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CHRON

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1875.

JUBILEE BOOK.

XXVI

VOL.

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GO IN PEACE.

"Go in peace;" oh blessed words, More sweet than songs of summer birds. More glad to heart than sounds of love, More healing than the light above. My soul was dark, they made it bright-Heavy with grief, they made it light-Aimless and weak, they bade it "go" And strive for peace in pain below, And, with the strength of risen hope, Again with demon wiles to cope, "Go in peace" Can words like these, So simple, cure such foul disease? Bind up the bleeding, tortured soul, And make the ulcered part all whole ?

determined to have her in marriage. Difficulties, however, were in the way. He was to succeed to Fir-milian, as Governor of the Province, and it would seat and endeavoring to retain his composure. stringent policy for the purpose of destroying the be a violation of public sentiment as well as of the "Scarcely possible," he thought. Not even the prospect of sharing with him the highest position in Carthage could induce her to renounce the worship of Christ. When they suffer the tortures of death rather than yield to the exactions of the Emperor on this point, it is folly to expect that I could persuade her to abandon her faith by the promise of an elevated rank among the citizens of Carthage. But something must be done, for I have formed the project and will see it carried into execution, no matter what means I am forced to employ. If mild, peaceable words will not do, perhaps I may succeed better with threats and violence though I must say it is doubtful." Thus he reflected. He did not even yet know the Christians.

On the day that the sacrilege was committed several soldiers presented themselves at the house of Angela and summoned her to appear before Hilarion. They found the young virgin praying. She had heard of the terrible provocation which had been given to the pagans and knowing that the Christians were sure to be accused, she endeavored to prepare herself for the ordeal through which she and her brethren were destined to pass. She had meditated upon the passion of the Redeemer almost all the night long, and from time to time she felt herself transported into his presence in ecstacies of love. The scenes of martyrdom with all its horrible details, the scoffs of the multitude and the tortures of the arena were clearly pictured to her mind, but instead of experiencing a sentiment of fear she sighed after such an honor, a dently desiring that her blood might be mingled with the great sacrifice of the cross. She was absorbed in deep reflection upon this great mystery when she was interrupted by the sudden entrance of her mother.

" Angela, the Governor of the Province desires you to appear before his tribunal," she said in a voice trembling with emotion. "O Eternal love ! when shall I come before thy

face ? Rejoice darling mother, rejoice with me for my hour is come."

Her father now entered the room and assured her that no harm should be done her, for that he would accompany her and protect her against any injustice. They soon arrived at the house of Hularion. He was clothed in all the insigna of his office and surrounded with soldiers and lictors. "Angela," he said in a mild tone, as soon as she

had approached in front of where he sat, "do not be afraid, I speak to you, not as a judge so much as an indulgent friend."

"My Lord, I fear nothing," replied the young virgin, undesitatingly, and raising her eyes so as to look at him tull in the face. " He that is with me left the room. is all powerful and will not abandon me in the hour of trial." "Whom do you mean ?" inquired Hilarion, looking around. "You do not allude to this old man who, I suppose, is your father? Who is your all powerful protector ?" "He that is looking down upon me now, and who is refreshing my soul with the smile of his approval," and a bright effulgence seemed to surround the figure of the faithful servant of Christ. She joined her hands in the attitude of prayer, and murmured sweet words which her persecutors could not understand. "Angela, we must not lose our time in vain discussions. Show that you can appreciate the interest I take in your youth and answer my questions without disguise or equivocation. Are you a Christian ?" "Yes, I serve Christ and will serve him to my latest breath," replied the young virgin confessor, with a degree of emotion and courage which could only have been inspired from on high.

that under the guise of a mortified exterior they | come with that air of sweet modesty which marked | plied. Previous to this they had shown great | inventions of the passions or of a capricious imagina concealed the most profound corruption. He was her exterior, and not a little cowed by the tone of "Angela, my duty is to apply the laws, and the of your doctrines, and to the workings of these night assemblies. It is my duty to be strict, but still 1 wish to save you and I desire that you profit by my clemency. From the first moment that I beheld you, I felt myself drawn towards you by some mysterious agency, and I vowed to the gods that I would clevate you to the dignity of being my consort, but you know the companion of a governor must profess the same religion as he himself." Angela cast down her eyes, a crimson flush suffus-

ed itself over her face and for a few minutes remained silent.

Hilarion interpreted this silence in his favor and he began to hope that probably he would succeed. He rose to his feet and approached her with a view to kiss her hand, but Angela started back and with her usual calmness and dignity of manner she replied :

"My Lord, if your laws condemn me to die because I am a Christian, I am ready." He had mistaken her menning. Her silence was

not a facit consent but an interval which she employed in prayer to obtain that strength which is necessary to pas: through what might be called the preliminary forfures of martyrdom.

When Hilarion saw himself rejected before his soldiers, he felt his pride wounded and he was determined to have revenge for this humiliation to which he had been subjected by one of his subjects. He saw it was useless to question her further, for her determination was fixed and all his arts of persuasion could never bend a will upheld by what he would term the blindness of fanaticism. He accordisgly retreated back to his seat under mingled feel-

"Ings of shame and anger. "You despise me then ?" he said while his lips trembled with convulsive agitation.

"No, I do not despise you, but I love another. I love my Redcemer and to him I have pledged my u.divided affection ; ask me no further questions, Do with me what you will, for I shall never be your spouse-nor sacrifice to the gods. Do what you will I am ready."

" You are the cause of this, old man !" cried Hilarion, addressing her father. "Begone from my presence!"

" I go at your bidding," replied the old man, with a profound exclamation. Then turning to Angela, he said, "My child remain firm, remember the crown.'

"I will father, for the Lord is with me." "Insolence! Here guards, lead that fanatic to the door," exclaimed Hilarion, stamping his foot with rage.

Angela," he said, when her father

moderation in regard to the Christians, but now that firmness with which she replied to all his questions. they were guilty of such crimes, they resolved to

stringent policy for the purpose of destroying the very existence of the sect. The majesty of the gods written law, to unite himself to a Christian. But laws are severe towards your sect. What has taken had been outraged and some reparation must be then could she not return to the aucient faith? place last night is attributed to the evil influence made in order that their vengeances might not fall upon the city. What reparation was to be made? Nothing less than the blood of the sacrilegious wretches who had thus offended them. This was the language used in the Senate and when their opinions and suggestions took a definite form it passed into a resolution. They made their curial chairs tremble, and the walls of the Senate house rang with shouts of "Long live the gods !" "Death to the Christians !"

> When the tumult had somewhat subsided a voice was heard, "Who condemns the Christians ?" What is their crime ?" It was Tertullian. He cast back his cloak and cast a look of defiance at the robed dignitaries sitting in judgment. His eye was piercing and the pride of his genius was more than ever marked upon his noble features. For those who knew him, it was easy to see that feelings of the most profound indignation had arisen in his breast and that they were now to find expression in all the vehemence and force of his eloquence.

> "Death to the Christians !" he repeated without giving any one time to answer. "I heard that savage cry and came here. I fancied myself near to the great amphitheatre in Rome, where the people drunk with fury and thirsting for blood, wait with impatience for the massacre of old men or young virgins condemned to death, because they adore Christ the son of the living God. But I find that I am before the Senate, not of Rome but of Car thage, and pehold assembled around me, wise and noble patricians, the glory and pride of our city, and it is from this august and dignified body, that I have heard these barbarous cries! What say you of a religion that could inspire you with such ideas of honor and of justice ?"

"Death to the Christians | What crimes have they committed that you should punish them with death? What have they done that you should inflict upon them tortures from which even the slave can escape ? The disciples of Plato and Pythagoras have gone abroad and openly spread their doctrines. They are received or rejected according to their intrinsic worth, but the religion of Christ is proscribed from hatred and prejudice as well as from its being contrary to the worship of the gods. All who are Christians must die, whether your law applies to the feeble woman, the tender young girl, the man in the prime of his manhood, or the decrepid grey-haired cripple, it must be enforced, and all must die. Wickedness! Injustice! You deny the Folly ! name of Christ. O. Senators! but you reflect not that even Tiberius admired his supernatural virtue;

any form whatever of persecution, he desired to raise | mult and to appease the people they proposed that to him altars in order that he might receive the a fiw Christians should be imprisoned. But the adoration suitable to a god. Nero was the enemy of all that was great and noble, and it was he who the disciples of Christ are guilty, they answered. let drew the sword against us. But a man of such infamous repute could do us no harm in regard of the purity of our name, for in condemning us he became our justification while his batred became our glory and the signal proof of our innocence before the world. Those princes whose lives were marked with wisdom and virtue, have never showed themselves hostile to our faith and Marcus Aurelius went so far as to render solemn homage to the God of the Christians who had deigned to preserve his legions from the exterminating fury of the Germans. "But, what have we done to merit such treatment from the hands of justice? We live amongst you ; our hands are open to public gaze, for we fear nothing. They do not resound with the noise of festal orgies : and if sometimes music is heard, it is the sweet murmunings of prayer, (r the chant of hymns in honor of that God who created the universe. We are averse to intemperance, for, between all the passions there is a connecting link, and when we yield to one it is more than probable we shall yield to all. We have no banquets or sumptuous feasts by which the vice of sensuality is nourished, and the patrimony of the orphan, or of the poor, is wantonly consumed. We observe, on the contrary, the greatest moderation in our food as well as in our attire, and the poor are never sent from our door if we have anything to give. And what has been the result? Look luto the archives, O, noble Magistrates ! descend into those dank dangeons where lie in chains those who have outraged the majesty of the laws-those who have destroyed the honor of families, or committed theft, or those who have steeped their hands in human blood-amongst all those criminals whom society has discarded, you will not find one who is a Christian. "Are we not submissive to the laws? Is it in our midst that the spirit of revolt meditates its sanguinary projects, or receives that support which is necessary to carry them into execution? Has any Christian ever been found the associate of a party which aimed at the dismemberment of the provinces or the ruin of the Empire? We are loyal, and give the proof of our fidelity by the regular payment of the public imposts. We are friends of peace, and we regard it as the gift of God, but we do not refuse to bear arms when the interests of our country demand our assistance. Have not our soldiers shed their blood in defence of their native land? Have they not fought side by side with you, and contributed by the valor' of their swords to the glory of those victories which surround this venerable city as an aureola of light ? And if crimes have been committed in the excitement of success, then, indeed, and only then, have our Christian soldiers The service transmission of the species of the specie held back and refused to associate with the pagan

NO.

"As for us, we adore only one true and living God. We raise our eyes to heaven with outstretched hands because they are pure : our heads are uncovered because we have nothing to make us blush. And thus we pray that God may grant to the Casars many years, a tranquil reign, and strength and victory to his armies ; wisdom and loyalty to the Senate, virtue to the people, and universal peace throughout the empire. Are we then the enemies of the Emperor? Ah! if he had no other but us the sceptre would not tremble in his hand, nor the crown on his head. Secret conspiracies, or sanguinary insurrections would not exist to interfere with the peace and tranquility of the land.

"We do not fear persecution but we would ask you to deal with us justly and abs'ain from con. demning a religion before you know its maxime, its principles, and its spirit. But let me repeat, we fear not persecution, for we know that here below we shall have enemies and encounter opposition from the spirit of evil. Our religion came from heaven and thither it will lead us. It is there where it has its throne, and where it will eventually recover its glory and repose. We do not care for war, but like the valiant soldier, when it comes it will find us fearless and intrepid. Death is a triumph and the conquest of that eternal life after which our hearts yourn like the deer after the fountain of waters. Senators ! I have done ! I have exposed to you the calumnies invented against us, and I have made known to you that God whom we adore. Judge now if the Christians are worthy of death ?"

And Tertullian casting about him his large heavy cloak withdrew from the assembly leaving them to reflect upon the force and cloquence of his noble defense.

CHAPTER XVII—LAST MOMENTS OF ANGELA

The words of Tertullian were not without their effect. The Senate resumed its work but the ideas with which they were now inspired restained them from all excess, and induced them to adopt a more conciliatory plan of action. Some had fallen completely under the influence of the Christian Priest and were now convinced that they had been hitherto actuated by the blindness of fanatical fury and that they had not shown justice to the Christians in thus condemning them before they knew who they were and what they had done. They were now en-abled to see the sanctity of that religion which taught dogmas the purity of which was indicative of its heavenly origin. The words proscription and death were no longer in their mouths and they energetically opposed any attempt of either the Senate or the people to bring the Christians to punishment before they had been proved guilty of a violation of the laws.

There were others, however, more timid than and, while he forbade under the severest penaltics these. They were apprehensive of a popular tu-

Oh yes-thank God ! whose mercy gave This plank upon the storm-tossed wave, To bear us on Contrition's tide And place us safe by Jeans' side.

"Go in peace"-Can it be true That on my soul the heavenly dew Has fallen with its sacred spell, And made the dying spirit well? And can it be, that I may stand, Thro' these blest words, on His right hand. And hear, perhaps, those words divine-"Heaven and all its joys be thine !"

"No, no; it seems too wild, too sweet! I bow in trembling at thy feet, Thou Priest of God! and ask thee still Those words that all my being thrill, To say again, and o'er, still o'er; "Go then in pence and sin no more!"

THE LAST DAYS OF CARTHAGE; A SISTER OF FABIOLA. AFTER THE MANNER OF THE FRENCH. ar (11) h 🚣 CHAPTER XV.-HILARION AND ANGELA.

Firmilian had fallen into disrepute from the want of energy which he had betrayed throughout his whole tenure-of-office, and especially since the late edict had been given out by the Emperor. against the Christians. He was not thought a fit person to represent, in the metropolis of Africa, the dignity of the Roman court. Accordingly a colleague was appointed to act in concert with him, and aid him in the administration of affairs. Hilarion possessed firmness of character. but ambition seem. ed to be his great fault. No sacrifice was deemed too great, no display of servility, too, dishonorable when there was a question of some, important place. to be occupied, or, some dignity, to be conferred. These were the kind of men that the Emperor wanted. Treason and assassination had been the proscribed by the Emperor who decrees that the means of raising them to the throne and they accordingly required partisans without principle and "thout independence to retain them in their ele, gels, in a firm and unyielding tone of voice. ^{whed} position. Hilarion though still young, had ^{sea} life in the camp. His manners were rough and incultivated and his language and disposition. ^{was} have a sold will be the superstition. You will ^{was} have a sold be according to the superstition. You will was hamed according to, the irreligious spirit of the then receive the respect which is your due, and per-Warliers of his time, so the events related, above, your wisdom."

"You have abandoned then the ancient worship of your fathers?"

"No, my Lord, the religion I profess is as old as the world. It ascends back through a chain of prophets and patriarchs, to the beginning when God created man. But your impious doctrines is the work of the demon and your Gods are not gods at all."

"Foolish girl li you blaspheme and you know not that I can punish you, but you are young. Lieten, Angela," he continued, in a more subdued tone, you are carried away, by a blind passion for an imaginary idea; and you follow a religion which prescribes every species of pleasure. You degrade yourself by frequenting those wicked night assemblies when you ought to take your place in a society where you would receive the homage due to your

rank and beauty." "Pleasures," re-echoed the young girl, "what pleasure is more delicious than in serving Christ who is my happiness, my very life !"

Angela, your answers are a mystery to me. All that I have got to say now, is that your religion is gods should be honored in every part of his empire." "I cannot adore your, gods," still, persisted An

Parents, was going to assist, at the celebration of smitten with the influence of her personal charms the Holy Mysteries in the assembly of the Christ- He was resolved to make her his own, but he found

"I hear that you Christians make a virtue of poverty. Suppose that I seize upon the property of your family and confiscate it to the state. How would your tender heart suffer to see your dear parents in penury and want ? Think well upon what you are doing."

"I cannot consent," still replied the intrepid young saint.

"Then hear your sentence. To morrow at this hour you must give me a definite answer. If you refuse my offer and still persist in denying to the gods the homage which is their due, then you will be thrown into irons and conveyed to the amphitheatre. Guards lead her back to her father's house."

In those primitive times of the Church it often occurred that the father or mother followed their children to the tribunal and encouraged them in their refusal to obey the impious laws of the Emperor on the subject of the Christian religion. They visited them in prison and reverently kissed the chains with which they were bound, as also the wounds which covered their bodies from the infliction of the different instruments of torture. When they were led to the place of punishment, they often accompanied them, reminding them the while of the inestimable reward which was reserved ton those who persevered to the end. The father would stifle the bitterness of his grief in order to smile upon his child who was about to suffer death for the faith, and the mother making an effort to rise above the instincts of nature, would check her tears, and tender words of comfort and encouragement. Some were even brave enough to follow them to the arena for the purpose of witnessing the glory of their fisal triumph, and when their spirit had departed and their bodies lay cold, torn and lacerated where they had been mangled by the ravenous animals, they dipped a sponge or veil into their blood and carefully pouring it into vials, car

ried it as a precious relic to the family vault. Such were the sentiments of the father and mother of Angela. It cost them a pang, but stil they were ready to make the sacrifice after the manner of Abraham who would have slain his son but for the voice of the Lord arrested his uplifted arm. Besides, Angela was so good and so pure, and they thought it would be agreeable in the eyes of God to offer to him this precious and immaculate host.

Angela now spent her time exclusively in prayer She knelt before, ber crucifix and her long hair fell loosely over her brow as she bent to the ground and like the saviour in the garden of Gethsemane she refused not to taste of the bitter chalice, if such was the will of her heavenly Father. The pious Bishop visited her and refreshed her soul, with the adorable Sacrament of the Eucharist. She received her Saviour then under the species of bread, and wine; who knows but on the morrow she may be

majority rejected with disdain such a proposal. If them be condemned according to the edict of the Emperor. If they cannot be repronched with any crime#the Senate out of regard for its own dignity and the interests of Justice, should defend them against their enemies. Hilarion moved in accordance with this resolution. He wanted to gain a few days for he still cherished the hope that Angela would retract what she had said and become his srouse.

But the fears of those timid Senators were very nearly realized, for the excitement of the multitude against what they called the apathy of the Senate had reached its highest point, and there was every indication of a general outbreak. But fortunately it was just at this moment that the mortal remains of Jarbas were to be borne into the city, and the crowd began to move in the direction of the gate through which the escort were to pass.

The urn was borne on the shoulders of four soldiers while the remainder followed wearing the mark of mourning. The solemn procession had scarcely entered the limits of the town when it was met by a hideous crowd of slaves. Their cries and infuriated looks indicated that they were under the influence of the most fearful excitement. As they approached the soldiers they gathered round them with a view to impede their march, at the sume time velling and shouting like the war whoop of the Indians.

"Vengeance I" cried out one of them; " my friends, let us have vengeauce, now that the time has arrived ! shall we allow the cursed remains of a Christian to be honored with such pomp? Long live Sylvain !" roared simultaneously a thousand voices. Before the least resistance could be made by the soldiers, the exasperated villains had rushed upon the urn and demonical fury had scattered the venerable ashes to the winds amid curses and imprecations.

The news of the attack spread with wonderful rapidity through the city and naturally came to the ears of Vivia who still remained retired out of grief for Jarhas. She wept tears of the most poignant sorrow. How could she help it? He who had loved her so dearly was insulted even in the grave! But she soon recollected herself and dried her tears. She thought of heaven and thither she directed all her thoughts and aspirations. She would soon meet. him there.

But where is Angela, that pure and amiable virgin ? Let us leave the agitations of. the crowd and their desecration of the ashes of the warrior and return to the young Ohristian whom Hilarion had cond mned to death in case of a refusal to comply with his i.religious domands.

It was late when Vivia had heard of the position

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -OCT. 15, 1875.

THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF TORONTO.

SERMON by the BISHOP of HAMILTON THE SANCTITY OF THE CHURCH."

On Tuesday evening, September 28th, the Right Rev. Dr. Crinnon, Bishop of Hamilton, preached in. St. Michael's Cathedral, on "The Sanctity of the Church His Lordship took for his text "Be ye perfect as your heavenly Father is perfect." God is all holy and pertect His perfections are uncreated and without limit or measure. He is the spring and source of all grace or perfection in any creature. All things coming from the hands of God are perfect according to their kind. The sanctity of the blessed in heaven is created and limited, but constant and unchangeable, for they behold the face of God. The nearer the planets approach the sun, the more light and heat they receive ; so in like manner, the higher and nearer any creature approaches God, the more he abounds in sanctity. God commands all to be perfect, for they are created to His image and likeness, and destined to enjoy Him forever in heaven, into which " nothing defiled can enter." But man, by himself, is totally unable to acquire grace or retain it. Fallen humanity is lions are washed from the leprosy of sin and clothed heir to all the miseries incurred by the disobedience with sanctifying grace. Yes, generation after genot our first parents; so man of himself .canhot acquire perfection, for grace and sanctity belong to the supernatural order, and therefore are beyond the reach of man.

But God, who desires the end, abundantly supplies the means to attain it. He desires the salvation and sanctification of all men; and therefore supplies the means whereby all can acquire grace and perfection To the Church which He established He bequeathed the merits of His Passion and His Death. That Church was to represent Him in the world, and dispense to men the gifts of God; and the Church, being His representative, should be holy and possess the means of sanctifying the souls of her children. This Church, beloved brethren, is not a mere aggregation of individuals united for religious purposes. No; it is a special creation of God; it is His kingdom in this world, His own for every state; Matrimony is raised to the dignity Mystical Body. We are the members, and God, the Holy Ghost, is the soul of that Body, placed there by the express will of God to sanctify and preserve it till the end of time .-As the soul in our body is placed there by God's will, and will leave this prison of clay when He demauds independently of us, so the Holy Ghost dwells in the Church, independently of its members, and will continue so to the end of time. The Church is an organic body, living its own divine life and fulfilling the end for which it was established.

This Church is holy; holy in her founder, Jesus Christ; holy in her sacraments; holy in her doctrines, and holy also in the lives of thousands and tens of thousands of her children in every ago of existence. We claim not individual -sanctity for all the members of the Church, for our Lord tells us the tares will grow with the wheat until the harvest day; and then the Angels of God will separate "the good from the bad, the just from the unjust;" and amongst those who are waiting for the bridegroom will be found foolish virgins as well as wise; but the former shall be excluded the marriage feast, in which they can have no part. Even among the Apostles there were found a Judas to betray and a Simon to deny. Wonder not then, beloved brethren, if you discover among the scat tered millions of Catholics some who are a dishonor to their name and a scandal to the faithful.

The great mission entrusted by God to His Church was to sanctify the souls of men, and for this end He bequeathed the merits of His Passion and Death. He instituted the Sacraments, through which His graces flow to the souls of men, purifying them from every stain of sin, and uniting them to Himself, the source of their happiness and glory .-Let us, then, enter the Church in spirit, and see there the ministry she exercises in our regard. Behold all these generations of men entering the world, following each other like waves on the sea, all coming in sin, for they come from a source that

millions who daily offend Him by transgressing His law! In the Old Law a free pardon was proclaimed every fiftieth year, and all recovered their lost in-heritance; but in the Church of God, through the infinite merits of Christ, a free pardon is proclaimed every day, aye | every hour of the day. In Jerusalem there was the Pool of Bethsaids, and the first one that entered after the waters were moved by the Angel, was healed; but in the Catholic Church, Christ has caused a spring to flow, in which milwith sanctifying grace. Yes, generation after gen-cration of guilty men are closed from their spiritual defilement and made healthy and strong in the Lord. And yet that saving fountain remains as pure and as full as when it first came from the open wounds of our Crucified Redeemer. But this is not all; this penitent is now restored to spiritual life, having washed his robes in the blood of the Lamb; the Church brings him by the hand to her altar and feeds him with the food of Angels. Here is the bread that perisheth not, and he who eats thereof shall never die, for our Lord declares : " Who eats my flesh and drinks my blood abides in Me and I in him, and I will raise him up on the last day."-These are the means of sanctifying the soul of men left in the Church by her Divine Founder, that none should perish, but all be saved.

In the Church, beloved brethren, there is a grace of a Sagrament, by which the young couple receive the graces necessary for their state. As they kneel before the altar, the Church holds up before them as a model the love that exists between Christ and herself, and thus elevates their hearts to what is pure and holy. And see again the tender solicitude which she exercises over her young men whom she prepares to minister at her altars. She cares them from their tender youth and brings them apart from the world into her seminaries, and while there acquiring the knowledge necessary for their state earnesily impresses on their minds the necessity of their own canctification, and that their duty will be not only to teach by word but also by example that they must be models of humility, purity, and self-denial. In a word they must be worthy priests of Him who said, " Be ye perfect, as your Heavenly Father is perfect." And now, having finished their course, they are resolved to rule the Priesthood of Christ and devote themselves forever to the services of their Lord and Master: and while prostrate at the foot of the altar, the Church, with hands raised to heaven, calls upon God to bless, to sanctify, and to consecrate these her devoted Levites. She sends them forth on their exalted mission as "ministers of Christ and dispensers of the mysteries of God; she reminds them that they are pricats forever that their office is God-like, representing Christ; and if faithful, great will be their reward; but if unfaithful, dreadful will be their punishment.

Thus, beloved brethren, we find the Church richly endowed by her Heavenly Founder to meet all the wants of man. But it is at the hour of death that she exercises her greatest solicitude. At the Baptismal font she received the child and through life she followed him ministering to all spiritual wants and withdrawing him from sin and attaching him to'God. But now that life is coming to a close Satan, knowing that he has but a short time, prepares to attack him with all his forces. On whom will this poor man lean in this hour of need? The years of the past, by the spell of memory, become present and he sees many grave transgressions by which he offended God and forfeited heaven. But now the judge is at hand and the sentence he knows not ; he feels the cold grasp of death, and in this struggle every fibre of his heart is giving way. Oh, beloved brethren, if ever there was a moment in which this helpless man needed a true friend more than at another, surely it is now. And this is the hour the Church steps in with more than her usual Church, through whose purifying waters the merits solicitude. Discase and poverty may drive many from the bed of sickness, but they cannot remove the Church. She is there; kneels by the bedside, gives the last absolution, administers the Holy Viaticum. Then with sanctifying oil and the "prayer of faith" Extreme Unction is given, according to the advice of the Apostle who says: "Is any one sick among ye? let him call in the priest, and he will pray over him, ancinting with oil in the name of the Lord, and if the cick man be in sins they will be forgiven him." And now having supplied all these salutary helps to her dying child she gives him hope in the infinite mercy of God, quoting the language of the Holy Ghost that he who confides in the Lord shall never be confounded, and "sooner shall the heavens and the earth he destroyed than man should perish who has confidence in me;" and imparting the last blessing she bids the departing soul go forth in the name of the Heavenly Father who created her, through the merits of Jesus Christ who redeemed her, and clothed with the grace of the Holy Ghost who sanctified her. And if we pass from the Sacraments of the Church to her doctrines, her sanctity is not less striking. The dogmas of faith, which she proposes to our belief, tend to elevate our minds to heavenly things. A self-existing God, a Trinity of Persons, and Unity of the Deity, the Incarnation of the Second Person of the Adorable Trinity, His lay down his life, if needs be, for his faith. Such birth and death and resurrection and ascension, all produce a salutary influence on man, and point out the great end of the creation, the enormity of sin and how punished by God. From the Gospels she teaches the great lesson of self-denial, mortificamay picture other services in which he might find | tion and the returning good for evil; and from the effect of her doctrines thousands and tens of thousands of her children have forsaken all things for Christ's sake. "He who leaves father or mother." But there is one doctrine which above all others clothes the Church with sanctity; it is the real presence of Christ in the Adorable Sacrament of the Aluar. All the other Sacraments confer grace but this Sacrament confers the Author of grace. The Temple of Jerusalem was holy, for it contained the Ark of the Covenant and a portion of the Manua by which the Israelites were fed in the desert ; but soul, before he sinned, was clothed with sanctifying these had no intrinsic value ; they were but types grace; beautiful before God and His Angels; but or figures of the great treasures which were to be sanctifying grace is removed-all the merits ac- the Ark, but we have the Lord of the Ark and the giver of the law; we have not Manna ; that perishes ; but the true Bread that came down from clean spirits. Behold that wreck of virtue, as he heaven; and he who eats thereof shall live forever. lies by the wayside fatally wounded, deep and bitter , It is upon the altar of God ; before the Tabernacle of His mercy and love; the saints learned the one is there no hope for this fallen, ungrateful one? thing necessary; that they acquired that courage to

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the enemies of God for she is here to curb their li centious power, and to say "this far thou shalt go and no further." And men blinded by passion and intoxicated by power can suffer no restraint, and hence make war against her, resolved to destroy what God has established. This has been her history for 1800 years. "Great and mighty kings and emperors made war against her; but they have passed away and she remains, for He who made the heavens and the earth has declared that no power raised against her shall prosper. "Fear not, for behold I am with you all days even to the end."

Thus, beloved brethren, the Church c intinues her mission of charity, bringing the glad tidings of sal-vation to the nations afar.' Those who hear her voice and obey her laws are saved, for now as in days gone by God adds to the Church " daily such as should be saved." Thus the bark of Peter safely rides over the troubled waters, upheld by the arm of God, and, like Nosh's ark in days of old, carries the faithful of God to the harbor, to the Land of Promise.

CATHOLIC PROVINCIAL SYNOD OF TORONTO.
CLOSING SESSION OF THE COUNCIL.
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Sermon by His Grace the Archbishop.
On Sunday morning the 3rd inst., the closing session of the Council of the Catholic Province o Foronto was held at St. Michael's Metropolitar
Cathedral At half-nest nine o'clock Poutifica

High Mass was celebrated in the presence of His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Toronto, and their Lordships the Bishops of London, Hamilton and Kingston by Monseigneur Jamot, Bishop of Sarepta in partibus. The Very Hev. Vicar General Rooney was assistant priest to the Archbishop, with the Very Rev. Vicar-General Heenan, of Hamilton, and the Very Rev. Dean Laurent, of Amherstburgh, as deacons of honor. The Very Rev. Father Vincent, Superior of St. Michael's College, was assistant pilest to the Bishop Celebrant, Very Rev. Vicar-General Farrelly, of Kingston, being deacon, and Rev. Fa-ther Murray sub-deacon. The Revs. Father Mc-Entee and Father McWilliam, of Kingston, were masters of ceremonies.

Rev. Father Laurent, of St. Patrick's, directed the choir, and the Rev. Father Robleder assisted at the organ. After mass, His Grace the Archbishop ascended the pulpit and preached the following eloquent sermon, a report of which we copy from the Toronto Globe. His Grace spoke as follows :--

The Fathers of the First Council of Toronto wish to address you through me and to lay before you some views, some exhortations, by which you may perform your duties with greater fervour and zeal for your own souls' sake and for that of your children. During the last few days that we were assembled in the Holy Ghost, directed by His Divine Spirit, we offered many fervent prayers to God, especially during the holy sacrifice of the Mass that he would fill us with His divine spirit more and more in order that we might fulfill our sacred duties towards the flock confided to our care. In the first place we wish to define who we are and what we represent. We represent the Holy Catholic Church in this Province, and we are the Bishops the wars of the middle ages? Who makes the h an velle Spirit of G divinely app hv the and through the head of the Church, our holy father the Pope, to labour in this portion of the vineyard of our Lord. This Church of God is the Kingdom of Christ on earth. "Behold I am with you all days to the consumation of the world." Jesus Christ is, then, the Head of the Church, invisible, and sitting upon the right hand of His Eternal Father, but yet the High Priest always interceding for us and operating in us by His divine graces upon the world. He is the vine, we are the branches. It is He that gives life and grace through the Sacrament to His Church. St. Augustine well has said, "When Paul baptizes, Christ baptizes; when Peter baptizes, Christ baptizes ; when Judas baptizes, Christ baptizes." It is Christ that operates, and from His divine heart come all the graces. But he must have a visible ministry on earth, and this ministry He did not confer upon angels, but upon weak men. As Jesus became man to have a practical knowledge of our infirmities and our weakness, so He has confided the care of His Church to men also conversant with the infirmities of men, that they might know how to have compassion and mercy. It was to a man He said, "Thou art the rock, and upon this rock I will build my Church." It was to a man He said," I shall give to thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven ; whatsoever thou shalt bind on carth shall be bound in Heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be also loosed in heaven,' To men, also, He said, "Go, teach all nations; I will send the Paraclete, who will teach you all truth ;" and St. Paul does not hesitate to say, " We his disciple he says "O, man of God." It is therefore no presumption on our part to call ourselves the ministers of God, and for the faithful to call us fathers, because St. Paul says, "We are fathers because we have begotten you spiritually in Jesus Christ;" and, therefore with this authority of Jesus Christ guiding and speaking in us, do we address you to day. This Holy Church of God, instituted Divine Spirit, is assailed on all sides. The world their head and their successors, and the 72 disciples; its laws and doctrines, promulgated by Jesus Christ and his apostles, and continued to be preached to society distinct from the kingdom of this earth. It is a spiritual kingdom as Jesus Christ said, "My Kingdom is not of this world." Its powers, then, " My come from God and it is instituted for the good of the people, to bring them through the desert of this now its beauty is gone-its loveliness is faded, found in the Christian Church. Here we have no t world to the Kingdom of God. It has, strictly speaking, nothing to do with the affairs of this

A normanize, which, impart spiritual life to the south of the provide in the provide in the provide interval of the provide storaneents; which, impart spiritual life to the soul holy, and possesses the means of sanctifying the and the good of the people But, alas, antagoniams they are delayed of Jesus or the liberty of the ed in the most pressure and the intermediation children of God or of His Church to take possession of the pople of a pulpit where He preaches best of their land, and hence the severest laws, and himself, "When I shall be exalted from the earth," he says,""I shall draw all men after me," and it is proclaim the kingdom of Christon eath. It was the same with the Jews We will have no king but Cæsar." They did not want the king Jesus, because He was crucified, but they wanted Cæsar who sat on his throne with his royal diadem. They wanted not the kingdom of Christ, of humility and patience, and suffering, and fasting, and praying. They wanted the license by which they might indulge their passions. This war continued and will continue, and even in the civilized portions of Europe at the present time we find this war continuing, but in this war who will triumph in the end? The world will triumph for a while, the Church of God will last for ever. Who will suffer the most? The children of God and of His Church: They will be persecuted, their churches may be taken from them, laws against justice, and not properly laws, but enactments, will make them suffer, their religious may be driven off, convents and monasteries with their lands may be confiscated by the State, because the State has its arms and its soldiers, and the relig-ion of Jesus Christ has its martyrs. It can suffer for Jesus Christ and its way to heaven is made shorter by these persecutions; but if we look at the history of the world, what do we find in the end The triumph of Jesus Christ and His Church. We then call upon our Catholics not to be fainthearted. We say to them, in the language of Jesus Christ to His Apostles, "Little flock, little children, fear not, for your Father has prepared for you a kingdom," a kingdom of God that is to last for ever, the reward of your patience and your trials. We say also to the Governments of this world, "Fear not from us we will not plan to upset your kingdom or to dis turb your power; keep within your faculties and you will have no trouble. If you step beyond your power, we can suffer, we can die, and go to heaven but yet it will be by injustice and by the taking from us that liberty which has been guaranteed to us by the laws of humanity and of the realm." say to Governments, "We do not interfere with you in your administration, in appointing your ambassadors and your judges, in making war and peace, in extending your boundaries, or in anything within your faculties for the preservation of the peace, and for the good of your people; but you are not to invade the domain of conscience, you must not tell a man ' You must not worship God in) this way,' or the ministers of religion that they must give sacred rites, to this, that, or the other man. You are not judges in those cases." We wish to address a word to parents. Our first care is that of children. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he grows old he will not depart from it." Hence, the Church of God follows that advice of the Holy Spirit to train the youth in the ways of vistue and in the science of the world. The Church is by no means opposed to progress or to science

and learning. Witness her institutions, her uni-

versities, her schools, her religious orders banded

together as companies with vows of poverty, chastity

and obedience, in order that they might have the

more opportunity to combat ignorance and to teach

the youth. It is a culumny, often repeated indeed but yet not tired of men otherwise really learned,

that the Church is opposed to education. What was

the world without the Church? Who kept educa-

tion alive but the Church, amidst the barbarism and

hthe qualities; he cannot create them, or give talent so with our Lord Jesus Christ in the Most Blessed Sacrament. We have promulgated also anew and again the apostolic constitutions, and the decrees of general councils, and of particular councils of this Province fermerly belonging to Quebec, that this ecclesiastical Province of Toronto may be ecclesiastically and properly constituted, so that there may be no longer any disputes whether a law was promulgated in this country or not. We must provide, unfortunately, for successors of Judas, men who will betray their trust and honour, and break the vows of ordination. None, then, can appeal and say that the laws of the Church are not applicable to this Province. Also, to avoid any confusion or conflict with the civil authorities, we have reiterated again that persons can be excommunicated and cut off from the Church singly, and also that societies may come under the same sword of the Church. That is to say, individuals may be told, "On ac-count of your size and crimes you no longer belong to the Church," and also secret societies-societies bound by oaths of secresy-and societies against the peace of the country, or sgainst the rights of the Church, may be put under the ban of excommunication, and our people may be told that any one who will join such a society is no longer a member of the Church. There is always & door of repentance at the last moment, and we have the consolation of receiving at the last moments those who have been excommunicated, with somow on their part, and joy on ours at absolving them and bringing those who were reputed out of the Church into it at the last moment through the mercy of God. These, of course, we will allow to have Christian burial and other honours granted after death, but to those who die excommunicated, either by name or because they belonged to a society, or be cause they die as open and scandalous sinners when drunk, or in grievous sin after being more than a year from their religions duties, we have a perfect right to say "You did not belong to the Church of God during life, and your bones or ashes cannot be gathered together amongst those of the true Catholics, which we look upon as waiting in peace for the general resurrection." And in our deeds granting portions of land in our consecrated cemeteries there will be always the promise that these deeds hold good only for Catholics who die in peace with God and the Church of God, and others cannot avail themselves of the privileges of this land. With these few advices we shall conclude. We wish all, and especially the children of the Uhurch of God, every blessing and grace to leed holy and pure and sanctified lives in this world, in order that they may attain eternal joy. We wish our separated brethren, those who do not actually belong to the Church, grace, mercy, and salvation from God. "Other sheep I have that are not of this fold; them I will bring, that they may be one fold and one Shepherd." What Jesus said in his time is applicable at the present time. Other sheep Jesus has scattered in the world under various reli-gious denominations. They are good-hearted, they are anxious to know the fruth, and if they did know it actually and really they would guit the deno. minations which they are in and come into the fold of Jesus Christ. Our Lord is continually going round from fold to fold, outside his own and bringing these into the Holy Catholic Church, You that He has already called in England, Scotland Iteland, and the United States, and also through the mercy of God in this country. It has been slower, however, here than elsewhere, because, I presume, the moment of God has not come. Those whom He has not gathered into his fold have not the sacraments and the true body of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. They are not true branches of the vine Jesus Christ, and do not receive the sap from Him, and while He has brought many into the Church, several have remained out ide, from worldly motives-from fear of the loss of friends, or custom, or property-and are still wavering between God and the world. Still we have hope that these will pray and aspire, but especially pray. "Ask and you shall receive, knock and it shall be opend unto you." We look upon thousands and thousands of our separated brethren as belonging to the true Church of Jesus Christ. They are not Protestants. We claim all children. No child can be a Protest ant. No child protests against the doctrines of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and to be a Protestant one must know that he is protesting against doctrines which he knows to be the doctrines of our Lord Jesus Christ. His Grace then stated that the decrees of the Council would be presently promulgated, but that before they were published they would be sent to Rome for revision, though they did not require the sanction of the Pope before they became law. He concluded by urging his hearers to live up to their high vocation as members of the Catholic Church. The last public session of the Council then took place. After several prayers and the singing of the Veni Creator, the decrees of the Council were for mally promulgated, each bishop pronouncing the "Placet." The Te Deum was then sung, and the Council was closed.

has been poisoned by the sin of our first parents. Since that sad day all come soiled with the trail of the serpent ; " they are children of wrath," St. Paul and heaven is closed against them ;" and of SAYS, them our Blessed Lord says : "Amen, amen, I say to you; unless a man be born again of water and the Holy Ghost, he cannot enter the Kingdom of God." Behold these guilty millions coming daily to that inexhaustible fountain established in His of the Redeemer's life are conveyed! Here is a child in sin, an outcast from heaven and God ; he is placed under those cleansing waters and immediately he is born anew; every stain of sin is removed; sanctifying grace clothes his soul; he is now beautiful before God and His Angels, and from being a child of wrath, he becomes a child of God, an heir to heaven and a brother of Jesus Christ .--Behold then the finish of the first office which the Church exercises in our behalf, for she is the mother from whom we received this spiritual birth, this new generation !

This child, although cleansed from original sin, is still heir to all the miseries incurred by the fall. As he grows up in years a crowd of rebellious thoughts agitate bis young heart ; there is a struggle going on between good and evil; this battle, says the Apostle, is not only with flesh and blood, bat with powers and principalities in high places. The Church, his ever faithful mother, comes to his protection, and placing her consecrated hands on his head, she calls on the spirit of God to enter the soul of her child with His sevenfold gifts to enable him to fight the battle of the Lord, and to be victorious in that warfare which will end only with his life. This youth goes forth, strengthened by the Holy Ghost, no longer a child, but a soldier of Christ, to brave every danger for his Heavenly master and are the graces which come to us through these sacraments.

But perhaps this youthful soldier may feel fatigued in serving the Lord ; his vivilimagination more pleasure and glory. The world invites him with its many allurements; he sees thousands following its miscalled pleasures; his fallen nature, ever prone to evil, carries on war against the spirit. and Satan, the restless enemy of mankind, leaves nothing untried to deceive him. This thoughtless youth strays away from his Father's home; he enters the danger and falls where thousands had fallen before (for divine truth tells that he who loves the darger shall perish therein). Mortal sin is committed. Behold the change! how sad i-that quired while in grace are lost, and that soul in which dwelt the Holy Ghost is now the receptacle of uns rremorse gnawing his soul

the Catholic Church? And who pay more heavily for education than Catholics? In the United States they have to pay for the education of their Protestant neighbours as well as for the education of their own childrer, and we in Canada are taxed for education in the High Schools to which the children of well-to-do parents go and are educated, and yet even the poorest Catholics have to pray for this. Still we complain, but we do not resist. We wish the Catholics to send their children to Catholic schools, where the young minds will be imbued from their youth. Train up a child from his youth when the soft and tender mind will be imbued with the doctrines of Jesus Christ pure and unadulterated and his morals kept from the contagion of the world; and we want Catholics to continue making efforts in this direction to elevate more and more the standard of the schools in the higher education of the teachers and the more commodious adaptation of the schools. We were occupied also in the spread of temperance, beseeching the parish priests in every district to have their temperance societies, and by all means to encourage the youth, and young men especially, to join these associations, that they may always have a reason for refusing temptation. The greatest curse the world his seen is the curse of intemperance. It has killed more than the sword We have been occupied also in defining certain duties and obligations of the arch bishop, the priests and those having care of souls, and engaged in the education of priests. It is the holy will of God that the world should first be evangelised by aposare God's coadjutors, we are God's ministers," and to ties and by the successors of the apostles, and when new countries are found out the successors of the apostles and the disciples will go from the older countries to evangelise the new, and then when these new countries become peopled, and the inhabitants sufficiently educated, it is in the holy providence of God to give to the children of these new countries a divine power and a vocation for the prisstbood, to endow them with talent, with piety by Jesus Christ, its Head, and governed by His and with a certain generosity of soul, which will make them seek not the things of this earth, but always hated the Church because they hated its the things of heaven, willing to devote them-Founder. The Church of God is His kingdom, and selves and their energies for nothing but the clothes that kingdom must have its officers, its laws, and they wear and the things they ent, as St. Paul says its doctrines-its officers, the apostles with Peter at they are to give themselves to labour to teach the Gospel of Christ to the people, and to administer to them the sacraments and offer for them the holy sacrifice of the Mass. This is one of the first signs the end of time. It is therefore an independent of a true vocation a grand generosity of soul-a great charity and magnanimity, and great courage to suy, " Bebold I have left all things to follow You," as Jesus Christ said ; but Jesus is not outdone in generosity. He promises that they shall "Sit with Him on thrones, to judge the twelve tribes of Israel." Their reward in this, world, however, is persecution and calumnies very often. We want you to encourage your, children who world, only inasmuch as they touch the eternal sal-world, only inasmuch as they touch the eternal sal-vation of your souls, and this Kingdom of God, being from God, is not antagonistic to the kingdoms of this world, properly and legally constituted. Wick-ed men have arisen, and still exist, that wish to put enemities between the Church of God, the king-ties may be brought to greater perfection, and that

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY AND THE HOME RULERS.

Great commotion has been caused in the Irish political world, primarily by the circular of the Lord Mayor of Dublin proposing the formation of a National O'Connell Committee whose motto should be "Faith and Fatherland," and secondly, by a article in the Freeman's Journal, attacking the Low Mayor for having lissued the circular, and for the course he pursued during the recent O'Conrell celebration. The circular of the Lord Mayor, should be premised, was dated the 8th of August the day after the close of the Centenary fetes, built did not see the light, so far as the general public are concerned, until it was published in the Dang Express of the 15th of September. The Freeman begins by describing the circular as "one of the most remarkable documents ever contributed to th tangled web of lish politics." The Freeman Con-

There never was a man' in this country to when the people have been'so long toleiant as they have Deen to the Lord Mayor. For ourselves, we con fress that we have stinged 'as popular journalists in the there is a stinged 'as popular journalists in Is there no hope for this fallen, ungrateful one? Is there no hope for another Baptism to restore him to his lost inheritance? No, that favor can never again be conferred. Behold here again, belowd brethren, the infinite mercy of. God in procuring a second Baptism as efficacious, as the first; for by means of the Sarament of Penance sanctfying race is conveyed as well as through the regenerat. If the not is the strong the regenerat of Penance sanctfying ing waters of Baptism. These are the only two is Thus well as through the regenerat in the regenerat of Penance sanctfying ing waters of Baptism. These are the only two is Thus well as through the regenerat in the regeneration of the regenera

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. OCT. 15, 1875. The state phanet when a same

hospitable genericinant, in His ousiness, career he has won remarkable success by mingled enterprise has won remarkable success by mingled enterprise and probity Bus, we must stop here. It is possible and probity be a good family man, a respectable for a man to be a good family man, a respectable for a man, a respectable for a man, a respectable for a man, an enterprising, merchant, and yet to be in eluien a mischievous and conceited fool. We have no idea, indeed, of applying any terms so harsh have any series to naran to the Bight Honorable the Lord Mayor. But it is our duty to tell him that he mistakes his capacity our gublic life It is plain, that he believes himtef to be a great political personage. In that opin-Peter Paul M'Swiney on one side and all the world on the other.

"The Lord Mayor's action all through the affair of the Centenary has been characteristic. On the one hand he was as his nature is most generous and hospitable. On the other the mocking lights of vanity and ambition always flitted before his eyes and led him from quagmire to quagmire. The Centenary was a success in spite or, and not on account of the Lord Mayor, and the sooner he grasps this fact the better for himself. And now, to crown all, comes this mischieveous production-the circular. What does it mean? What does this talk about Faith and Fatherland,' about ' temporal and eternal interests' mean? If it means anything, in the first place, it means this. It means that the Lord Mayor proposes to degrade the Centenary to sectarian ends, to found in connexion with that event, and atives this foul plot is hatched to insult them, to as under the shadow of the great name of O'Connell, a political association to which none but Catholics are to be admitted, and from which the Protestant Irishman is to be excluded. The man in whose brain this notable idea was conceived no more understands the spirit of the time and the necessities of the hour than if he were some Venetian Doge of the middle age suddenly summoned from his marble tomb under the dome of St. Mark's. To weld Ireland into a nation, to unite on the same platform Catholic and Protestant, to banish sectarian feuds from the arena of politics, to make all Irishmen feel that they are brothers-these are the healthy ideas now coursing through every artery of the Irish body politic, and promising for our land a future as glorious as her past was dark. When, Ireland forgets the glorious services of her Protestant patriots, othe men who pleaded and prayed, who lived and died for her-then, indeed, the cup of her shame will be filled up, the doom of an apostate nation written on the wall. When on the lips of Irishmen the name of Plunket is a hissing and disgrace, when Irishmen have ceased to admire the splendid career of Curran, when the last spark of interest ceases to centre round the walls of the Senate House where Grattan thundered, or the spot where Emmet died, or the prison walls from which the pure spirit of the martyred Geraldine winged its heavenward flight -then, and not till then, will the hour have arrived for founding Mr. M'Swiney's 'National Committee.' Let us implore him, however, not to connect with his notable project the name of O'Connell. He laboured for country, not for sect; for the first half of his life he toiled to make all Irishmen equal, for the last to make all Irishmen free ; he loathed every narrow ides, and we can well imagine the godlike scorn with which he would in his lifetime have crushed the pious fool who would have suggested the exclusion of Protestants from the Repeal Association. What object, we ask, suve to feed personal vanity, can be pleaded for the formation of a new politico-religious association? In the religious world the Catholics have, we repeat, a most prospercus, potent, and influential organization. In the world of politics the country's needs are amply supplied, its wishes faithfully observed, by the Home Rule Association, whose principles have been sol-emply adopted by a great council of the nation, whose platform has been endorsed at the hustings, whose programme receives the support of the mass of the people, and of those noble pioneers of the Itish patriot party, the Catholic clergy of Ireland. The country wants none of Mr. M'Swiney's nostrum's His project of a new association, with ' the Lord Mayor of Dublin, its Alpha and Omega, its Beall and End-all, its bright, particular star, will perish | upon his leadership, and forswearing his princi- | no case has it been reported as fatal. still born. No political enterprise can succeed in Ireland which seeks to galvanize the dead bones of sectarian hate, to use the holy namd of religion, not as a spell to lay discord, but as an incantation to banish peace. At former periods the Lord Mayor's proposal might have deserved consideration. At the present moment it is clearly an attempt to foment a split in the camp of Irish nationality. Such an attempt is an act of high treason against the nation, and deserves universal condemnation. 'Fnith and Fatherland' is a noble motto, but it may be used to degrade the first and to destroy the second. We deeply regret if, in the remarks we have made, we have said anything offensive to so eminent a citizen and so amiable a man as the Lord Mayor; but there are times when a journalist must stifle every other feeling, and boldly speak out the words of truth and common sense."

se him would be so useful as to the present Chief, "A popular instinct, vague, mysterious, se him would be so useful as to the present Chief, "A popular instinct, vague, mysterious, Mestarate of Dublin," The Lord Mayor is, no but, unerring, seemed to detect a danger, Mestarate many aspects a model Irishman, In his to scent that treacherous plot, underneath the debt in many aspects a model with the many barse many barse many aspects a model in the second to be the many of the second to be the second to the life he is a most kindly, stainless, amiable, mansion house management of the Centenary. who would have ventured to assert a fact so monstrous and incredible as that which is revealed to-day. Not only was the Centenary to be managed in marked hostility to the Home Rule movement, but the whole proceedings were to be so arranged as to lead up to the projection of a rival political organization which should resuscitate Whiggery and 'Bury Home Rule' It is hard to realize that men could be found so despicable and so wicked as to dream of converting an occasion so inf to us a Broad point of the stands, absolutely alone. It is not shared by great, so grand, so solemn, as the O'Con-ion he stands, absolutely alone. It is not shared by nell Centenary into the miserable oppor-the bunblest of his, admirers, the stoutest of his nell Centenary into the miserable opporthe humblest of file admirers, the stollest of the trenchermen. It is an intellectual hercsy with tenchermen. It is an intellectual hercsy with Peter Paul hrSwiney on one side and all the world Peter Paul hrSwiney on one side and all the world of Ireland, attracted by the magic of O'Connell's name and devotion to O'Connell principles, were

crowding in hundreds of thousands to the celebration, a wretched clique were merely considering how to turn the grand occasion to their own miserable purposes. Political pigmics, baffled Whigs, branded deserters, used up adventurers, had a common grudge to gratify. And against whom ? Against that body of men upon whom all Ireland, 'from the centre to the sen,' is showering thanks and praise for their fearless and faithful discharge of laborious, protracted, and critical duties. At the very moment when friend and foe are proclaiming and confessing the fact that to-day, for the first time since the Union, Ireland has a real representation in Parliament; behind the backs of these representsail them, to overthrow by a traitorous conspiracy the splenuid natural movement that has commissioned them. The movement has given strength and heart, and hope, and confidence to our country. What words can fittingly describe the wretched authors of such a treason? So here at last we have the whole secret revealed. 'The murden's out' in every truth.' We now have the key to all the suspicious vagaries of the Centenary management which was pretended to have such a mild and harmless motive. We now know why Lord O'Hagan was selected for the oration, why the toast list was juggled, why the Home Rulers were shunted, and why Mr. Butt was insulted by the Lord Mayor on the platform and at the Banquet. It was because his Lordship, under the malign influence of a man who, like every deserter, seeks to destroy the camp he has deserted and betrayed, was puffed up with the design of being himself the Isaac Butt of a rival, so to ' make a united Ireland.' Away with all Protestants! Limerick is to chase away Isaac Butt and elect a guardian of ' not merely its temporal, but its eternal interests' in Lord Meyor M'Swiney Galway is to banish Mitchell-Henry and save body and soul by electing Professor Kavanagh. The Freeman is to be suppressed, and the orthodox Ecening Post exhumed and resuscited by 'the Surplus Fund.' And this insane drivel is put forth from the Mansion-house, Dublin,' as a grand proposition for giving 'practical effect to the principles of O'Con-nell.' Well, we have something to say on all this. We Low publicly hold Messrs. P. P. M'Swincy, P. J. Smyth, and Co. to their undertaking. We here publicly challenge them to the issue they have raised. There is, unfortunately, no regalling the evil and the scandal which for the sake of this hidden move they brought on our country on the Centenaty day; but there is now an opportunity of taking the verdict of Ireland upon their guilt. We challenge them to the trial. Let us see what their anti-Home Rule Association will come to. We call on them to face the Irish people with their project .-They have chosen their ground, and let them not hope to fly it now like sneaks and cowards. When the promised meeting 'at the Mansion-house' has been held, let the conspirators come before the curtain if they dare, and face the wrath of a nation whose liberties they had secretly plotted to betray." The Irishman says :---

"There is surely something exquisitely comical in professing a desire to 'unite' Ireland by dividing Irishmen. Indeed, the comedy changes into broad farce when it is proposed to do this in the name of one whose every act denounced it, and to profess to follow O'Connell by turning one's back ples. We say it will amuse the people, but only because the project cannot claim even the ghost of an existence. The 'National Association' is dead, and will not be resuscitated. The new nation falls stillborn-the chick will never chirrup-the egg is addled in the mare's nest."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MacCarthy Downing, Prospect House Skibbereen, Esq., M. P., has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Kerry

On the 11th ultimo, arick, containing from twelve to thirteen tous of hay, belonging to William Dullard, residing near Goresbridge, was maliciously set on fire, and totally consumed.

On the 15th ult., an extensive sale, by auction of some of the effects of the late Mr. Patrich Quigley, J.P., Bloomfield House, Maryborough, took place by the instructions of his executors. Quite a large sum was realized.

A destructive flood occurred on Monday, September 27, during the great gale, in the valley of the Lee, Ireland. The river rose several feet and inundated a portion of the city of Cork and the country for miles about, occasioning immense damage to property. Similar accounts have been received from other parts of Ireland and from Scotland.

A labouring man, named John Healy, who lived at Mallow, tell from a ladder, on the 15th ult., whilst engaged in making a stand of straw, in the yard of Mr. Charles C. Haines, of Mallow, causing injuries resulting in his almost immediate death. It appears the unfortunante man missed his footing on the ladder, to which is attributed the fall.

Accounts received in Ennis, on the 13th ult., announced the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease amongst the cattle at Tulla, thirty beasts, the property of Mr. Jeremiah Kelly, one of the most extensive feeders of stock in the south of Ireland having been attacked, but are progressing favorably, the distemper being of a light nature. Two cases were also reported from Clare.

A SNAKE IN WICKLOW !--- If we are to believe all we read, St. Patrick did not banish the snake family entirely from Ireland, Recently, a snake five feet long was found in a country gentleman's garden near Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow, It was killed by the gardener, and will be preserved in sphits as "an extraordinary specimen of native production."-Cor. London Register.

James Nagle, Esq., J. P., Master of the Crown Office in Ireland, Queen's Coroner and Attorney, Clerk of the Crown, died on the 11th ult., at his residence, 99 Pembroke-Road, Dublin, Mr. Nagle was appointed in the year 1853, after having, for the previous seventeen years, filled the office of Sessional Crown Prosecutor in the East Riding of the county of Cork. His remains were interred in the family burial-place at Cork.

At the recent competitive examinations held in Dublia for three vacant Inspectorships of National Schools, Mr. J. J. O'Donoghue, of Queenstown, was a candidate. Mr. O'Donoghue entered the Queen's College, Cork, in 1869, and his career has been a singularly creditable and brilliant one. At entrance he obtained a classical scholarship with distinction he continued to hold up to the time of his graduating an M.A., and a sessional examination did not pass at which he did not obtain prizes both in literature and science.

A shoe maker named Michael Carroll, who was formerly a soldier, met his death, on the 13th ult., while making a foolhardy attempt to swim across Derryvarah lake, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile. When two companions, Patrick Byrne and Michael Kiely, had accomplished half the distance they became frightened, and made for the shore. Carroll swam for about half a mile, but was then heard exclaim " I'm done," and sank in sixty feet of water. The body was recovered.

On the 15th ult., throughout Monaghan, harvest operations were general, and a large headth of corn land had already been down. The crops, barley and oats especially, are fine with a most plentiful yield, notwithstanding some apprehensions entertained early in the season. Of green crops, turnips and mongolds are most luxuriant and promising. The potato, however, has more or less suffered from the blight, but the general yield is good. Flax is also fine and well saved. The cattle disease has spread throughout the country very generally, although in FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE --- This disease has made its appearance at Ballynockin, and is gradually increasing in the neighbourhood of Mallow. It has already broken out in the immediate vicinity of the town, but it is of a mild form, and in Ballynockin one herd of cattle only was affected. The owner of the cattle having reported the outbreak to the constable of the district, Mr. Jones, V. S., of Mallow was called in and the necessary measures were taken to prevent the spread of the epidemic. -Cork Herald. Marianne, relict of Milo Bourke, Esq., died at her residence. Borrisoleigh, on the 4th ult., aged 66 years. She was second daughter to Richard Bourke, Esq., Borrisoleigh, and sister of the late Geo. Bourke. Liscahill. As had been her life, so was her death, holy and edifying. At her death she left in trust property to the amount of some thousands for the purpose of establishing in Borrisoleigh a Convent of the Order of Mercy Nuns. Her obsequies took place on Monday, the 6th ult. There was the usual Office tor the Dead, with High Mass, in the parish church, Borrisoleigh, and immediately after the ceremony her remains were accompanied by a respectable funeral cortege to the family vault in the old churchward of Glenkeen. DEATH AT & WEDDING IN DONEGAL .- Mr. Arthur Friel, merchant, Araheera, near Rossnakil, who was much respected, was attending the wedding of Constable O'Rourke, Royal Irish Constabulary, Cooladerry, and a Miss M'Ginley, of Ballyvichal. The day's proceedings had passed over very pleasantly, and as night set in, as is the usual custom of the place, dancing was engaged in, and kept up with great spirit. After dancing, deceased, who was known to lead a very temperate life, felt warm and thirsty, and asked to be supplied with a drink of milk. After drinking it, he immediately expired An inquest was held before the coroner of the district, Mr. Robert Ramsay, Letterkenny, when a verdict of "Death from apoplexy, accelerated by over excitement," was arrived at .- Derry Journal. At the late Home Rule meeting in the Rotundo, Dublin, the secretary, read a letter from Lord Ffrench, from which the following is an extract :-'It is reasonable to suppose that every enlightened statesman who has impartially studied the true history of Ireland will be steadfust in upholding the principles of patriotism as well as religion. It is also reasonable to expect that the people of England may likewise he soon convinced that the laudible and traditional desire, which the vast majority of Irishmen so decidedly evince for the restoration of their right to a native parliament. cannot be changed by time or distance, and can never be subdued by coercion. It is gratifying to reflect that every benevolent and impartial observer who understands the course of political affairs within these realms, may be convinced that by the principles and policy of the Irish Home Rule

EVICTIONS AT CHARLEMONT. - This ancient, place, long celebrated as a military seat, promises before long to become one of the waste places of the country, if the present intention of the Earl of Charlemont be carried out. It is now stated that nearly the whole of the inhabitants in the principal street alarm, and a descent was made by the downcast have been noticed to leave their tenements at the shaft. This revealed that a portion of the shaft had end of the term, and without cause being assigned; except that it is objectionable to the Counters to and other deadly gasses. The alarm now spread have small houses within view of the castle. In with great rapidity, and the pit bank was quickly many cases the tenants have already signed an agreement to give up possession in November, and some of them at an earlier date, and small sums of money have been paid as compensation, though the custom of liberty to sell the tenant-right and the proportionate value of the property have not been recognized. It is not known whether other and more valuable property is to be crected on the sites occupied by the present houses, and the difficulty with the tenants is where they are to get residences in the neighborhood, as permission cannot be had for building. The old Grown tenants feel this to be a great hardship, and the only hope is that his | to believe, were all lying dead in the "inset," about lordship may yet alter his determination, and not absolutely destroy the town from which he takes his title .- Betfast Examiner, Sept. 18.

One of the most alarming accidents that has taken place in Kerry for many years past occurred at the Killarney railway station on the 13th ult. Some days before seventy-five casks of parafine oil arrived at the railway station from London for Mr. Charles Meagher, hardware merchant in the town, and on the receipt of the railway document he drew five casks from the station. The oil was stowed in four waggons, twenty in each of three, and the balance in the fourth. About ten o'clock on the moruing of the above date dense volumes of flams and smoke were seen issuing from the fourth waggon, which with the others was stowed away in an isolated part of the line near the goods store, and the fluid quickly flowed along the place. Very fortunately a number of the employes were in the vicini. ty, and under the direction and assistance of the burning waggon from the others, and had it removed from the line. Three of the barrels were thrown out of the waggon, but in their fall to the ground they quickly ignited. The burning oil covered a radius of several yards, flaming with such ficreeness that it was impossible to approach the spot. Under the direction of Mr. Foley, however, the flames were partly brought under by throwing sand on the burning liquid. The fire is attributed to the neat of the sun, which was then oppressive, on some leakuge of the oil from the casks.

POPULAR REJOICING .- An important property in Cavan-the Bellamont Forest estate-has lately changed owners-the latest descendant of Sir Charles Coote, of infamous memory, having sold it, after having been in his family for, we believe, 200 years, and Mr. Edward Smith, of Liverpool, an Irishman and a Catholic, having become the purchaser. The Anglo-Celt says as to the history of the place : -The magnificent property into the possession of which the new Catholic proprietor has entered, has attlached to it many historic memories connected with the Cromwellian settlement in Ireland. It was originally the ancestral home of the O'Reillys-the last owner explating his firm attachment to faith and country by being hanged to a tree in the demosue-which tree is still standing. From this martyr of the noble clan it passed by grant into the hands of the Cootes, a branch of whom was subsequently raised to the peerage. In a brief notice like this it would be impossible to enter upon a review of the historic memories attachable to the property at the period we refer to. Politically and religiously, it is a long chapter, which we shall reserve for a future occasion; but in justice to the immediate predecessors of Mr. Smith we feel it right to observe that they were kind and indulgent landlords, whose sympathies were with their tenants, and whose dispositions were even of a more generous order, were it not that they were hampered by the representatives of incumbrances." The substitution of Mr. Smith, however, for Mr. Coote, as landlord, has given rise to great popular rejoicings in Cootehill. We learn from the journal already quoted, that upwards of 400 young men assembled to cut Mr. Smith's harvest, and after having performed that work they were hospitably entertained at the

could not find work. After the eleven miners had descended a horse was let down by arrangement. No one however, was at the bottom of the shaft to receive it; nor did the shouts of Guy and his helpers at the top meet with any response. This occasioned fired, and that it was wholly full of carbonic oxide thronged. By bratticing and reopening a road 12 yards in length, which had become filled up with debris, it became possible to pass from the bottom of one shaft to the bottom of the other. In effecting this much risk was run by the workers, who now and again had to leave and return to bank, stupefied by the poisonous gas. Presently the carcase of a horse was come upon at the bottom of the upcast shaft and beneath the beast there were the dead but unmutilated bodies of the two miners who had been told off to receive the animal so soon as it had been let down. The other nine miners, there was reason 25 yards from the bottom of the upcast shaft. Upon descending it would be their duty to remain there until the fireman who was one of their party, had goue round the workings with his test-lamp and had reported all safe. It was not possible, even with all the temporary means available, whose use was directed by men of science and of skill, to get air that could sustain life at any nearer point to the deceased than seven yards, and as the air beyond that point could be respired for only a few moments, so no light could long live in it. Through this deadly seven yards one or other of the heroic miners who constituted the forlorn hope rushed, groping with outstretched hands, trusting that he might clutch a body and drag it into the air and the light. Again and again these noble fellows succeeded, and again and again they failed to succeed. Dead miners and half-dead rescuers were sent alternately to excited attendants who thronged the pit bank at the top of the downcast shaft. As to only one of the station master, Mr. Foley promptly detached the it be said that there was about him merely the faint-11, by 12 at noon, when they were all got out, could est semblance of life. So soon as it was reported that the poor fellow was alive the excitement was intense, but the surgeons soon dispersed the last ray of hope-the man was beyond all human aid. In no one of the dead was there distortion of either features or limb, but the lamp-black around the nostrils was an indication only too true that they had breathed " fire stink," and carbonic oxide.

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UNITED STATES.

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Red Cloud, Red Dog., Little Bear, Spotted Tail, and other influential Black Hills' Indians, have offered to relinquish that territory for the payment of \$3,500,000 a year for an indefinite period. The proposition does not meet with the approbation of the Commissioners.

Portland proposes to celebrat; on the 18th of October, the centennial anniversary of the burning of the town by the British on account of the refusal of the people to surrender their arms and of the resulting engagement, in which several British soldiers were killed and one citizen, Reuben Cloagh. was severely wounded.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN .- BEFFALO, Oct, 6 .-Miss Annette Chase, a young woman very respectably connected in this city, aged twenty years, committed suicide this morning by cutting her throat with a razor, while in a fit of temporary insanity, caused by a long and severe illness.

The Consolidated Virginia Mine is sending forth a steady stream of ore worth 2,000 dols. per hour, or more than a dollar every two seconds. The stock of this mine is quoted at 225 dols. a share. Three years ago it was selling at 26 dollars. In one week it leaped to 76 dollars, and later to nearly 800 dollars. Such are the vagaries of Nevada mining stock.

TOBACCO BARNS BURNED -LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 6 -Five tobacco barns in Robertson County, Tennessee, have been burned down during the past week involving a loss of 40,000 pounds of tobacco. The Courier Journal's special says that the fires were occasioned by the gases evolved from the tobacco by peculiar atmospheric phenomena.

The Express, commenting on the Freeman article, 8R.)'S .---

"There seems to be but one explanation of the delay in publishing the circular consistent with the high character which our contemporary has always borne-namely, that the Lord Mayor intentionally abstained from sending his circular to any of the leaders of the Home Rule League who are in correspondence with and whose sentiments are reflected in the Freeman. The design was to keep the leaders entirely in the dark as to the nature of the movement until it was fairly on its legs, and had acquired sufficient power to save it from summary extinction by the action of the present chief of the National Party. It is a matter of fact that from Grattan to Butt almost all the leaders of the National Party have been Protestants, and it is equally a matter of fact that hard'y any of them could rely on the cordial support of the Roman Catholic priesthood. Nor is this state of things altered. They opposed Home Rule when first advocated, and they have never since given it more than partial and almost passive acquiesence. But "O'Connell was a Roman Catholic, and one of his great political acts could be easily represented as a service rendered to Catholicity by a Catholic, instend of a service rendered to the people of Ireland by a patriot.

The Express therefore thinks that the Contenary Was seized as a rara opportunity for giving prominence to the Catholic, element in the public career of O'Connell, and letting everything purely mallonal in it fall into the background. It re apitulates the steps taken throughout the Centen. an celebration to ignore the position of Mr. But and to instal in his places Catholic gentleman who had no claim to that position for the last 20, years. Mr. Butt, Mr. Mitchell Henry, and others of that ilk being cashiered. Home Rule may take its time. The National Committee is to supplant the Home Rule League; and from, its ranks the representatives of Ireland are henceforth to be recruited. '

The Express, publishes the following telegram.

In addition to the one sent to the Daily Express avowing the circular, the following telegram sent to the Freeman is published by that journal :---

" From the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Lisdoonvarna, to the Editor of the Freeman's Journal, Dublin .-Again at your congenial work, misrepresentation and distortion. How like the mixed system of which the Freeman is the type and embodiment ! How like the godless training which sets aside 'Faith and Fatherland' for the neutral tint. You are neither fish nor flesh, ' nor even a good red herring' This neutral tint pervades your audacious article of yesterday. You and your colleagues are avowed Federalists, but dare not say so. You seek to cheat the country by imposing upon it a spurious article. Federalism is no more O'Connell's teaching than the Freeman is a faithful interpreter of the wants and aspirations of the people, whom it misleads. When the mask is fully removed the people will cry down your neutral tint and denounce your Federal scheme. Foolish and vain as you depict me, my ambition shall be to help to remove that mask. You know that I am no bigot-that I abominste sectarianism. While besliming me with your fulsome praise you seek to affix that stain upon my public life, which the country shall judge between us.

The Freeman observes upon this :---

"Charity induces us to refrain from characterizing the above production. We earnestly trust that a few days' quiet and reflection may induce the Lord Mayor to remember that, even if he forgets himself, he should bear in mind that he owes something to the position in which the citizens of Dublin have placed him, and that he should reserve his incohe rent telegrams until he is relieved of a responsibility which commences to be too heavy for him. We cannot reason or argue with a man in the mental condition to which his Lordship seems to be reduced. The spectacle is, in truth, lamentable, and commands our pity while it disarms our resentment."

The Belfast Morning News, a Catholic journal, re ferring to the controversy, says :---

"If the Lord Mayor's scheme is not projected to weaken, with the object of ultimately supplanting, the Home Bule Association, it is utterly purpose less. This, we hold, is the plain, common sense view of the question. The Lord Mayor is not well affected towards the Home Rule Association, which embraces men of every shade of religious profession, and we have no doubt he would gladly see a rival sociely in existence similar to that mentioned in his society in Would he though, venture to moot such a matter at all without assuring himself that it was wellingh certain to succeed? This is a very im-portant question, and we would advise the *Freeman*

cattle, together with the Cootehill Temperance Band, which played them to and from the fields. On the following day, Mr. Smith received another proof of the feelings of the people in his regard, in the shape of an address signed by all his tenants.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A horrible murder was discovered recently in London. A tradesman named Wainwright was caught in the act of bringing to a place of concealment the body of a woman cut in pieces whom he had murdered a year ago. The field was known as 'a pious man, a Sunday-school teacher, and a Scripture reader.'

A NOBLE TEETOTALLER .--- Lord Stanley of Alderley has, says the Alliance News, given his hearty adhesion to the United Kingdom Alliance, and has sent a donation of £5 to the funds. His lordship has been a practical total abstainer for twenty-five years, and has recently suppressed a public house on his property.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS .- The First Lord of the Admiralty has awarded the good service pension of £150 a year for Captain of the Royal Navy, vacant by the death of Commedore Goodenough, C. B., to Captain Thomas Bridgemen Lethbridge, R. N.; and also the good service pension of £200 a year for General Officers of the Royal Marines vacant by the death of General Sir Thomas Holloway, K. C. B., Royal Marine Artillery, to Lieutenant General John Hawkins Gascoigne, C. B., Royal Marine Light Infantry.

DEATH FROM RELIGIOUS MANIA .- An inquest was held on Saturday 11th ult., at Broncley by Mr. Don-aldson on the body of Mrs. Welton, aged fifty, who had drowned herself in a fit of religious mania. She frequently stiended Moody and Sankey's services. She parted with her husband on Sunday evening, the 5th ult, to go to divine service, and nothing further was seen of her until Wednesday vening, when her husband, "while meditating on the Bell-bridge of the Lea cut," saw the body recovered by a lighterman. An open verdict was returned.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CROP .-- The Coventry Standard states that spring of the present year one pound each of the Snowflake and Eureka potatoes, two new American varieties, were planted in the gardens at Capesthorn, the seat of Mr. Bromley-Davenport. M.P. On the 13th of last month the Snowflake was lifted, when it was found that the pound had produced the surprising weight of 638lbs.; A week later the Eureka was lifted, and it was ascertained that the pound of seed potatoes had produced 1,082 lbs, the largest yield on record. Three hundred of the tubers weighed 36911br.

SOCKING COLLIBEY ACOMENT .--- A shocking colliery. undermine the cause of the above better elicited 'bursts' of mained at the for with three men, for whom he 'Lancet.'

A young man, twenty years of age, was convict-ed in New York recently of breaking into his father's house for purposes of burglary. Ilis mother was the complainent and sole witness for the people, and on her ovidence-he was sent to the State prison for twenty years.

Very Rev. P. Bede O'Connor, O. S. F., Vicar-General of the diocese of Vincennes, Indiana, died at Terre Haute on September 5. He was born in London, England, of Irish parents and was educated and ordained to the priesthood at the Benedictine Abbey of Einsedneln, Switzerland. He was among the first of the Benedictines that came to America. They settled at St. Mcenard, Spincer County Indiana. After a short time spent on the mission he was made pastor of St. Joseph's church, Terre Haute, and so attached to his c ngregation did he become that he often expressed a wish to die there. From the pastorship of St. Joseph's he was promoted to the Vicar-Generalship.

THE CORN CROP.-The September report of the Department of Agriculture says of the corn crop : * Could it be thoroughly ripened its aggregate would exceed any previous yield, and the yield per acre would be one of the best, notwithstanding the losses by overflow of bottoms and saturation of heavy flat soils, such losses proving less than the usual damages by drought and insects, while the rains have greatly benefited the crop on drier and higher soils. Nearly everywhere corn is late in maturing from one to two weeks. A general high condition is still maintained, the average being one per cent, higher than in August. The State averages are: Maine, 105; New Hampshire, 100; Vermont, 98; Massachusetts, 100; Connecticut, 108; New York, 99; New Jersey, 111; Pennsylvania, 108; Delaware, 100; Maryland, 106; Virginia, 112; North Carolina, 104; South Carolins, 87; Georgia, 90 ; Florida, 83 ; Alabama, 111 ; Mississippi, 116 ; Louisiana, 85; Texas, 89; Arkansas, 103; Tenneseee, 114; West Virginia, 107; Kentucky, 103; Ohio, 97; Michigan, 101; Indiana, 83; Illinois, 95; Wisconsin, 60; Minnesota, 72; Iowa, 92; Mis-souri, 111; Kansas, 109; Nebraska, 93; California, 95 ; Oregon, 100."

THE ARREST OF PALPITATION .--- A correspondent of L'Union Medicale draws attention to the influence on palpitation of the heart of lowering the position of the head. The effect is said to be its almost instantaneous arrest. Whether the Palpitation be from nervous disorder of action or from anemia, if the head be so lowered by bending forward that a mechanical congestion of the upper, half of the body results, the irregular action, speedily ceases. This treatment, however, effective for pure palpitation, can hardly be recommended in cases of. organic disease of the heart in which dyspepsial is associated with the disturbed action, it, will probably be found useful in the simple cases. The writer: (Dr. Lardier, of Rambervilliers) speculates that the effect may be analogous to for identical with the relardation of the cardiac pulsation which occurs as one of the earliest symptoms of asphyxia,

CANHOLIC CHRONICLE THE PROE WHINESS

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, Founded in 1850, by G. E. CLERK, BINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY Ξ**Δ**Τ

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

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103" The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid Thua "John Jones, Aug. "71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and GEO.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, October 15, 1875

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER, 1875.

Friday, 15-St. Theress, Virgin. Saturday, 16-Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 17-22 P. Materaity, of the Blessed Virgin.

Monday, 18-ST. LCKE, EVANGELST. Tuesday, 19-St. Peter of Alcantara, Confessor. Wednesday, 20-St. John Cantius, Confessor. Thursday, 21-St. Hedwige, Widow.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Prussian Government is about putting in force in a most severe and unforescen manner the law confiscating the incomes of priests derived from State funds They are about to compel the clergy to anit the residences which they have hitherto occupi--ed wherever these are not strictly private property. Circulars have been issued in several provinces calling on the priests to quit their official residences. The Archbishop of Cologne has received formal notice that he must quit his palace. It appears that, in the year 1820, the then owners of this palace sold it to the Prussian Government at a reduced rate, on the express condition that it should be always used as the residence of the Archbishops of Cologne for the time being. It is contended that the Government cannot now deprive the Archbishop of it ; and his Grace is resolved to carry the matter before the legal tribunals. The Bavarian papers announce that the Catholic Popular Association of Munich has addressed a petition to the King, concerning the dangers of suppression with which the Orders of Capuchins, Carmelites, and Francisciaus are threatence, and beseeching his Majesty to give his royal protection to men who have been the greatest spiritual benefactors of the Kingdom-The Bishop of Paderborn has been deprived of his rights as a Prussian subject in consequence of his continuing, since his protended deposition, to desig. nate himself as Bishop of that diocese, and the Arch bishep of Cologue has received the usual request that he will resign his see, which is preliminary to the process of deprival. The Mayener Volkszeitung has taken pains to reckon up the amount of tines, ac., indicted on clergymen of the diocese of Treves,

refused to enter into negotistions-until Venezuels and agreed to re-open her ports to Dutch commerce. Venezuela eventually agreed to restore the second condition. Holland not having acceded to these terms within three days, the diplomatic relations between the two countries were ruptured .--The Dutch representative at Curacoa has been recalled.

The Madrid Imparcial states that the Spanish Goverament, in reply to communications of the Vatican, sign of a better time for "La Grande Nation." declares they will respect the Concordat except where it interferes with the internal affairs of Spain-Government, while admitting the Concordat has been violated, must accept accomplished facts, and maintain toleration.

An edict has appeared in the Gazette of Pekin China, enjoining proper treatment of foreigners. The important points that the English Minister demands, however, including the punishment of the Margary marderers, are still in abeyance, and the prospects are now not so favorable for an ultimate settlement.

The Prince of Wales departed from London on his visit to India on Monday evening. He will b : accompanied as far as Calais by the Princess Alexandra. The recent rains in England have caused disastrous inundations in the counties of Leicestershire and Warwichshire, with loss of life, very heavy destruction of property, damage to tailroads, and general suspension of traffic.

The Judicial appointments in connection with the organization of the Supreme Court of the Dominion were gazetted on Saturday. The Supreme Court is composed of the Hon. W. B. Richards, late Chief Justice of Ontario, Judge Taschercau and Hon. Mr. Fournier from Quebec, Judge Strong, Ontario, Chief Justice Ritchie, of New Brunswick, and the Hon. W. A. Henry, of Nova Scotia; Mr. R A. Harrison becomes Chief Justice of Ontario, and Mr. Moss, M.F., takes the place of Judge Strong; Judge Tessier, of the Superior Court in this province, takes Judge Taschereau's place in the Court of Queen's Bench, and is succeeded by Mr. V. P. W. Dorion : Judge Allen, of New Brunswick, becomes Chief Justice of that province, and his place is filled by Mr. Charles Duff, of St. John.

WHAT IS PROTESTANTISM ?

" Protestantism, moreover, is not Christianity, as a man may be a most devoted and bigoted Protestant, as commonly understood, and not be a Christian at all and not know anything about Christianity."-Wüness, Oct. 5.

That's the plain unvarnished truth and no mistake, however it got into the columns of the Witness. And now, having so candidly told us what Protestantism is not, perhaps our contemporary will be good enough to tell us what Protestantism is, and give us some criterion by which we can distinguish Protestants who are Christians from those who are not. We are deeply interested in this matter for many reasons ; for instance, we wouldn't like to go up to a "most devoted and bigoted Protestant" acquaintance and plumply tell him, " you're not a Christian, sir," unless we were positive about it, because he might all of a sudden turn around and say, "you're a liar, sir," or something to that effect, and knock us down for our pains. Would that be nice? And do you think we could explain things to his satisfaction by showing him the article in the Witness from which we have quoted ?-Why, it is likely he would say, "the Witness is another, and want to know what the dickens right the Witness or any other man had to draw such a a line between Protestants and Protestants. And would that be nice? There is the situation in a nut-shell. We willingly admit that Protestantism is not Christianity; we admit everything that the Witness has advanced as above ; but we don't clearly see how, if one man may be a Protestant "and not be a Christian at all and not know anything about Christianity," another man may be a Protestant and a Christian to boot ----Can the Witness enlighten us on that point? To begin with, can the Witness tell us what Protestantism is?

was answered by the almost unanimous voice of restored the Dutch ship Midas, which she had seized, the nation in the negative, so such a question would receive a like response at the present day. When for a short space the followers of Calvin, or the Midas, but desired the withdrawal by Holland of the disciples of Voltaire and the encyclopedists obtained supemacy, France was torn to pieces at home and vanquished by enemies abread, but when the Catholic Church resumed her place, France became prosperous at home and victorious abroad. May we not hope that the advent of the great Ca tholic soldier at present swaying her destinies is a

> BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW. The October number is the last issue of this wellknown and highly prized Catholic periodical. In his valedictory the learned Doctor tells us that the Review is closed, not from lack of support, nor from lack of sympathy, but on account of precarious health and the failure of his eyes. The Review bears so much of the personal character of the editor, is so completely the expression of his single mind, that none could continue it after him, or would be willing to attempt it. It originated with him, and must die with him. Others may publish a Quarterly Review far more valuable than his has ever been, but no other man can produce Brownson's Quarterly Review.

We are very sorry for the Review. It stood alone on this Continent, and we do not think it can be replaced for a long time to come. The Doctor was, to be sure, a little crotchety betimes, particularly on political questions and questions relating to the Irish as a nation, but he was always thoroughly honest and sincere, and never failed to command respect where he could not carry assent and approval. He abhorred nationalism and strongly denounced it as the worst enemy of the Church in every land, and was on that account severely taken to task by several Irish American journals and in turn denounced as a Native-American or Know-Nothing. Here we think there was a misunderstanding on both sides, and if the Doctor had been less stubborn, and the Irishmen less impetuous, the difficulty would long ago have been easily and satisfactorily settled. Unfortunately there is now as wide a breach as ever between them. For our part. we believe that amongst Catholic Irishmen the most devoted to Ireland's interests are those who are Catholics first, and Irishmen after. It stands to reason that the man who is faithless to his Gcd cannot be faithful to his country.

In taking leave of his readers and friends Doctor Brownson says: "In some other way, I may continue to labor, as long as 1 am able, for the cause so dear to me and to them, and I hope that they will not forget to remember me in their prayers .-Vale, dear friends, and the blessing of God rest on you and your labors." To all of which we heartily respond, Amen.

In another column our readers will find the reply of his Holiness the Pope to the Pilgrims from Laval France, to Rome. The pilgrimage took place on the 8th September, the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. We desire to direct the special attention of our readers to it, not only because it is an utterance of the Holy Father, but also on account of the wide range of subjects embraced by it. Our readers will not fail to notice that the Holy Father has again paid a tribute of marked respect to the memory of the great O'Connell by proposing him as an example to be followed by the Catholics of the whole world in these days of persecution that have come upon the Church in so many countries of the world

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE """ "" ""

BISHOPS OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. 1.00

We by the mercy of God and the favour of the The Liberal Catholic reassures bimself, because

To the Clergy, S-cular and Regular, and to all the Fuilhful of the said Province, Greeting and Benediction. in Our Lord.

Our Dearly Beloved Brethren,-We deem it our duty as Your Pastors, to address you on many most important subjects to which divers circumstances have given rise.

I, AUTHORITY OF THE CHURCH.

"Whosoever will be saved," says the Creed of St. Athanasius, " before all things it is necessary that he hold the Catholic faith." "Quicumque vult salvus esse, necesse est ut tenat Catholicam fidem." And to obtain a certain knowledge of this faith, "without which faith it is impossible to please God," sine fide impossibile est placere Deo (Heb. xi., 6), it is necessary to listen to the Church in which Jesus Christ himself taught, and out of which one finds error, doubt and uncertainty; for it "is the Church of the living God, the pillar and support of the truth;" Ecclesia Dei vivi, columna et firmamentum veritati (1 Tim, iii, 15). It has received a mission " to teach to all nation the commandments of Jesus Christ." Docele omnes gentes servare omnia quecumque mandav vobis (Matt. xxviii., 20).

To fulfil this sublime and difficult mission it was rcessary that the Church be constituted by its Divine founder in form of a Society perfect in itself, distinct and independent of the civil body.

A society, however, cannot exist without laws, and, consequently, without law-givers, judges and a power to make the laws respected : the Church has, therefore, necessarily received from its founder authority over its children to maintain order and unity. To deny this suthority would be to deny the wisdom of the Son of God. To subordinate this authority to the civil power, would be to give a right to a Nero and a Diocletian over those millions of Christians who preferred death to betraying their faith; it would be to give a right to Pilate and Herod over Jesus Christ himself.

Not only is the Church independent of the civil body, but is superior to it by its origin, by its extent, and by its end. Without doubt the civil body has its root in the

will of God, wi o has decreed that men should live together; but the forms of the civil body vary with times and places; the Church is born from the blood of God on Calvary, has received direct from His month its unchangeable constitution, and no power on earth can alter it.

A civil body embraces but one people ; the Church has received dominion over all the earth; Jesus Christ himself has given the mission "to teach all nations," docete omnes gentes (Matt. xxviii, 20); the State, then, is in the Church, and not the Church in the State.

The aim of the Church is the eternal happiness of souls, the supreme and last aim of man; the civil body has for its aim the temporal happiness of the people. Even by his nature of things, the civil body finds itself indirectly but in truth subordinate. for not only ought it to abstain from putting any obstacle in the way of that supreme and last aim of man, but ought rather to assist the Church in its divine mission and in its wish to protect and defend it. And besides, is it not evident that even the temporal happiness of the people depends on truth, justice and morality, and consequently on all those truths the keeping of which is confided to the Church? The experience of the last hundred years teaches us there is no longer either prace, or stability for nations who have thrown off the yoke of religion, of which the Church is the only true guardian.

This submission does not stop at those bodies that may be distinct for the sake of their aims and independence each in its proper sphere. But the moment a question touches on faith, morals or the divine constitution of the Church, on its independence or on that which is necessary to fulfil its spiritund mission, it is for the Church alone to judge, for triumph of a party. in heaven and in earth As my Father has sent me, so send I you.... Go then, teach all nations Who hears you hears me, and who contemns you contemns ric, and who contemns me contemns Him that sent me.... Who does not listen to the Church charge on the pilgrims." It has not been denied deserves to be considered as a heathen and a publican," that is to say, as unworthy to be called His child. (St. Matt, xxviii. 18-19; St. John, xx. 21; St. Matt., xviii. 17.) But in thus vindicating the rights of the Catholic Church over its children, by no means do we intend to usurp or fetter the civil rights of our brothers who differ from us, with whom we will always be happy to be on the best of terms in the future as we have been in the past. The principles we announce are not new; they are as old as the Church itself. If we repeat them to-day, it is because certain Catholice appear to have forgotten them. .

people to the bishops and the bishops to the Vicar of Jesus Christ. They applaud civil authority every time if invades the sanctuary; they seek by every means to induce the faithful to tolerate, if not approve, of iniquitous laws.—Enemies so much the approve, or intra that often, without even being conscious of it, they favor the most pernicious doc-

15.0

he still has some Catholic principles, certain plous practices, a certain ground of faith and attachment to the Church; but he carefully shuts his eyes to the rent made in his heart by the errors which silently devour it. He still boasts to all about his religious convictions, and is angry when warned that he has dangerous principles; he is perhaps sincere in his pride ; God alone knows it! But, beside all these fine appearances, there is a great depth of pride which lets him believe he has more prudence and wisdom than those to whom the Holy Spirit gives authority and grace to teach and govern the faithful people. He will censure without scruple the acts and writings of the highest religious au. therity. Under pretence of removing the cause for dissensions and of reconciling with the Gospel the dissensions and of reconciling when the dospel the progress of the present society, he puts himself in the service of Gusar and of those who invent pretended laws in favor of a false liberty; as if dark. ness could exist with light, and as if truth did ness could exist with the one viclated it, therein turning it aside from its true meaning and despoiling it of that inherent immortality of its

In presence of five Apostolic Briefs denouncing "Catholic Liberalism" as absolutely incompatible with Church doctrine, although it may not be yet formally condemned as heretical, it can nu longer be permitted in conscience to be "a Liberal Catho.

17.

CATHOLIC POLITICS.

One of the greatest men who ever lived on this earth, St. Thomas Aquin as, defines law in general, Quedam rationis ordinatio ad bonum commune et ab eo qui curem communitatis hubet, promulgata." "Law is a rule dictated by reason for the common good, and promulgated by he who has the care of society." The Catholic Church recognizes in this short definition all the features of Christian Politics The common good is the only and supreme end

Reason ought to be the source of law. Reason, that is to say, the conformity of means to employ, not only with the end to attain, but also with jus. tice and morals ; reason, and not the mind of party, not the intention of remaining in power, not the wish to any of the party opposed.

The authority which imposes the law is here admirably defined. The Holy Spirit often represents it to us as bearing a sword and ready to strike whoever refuses to reuder it honor, fear and homage ; it is thus it ought to appear to the people "as minister of the vengeance of God on those who do evil Dei minister est, vindez in iram ei qui malum ogu, (Rom xiii. 4) But our holy doctor, considering the authority in the person clothed with it, shows him his duties at the same time that he defines his rights To you, oh princes, oh legislators, has been contid.

ed the care of society ; qui curam societatis habet ; it is not to satisfy your ambition, your thirst for honors a id riches, that authority has been given you ; it is a charge, an obligation, a duty, that has been in. posed upon you."

Truly, a Divine policy ! Oh, it leaves far behind it that false and superlatively unreasonable policy which makes the most serious interests of the people like a child's toy with which proud partisans seek to amuse and eurich themselves, and to mutually supplant one another.

Far be it from us to forget the advantages of a constitutional government, respected in itself, and consequently the usefulness of its distinctions of party, who hold one another in check, in order to signal and stop the errors of power. That which we deplore, that we condemn, is the abuse of it ; it is the pretension that politics, reduced to the mean a 1d ridiculous proportions of party interes s, becomes the supreme rule of every public administration, that everything may be for party and nothing for the common good; nothing for that society of which one hus the What we still condemn is that one allows charg. himself to say and to dare all that can tend to the

since the beginning of the Culturcampf. The total amount is 80,925 marks (£4,046 5s.), with the alternative of 11,074 days' imprisonment.

The Desteche Reichszeitung announces "on unquestionable authorivy "that a German Jesuit, Father Martin Egger, has discovered an electromotor. It would seem that for the last fifteen years Father Egger has been endeavoring to find out a way of making electro-magnetism useful in machinery in the same way that steam is employed. He has at last succeeded in excogitating a machine in which electro magnetism will be employed as the moving power, just as steam would be employed. He laid his project before the Imperial Society of Arts and Sciences at Vienna, which, upon examination, pronounced it practical, and decided to furnish the inventor with the means for fully completing his machine. The inventor has obtained an Imperia patent, and is now engaged in completing his invention, which, when finished, will be sent to the Universal Exhibition in Philadelphia. The Imperial Acadamy seems to take very great interest in this discovery, which, if it does not prove too costly, seems destined to effect great changes in machinery and the means of locomotion.

In reference to the insurrection in the Herze govina the Pall Mall Gazette has a special from Berlin containing the following :- " It is now proposed, in execution of the contemplated reform. that the administration of disaffected Provinces be intrusted to a Governor-General ecjoying the confidence of the Christian subjects of the Sublime Porte. The proposal seems likely to succeed, though it is not at all likely the Great Powers will guarantee the Reforms, notwithstanding the insurgents still insist upon it. The Consuls at Moster are negotiating and endeavoring to pacify the in. surgents through the medium of the clergy." A Mostar despatch says the Consuls consider that unless Turkey determines upon radical reforms in every department of the Administration of Herzegovins, that province will be completely lost to her. A special from Vienna to the Times says the European Powers have exchanged ideas with regard to the financial situation and policy of Turkey France has not yet declared her opinion. None of the other Powers see any grounds for remonstrance.

An International difficulty between Holland and Venczuela has been obscurely referred to in the telegrams, and it seems to have resulted in the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the two States, the Venezuela Plenipotentiary having left the Hague. The following particulars have tran-penses incurred in suppressing a recent revolt in the inhabitants of the Island of Curacoa. Holland , the Crusadors succumb to the progeny of Voltaire,

THE "SECRET APARTMENT" STORY. C. Chiniquy lately propounded the following to

an "intelligent" Ottawa audience :----

"Now, my friends, go to-morrow and take a priest or Roman Catholic bishop by the hand and say, 'we think Chiniquy is an old fool -we want to see that he is an impostor.' The bishop will be pleased at this. Then ask him to take you into he church, and when you come before the altar you will see a beautiful door; stop there and ask him if there is a room behind that door. He will say. yes. Then ask, 'have I the power to go there? He will answer, ' No, it is a secret apartment.'"

He will say nothing of the kind. Everyone who knows anything about a Catholic altar knows that the door of the tabernacle is just large encugh to allow a ciborium to be passed through; and Job himself, if asked such a silly question, couldn't help saying : "Look at that door, you corn-stalk, you cabbage, you son of a cauliflower-don't you see you can't go in there." That's what he would likely say, and then, perhaps, "my friend" would sec what he wanted to see, and get mad, and go back to C. Chiniquy and tell him he was an "old fooi," and an "impostor," and other ugly things too numerous to mention, all on account of that " secret apartment." Such is life on the "evaugelical" prairie.

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

As the waves of Revolution and misfortune subside in France it is more and more evident that the heart of the great nation is still Catholic and beats in union with that of Rome. This is fully proved by the education of the rising generation having been taken out of the hands of the infidels and given to those most fitting for the work. In truth, infidelity has never taken hold of the mass of the people. France still sends forth to convert the heathen more than her proportion of missionaries, and writes the largest number of Catholic books. She is still the great bulwark of Christen. dom. Infidelity makes a great noise and that is all. Those who fell, away from the true Church in England and Germany became Protestants, in France infidels. As Montalembert, when he propounded her dominions, which as she alleged, was aided by his famous question "Shall we the descendants of

The Toronto Tribune says that at the famous meeting in the St. Lawrence Hall on the Friday preceding the second riot, some of the members of the Tenth Royals "openly boasted that they would that men wearing the uniform of this regiment, under arms to prevent disturbance and bloodshed, whistled the "Protestant Boys" and other incendiary airs while marching through certain streets. We hope the Minister of Militia will investigate this matter immediately; if he does not, attention will be called to it next session, and his neglect exposed.

Gunonn.-It is currently reported that the Guibord burial will take place within a few days. "It s none of our funeral" remember, and all Catholics who pride in being obedient children of the Church will not notice in any way the Institut's dead march which, it is calculated, will put not less than one hundred thousand dollars in their pockets.

The fine spire of St. Peter's Courch, Visitation street, has been completed. It attains a greater altitude than any other in Canada, except perhaps that of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto. Plans for finishing St. James' Church, St. Denis street, in the same way, are now ready.

TO OUR DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS. We would again remind those of our subscribers who are in arrears, and who have not yet responded to our appeal of the week before last, that unless they at once pay up the amounts due by them for subscription, we shall be compelled, against our will, to give their accounts into the hands of our soliciuitor for collection. We are sorry that no other course is left open to us. It is really too bud that the Publisher should find it necessary to take legal steps to compel the subscribers of a Catholic paper to fulfil their engagements. Another thing the subscribers should bear in mind, that they now receive the paper free of postage, which throws an additional burden on the shoulders of the publisher. We will wait until the 5th of November before tak. ing any legal steps, to give those in arrears to us another chance to pay up their indebtedness 'after that date, however, we shall make no distinction, but proceed against all and every of them to recover our lawful dues. They will, therefore, find it to their interest to avail themselves of the extension. of time, and remit to this office and avoid the ad-

II.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CHURCH.

Church exists in the highest degree in the Sovereign and in putting aside the Church, we deprive our-Pontiff, the successor of St. Peter, to whom Christ selves of all the Church contains, both salutary and confided the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven and ordered to confirm his brethren.

The general Councils, summoned, presided over and confirmed by the Pope, have same power.

"The Bishops have been appointed by the Holy Spirit to govern the Church of God ;" Spiritus Sane tus posuit Episcopos regere Ecclesiam Dei, Acts xx 28.) In their respective dioceses they have the power of teaching, commanding and judging; a power nevertheless subordinate to that of the Head of the Church in whom alone is centred the fulness of the Apostolic power and doctrinal Infallibility. Priests and laymen owe to the Bishops submission, respect and obedience.

Each priest, in his turn, when he has received from his bishop authority to preach and administer spiritual comfort to a certain number of the faithful. has a strict right to the respect, love and obedience of those whose spiritual interests are confided to his care.

Such is the divine plan of this Catholic Church which Jesus Christ has clothed with his power; such is this Ecclesiastical Government which, in its admirable uniformity, shows us a body perfectly organized and capable of surely reaching its end, which is the eternal salvation of every one of its innumciable children "of all tribes, languages, people and nations," ex omni tribu et lingua et populo et natione (Apoc. v. 9.)

III.

CATHOLIC LIBERALISM.

The Catholic doctrine founded on Liberal principles, says, Pius IX., is the most troublesome and dangerous enemy to the divine constitution of the Church. Like a serpent that glides through the terrestrial paradise to entice and destroy the human terrestrial paradise to entice and destroy the human sorts of principles, and the priest, who is in the race, it presents to the children of Adam the decep- midst of his children, will have no right to speak, the all prement of a certain binder and the decepof time, and remit to this office and avoid the ad-ditional expense. To those subscribers who have promptly an-swered our appeal, we return our sincerc thanks. NEW AGENT. Mr. A. M'Gillis, P. M., Williamstown, Glen-garry, has kindly consented to act, as Agont for the 'TRUE WITNESS in his locality. tive all nement of a certain liberty, and knowledge no right to protest, against the enormities which

(Sagesse, vi.), "you who govern the people consider you have received the power from the Most High, who will examine your works, scrutinize even your thoughts ; because being the ministers of His kingdom, you have not guarded the law of justice nor walked according to His will. He will also come to you in a terrible manner to judge you with extreme severity.

Υ.

THE PART OF THE CLERGY IN POLITICS.

Men, who would lead you astray. Our Deaily Beloved Brethren, tell you repeatedly that the clergy have nothing whatever to do in politics; that no religious principles should be observed in the discussion of public affairs ; and that the clergy have no duties to perform but towards the Church and sacristy ; and that the people should in politics, practice moral independence.

Monstrous errors, Our Dearly Beloved Brethren; and woe to the country in which they take root. The power of legislating and judging in the In excluding the clergy, the Church is excluded ; unchangeable,-God, morality, justice, truth; and when we have laid violent hands upon these, we can then only count upon force !

Every man who has his salvation at heart should govern his actions according to Divine law, of which religion is the expression and guardian. Who cannot understand what justice and rectitude would reign throughout, if governments and people had always before their eyes that Divine law which is equity itself, and the formidable judgment which they will have to undergo one day before Him from whose hands no one can possibly escape? The greatest enemies of the people are, therefore, they who wish to babish religion from politics; for, under pretext of freeing the people from what they call the tyranny, the undue influence of the priest, they are preparing at the same time for the people hearier chains, and ones which will be more difficult to throw off; they place might above right, and take from the civil power the only moral check which can prevent it from degenerating into despotism and tyranny! They wish to shut the priest up in the sacristy!

Why ?. Is it because during his studies he has scquired certain and salutary knowledge of the rights and duties of each of the faithful confided to his care ? Is it because he sacrifices his resources, his time, his health, even his life, for the benefit of his fellow-creatures ?

Is he not a citizen with as much title as others? And why? The first adventurer may write, speak and act; sometimes there is an influx of strangers into a parish or a county, who come there to forward their own political opinions; the priest alone can neither speak nor write; any one who comes into a parish may be permitted to promulgate all

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE == OCT. 15, 1875.

Whence this change if not from the conscious-side, his diocese, the principles which he makes having copposed to them that influence known in his pastoral letters are for all time and which they no longer merited. Without doubt, Our/Dearly Beloved Brethren, the

exercise of all the rights of citizenship by a priest is not at all times opportune ; it may even be inconvenient and dangerous, but it must not be in-gotten that to the Church alone belongs the right to give to its ministers the instructions which she may deem necessary, and to reprimand those who may go astray; and the bishops of this Province have not failed to do their duty on this point.

Up to the present we have considered the priest as a citizen, and as speaking of politics in his own

name, as any other member of society. Are there questions in which the bishop and the priest may, and sometimes should, interfere in the name of religion ?

We answer without hesitation : Yes, there are questions in which the clergy can, and even should, interfere in the name of religion. The rule of this law and duty will be found, without even the distinction to which we have referred, between the Church and State. There are, indeed, political questions which affect the spiritual interests of souls, either because they have relation to faith and morals, or because the affect the liberty, independence or existence of the Church from a temporal point of view.

A candidate may present himself who may be hostile to the Church, of whose antecedents may be such as to cause his candidature to be considered as dangerous to the interests of the Church.

Thus, a political party may be judged dangerous not only by its programme and antecedents, but also by the programme and antecedents of its chiefs, ot its principal members, and of the press which represents it, upless the party disavow them in case they persist in their error after having been notified of the fact.

In this case a Catholic cannot, without denying his faith, show himself hostile to the Church of which he is a member, refuse to the Church the right of defending itself, or rather defending the spiritual interests of the souls confided to its safekeeping! But the Church speaks, acts, and combats by its clergy, and to refuse rights to them is to refuse them to the Church.

Thus, the priest and the bishop can in all justice, and should in all conscience, raise their voices, signalize the danger, declare that voting in such a manner would be sinful, and that to be guilty of such an action would expose the guilty parties to the censure of the Church. They can and should speak, not only to the electors and candidates, but also to the constituted authorities ; for the duty of every man willing to save his soul is traced out by divine law; and the Church, as a good Mother, owes to her children, no matter to what rank they belong, love and, consequently, spiritual vigilance. It is not, therefore, converting the pulpit into a political platform to enlighten the conscience of the faithful on those questions in which salvation is involv. d.

Without doubt, Our Dearly Beloved Brethren, these questions do not suggest themselves every day ; but their right is, however, not less certain.

. It is evident, by the nature itself of the question, that to the Church alone belongs the right of appreciating the circumstances under which it should raise its voice in favor of faith and Christ. ian morality.

It will probably be contended that the priest would, like every man, be liable to transcend the limits assigned to him, and that then it would become the duty of the State to make him return to his duties.

To this we would reply, firstly, that it is a gratuitous injury to the entire Church to suppose that there is not in the heirarchy a remedy for the injustice or error of one of its ministers. In fact, the Church has its regularly constituted tribunals; and if any one has reason to complain of a minister of the Church, he should not cite him before the civil tribunal, but before the ecclesiastical tribunal. alone which is competent to judge of doctrine or of IX., in his hull Apostolicie Sedis, in October 1869, declares major excommunication against those who, either directly or indirectly, oblige lay judges to cite before them, ecclesiastical personages against cononical

every, place. If any person, ecclesiastic or lay, believes he has a right not to listen to the voice of a pastor who is not his, he has not for that reason any right to criticise or judge him.

VII. OF AN OATH.

144.10

" The name of God is holy and terrible," (Psalms cz. 9); it ought not to be uttered but with the most profound respect, and " the Lord will not hold him innocent who takes the name of the Lord his God in vain," (Exodus xx. 7.)

It is again written in our holy books : "You will make oath, saying : Long live the Lord ; but that it may be with truth, with discretion, with justice, (Jeremiah iv. 2.)

The oath is an act of religion, and, consequently, belongs before all to the Church, who alone has authority to define and make known the nature and conditions.

There are two distinct part to every oath : 1st. The effirmation of any fact or wish; 2nd. The invocation of God as witness to the truth of this fact or wish. This affirmation takes the name of formula when the expressions of it are determined by authority, but this difference of name changes nothing in the nature even of that part of the oath.

All depends on the conformity of that affirmation or formula with the truth as known by he who takes the oath. If the affirmation or formula is true in all its parts, the oath is good and true.

There is perjury the moment that in the affirmation or formula he finds something false, known as such by he who takes the oath. When even in your affirmation or formula there will be a thousand truths, if you mix with them wittingly a single word which is not true, that single lie is sufficient to make you guilty of perjury.

From that two very important conclusions result :--- 1st. Before taking an oath it is necessary to examine and understand the form one is called to swear to, lest he find something contrary to the truth such as he knows it; if there be anything one does not thoroughly understand, if there be any doubt, he must explain and refuse to take onth till his conscience is satisfied on the subject : otherwise he will perjure himself and consequently commit a grave sin; 2nd. One ought never to speak of the form of an oath as a matter of little importance : and we condemn absolutely the distinction one would make between different forms to deceive any one, or to give a sense which would not bear the meanings they enclose. Words clear in themselves allow no interpretation, as a light requires no other light to see it by. When a form says clearly and formally that such things exist, there is no possible interpretation to show that those things do not exist.

On entering in the exercise of their duty, public officials take what is known as an oath of office, They promise solemnly in the presence of Almighty God to faithfully fulfil certain duties imposed on them. This is no empty form, a promise devoid of sense, but a grave obligation, which lasts so long as one is in office. This ought to be the object of a strict and serious examination of the conscience when preparing to receive the sacraments.

If one should respect an oath in himself, he should none the less respect it in others. We seize this occasion to condemn as impious and scandalous the practice of certain legal men, who for the sake of their cause, do not hesitate to cross-examine witnesses even to the point of confusing them and making them contradict and perjure themselves. It is not enough that a cause is good ; it is necessary that the means employed to be triumphant conform to the unalterable rules of truth, justice and charity.

VIII.

ON ECCLESIASTICAL BURIAL.

Ecclesiastical burial has not, doubtless, the same degree of sanctity as the sacraments, but it nevertheless belongs entirely and solely to the judgment of the Church. We wish to speak of ecclesiastical burial as defined and ordained by Canonical laws; that is to say, not only the prayers and religious the conduct of the priest. For this reason Pius rites which accompany the interment, but also the ground sanctified and confectated by prayer and benediction for the burial of those who die in the peace of the Catholic Church.

No spiritual power can oblige the Church to pray

Let those who are outside the Church consider these principles good and admirable if they will, because they do not believe in the authority which makes the foundation of the Catholic Church. But that those men who still dare to call themselves children of the Church, while ignoring the teachings and the heirarchy, is an incomprehensible error.

Those who by their subscriptions have commenced, sustained and encouraged this unqualified; attempt against the just rights of the Church, we hold the guilty of an overt act of revolt against the Church, and a grevious injustice, for which they will not obtain pardon unless they try to repair the injury by all means in their power.

We, therefore, invite all the true children of the Church to pray the Divine Heart of Our Lord to have pity on those who have thus strayed from the path of faith and justice, that they may recognize their sins and obtain mercy.

CONCLUSION.

Such Our Dearly Beloved Brethren, are the important advices we deem it our duty to give you under the present circumstances.

Beware, above all, of this liberalism which hides itself under the beautiful name of Catholic, the more surely to accomplish its criminal work. You will easily recognize it from the picture the Sovereign Pontiff has so often drawn of it. 1st. Efforts to subjugate the Church to the State. 2nd. Incessant attempts to divide the bonds which unite the children of the Church to the clergy. 3. Monstrous alliance of the truth with error under pretence of making all things to agree and to avoid conflicts. Lastly, illusion and sometimes hypocrisy, which, under a religious exterior and fine protestations of submission to the Church, hide a pride beyond measure.

Remember that true Christian policy has but one aim, which is the *public good*; but one *means*, which is the perfect conformity of the laws with truth and justice.

Respect an oath as an important religious act; before taking it examine well if the form is true in all points, to the best of your knowledge; scrupulously fulfil the duties of your oath of office and take care of prejudicing your future by perjury.

Shall this our present pastoral letter be read and published at the Prone of all parochial churches oa chapels of parishes and missions where public service is performed on the first Sunday after its reception.

Given under our signatures, the seal of the archdiocese and the countersignature of the secretary of the archiepiscopal palace of Quebec the twentysecond of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

E. A. Arch. of Quebec. Ic. Bish. of Montreal. L. F. Bish. of Three Rivers. JEAN, Bish, of S. G., of Rimouski, E. C. Bish, of Gratianopolis, ANTEINE, Bish. of Sherbrooke. J. THOMAS, Bish. of Ottawa. L. Z. MOREAU, Pst. Adm. of St. Hyacinthe. By Messeigneurs,

C. O. COLLET, Priest, Secretary

SPEECH of THE POPE to THE FRENCH PILGRIMS FROM LAVAL.

" Your presence here this day, my beloved children, is for me not only a joy and comfort, but sug. gests to my mind the early days of Christianity, when the Only Begotten Son of God, taking upon Him human flesh, condescended to converse with men, and to found His most Holy Church. Traversing the districts of Judea He left everywhere traces of His boundless love, scattering the light of His heavenly doctrine, and multiplying the portents of His omnipotent Right-hand. Pertransiti benefaciendo et sanando. The people, astonished at beholding the power of the messenger of God over nature, exclaimed-'A great prophet has arisen among us!' But, in listening to the doctrines which fell from His lips with power to convince and persuade they were overcome with joy, and followed him willingly, even in such crowds and with such perseverance and affection as to forget their needful repose and sustenance.

"Such popularity displeased the hypocrites of wer the tomb of the dead whom the Church has those days, all of whom set themselves to the work tering into the Sanctuary. Speak until the Church has idged unworthy of its prayers; it is a sacriligeous of discrediting the Divine Teacher before the peo. be enabled freely to exercise her right of teaching, ple. They blasphemously said the miracles wrought given to her by Jesus Christ. Speak out, that a by Him were only the work of Satan, and with this stop may be put to the unbridled license of the and other calumnies they endeavoured to obscure the wondrous deeds which He performed, and to detach the people from Him, but in vain. Then, seeing the uselessness of their own attempts, they betook themselves to the Government, and so by uniting their own strength to that of the Government they succeeded in destroying the Divine Redeemer. Fools and blind ! They perceived not that they were mere instruments of Providence, which for the redemption of the human race had already ordained in the eternal decrees the consummation of the great Sacrifice. But so it was. "The Apostles and Disciples were endowed with the power of working miracles, and becoming propagators of the same doctrine, they illumined the world and marvellously multiplied the followers of Jesus Christ. And the moment was not slow in arriving when the God-destroying city, together with its unbelieving and perfidious Pharisees, met with exemplary punishment. "In our days too Jesus Christ is persecuted in His ministers and in His most holy religion ; and the modern Pharisees, not content with persecuting, wish, like the ancient Pharisces, to destroy the Church. But the Bishops, clergy, and people oppose this destruction, and consequently the sectarians, infidels, and freethinkers, perceiving the im-potence of their own strength, have had recourse to the rulers of the world, and have succeeded in obtaining their aid. "This complicity of the powerful with the sectary, is to be seen in many regions; but I am in Italy and now speak of Italy, for here I see, as it were with my own eyes, the deadly success of this perfidious league. This league, after despoiling the Church and persecuting her ministers, has resolved to establish a monopoly of an evil education, intended to destroy the Faith ; has ordained a law w ii h renders the ordination of clergymen difficult, if not impossible ; has set at nought the rights of the Church, even in the Sacrament of Matrimony ; has protected Apostates, not only to make them a stone of offence, but to render them a means of corruption ; and has thrown obstacles in the progress of sound doctrine. These are the monstrous fruits produced by the horrid union of the new Pharisees with the ruling powers. "And as the thirst for gold burns in the breasts of all political and religious innovators, not content with the usurpations and spoliations already perpetrated, they now turn towards the charitable foundations, those, namely, which are destined to relief of the sick, to the aid of the indigent but honest maiden, to the maintenance of the poor, to the support of the youth dedicated to science or art. All these modes of charity are exceedingly diminished and in part, destroyed in order to satiate the greedy desires, and silence, the, barkings of the fo-called patiots, who are the true Sadducees of our days. "Maanwhile the Episcopacy is the aim of their assaults. The Bishops are chased from their resi-dences, deprived of their revenues, and exposed to the caprices of the s rong. And here hatred , f the Church and greed for money unite; to characterize and hearty votes of thanks, unanimously, accorded, the better the genius of revolution. Hatred, of the, to them for their untiring exertions in their efforts Church leads on her foes to drive out, the Bishops, to defeat the infamous Coercion Acts, forced on Ire-

self-same Government recognizes and calls by their ed was the great meeting of the Home Rule League, proper titles whenever it chooses to burden them held on the 14th ult., in Dublin, the great Hall of with fresh taxes, imposed on the very charity

which they receive as Bishops. "The shades of this sorrowful picture, thus briefly sketched, become still darker when we consider not merely the abandonment in which the Church of Christ is left, Non est qui consoletur cam, but the assaults and attacks made on her by powerful enemies. Look around upon the different portions of the globe, and observe the hostilities against which the Church is forced to contend.

"In the North is a mighty empire, called, for sake of contradiction, Orthodox, and which steadily and constantly for a series of years employs its every endeavour to destroy Catholicism within its vast limits.

"Another empire, recently founded, and which openly calls itself Protestant, aims at causing the disappearance of the Catholic religion, not only from its own territory, but even from the face of the earth. And to obtain this desired end it puts in action all the most violent, harsh, and unjust methods, which insensate fanaticism can suggest.

"In a Republic, divided into Cantons, there is a certain Government which is a perfidious imitator of the German persecution.

" If this spectacle saddens and embitters the heart, let us tura our looks elsewhere, and seek for relief beyond the ocean. And there what do we see? We behold, alas! but fresh subjects for sorrow and sent for their attendance, who notwithstanding the weeping. There, in those countries where Spain and Portugal planted the Cross of Jesus Christ, we | thus proved their devotion to the cause. see Bishops and priests flung into squalid dungeons, victims sacrificed to the wrath of Freemasonry, which cannot brook any Catholic influence whatever. We see some of those republics vaunting their prowess in banishing Bishops, expelling Religious, and tearing away the spouses of Jesus Christ from their asylums of peace, in order to gain possession of the patrimony of the Church.

"In the midst of such delirious examples one wonderful to relate, for the rectitude of its governors and the indestructible faith of its president, who a large and enthusiastic audience. showed himself day by day more obedient to the Church, more affectionate towards the Holy See, and more desirous to preserve in the Republic the spirit of piety and religion. But lo ! impiety becomes awake, and regards as an impediment to so. called modern civilization a Government which not only devotes itself to the material prosperity, but also to the spiritual well-being of its people, persuaded that this is the true blessing, because it concerns not only the present, which passes away, but the future, which is eternal. The impious conspirators meet secretly in a neighbouring Republic, and there destine to death by the hands of sectaries the excellent President, who fell, if report speaks truly, beneath the dagger of the assassin ; fell, 1 say, a victim to his faith and to his Christian love for his country.

"Even the Mussulman, who in years gone by showed signs of tolerance, now shows himself the protector of the Neo-schismatics, and reproduces the old ferocity against Christianity.

"Contemplating such evi's it would seem that human weakness ought to faint and fall prostrate under the enormous weight of such misfortunes. But no. In the first days of Christianity impiety saw its efforts crowned for the moment with success, but the spread of the faith and the punishment of the impious consoled the hearts of the true believers, who shone out resplendent by their glorious actions and by the heroism of their endurance The barbarities of tyrants produced millions of martyrs, who shine as stars in heaven, and whom we venerate on earth. By generous actions and by patient suffering the Church was enabled to enjoy the fruits of peace. And now also, by the same means, the Church can obtain the same end.

"Yes, my beloved children, let us all put trust in God, Who will console and strengthen us by working the works of His own glory :- Omnia possum in eo qui me confortat. Let us put our bands to the work, and let us act so that scandal may cease from among the timid, and fear from among the weak, and so that the deluded may lay aside their ill-conceived hope of amicable compromise with wrong.

"Speak out boldly until the Church be made free in choice of her ministers; and until the obstacles be removed which hinder young Levites from enpress, which has become a school of immorality and corruption. Speak, until the rights taken away be restored to their free and unfettered exercise. "And all this should be done with perseverance. in season and out of season, until by Divine aid the Church obtains her liberty again. You have before your eyes an example to imitate in Daniel O'Connell, whose memory was solemnly commemorated in Ireland in the past month. He never ceased to try to keep alive in his countrymen the spirit of petition; and his perseverance was crowned with the wished-for triumph, which almost rendered his country free. With the guidance of the chief pastois, with generous constancy, and, above all, with the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Immaculate, and of the Saints, God will awake and hearken unto our supplications. "And here I conclude as I commenced, namely, with rejoicing with you because you have come to Rome united, and so have given a sign of that concord which is necessary for the present emergency ; a concord which will excite the attention of our common enemics. And that which you do I desire all to do, namely, to pray in concord, and persevere against difficulties. The greater your difficulties the greater should your trust be in God, Who will I hope ever regard you with a Father's eye, as defenders of the most just of all causes. God has blessed in France the first efforts of those who strove in concord to gain liberty of teaching, and I fondly hope that this triumph will ever unite that illustrious and Catholic nation more closely in conformity of doctrine with this Holy See. "Grant, O Lord, the prayers which are now, and ever will be, offered to Thee by all those well-disposed persons who desire to see freedom restared to that Church wh ch Thou hast planted and enriched with Thy most precious blood. Give strength courage, and constancy to Thy ministers. Maintuin in Thy people that spirit with which Thou bast inspired so many of them, the spirit, namely, of concord among themselves and subjection to the Church. At this moment Thou beholdest the prayer of these Thy people who now surround Thy unworthy Vicar. Bless them, O my God, together with their Pastor, and banish from Thy Church the darkness of unbelief, and save her from the plots of open foes, and from the mistaken doctrines of blind conciliators, who would unwittingly ensnare her."

the Rotundo was filled to its utmost capacity, many had to turn away from the doors unable to gain admission. A large number of new members were enrolled from Quebec, New Zealand, and other places as well as Ireland. Eloquent and patriotic speeches were made by Mr. Butt, M.P., Mr. Daunt, Rev. Pro-fessor Galbraith, F.T.C.D., Father Nolan and others. Much important business was transacted and it was resolved to hold during the Autumn, Home Rule meetings in every town and City of Ireland. In this way all would have an opportunity of pronouncing in favor of the National Cause.

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The President reported that he had, as instructed at last meeting, written to the Rev. Mr. Galbraith, enclosing him the resolution of thanks for his able letter, and informing the Rev. Gentleman of the warm and hearty manner in which his name and letter were received by the members, and telling him that we should always deem it a favour to receive from the Parent Association such letters of instruction and encouragement as that which he then acknowledged. He informed them that the Council had resolved to render what assistance it could to Captain Kirwan on his arrival in Montreal, towards giving a lecture on Home Rule. Mr. O'Connor Power, who is now in the United States, would probably visit us during the winter. The president concluded by thanking the members preinclemency of the weather, braved the storm and

A number of works on Home Rule were distributed to the members present, and some routine business was transacted after which the meeting adiourned.

. Since the above report was handed in Captain Kirwan arrived, and is the guest of Edward Murphy, Esq., President of the Irish Home Rule League here. He delivered a most eloquent and able lecture Republic under the equator was distinguished, on Home Rule for Ireland on Wednesday evening last, in the Hall of the Mechanics Institute, before

> We hope that the Gallant Captain will receive an equally hearty reception from our friends in Ontario. We bespeak it for him as he is well worthy of it.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Mile End, Rev J R, \$2.50; St Alphonse, J McC 2; Martintown, J B McI, 2; Buckingham, W O'N, 150; St Joseph d'Ely, Rev A D, 1; Lanoraie, Rev L P, 2; River Baudette, D A McD, 2; Vankleck Hill, Mrs P P, 1.50; Woodstock, N B, K B, 2; Hamilton, R S B, 4 50 : Powerscourt, A P, 4; Upper Wakefield, T D, 2; Peterboro', A McG, 2; Toronto, Mrs S, 4; Kingsford, J B, 2; Munrou's Mills, D McD, 5; Pannure, P W, 2; Eganville, J McK, 2; Dartford, T O'R, 5; Maniwaki, Rev R D, 4; Flin-ton, M L, 2; Riviere Raisin, J McR, 2; St Leonard, W D F, 2; Charlottetown P E I, Hon A A McD, 4 ; Grenville, M L, 2; Burritt's Rapids, J S, 2; Fawn, T. K. 2; Iroquois, Mrs H McC, 3; Mawcook,
W J I, 4; Margarie, N.S. J D, 10; Whitehead, N.S.
J P D, 1; Lochiel, J C, 1; Railton, M K, 4; Picton,
J OR, 4; Inkerman, T J B, 2.
Per N McC, Ottawa—W D, 4; Manotic, J M, 2.
Per N McC, Ottawa—W D, 4; Manotic, J M, 2.

Per D A C, Alexandria-A D K, 2; Notfield, Major A B McD, 2.

Per F L E, Kingsbridge-R W, 3; Lucknow, R D. 1.

Per M McA, Hallerton-Hemmingford, EK, 1.50; J M, 1 50.

Per L M, Scaforth-O O'R, 2; Carronbrook, Rev J M, 2; J K, 2; C P, 2; L K, 2; E D, 4; T G, 3; Egmondville, J D, 2; Varna, J H, 1.

Per Rev D O'C, South Douro-J C, 4.

Per P L, Escott-Gananoque, M S, 75cts; M O'B 1.50; O V G, 75ets; B H, 75ets; Mrs L B, 1.50; E S, 1.50; P O'B, 1.50; P R, 75ets.

Birth.

On the 4th inst., at 384 Dorchester street, Mrs. Michael McShane, of a son.

In this city, on the 6th instant, Mrs. Thomas Trihey, of a daughter.

On the 7th instant, at 60 University street, Mrs. Thomas White, Jr., of a daughter.

Married.

At Sarnia, Ont., on Tuesday, the 5th instant, by the Rev. B. Boubat, P. P., James Wilson, Esq., of London, Ont., to Miss Maggie, eldest daughter of Timothy Gleeson, Esq, of Sarnia. At Eganville, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., by the Rev. M. Byrne, P. P., J. F. Dolan, Esq., M. D., to Lizzie, eldest daughter of J. Bonfield, Esq., M. P. P,; all of Eganville.

the provision of the

privileges, as to-day happens in Italy, France and consecrated by the prayers and benediction of the Switzerland, would it not be the height of derision to give to the same State the right to gag its victim?

Thirdly, if we would establish a principle that a power does not exist because it may happen that civil authorities to protect the honor of the citizens. somebody abuses it, it would be necessary to We answer that disgrace and infamy are found ignore all the civil powers, because all persons in whom these powers are vested are fallible.

VI.

THE PRESS AND ITS DUTIES.

In our day, the press plays a role, the importance of which cannot be concealed, either for good or evil. The Church could not remain an indifferent spectator to the journalistic struggles which occur either in books or newspapers. Those writings which the press perpetuates and scatters to the winds are more productive either of good or evil than a word almost immediately forgotten, and heard but by a few auditors. Honor and glory to those Catholic writers who make it their primary duty to propagate and defend the truth ; and who, with scrupulous care, examine into the subjects with which they are called to deal ! But what abswer will be given to the Sovereign Judge by those for whom politics, as they understand it-the intereste of their party-is their supreme rule ; who take no account of the Church ; who would make of that Spouse of Jesus Christ the slave of Cæsar ; and who neglect, or even despise, the advice of those whom Jesus Christ has charged with teaching the truths of religion ?

The duties of the press, as laid down by our last Council at Quebec, may be resumed as follows:-Firstly, to always treat adversaries with charity. moderation and respect, because zeal for the truth would be no excuse for an excess of language; secondly, to judge opponents with impartiality and justice, as we would wish to be judged ourselves; thirdly, not to condemn before having well examined everything; fourthly, to take in good part anything ambiguous ; fifthly, to avoid raillery, sarcasm, suppositions injurious to the reputation, ill-founded accusations, and the imputation of intentions which God alone knows.

It is allowed to combat what the church has not condemned, but we are not allowed to bring it into im roper publicity.

In matters connected with the ecclesiastical or civil authorities, the language should be always proper and respectful.

Establishments of which the bishops are the natural protectors and judges, must not be brought before the incompetent tribunal of public opiion. Let us add, that the priest and, with stronger reason, the bishop, in the exercise of his ministry, is not amenable to public opinion, but to that alo e of his hierarchical superiors. If any person thinks, he has a right to complain, he can always do so before those who have the power to do him justice; from the priest, an appeal, can be made to the bishop, from the bishop to the arch bishop, and from the arch bishop to the Sovereign Pontiff; but it can never be permitted to repeat the thousand rumors in war to obtain one's liberies. What prince, what which political excitement causes to spring up like republic, would recognize (a, like principle invoked never be permitted to repeat the thousand rumors

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Secondly, when the State invades the rights of judged unworthy of its prayers; it is a sacriligeous the Church, and tramples under feet its most sacred attempt to violate by force the sanctity of ground Church.

It may be said that the privation of the honors of ecclesiastical burial brings with it disgrace and infamy, and that it thus becomes the province of the

rather in the revolt of a child against its mother, aud that nothing can wipe out a grieveous disobedience persevered in at the hour of death. All the trials, appeals and sentences of the world will only serve to make the crime more known, and render the degradation and infamy more notorious and more deplorable in the eyes of all true Catholics.

"Jesus Christ," said the Apostle St. Paul, "loved His Church and gave himself up for it." (Eph. v. 25.) Following the example of our Divine Master and Model, nothing could be dearer to us in this world that that same Church, of which we are members under the same Head who is Jesus Christ. She is our Mother, because she gave us the life of grace; we should have for her a tender, filial love; rejoice in her triumphs; share her sorrows, and when necessary raise our voice in her defence. When, therefore, we see her dignity and liberty ignored, it cannot be permitted to her children, and still less her pastors, to remain silent-which would be equivalent to treason.

The Holy Catholic Church, faithful to the teachings of her Diviue Master, teaches her children "to give unto Casar the things that are Casar's, and to God the things that are God's ;" (Matt. xxii, 21.) She repeats, with the great Apostle, "Render to each one his due; tribute to whom tribute; taxes to whom taxes; fear to whom fear; and honor to whom honor ;" (Rom. xiii. 7.) This duty of justice and respect which she incessantly proclaims, she has a stronger right to expect on her own behalf, and demands that what belongs to the Church of God should be rendered to the Church of God.

Now, Our Dearly Beloved Brothron, we must say wi h: orrow that a celebrat d occurr nee has | r wed to us that the Catholic Church in Canada is threatened in its liberty and most precious rights, and what makes our affliction more keen is that we can say with the Prophet, "I have nourished my children and loaded them with benefits, and they have despised me ;" filios inutrivi et exaltivi ipsi autem spreverunt me, (Isaiah i 2) The first authors of this attempt were brought up on the knees of a Christian mother ; in their youth they knelt at the holy table ; they re-ceived the ineffaceable mark of confirmation, and to day, notwithstanding their revolt, they style themselves Catholics, in order to have the right to cause the forcible opening of the gates of a cemetery consecrated byithe prayers of the Church, and destined for the burlal of the faithful children of the

Church. and a country is usurpation, the Gallican liberties were invoked, as if Catholic unity, founded by Jesus Christ on the supreme authority of St. Poter and his successore, were but a valn and cmpty title stAnd in fact, what else would an anthority be against which action could be, taken

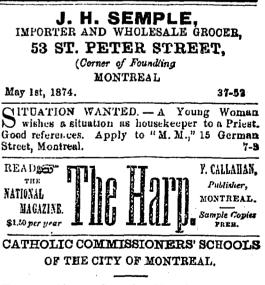
IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The monthly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League, was held on the 5th inst., in St. Patrick's Hall; Corner of Craig and St. Alexander streets, the President, Edward Murphy, Esq, in the Chair .--- The Secretary read the minu es

of last meeting which were adopted. The President said he was happy to congratulate the meeting on the continuous success of and accession of strength to the Home Bule Cause. Mr. Lewis, Mr. Bleanerhasset and other Home, Rule members of Parliament, had attended meetings of their constituents; in every case they were warmly received,

Died.

HAMALL.-In this city on the 10th inst., of Bright's disease of the kidneys, Hugh, fourth son of Arthur Hamall. Of your charity pray for the repose of his soul.



Evening Classes Opening Monday, Sept. 20

Evening Classes for Adults will be opened during six months from the 20th September instant, from half-past seven till half past nine o'clock, for the tuition of Reading, Writing, Calculation, the French and English languages, Book-Keeping, &c., &c., &c., at the following places, viz. :---

St. Mary's Academy, corner Craig and Visitation streets.

St. Vincent's Academy, Fullum street. St. Patrick's Academy, Grand Trunk st., (Point St. Charles.

St. Joseph's Academy, corner St. Joseph'and Versailles street. Admission fee, \$3 for six months, payable in advance.

Catholic Commercial Academy, Plateau.

The Business Class taught to the day pupils of the Academy, and comprising Book-keeping, Banking Operations, Exchange, Customs, Commercial Calculation, Calligraphy, &c., &c., will also be taught in the evening, for the benefit of persons engaged during the day. This Class will be open from eight to ten o'clock during the whole scholas-tic year. Diplomas will be granted during the year to any pupil who shall pass a satisfactory, examin-

Admission fee, \$3 per, month, or \$25 for the course. For further particulars, apply to the Principals, of

which political excitement causes to spring up like which political excitement causes to spring up like the waves on a troubled sea. It must not be forgotten that if particular laws made by a bishop are not binding upon those out-tion and of the surrow at in the state, press declars, of the constitu-made by a bishop are not binding upon those out-tion and of the surrow at in the state, press declars, of the state, press declars, of the state, press declars, declars, of the state, press declars, press

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6 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. OCT. 15, 1875.

FOBEIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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--:0:--he with folloo but for. FRANCE:

The Ducide Broglie, speaking at an agricultural gathering at Beaumesnil, recently, warmly eulogised Marshal MacMahon as a man who had served his country under various regimes, conferring on each able to the Government. The foreign policy more glory than he received honors. The soldier of France in war, he had been the soldier of order and Conservative principles; in the unexpected apprenticeship of political life, succeeding by a majority of 14 an eminent Statesman, a veteran of European politics, whose talents and services the Assembly recognized. Parting from him with regret. through irreconcilable political differences, he would now; had the Chamber to vote again, be al-most unanimously elected. After a panegyric on the Assembly, whose dissolution, though not fixed, could not be distant, the Dake admitted, that it had failed in restoring those fine constitutional institutions which reconciled authority and liberty, but attributed the failure to the hereditary differences of a country torn by 80 years of revolutions. Failing in what it had wished to effect, the Assembly would leave imperfect but well-considered laws in which the Conservative element had powerful means of action. One of the Legislative bodies was elected almost exclusively by the delegates of rural communes placed on an equality with the large manufacturing towns, and the Executive Power, though deprived of the prestige of an hereditary character and duration, retained the rest of its essential prerogatives, while the security of France was guaranteed against the agitations of the capital. With courage and patriotism these laws would prevent the sad alternative of the horrors of anarchy or the hazards of absolute power. There was no institution whose defects could not be surmounted by good sense and patriotism. Let us cease, then, said the Duke, to recriminate as to institutions regretted and hoped for. Let us make use of those we have, leaving the future to satisfy the hopes reserved to it by the law. Let us accomplish the task of the present hour, railying round the Marshal and his Government and silencing the discordant voices which would weaken by dividing us. Drink with me to "The Health of Marshal MacMahon, President of the Republic."

A correspondent of the Augsburg Gazette says that the Empress Eugenie recently asked Marshal Mac-Mahon to be allowed to pass 24 hours at Paris in the strictest incognito, and that a categorical refusal was given to the request.

The Pays, denying the report that Prince Louis Napoleon was about to sail round the world, says :---

"Your Orleans and Bourbon Princes may visit China and Japan without inconvenience, for they are not wanted, but at this moment a Prince of the Imperial Family must respectfully hold himself at the disposal of France, which, may at any moment summon him, and this is probably why you would not be sorry to find him absent."

On this a Republican paper remarks that if the Prince waits for France to call him he will have to wait a long time. M. Granier de Cassagnac evidently does not share this opinion. Reviewing in the Ordre M. Laufrey's "History of Napolean," he speaks of the name "Napoleon" as still, after falls and exiles, guiding the people as the pillar of fire did the Hebrews. He also describes it as a lighthouse of civilization, which heaps of pamphlets cannot hide or extinguish, and says only those born blind deny its existence because they have never seen it.

SPAIN.

BOMBARDMENT OF SAN SEBASTIAN RESUMED .--- HEN-DAYE, Oct. 8 .- The bombardment of San Sebastian was resumed by the Carlists yesterday.

THE CARLIST WAR .- The following letter has been addressed by Don Carlos to his friends in France :---

"Your eyes fixed on this noble land Spain, fatal to all errors, you follow with anxiety the vicissitudes of the struggle, a outrance which I have undertaken against the revolution. Your sympathies and the fears which may be inspired by the lying news spread abroad by impotence and spite make it my duty to dissipate your doubts, and to reassure you. Champion of the Catholic faith and Monarchical

tion, so, likewise, we do not believe that the remarks of any German paper correspond with the views of either of the two Empires in alliance with Germany, or that it would have been desirous for any one of the three alled Courts to see the burning question discussed in the manner it has been by the German Press, especially in those journals favourof the German Empire is not in the first line affected by these events, but rather constrained by the geographical position of the country to a re-gerved and expectant attitude, which confines itself to supporting the wishes of the friendly Powers directly interested in the matter. 'This position of things is so transparent to everybody that we consider ourselves well justified in assuming that the articles of even the most respected German papers will not give rise to apprehensions in circles friendly to the Empire, whether at home or abroad, that the policy of Germany may avail itself of the present situation to either pursue or form plans springing from other than undoubtedly direct German interest. The policy of Germany is far from claiming purely for the sake of prestige or from a sense of power a leading position beyond the measure of German interests. To remain the friend of one's friends comes certainly within the domain of German interesta. The newspaper articles, however, which are specially intended to be referred to at the commencement of our remarks now no longer aim at the support, but at the tutelage, of the policy of friendly Powers. It will therefore be of use to state that the Imperial policy is completely foreign to such utterances, and that for several months past no semi-official communications have been received through Foreign Office channels by any of the public newspapers."

THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS AT FREIRURG .- The following general resolutions were carried with acclamation at the recent Coogress of German Catholics

God with special rights in the field of teaching, consecrating, and jurisdiction. According to divine and positive law it does not depend upon the State for the exercise of its functions, and entire liberty must be accorded to the Church for all its actions. 2. The State as well as the individual is subject to the law of God. Unconditional and unlimited obedience to the laws of the State is therefore an

offence against the divine moral law, which stands above the Constitution and the law of the State. 3. It is an attack upon the existence of the

Church to try and limit the Pope, the supreme Head of the whole Church, in the execution of his unlimited power as to his teaching and as to his jurisdiction over the whole Christian world.

4. This Congress repeats its protest against the suppression of the temporal power of the Pope as a violation of the Apostolic See and of Christianity. 5. It is an offence against the laws of God and the rights of the Church for the State to undertake to decide questions in regard to the education, appointment, or removal of clergymen, or about the constitution and administration of the Church. It is also an offence against the Catholic faith and against a notorious truth to recognise as Catholice persons who who have separated themselves from the authority of the Church, and who, as a matter of fact, are simply Protestants.

6. The abolition of congregations and religious orders is a violation of the rights of the Church and of personal liberty. 7. The Catholic Church received from God power

and authority to teach its doctrines. It has, therefore, an inviolable right of establishing schools in which the Christian youth shall be taught and educated according to the principles of religion. Under no circumstance whatever could the Church grant to the secular power the right to make enactments for instruction in religious matters. Catholic teachers can give such instruction only by authorization from the Church, and Christian parents can confide their children only to such schools as are approved by the ecclesiastical authority.

3. All Catholics look with admiration upon the sublime attitude of the Holy Father and the dutiful German clergy undergoing now the most cruel sufferings. Theirs is a struggle for the existence of the Catholic Church, for the conservation of religion, and the liberty of the Christian faith. The lic Church never can or will submit to a sys tem of laws which is in contradiction to its constitution founded by God. Peace can only be restored when the Catholic Church receives back its rights and powers, which it claims by virtue of Divine and public law.

t) a Dingwall school master, and that the Earl was known to have been buried at Wemyss; in the South of Scotland. All doubt on the subject has now, however, been removed. A Scotch antiquary has recently been collecting materials for a memoir of the first Lord Cromarty, who was one of the most distinguished lawyers and statesmen of bis time. It appears that he was a man of versatile genius, described by contemporaries as a brilliant talker and a delightful companion. ' Late in life he married the Dowager Countess of Wemyss, who was younger than himself, and to whom he became passionately attached. She predeceased him, and he bitterly mourned her death He not only commemorated her virtues in excellent Latin verse, but obtained permission from Lord Wemyss, her son, to be buried as near as possible to her body in the burial place at Wemyss, where she had been interred. A formal document was even drawn up under which a penalty of £500 was to be incurred for non-observance of the obligation. He afterwards entered into written agreements with London sculptors to erect a marble monument to the Countess. and it was in consequence assumed that he had been buried at Wemyss. It was found, however on examining the documents of the period that no direct evidence existed of his interment there, and it was then suspected that tradition was right, and that the Dingwall Monument was after all the burial place of the first Lord Cromarty. The "oldest inhabitants" were consulted, and their evidence supported this view. Accordingly, with the autho-

rity of the Duke of Sutherland, who, in right of the Duchess, represents the Cromarty family, excavations were made near the base of obelisk. Four wooden coffins were first discovered and then a leaden coffin, with the initial letters "G. E. C."-evidently George, Earl of Cromarty, with the date 1714, the year of his death. In short, the fact was established beyond all doubt that the Earl had not been buried as he at one time desired at Wemyss, but in the mound on which the obelisk stands, and that tradition was right in describing it as his monument. The graves, after, having been inspected by those intcrested, were carefully restored to their original condition.

VEGETARIANISM A CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE .--- A prper read before a section of the British Association recently may perhaps call attention anew to one of a tolerably comprehensive series of specifics recommended for the cure of intemperance. Unfortunately they partake 100 much of the nature of those "love potions" and "beauty powder" which beguiled the faith of our forefathers. The notion of making a person possessed with the passion for

drink temperate by feeding him exclusively on vegetables is at first sight so amusing that it amply justifies the pleasantry about a forthcoming proposal to prescribe "intemperance as a cure for vegetarianism." Without doubt the consumer of huge quantities of succulent edibles or of food which promotes the absorption of a considerable amount of water when it is eaten is not likely to drink copiously between meals as an individual who feeds differently. In so far, therefore, as the propensity to drink is called forth by the sensation of thirst, which is seldom the case with the genuine drunk ard, the vegetarian may be less prone to irregular

and uncontrolled indulgence than the cater of meat. It is also possible that the vegetable feeder, living, as it were, an octave under the consumer of flesh, may not require the same amount of stimulant to recover him to his habitual tone when he falls below from exhaustion ; and it is his need that usually incites to drink. Meat is a stimulating diet and in excess it is well-known to elevate the pitch of organic life to a point of high tension. The artificial stimulant required by the excessive meat eater is alcohol; the sufficient stimulant of the man who lives whoily upon vegetables may possibly be milk. There is something in this, though

we state it thus broadly. Nevertheless, to attempt the cure of a propensity for the excessive use of stimulants by changing the whole character of the dict is so startling and unscientific that it reads more like the nostrum of an enthusiast than the conception of a suber practitioner. It entirely ignores the peril of lowering the vital tone of a system already | ians are not half so wise as he, for they take all enfecbled by over-stimulation. We venture to hope one will have recourse to the expedient, even | but to forget that they must die ; and yet every by way of experiment, except under conditions well | living man has a servant who, like King Philip's considered and abundantly secured from a peril neither imaginary nor of small proportions; and we venture to think few who have bestowed as much thought on the prescription as these precautions imply will put in practice .- The Lancet. DON'T LET YOUR CHILD TATTLE .- Never listen to small unpleasant statements made by your child, if ever be made to feel that he has no sympathy in his small troubles, but it is just as easy, and even ca ier, to teach him a chivalri; sentiment of endurance while he is in the beginning of his childhood, as it is afterward. If his companions be selfish and arrogant, show him how disagreeable and despicable a quality it is, and instruct him to abhor it in himself. Complaining is in itself a mean spirited thing, and tattling is still worse, and a child cannot to soon comprehend its baseness. And here a wise, strong and careful distinction must be made. While the child is brought to feel the fall sympathy of the mother, and an entirely confiding habit is encouraged about things that relate solely to himself, the small faults of his fellows are not subjects to be included in this confidence-they are to remain forever unspoken to her or to anybody. Of course, we do not mean that a knowledge of criminal conduct in a companioz: should not be shared with the parents, but even such relations should be told in the most sacred trust and secrecy, as one would confess their own sins to their Maker. The small petulances, trifling misdeeds, arrogant assumptions, demands for the best positions when at play, greed for sweetest pleasures by playmates, very naturally rouse dissensions among small people, just as they do among maturer ones. It is the mother's duty to discover these uppleasant habits in her child's companions; and while not encouraging a statement from him in regard to them, she should not permit the principles involved in them to pass without making them subjects of useful conversation. But the names of the childaen who are involved in the talk about misdeeds should never be spoken by the mother. The principles of justice and honor are enough for a proper amount of dis-cussion and instruction. To make the noble qualities of manhood and womanhood beautiful, their charms should be familiar to the child, and so interwoven in his young theughts that selfishness, petulance, complaining, disapproving of others to make his own way seem light, should all seem sentimenis unworthy of him.—The Metropolitan. He was a solemn looking Friend with all the con scientious scruples against permitting anybody to get the better of him in a bargain that are supposed by the world's people to be characteristic of his society. Being an hungered he went into one of our restaurants two or three days ago and indicated to the waiter his desire for bodily nourishment. Meat vegetables and a piece of pie were set before him in such abundant quantities that before he got to the pie his hunger was satisfied. He arose deliberately and solemaly asked the waiter "How much have I to pay thee ?" "Fifty cente, sir," was the reply. The Friend looked down on the table

and, indeed to be the monument of the first Earl! the table and finished the pie." His appetite was Another statement, howaver,'is that it was erected satisfied before, but his' conscience wouldn't'until he had consumed everything he could get for his half dollar .-- Newport News.

NUMBER SEVEN IN THE BIBLE .- On the seventh day God ended His work. On the seventh month Nosh's ark touched the

ground. In seven days a dove was sent out from the ark. Abraham plended seven times for Sodom. Jacob mourned seven days for Joseph. Jacob served seven years for Rachael And yet another seven years more.

Jacob was pursued for a seven days' journey by Laban.

... A plenty of seven years and a famine of seven years were foretold in Pharoah's dream of seven fat and seven lean beasts, and the seven cars of full and seven ears of blasted corn.

On the seventh day of the seventh month, the children of Israel (asted seven days, and remained seven days in their tents.

Every seven years the land rested.

Every seventh day the law was read to the people In the destruction of Jericho seven persons bore seven trumpets seven days, on the seventh day they went around the walls seven times, and when they had completed the last circuit the walls fell. King Solomon was seven years in building the temple, and fasted seven days at its dedication. In the tabernacle there were seven lamps. The golden candlestick has seven branches. Naaman washed seven times in the Jordan. Job's friends sat with him seven days and seven nights, and offered seven bullocks and seven rams

for atonement. Our Saviour spoke seven times from the cross, on which he hung seven hours and atter his resurrec-

tion, He appeared seven times. In the book of revelations we read of seven churches, seven candlesticks, seven sticks, seven

stars, seven trumpets, seven plagues, seven thunders, seven vials, seven angels, and a seven headed monster.

AN OLD STORY WELL RETOLD .- "Hafe you got some of dot kind of øysters what have been sphiled ?"

"Spiled oysters! Yes, we have a few cans left over from last week that I think will fit you." "How you solt 'em a dozen ?"

"Oh, l'il sell 'em right; you may have all you want for a nickle."

" Vell, den, mine goot frent, vill you be so kind to pring me four dozen for dot damaged lot ?"

The oysters were brought, and the customer put them quietly down into the pit of his stomach, and, having finished the job, he said to the restaurateur :

"Now, my very kind frent, you have got some good oysters, ain'd it ?"

"You're mighty right, 1 have !"

"Vell, I takes a hafe dozen raw und some pickles.'

These were in turn served and quickly put down on top of those gone before. But the resturateur was troubled, and when the patron came to settle the bill said to him :

" Look here, pard, I don't like to be too inquisitive, but blowed of I wouldn't like ter know why you have took a fancy to so many spiled oysters and so few good ones?"

" Vell," replied the man, "you have been a good frent to me, und so I told you something. You see, it was this way. Now, I hafe got a tape-worm, my kint frent, you understand, und efry time dot is the way I hafe to do. You see dot last hafe a dozen vas for me mineself ; but dot damaged lot, dem was for de tape-worm. You know do I ain'd dot kind of a Comodore Vanderpilt what I can afford it to preak up mine whole peesness to feed a tam tape-worm on goot oysters."

There was a heathen king once, named Philip of Maccdon and a very wise king he was, though he was a heathen, and one of the wisest of his plans was this: He had a slave whom he ordered to come unto him every morning of his life, whatever he was doing, and say to him in a loud voice, " Philip, remember that thou must die!" He was but a heathen, but a great many who call themselves Christpossible care not to remember that they must die,



HAGYARD'S

This valuable preparation is admirably adapted to the cure of all those diseases for which a counter-irritant or external remedy is required.

In the human family it is guaranteed to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Scalds, Itch, &c., &c., and can be taken internally for Croup, Influenza, Asthma, in connection with HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM, when used according to directions on circular accompanying each bottle.

No Horseman should be without it always in the stable in case they should require a reliable Linament for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Scratches, Wind-galls, or Lameness from any cause ; and, when given internally, will cure Cramps, Colic, Influenza, &c.

There is no preparation offered to suffering humanity that has made so many permanent curs as HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL.

We guarantee it to give satisfaction or refund the money.

> Price 25 cents per bottle. -:-0-:-

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM

Has been thoroughly tested since first introduced for Bronchitis. Asthma, Catarrh, CONSUMP. TION, and all diseases of the throat and lungs.

We mention all these affections because HAG-YARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM is intended, in all respects, to meet them.

There are innumerable cases of Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., which might have been prevented if a useful and timely remedy had been used. Where irritation exists, it southes; where cough occurs, it mitigates the symptoms and establishes a healthy action where there is a large collection of phlegm or mucus to remove, it will be found invaluable.

We would caution parties wishing to use our PECTORAL BALSAM that owing to the large sale our medicine has attained there are many small dealers getting up Balsans under other names which do not contain one particle of Balsam in their composition Ash for HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAN and take noother.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

right, now alone in arms for the defence of those essential principles of every Christian society, I am thereby the representative of legitimate claims, and the realization of your hopes is closely bound up with the success of my enterprise. This grand mission which I have accepted from the hand of God, I will fulfil to the end without hesitation, compromise, or failing. My people are with me, prepared for every sacrifice, resigned to every suffering. Those whom I have been able to are are erect, compensating inferiority of number by their enthusiasm and courage, which generally keep victory under our colours. Others are waiting for muskets to rise en masse and in a rapid campaign decide the issue of the war by the annihilation of the hostile army which we have vanquished, and which we must destroy. All have beforehand sacrificed their comfort and life for the triumphs of their beliefs and convictions. Come and visit these Provinces and judge for yourself of the certain result of this crusade which I have undertaken after the example and invoking the sacred name of one of my ancestors. The devastations committed in cold blood by order of revolutionary Royalty will excite your indignation, and the smouldering relics of fire will testify before you all to the impotent rage of our savage adversaries. The enthusiasm of our population and the ardour of our soldiers will arouse in you the remote recollection of the Vendean device. and in the districts subject to my rule you will find the civil and military organization which I mean for its good to apply to the rest of Spain. You will contribute to making me known, and public opinion -always just when enlightened by truth-will thenceforth be able to judge more impartially than hitherto of the situation of the country, my acts, and intentions. Events are hurrying on. The cos-mopolitan revolution lets loose all its violence against me. Fear nothing, A Bourbon never breaks his word. I have promised to quell the revolution. It will die. Ask God to protect me as I ask Him to guard you."

GERMANY.

Herr Gustav Taube, the responsible editor of the Germania, has been sentenced by the Berlin Manicipal Court to five months' imprisonment for the publication of an article insulting the Chancellor of the Empire and inciting disobedience to the laws of the

State. The department of the Imperial Chancellor and isintly sattled the Imthe Ministry of War have jointly settled the Imperial War Estimates for next year, which will be shortly submitted to the Federal Council. The demand of the War Minister for an increased sum for the purpose of augmenting the railway battalions by two has been acceded to. THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Official Imperial

Gazette of Berlin publishes the following :--

"A number of prominent newspapers, in particular several of those journals which as a rule support the Imperial Government in its internal policy, have for some time past openly given expression in their leading articles, letters, and other political re-flections to their views upon the latest phases of the Eastern question. The Foreign Office of the German Empire is in no way responsible for these observations, nor has it in any manner given; "either ¹ directly or indirectly, cause for such an expression by an earthquake in 1816, and it looks as if a breath of opinion. As up to the present none of the mani- of wind would level it with the ground. In the

ITALY.

Count Cantelli, the Minister of the Interior, has addressed two Circulars to the Prefects, requesting them to caution intending emigrants to Brazil and Venezuela. The first of these documents is based upon official intelligence received from South America, describing the misery that exists in the emigrant districts, especially at Rio Grande. The second is similar to the Circular issued by M. de Meaux, the French Minister of Agriculture, on the 31st of August last, prohibiting emigrating agencies from enlisting French citizens for Brazil and Venezuela in consequence of the deplorable condition of the emigrants in those localities.

The Italian papers announce to be sold by auction, at the close of the year, a number of unredeemed pledges deposited at the Monte di Pieta, the public pawnbroking establishment at Rome. They consist of 1244 pictures, many by the first masters -Carlo Dolce, Bronzino, Paolo Veronese, Titian Francis, Claude, and others-estimated at above £32,000 in value.

TURKEY.

PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT .- CONSTANTINOPLE Oct. 7 .- The Porte has decreed that during the five years from the first of January next, the interest on and redemptions of the public debt will be paid half in cash and half in five per cent, bonds.

THE INSUBRECTION .- MOSTAR, Oct. 7 .- Server Pasha has proclaimed all the reforms recently promised to insurgents, and which have already been

made public. London, Oct. 8 .--- A special to the Daily News states that Lubabratich, the leader of the Herzegovinian insurgents, is at Ragusa ill with fever.

Lubabratich estimates that the Herzegovinians have lost one thousand killed and wounded during the campaign. He declares they now number 25,000, and are determined as ever.

PROVOCATION .- BELGRADE, Oct. 8.- The journals here state that the Powers have issued a note declaring that they will not prevent the occupation of Servian Territory by the Turks if Servia provokes it.

WAR NEGATIVED BY SERVIAN DEPUTIES .- LONDON, Oct. 9 - A special despatch to the Morning Standard states that the Servian Deputies have met at the residence of Prince Milan, and rejected a motion for war by a vote of 62 to 21.

BRAZIL.

The Bishops of Para and Olinda have been set at liberty.

THE FIRST LORD CROMARTY .- A curious discovery has just been made at Dingwall, in Ross-shire. North of the town, but in an enclave of the county of Cromarty, and on a grassy mound, stands an obe-lisk, about 50ft. high. It leans some 15in. from the perpendicular, and is rent in all directions, the stones of which it consists' being held together by strong iron clasps. It is said to have been shaken

puts him in mind, whether he likes it or not, that this day will run out at last and his twelve hours of life will be over, and then die he must. Every little pain and illness is a warning, a kindly hint from our Father in heaven, that we are doomed to death ; and have but twelve hours in this short day of lite, and that the twelve must end, and that we they relate to his fellows. Not that a child should must get or work done and our accounts settled and be ready for our long journey.

Dr. Sumner once held a canon's stall in Durham Cathedral, where he frequently performed service. The students of the University attended service in the centre of the church. One morning an undergraduate coming in whilst the organist was playing the voluntary, made haste to get to his seat. Hurrying past the lecturn his gown caught and began to tear. As is their wont, the students tittered ; the unfortunate undergraduate, becoming confused rushed on, splitting his gown into halves, and by the very noise made with the tearing drawing universal attention. Before he had got to his scat the Canon rose abstractedly and commenced the service with, "Rend your hearts and not your garments," etc. The whole congregation, already with difficulty suppressing its amusement, burst in!o laughter.

The following is from the will of a mariner of Bristol, England proved 1795:-"My executors to pay out of the first moneys collected, to my beloved wife, if living, one shilling, which I give as a token of my love, that she may buy hazel nuts, as I know she is b-tter pleased with cracking them than she 15 with mending the holes in her stockings."

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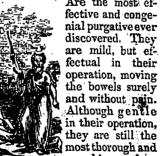
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