and they give perfect satisfaction in every case. Respectfully, W. H. CHAMPLIN Agt. Am. Exp. Co.

BRAIN WORRY .--- Many of us pray to be delivered from sudden death, and do we not worry ourselves into it? And if we do can we not help it?

"Men do not really die of Heart disease as often as it is supposed, but of apoplexy, or congestion of the lungs, so they do not die of brain work but Brain Worry. Scott died of it, Southey, Swift, Horace Greeley, and probably Thackeray."-London Times.

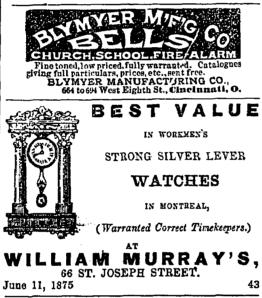
As Brain Worry induces premature dissolution by its depressing influence upon the general nervous health, by eating the brain faster than the waste is repaired, and as the means of sustaining and increasing nervous health is no longer impossible, those who suffer the debilitating influence of mental anguish or extreme mental fatigue, need only resort to the preparation of Hypophosphites invented by Mr. Fellows, as that will conduct the subject safely over the rapids of despair, and creato in him strength to grapple with every difficulty.

This is no idle assertion, but an established fact



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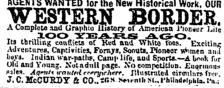
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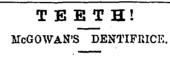
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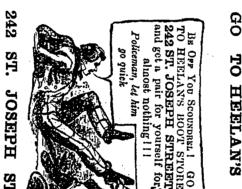
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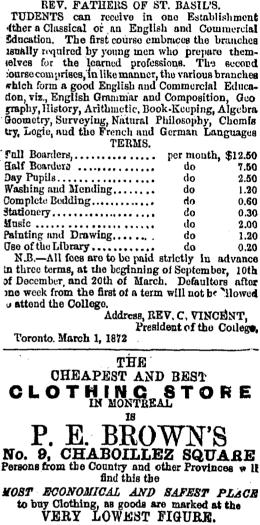
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rendering him unable to work for three months, there's nothing that cheers him up so much and so effectually keeps the wolf from the door as for his fellow-workmen to pass a series of resolutions praying for his speedy recovery, and ordering an engrossed copy of the same to be presented to his family.

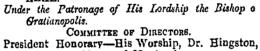
In a little village of Southern France, the physician quarrelled with one of his friends a merchant, because the latter had said that physicians were asses. The merchant soon fell ill, but the doctor refused to see him unless he would take back his opinion of the medical profession. Ten years passed on and one day as the paralyzed merchant was sunning himself before his door, he saw the doctor pass. "Hullo, Dr. Bussaiague," he cried, you can come to see me now; I have changed my opinion." "So much the better," replied the doctor, "for unless you had, I should never recognize you." "Yes, I've changed my opinion, entirely changed it," continued the merchant ; " formerly I said physicians were asses." "You were wrong." "I know it; it is the patients who are the asses." "Why so ?" Because if they were not asses they would not send for the doctor."

WHAT I HAVE SEEN.-Some one who has seen a goodly share of the world tells some things he has seen : I have seen a young man sell a good farm, turn merchant, and die in an insane asylum. I have seen a farmer travel about so much that there was nothing at home worth looking after. I have seen a man spend more money in folly than would bave kept his family in comfort and independence. I have seen a girl marry a young man of dissolute habits and repent as long as she lived. I have seen a man depart from truth when truth and candour would have served him to a much better purpose. I have seen the extravagance and folly of children bring their parents to poverty and want, and themselves to disgrace. I have seen a prudent and industrious wife retrieve the fortunes of a family when her husband pulled at the other end of the rope. I have seen a young man who despised the counsels of the wise and advice of the good, and his career ended in poverty and wretchedness.

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- diamonds, valued at..... "Ecce Homo," a fine Oil Painting, said to be the original work of Carlo 6.
- Dolce ..... 7. A strong, useful Horse, valued at...
- 8. 2 Lots of \$60 each (1 French Mantel Piece Clock, and 1 Gold Watch) ...
- 9. 7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1 Brenze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1 Lace Shawl, and different articles of
- vertu) ..... 10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, differ-
- ent articles ..... 11. 20 Lots from \$15 to \$20 each, differ-250 00 350 00
- entarticles..... 12. 30 Lots' from \$10 to \$15 each, differ-
- ent articles ..... 375 00 13. 40 Lots from \$6 to \$10 each, differ-320 00
- ent articles.... 14. 50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 cach, different
- 16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles 17. 200 Lots of \$1 each, different articles

  - \$10,120 00 600 Amount of Prizes

## 100,000 Tickets

The month, day, hour and place of drawing will be duly announced in the Press.

Tickets can be procured at :---

- The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Dufresne. The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Revds. M. Bonnissent, and Tambareau.
- The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy Street.
- Savings Bank of the Oity and District, 176 St. Times Street, and at its different Branches-
- ner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets. At Mesers. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame Street.



Montreal

100 00

100 00

100 00

120 00

280 00

250 00

225 00

300 00

200 00



MICHAEL FEB No. 23 ST. ANTOINE & 400 00 BEGS to inform the public that several new, elegant, and ha HEARSES, which he offers to the at very moderate charges. M. Feron will do his best to the public. [ Mont

> SCOTTI COMMER Insurance FIRE & LIF CAPITAL, - 810 Province of Quebec 1943 ST. JAMES STREET Directors : SIR FRANCIS HINCKS. A. FREDERICK GAULT EDWARD MURPHY, E OHABLES 8. ROPTER, ROBERT DALGLISH, E

Commercial Risks, Dwellin Property taken at curr THOMAS CRAIC 

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Montreal I -b. 28 1875.

	➡ Novena to St. Patrick	5 No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE 5 Persons from the Country and other Provinces will
ouversel GO BOOT STORE PH STREET, Pyourself for	Our Lady of Lourdes. By Henry Lassare. 1	
	Daily Steps to Heaven	ACSI HOUNDAIDAL AND SAFESI FLECK
	Desus and Jerusalem, or, The Way Home 15 The Devotions for the Ecclesiastical Year 15	i so buy crothing, us goods and marked at the
	The Spiritual Combat	5 VERY LOWEST FIGURE.
	Gentilism, Religion previous to Christianity. By Rev. Aug. J. Thebaud, S J 3 0 Life and Labors of St. Thomas of Aquin. By The Most Rev. Roger Bede Vaughan,	ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED
	Life and Labors of St. Thomas of Aquin.	Don't forget the place :
		BROWN'S,
	D.S.B 8 0 Sermons for every Sunday and Holy Day of	0 NO 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUAB. posite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the
	<ul> <li>Sermons for every Sunday and Holy Day of</li> <li>Obligation. by Rev. Wm. Gahan</li></ul>	
and a	History of the Catholic Church in Scotland.	Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1875.
	By Walsh 27 Lives of the Saints; Illustrated, 1 vol 20	
<b>y - v</b> .	i biatinua or Canossa. Dy Anna 1. Sagner 1 b	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.
	Life and Letters of Paul Seigneri	0 District of Montreal.
	Life of St. John The Evangelist. By M. L. Bannard 2 0	LUCY BISSONNETTE, of the City of Montreal, said District, wife common as to property of
ARSES !!	The Child. By Dupanloup 1 2	
and the derais	The Bible and the Rule of Faith 10	
	The Flower of Heaven, or, The Examples of The Saints. By Abbe Orsini	Plaintiff;
ang 2(3) (at 14)	Life of St. John of the Cross. By Lewis. 1 2	
	Devout Communicant	0 Ine said EUSEDE BIARTIR, ner Husband,
		5 5 An action for separation as to property has been
		instituted by the plaintiff against the defendant.
		Montreal, 24th April, 1876
BON	FATHER FABER'S WORKS,	PREVOST & PREFONTAINE, 38-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.
STREET.	All for Jesus; or, The Easy Way of Divine Love 13	
at he has proce		DOMINION OF CANADA,
the use of the pul	Mic Ways of God 1 3	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.
	Growth in Holiness; or, Progress of the Spiritual Life 1 3	DAME ABIGAIL E. HOLDEN, of the City and
give satisfaction treal, March, 1871		District of Modifeat, whe of HARLOW
	Mary 1.3	CHANDLER of the same place, Merchant, du'y authorized a ester en justice,
	Bethlehem 1 3 Spiritual Conference 1 3	Plaintiff;
·	The Precious Blood : or, The Price of Our	. 10.
ISH	Salvation 1 3	Letendant
011	Life and Letters of Father Faber 1.3	An action for separation as to property has been
CIAL		instituted in this cause this day.
UIAL	JUST PUBLISHED.	Montreal, 28th April, 1876. GILMAN & HOLTON,
0	Union with Our Lord Jesus Christ, in His Principal Mysteries, for all Seasons of the	38-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.
e Co	Year. By the Rev. Fr. John Baptist	PROVINCE OF OTTERED } -
<b>FF</b>	Saint Juro, S.J., Author of "Treatise on	PROVINCE OF QUEEEC } In the SUPERIOR COURT.
FE	the Knowledge and Love of Jesus Christ," etc. Translated from the French, and the	DAME PAULINE DREYFUS, of the City and
0,000, <b>000</b>	translation revised by a Father of the	District of Montreal, wife of ZACHARIAH AUER- BACH, of the same place, Merchant, duly authorized
	same Society. Published with the appro-	a'ester en justice.
c Branch,	bation of His Eminence John Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New York 1 0	Plaintiff.
T, MONTREAL	THE CEREMONIAL	And the said ZACHARIAH AUERBACH: Defendant.
	For the use of the Catholic Church in the Unit.	An action for separation as to property has been
	States. Fourth Edition. Approbation :	this day instituted in this cause.
S, C.B., K.O.M.G.	This edition of the Ceremonial, published by o	
LT, E69.	der of the First Council of Baltimore, for the use the Catholic Church in the United States of Am	
Esq. T- Fea	rica, having been carefully revised and corrected	TNSOLVENT AOTS OF 1989 and 1975
, Jr., Esq. Fee	the Right Rev. Dr. Becker, Bishop of Wilmingto	n, CANADA,
Esq.	is hereby approved of. Given at Baltimore this 4th day of November.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ling and Farm	J. ROOSEVELT BAYLEY,	District of Montreal.) In the matter of DAVID ARTHUB LAFORTUNE
rent rates.	Archbishop of Baltimore.	An Insolvent
rem rules.	Feast of St. Charles Borromeo, A.D., 1875.	On the Eighteenth day of May next, the above
IG, Res. Sec.	PBIOE, \$2 50 nett;	named Insolvent will apply to the said Court for his
5 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		discharge under the said Aots. Montreal, 5th April, 1875.
	D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Publishers,	LAFORTHNE A DATA DAFORTHNE
a an	275 Notre Dame Street	BY AUGE & NANTEL,
28		35-5 his Attorneys ad litem.

Montreal.

his Attorneys ad litem.

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## USEFUL READING.

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TOOTHACHE .-- One ounce alcohol ; two drams cayenne pepper ; one oz. kerosene oll ; let it stand twenty-four hours after mixing. It cures, it is said, the worst toothache ever known.

EFFECTS OF IMPROPER FOOD AND WANT OF EXER-DISB .- Dr. Baron tried the experiment of confining healthy rabbits and feeding them upon coarse, green food, such as cabbage and grass. In about a month one of them died, and within two weeks more three others died, all showing, on examination, disease of the liver. Dr. Baron then took three rabbits from the place where their companions had died, put them in a dry, clean place, and gave them their proper food. Their lives were saved by the change. The four had died from want of air and exercise, as well as from poor nourishment. Rather, a cruel experiment, you say. We see more cruel ones tried frequently. Growing boys and girls cat pastry, hot brend and preserves. They sit and stew them-Selves over registers in unaired rooms. A change from rich, sweet food, to wholesome fare, and from a sedentary life to out door exercise, is quite as good

for human beings as for rabbits. HIBOS THE FARMER'S FRIENDS.—Not long ago, near Rouen, in the valley of Monville, the crows had for a considerable time been proscribed. The cockchafers accordingly multiplied to such an extent that an entire meadow was pointed out to me as completely withered on the surface. The larvæ had pushed so far their subterranean works, that every root of grass had been eaten, and all the turf could be rolled back on itself like a carpet. The mul-tiplication of insects is almost incredible, but our birds seem equal to the emergency. Michelet says: "The swallow is not satisfied with less than one thousand flies per diem; and a pair of sparrows carry home to their young four thousand three hundred caterpillars weekly; a tomtit, three hundred daily. The magpie hunts after the insects which lie concealed beneath the bark of the tree, and live upon its sap. The humming-bird and the fly-catcher purify the chalice of the flower. The bee-eater, in all lands, carries on a flerce hostility with the wasp which ruins our fruit. A large number of insects remain during the winter in the egg or larve, waiting for the spring to burst into life; but in this state they are diligently hunted by the mavas, the wren, and the troglodyte. The former turn over the leaves which strew the earth, the latter climb to the loftiest branches of the trees, or clean out the trunk. In wet meadows the crows and storks bore the ground to seize the white worm. which, for three years before metamorphosing into a cockchafer, gnaws at the roots of our grasses."

MANURE FOR GRASS.—No crop gets less attention than grass. If manured at all, it is only incidentally with some other crop-rarely for itself alone. Corn, wheat and barley get the manure, and, when seeded, the young clover takes what is left. After this, if the field be pastured, the droppings of ani-mals left in lumps over the field, are all that the land get till they are plowed again. This is con-sidered improving the soil; and it is. No matter how mismanaged, clover is a benefit, and whatever else he may do the farmer who sows and grows clover is making his farm better. What then, might not the result be if the same care were taken of the clover fields as of other crops? It does not need cultivating; the long, deeply-reaching roots mel-low and pulverize the soil as nothing else can. If the clover grows thrifty the top acts as a mulch. shading the ground and keeping it moist. A crop of two tons or more of clover, whether plowed under or cut far hay, can hardly fail to leave the soil better than before. It should be the farmer's aim to grow the largest possible crops of clover. A slight dressing of gypsum—100 pounds per acre in early spring—often produces wonderful results. But if a farmer has a little well-rotted manure, the scrapings of the barnyard, fall is the time to sapply it. Clover is often injured by freezing and thawing winters, and a very light covering of manure will afford a great deal of protection. Rich earth from the corners of fences is well worth drawing a short distance on young clover, provided the ground is bard and firm. If the field is not to be mowed next season coarse manure can be used,-Prairie Farmer.

A SAFE BARN LANTERN. - The frame is made of tin, and the front and sides are of glass or sheets of mics, which slide in grooves in the corner posts of the finme. The bottom is pierced with holes to

DR M'LANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC, VERMIFUGE.

## SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

MHE countenance is pale and leadencolored, with occasional flushes, or a Carcumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils di. e; an re semicircle runs along the lower eyeid: the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; l'eath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdo-Pen; bowels irregular, at times costive; 'ols slimy; not unfrequently tinged with "d; belly swollen and hard; urine tur-; respiration occasionally difficult, and empanied by hiccough; cough someues dry and convulsive; uneasy and disarbed sleep, with arinding of the teeth; temper variable, but L nerally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

## DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure.

universal success which has at ----cended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in dedging ourselves to the public to

RETURN THE MONEY

in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms at ending the sickness of the child or aduly should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given in STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

We pledge ourselves to the public, that

r. M'Lane's Vermifuge

JES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

#### Address all orders to

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P. S. Dealers and Physician' or leding from otherm han Fleming Bros., will do well a write their orders dis-tinctly, and lake none but Dr. M' Land's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Fittsburgh, Fn. To those wishing to give them a trind, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Fills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermilinge for fourieen three-cent rtamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

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# \$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and and estimates showing cost of advertising.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO, Augusta, Maine.

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MONTREAL July 4, '74] 49-52

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Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whercon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with.

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The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Ohrist ian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual .development of th students committed to their care The system of government is mild and paternal yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline.

# FITS! FITS! FITS! FITS!

Tuning,

CUBR OF EPILEPSY; OR. FALLING FITS, BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

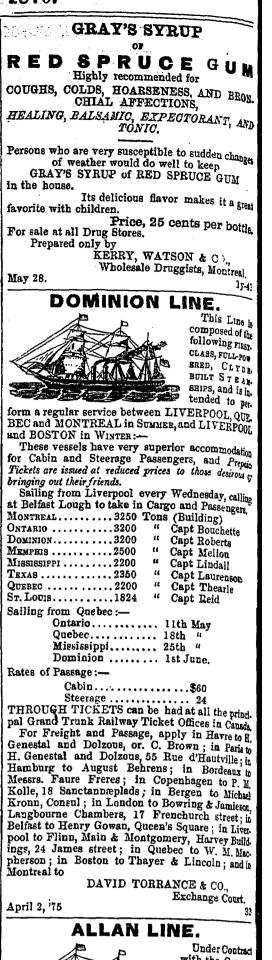
BY HANCE'S EPALEFTIC PILLS. Per-ons laboring under this distressing malady, will find il..nee's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for enring Epilepsy or Falling Fits. The following certificates should be read by all the afficied: they are in every respect true, and should they be read by any one who is not afficted himself, if he has a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humane act by cutting this out and sending it to him.

### A MOST BEMARKABLE CURE.

A MOST BENARDABLE CURE. FILLADELEMIA, June 28th, 187. SETH HANCE, Baltimore, Md. – Dear Sirr, Seeing, your rdvertisement, I was induced to try your Eplicipite Fills, iny physiciau was induced to try your Eplicipite Fills, iny physiciau was unimonod, but he could give me no to row worse. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I again returned to my family physiciau was cupped and bled several different times, i was generally attacked without any premonitory sym-and was solver I would be, or whatever be occupied with, and was solver I would be, or whatever be occupied with, and was affected in my business, and I consider that i was affected in my business, and I consider that has solver Pills erred me. In February, 1803, for wards. The last one was April 5th, 1855, and they were of your epileptic Pills cred in orly bail two attacks of for menced to nas your Pills, and only had two attacks of wards. The last one was April 5th, 1855, and they were your and that distressing affiliedos. I think that they prive the benefit of them, are similarly affected your bus distressing affiliedos. I think that they bus the benefit of them, are privated with the they ward that distressing affiliedos. Think that they bus the benefit of them, are privated with any they was the benefit of the private when are your privated they were the there was instituted be made to known and their good effect, should be metal and y attered they work the benefit of there, any private whe here the there was the there of the private the there are the STHEREA CURE FOR EPFLEEPSY.

## IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY?

LS THERE A CURE FOR DEFLEPS: 7 The subjoined will answer. GRENADA, Miss., June 30. —SETH S. HANCH. — Dear Sir: You will fud enclosed five dollars, which I send you for two boxes of your Epileptic Pills. I was the first person who tried your Pills in this part of the contry. My soil was badly afficted with fits for two years. I wrote for and received two boxes of your Pills, which he took ac-cording to directions. He has never has fit sieco. It was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyon tried your Pills, life. Persons have written to me from Alabama and Tounesses on the subject, for the purpose of ascertal-ug my opilical in regard to your Pills. I have sitwars prominended them, and in no instance where I have





1875-6-WINTER ARRANGEMENTS-1875-6 This Company's Lines are composed of the under-noted First class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-

admit air, and the top is covered with a cap which prevents the wind from blowing down into the lantern, but which permits the heated air and smoke to escape. A handle in the shape of a hook is fixed to the back, by which it may be hung up in a proper place upon a staple or a screw-eye fastened in the wall or to a post. A common tallow candle is perhaps the best light, and a dish made to go casily into the lantern, and leave a small space around each edge for the circulation of air, will be found very convenient and cleanly in use .-No spark can possibly drop from the wick and fall out of this lantern. A small oil lamp may be used in place of the candle, if found more convenient or desirable, but we have found so much difficulty in getting good burning oil that will not gum up and stop flowing, that the tallow candle made in the common mold was adopted as the best light in every respect. In making the candles, the wick should be divided into three equal parts, and loosely plated into a flat, soft ribbon. In burning, this plaited wick will turn over to one side and the burned end will waste away at the flame, and require no snuffing, while the common form of wick must be frequently trimmed, or it will burn very dimly. The glass or mica slides can be slipped out of the frame in an instant when necessary, either to clean the lantern or to trim it, and the tin back should be kept clean and bright, to act as a reflector.

MANURE FOR THE GARDEN .- Hen manure, when mixed with enough soil to work fine, has special fitness for the onion crop, as it can be applied to the surface where wanted, has no weed seeds, and is exceedingly valuable, being little less than guano. Leached ashes have an especial value on sandy soils and produce most effect upon onions, potatoes, corn and the root crops. Their value is lasting, and the effect of a liberal application will be noticed for years, and if not to be hauled more than three miles their use is profitable. Unleached ashes have a most marked effect when applied broadcast over onions partly grown—in fact, it is one of the most valuable special manures for this crop, and is worth for this purpose twice the amount paid by soapmakers. For all garden crops they are valuable potatoes, turnips, beets, and peas deriving most benefit next to onions. Lime is of most value on rich old soils, its effect being to unlock and release fertility already in the soil, but inactive or insoluble. Hence, upon poor soils it may sometimes do more harm than good, but used upon rich old gar-den soils its use occasionally will produce astonishing results. Super-phosphate of lime produces a very quick effect, and besides the fertility it adds to a soft soil, the rapid development it adds in plant life enables the roots to lay hold of much food they would not otherwise. In the garden it is of special value to hasten growth while plants are still small and unable yet to reach coarser manures, and also to touch up and bring forward any portions of crops which seem to need further help. While depending chiefly on stable and green manure, we always find profitable use for more or less superphosphate. In the garden land plaster is exceedingly variable in its effects. Some of the most marked benefits from its use have been noticed upon vines during a drought so severe that the leaves droop at midday, they will, in a couple of days, show no signs of drooping, but exhibit unusual vigor.



A dressing which is at once agreeable. healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its Noriginal color,

with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

## HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desir-able. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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

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Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians. For further particulars apply at the Institute. BROTHER ABNOLD,

Director.

Toronto, March I. 1872. S. P. B. Marce had a chance of hearing from their effect have they had a chance of hearing from their effect have they fulled to cure. Yours, etc.. Grenada, Talabueha County, Miss.

#### ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF CPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS,

BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

BY HANCE'S EFILEPTIC FILLS. MONTGOMERY. TOYAS, JURO 20th, 1807. TO SETH S. HANCE: -A person in my employ had been afflicted with Fils, or Epilepsy. Jorthitreen years, he had these attacks at intervals of two to four weeks, and often-times several in quick succession, sometimes could using for two or three days. On reveral occasions they lasted uatil his mind appeared totally deranged, in which stato ho would continue for a day or two affer the fils, ccased. I tried several remedies prescribed by our restdent ply-sictans, but without success. Having seen your adver-tissement I concluded to try your remedy. I obtained two boxes of your Pills, gave them scording to directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now a stout, healthy man, about 20 years of age, and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your modicine, ten years since. Ho was my principal wagnore, and has not i have affected no your remedy, and would like every one who has lits to give it a triel. E. L. DEFETEST.

or I

### STILL ANOTHER CUPE.

STILL ANOTHER CUPE. Read the following testimoutal from a respectable citizen of Greanda, Mississipil. SETH S. HANCE, Baltimore, Mi. -Dear Sir: 1 take great pleasure in relating a case of Spasms, or Fifs, curved by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. Ligon, hus long ucce athlicted with this awfall disease. He was first at-tacked while quite yoang. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first, but as ho grew older they seemed to increase. Up to the time he commenced taking your invalue how yoang then more your for a source of those first. He has enjoyed find heath for the last flyer months. His mind has also roturned to its original brightness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating, as it may bo the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours, respectively, etc., W. P. Licox.

Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Address. SETH S. MANCE 108 Baltimoro St., Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, St; two, 45: twelve, 527. Please mention where you saw this advertisement. T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. '7

P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER & CABINET MAKER 186 & 188 St. Joseph Street, Begs to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several Elegant Oval-Glass Hearses, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely

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