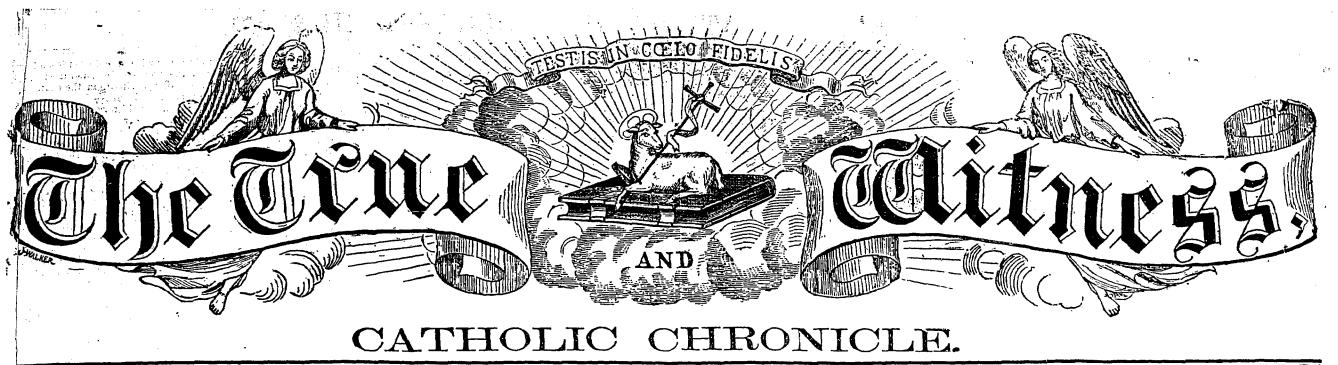
Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

	Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
	Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
	Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
	Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
	Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
]	Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	\checkmark	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
	Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
]	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1875.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

The Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance," by Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster.... Newman's Letter on Mr. Gladstone's Recent Expostulations"..... Gladstone's Letter, with Manning's Reply". Papal Intallibility Stated and Vindicated," by Right Rev. John Walsh, D.D..... Papal Infallibility." Lecture by Rev. J. Murphy Butler's Catechism for Children with Chapters on Infallibility".... "The Vatican Council and its Definitions," by Archbishop Manning.....\$1 00

"Papal Infallibility and Civil Allegiance," (Brownson's Review, January, 1875)..... 1 25

"Vindication of the Papacy," by Anti-Janus. 1 50

"The Invitation Heeded," by James Kent Stone, 7th edition.... 1 50

" My Clerical Friends," (Marshall)..... 1 50

"The King's Highway," by Rev. Mr. Hewitt.. 1 50

"On the Threshold of the Catholic Church," with an Appendix on the Creed of Pope Pius 1V., and Infallibility of the Pope, by Rev.

John R. Bagsbawe.... 1 50 "Apostolical and Infallible Authority of the Pope," by Rev. F. X. Wenninger, S. J. 1 50 D. & J. SADLIER & CO..

275 Notre Dame Street Montreal.

TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM.

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

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

THE FIFTH JURYMAN'S TALE.

DRINK, MY BROTHER. O, I have pass'd a miserable night; So full of fearful dreams of ugly sights, That as I am a Christian faithful man, I would not spend another such a night, Though 'twere to buy a world of happy days; So full of dismal terror was the time. Shakespeare.

jobs about the counthry. There's no need to be in duread of him; he's a little cowardly sprissawneen that wouldn't daar open his mouth."

"I think 'tis betther make sure of him for all that. 'Tis alsy done, for his cabin is in among the threes on the road side as we go." "Wisha, the dear knows nobody need to be in

50 dhread o' Sam Hure. What is it you're thinkin' o' doin'?" 25 "I'll tell you as we go along."

They left the house together."

50

25

15

06

In the meantime, Father John expected with anxiety the return of his brother. Evening fell,

however, and he came not. Day closed in all the splendor of an Atlantic sunset. Night came, and it was evident that Richard did not intend returning. It was within two hours of midnight, and every one in the house had retired to rest. Mr. Magrath had already begun to disencumber himself of bis dress,

when a loud knock was heard at the front door. In a few minutes after, Fitzgerald turned the handle of the chamber door. "Are you asleep, sir ?"

" No, what do you want?"

" A call, sir, there's one abroad for you to go over in all haste to the cross."

Mr. Magrath thought of the cooper's warning, but he kept the suspicion to himself, and said in an ord nary tone :

"It is just like them, just the old story. They let the whole day pass, and wait until I am just stepping into bed. Who is it that's ill ?" "An ould man, sir, he says, a thraveller that's taken suddenly ill, a little piece in from the cross;

I axed him myself why he wouldn't come airly, an' he says 'tis only a while ago the man come to the house at all."

"I suppose there is no help for it. Bring round the horse as soon as you can. You had better give the messenger a drink by the fire side while he is waiting."

Fitzgerald departed and returned in a few minutes. "He wouldn't take anything for the world, sir .---He says he must go back at once, as ourselves knows the way, an' there'll be one waitin' for us at the cross to show us the house."

This last incident did not contribute to the removal of the doubts which had occurred to the mind of the clergyman. In a short time the horses were ready, and Mr. Magrath, accompanied as usual by his clerk, set out upon his mission. It is scarcely necessary to say that he experienced no little anxiety as he left the house, but he did not feel the vague warning of Mahony, sufficiently precise or credible to warrant him in acting on it, at the hazard of abandoning a fellow creature in his extremity .--The night was moonless and calm, with just sufficient light to enable them to pursue their road with tolerable certainty. About half a mile from the house, after traversing a lonely mountainous track, on which, at long intervals only, appeared the wretched cabin of some poor laborer, or petty agriculturist, the travellers descended a slope leading to a turn in the road, which was crossed by a small stream. On either side, at this place, extended one of those woods of stunted oak, which grow spontaneously in various parts of the country. As they crossed the stream, an exclamation from the clerk attracted the attention of his master. "The light, sir! Did you see the light in the wood ?" Mr. Magrath turned to the left, and beheld among the trees, at the distance of a musket shot from the road, the reflection of a strong light, but from what cause it originated, the distance and the intervening wood rendored it impossible to discern. "What can be the cause of that, Edward?" he said, after gazing on it for some moments in silence. "The heavens bless you, masther, an' don't let it throuble you, but let us go on, whatever it is. What

"I does-little Sam Hare, the tinker, that does as he looked up, betrayed the most pitiable terror and anxiety.

Dismounting, Mr. Magrath gave his bridle to Fitzgerald, and approached the door. As he presented himself at the threshold, a harsh cry broke from the little man, which was echoed by a female voice from an inner room, and for some minutes a screaming duet was kept up which rendered in impossible to distinguish any other sound. His appearance, however, contributed more to make it cease than anything which he could say. The terror of the pinioned tinker changed, on sceing him, to the most extravagant joy. Drawing out the broom handle and releasing his wrist, Mr. Magrath enquired for a time, in vain, the cause of his being found in so extraordinary a position. The poor tinker, however, was too thoroughly affrighted to be able to give any account of the occurrence, and it was only from the female he learned that, while they were at their supper, their house had been suddenly invaded by two men in boatmen's dress, who, after menacing and ill-treating Hare in various ways, administered an oath to him, to what purport she could not say, as they had taken the precaution

to remove her at first to another chamber, where she could only gather an indistinct account of what was passing. In the meantime, the bewildered tinker did nothing but mean and laugh with a kind of incoherent joy, when he looked upon the clergyman. The fire-place was occupied by an enormous heap of burning turf, which the woman told him had been made by the strange men, who threatened to burn the tinker behind it, in case he persisted in refusing to take the oath.

"So these people have made you take an oath, Sam," said the priest.

"Hi! hi! the Poundher! he! he!" "Oh! ho! the Poundher was it? Well, what

did he swear you to ?" The tinker was silent.

"Of course you are well instructed enough to know. Sam, that you had no right to take an unlawful oath, and are as little bound to keep it, more especially if it binds you to anything unjust. You know what is said of the ways of becoming a partaker in the sin of another. Don't be guilty by concealing; participans, mutus, non obstans, non manifestans, are all alike,"

"Aye, sir, that's the way," said Fitzgerald, whose curiosity had led him to fasten the horse at the door, and follow his master unscen into the house, "give him enough o' the Latin, an' I'll engage you'll seen bring him to, if anything could do it. Nothing, however, could do it, as it appeared, for neither by Latin or English could the tinker be induced to reveal a word of what had passed between him and the Pounder. Still it was evident that something had occurred, in which Mr. Magrath was personally interested, for when that gentleman, weary of the scene, was about taking his departure, the tinker flung himself before him, and embracing his knees, seemed entreating him in the most piteous manner not to venture abroad. In answer to the clergyman's repeated questions, he only exclaimed in broken sentences:

from its accomplishment, now recoiling horrorstricken, from the means suggested, he thought the

Pounder entered and beckoned him from the cottage. Led by some strange impulse, he arose in silence and followed. The Pounder led the way to the shore, where he turned and awaited him. As they walked together on the beach, the river corsair renewed his instances, and with so much force and artifice, that the dreamer could no longer hold out against him. He consented, but as, when he the broad leafed hat and matted hanging locks, the malignant features of the Arch-enemy of mankind !

The consent, however, was given, and it was not recalled. The deed he now thought was executed exactly in the manner which had been proposed to him when awake. Their whole scheme succeeded to their desire. Detection was effectually baffled, and Richard, as his brother's legal heir, entered into possession of the property, which he had acquired by the sin of Cain I

Still, the connection of his dream continued. He ontered on the gay and dissipated course of life which had been, for so long a time, the object of his ambition. He kept hunters-attended and bet at race courses-won and lost at cards-indulged in all the varities of what he had regarded, and heard spoken by others, as a life of pleasure.

He did not, however, find it such. In the midst of his tumultuous delights, remorse haunted him, and the memory of what he had done, was for ever present to his soul. It was in vain that he shut out reflection at one sense; she instantly re-entered through another, and as he hurriedly swallowed cup after cup of the intoxicating waters of delight, she was for ever present to mingle bitterness and anguish in the draught.

Wearied out by the incessant strife, sick of his disappointed hopes, and stung almost to mailness by tormenting recollections, a settled gloom and melancholy at length took possession of his mind. Every kind word that had been ever spoken to him by his brother in their days of familiar intercourse, every gentle tone and mild forbearing glance came back upon his mind, and pierced it through with agony. The love which in childhood he had felt toward his brother, revived with a more than redoubled force, and as he reviewed his whole career of quiet generosity and kindness, he experienced a torment, somewhat similar to that he might imwhich it slighted, and which it could never more regain.

One evening, scourged in spirit by such thoughts, he sought relief by walking out alone by the riverside. Insensibly he found himself pursuing the same path which he had actually followed during his walk on the proceeding evening. On arriving within view of what in his waking moments appeared to him to be a ruined church, he was surprised to behold it thronged with people as at the celebration of some great festival. Making inquiry at one of the doors, he was told that a most holy pricet, up all to prayer, to give car to the word of God, not celebrated throughout the country for his skill in only in assisting at the very holy sacrifice of the directing consciences, was within, and engaged in hearing the confessions of the people. Immediately the idea occurred to him of seeking relief from his remorse, by acknowledging his guilt at the feet of this saintly minister. Entering the church with this intent, he was, however, diverted from carrying it into execution by the extraordinary sight which he beheld within. The people were on their knecs and praying in silence; a great number of candles were lighted on the altar before which stood a priest with his back turned, and engaged in the most solemn part of the Lass. While he stood fixed in wonder, with his eyes riveted on the officiating minister, the latter slowly turned as if to give a benediction to the people, and revealed to the con-science-striken Richard, the ghastly inexpressive features, and meaningless eye of his murdered brotherl The terrible dream continued with the same conseculive distinctness. He now thought, that while he still gazed as if spell-bound, on the features of the awful figure, it returned his gaze, and slowly doscending the steps of the altar, approached the spot on which he stood, bearing in his uplifted hands the silver chalice which he used during the sacred ceremony. The people gave way in silence, and formed an open passage between the brothers, along which Richard saw the figure still approach. He thought to fly, but all power of motion had deserted him, nor could he even avoid the cold aud fearful glance that met his own. At length the figure stood, and presenting to his lips the sacred vessel, which now he saw was filled with blood, said, with the gentle smile which he so well remembered :

potissimum, quod ad sacrum vertinet Jubilaum, fideles nopulos priemoneri, elc.

NO. 33.

With great anxiety for the future, this vigilant Pastor, ardently wishes, in his solicitude for all the Churches, that the Jubilce which he would like to extend over the Catholic universe, might contributo to reform the vices and bad morals in all places: ut omnis, si fieri potest, corruptela a moribus christiani populi in perpetuum remoreatur. There are many things to tell you on this subject,

had done so, the tempter turned to look upon him with a gesture of applause and satisfaction, he started back with a thril of fear, as he discerned beneath selves by sketching rapidly the important points of the doctrine, to which this Holy Pontiff calls our attention, in our firm conviction that your lastors themselves, and the Missionaries and other Priests, that they may call to their assistance, will treat these subjects with the care that Pontifical vigilance. dictates to them, and which We, on our part, point. out to meet the views of that Pontiff, who tells us : 'You are well aware of the vices that exist in your flock; in your pastoral zeal, you should use all the means in your power to root them out." In ea erellenda..., incumber nunquam zeli vestri pastoralis desistet industria.

XV. §. BLASPHEMY.

Mind now, Dear Brethren, that the words you are about to hear, are those addressed by the great Popo to the Bishops, for the instruction of all the catholics. You will give them then the strict attention they merit, and be inspired with a reverence truly sincere towards the common Father of the whole Church. "There is hardly any country," he says, "where the Holy Name of God is not used with rashness. We shudder at the thought of it, and blush to speak of it (horrescimus cogitantes, pudcique dicere)...... May your zeal arouse you against such impicty which is the greatest harm that can be done to Divino Majesty, and may you make every possible effort to destroy it?" Exardered areas cester summuque ope invehasur.

XVI. §. IRREVERENCES IN CHURCH.

"There are still perpetrated, in the Churches, irreverences, by postures, immodest attire, or by any unholy acts whatever, which violate the holiness. of them, by which indeed they could not be more desecrated. May the faithful not forget this warning of the Lord : my house is a house of prayer ; and the zeal of your house has consumed me,"-Neve unquam excidant monita illa Christi Domini:" Domus mea. etc.

XVII. 5. VIOLATION OF HOLY DAYS.

The holy days, which should be held sacred to the service of the Lord, are profaned in a fearful manner, not only by servile work, but by spending these days, in which we are not allowed to work, so that we may attend to the things of God, in abusing this forts; and instead, may there be a true zeal to give only in assisting at the very holy sacrifice of the Mass, but in receiving the Body of the Lord, which is the most salutary participation of this great peace offering. Tollatur in perpetuum, quoad per vos fiers poterit, seundalum hujusmodi, succedatque illi orandi etudium, etc."

CHAPTER III .-- (CONTINUED.)

Satisfied that he was indeed asleep, he hurried downward through the glen and across the fields in the direction of the cabin which he had left to follow Richard. Crossing the threshold, he beheld scated near the fire, one of his accomplices, in boatman's costume like his own, and busy in finishing the drink which he had left behind him.

"Come along i" exclaimed the Pounder, beckoning impatiently. "He is safe."

" Isn't he coming back ?"

"No,-he will remain quiet where he is, till midnight at the least. I took care of that when I mixed his drink."

"Did you get his consent?"

"Trash, man ! I didn't want it. He'll be ready enough to consent when it is done."

" I'm in dread to have anything to do with it. I done many a thing with you, but never the likes o' this before. Nothing ever has luck or grace that has any call to a thing o' the kind."

"I suppose some ould woman was talkin' to you since I left the house."

'Tis not any ould woman, but the whole counthry knows it. We seen ourselves the time o' the throubles, those that waylaid father Mulqueen, and took his life for crossin' 'em in their night walkin', that none of 'em ever come to a good end. One was dhrownded in goin' to America, another was killed by a fall from his horse, another was found dead in his bed (lord save us !) afther spendin' the night drinkin', and sure there was only the other day that yourself seen the last of 'em dyin' of the dint of starvation, in his ould days, afther bein' in beggary half his time."

"Is it crack'd you're gettin' ?"

"If you wouldn't heed that, isn't it recorded in histhory itself what happened all those that had a hand in the death o' Father Sheeby of Clonmel Isn't it noted to this very day, that from all the grand jury down to the manest witness, neither they nor their children afther 'em, come to a timely end ?"

"It's my belief you're gettin' light."

"Whatever would come across myself, I would'nt be plased my deeds 'ud be visited upon my childher."

"Why didn't you think o' that before ? Sure you can plase yourself. If you don't like to do it, you can stay here. I'll find plenty besides that has notions above crusheening with ould women in the "I wasn't sayin' again' goin' all out. I was only alkin' as it came into my head." "Well then, did you talk renough? If you did, to now an' do as I tould you. You know yourself. vhat you're: to say: An' ould man, a thraveller, bat's taken suddenly ill; on the road side. TBut here's one job that we have a right to settle first." "What is it?" Do you remember when last we were talkin' o' tis business monar & ໄດ້ກ່າວກ່າວ ອີດອີດດ້ວຍ ແລະ ກ່າວນີ້ "AI does matter as an exception and a stagen and "An' when we settled the way we were to do it ?" "Iremember that likewise." (and distant a -- is) over that of the elbows, so as "effectually to keep tive order." (and the was seated in the cabing "Well, don't you call to mind, that just after we him in the cabing postare," without the him had in the cabing without the him being postare, without the him had left the Pounder's He was alone and at the plan; an' we think in, there was nebody power to stir all mb and at the left the read in the to stir all the beat the plan; an' we think in, there was nebody power to stir all mb and at the left the indicating on the deed, to which the latter was nebody of the deed to which the latter and the formation of the latter and the deed to which the latter and the deed to which the latter and the deed to which the state of the latter and the deed to which the latter and the deed to which the latter and the deed to which the state of the latter and the deed to which the state of the latter and the deed to which the state of the latter and the deed to which the state of the latter and the deed to which the state of the latter and the deed to which the state of the latter and the deed to which the state of the latter and the deed to which the state of the latter and the deed to which the state of the latter and the deed to which the state of the latter and the deed to which the state of the latter and the deed to be an all the state of the latter and the deed to be an all the state of the latter and the deed to be an all the state of the latter and the deed to be an all the state of the latter and the deed to be an all the state of the latter and the state of the

call have we to it ?" "I'm afraid there's some mischief going on thereabout, Edward."

"Eyeh, what mischief, sir? A heap o' faggots may be, they're burnin'. The night will be lost on us, if we stop lookin' at it." The clergyman hesitated for some moments.

"I do not like to go further without knowing more about it," he said, "Follow me, or if you are afraid, remain here till I return."

This speech left the hearer in a state of cruel perplexity, for being long since fully, though privately ratisfied in his own mind, that the light which they beheld proceeded from no natural cause, the horror of approaching the awful scene, even in so good company as that of his master, seemed nothing inferior to that of remaining alone upon the road. He decided, however, on accompanying Mr. Magrath, knowing enough of his character to judge how useless would be any attempt at dissuading him from his terrific purpose.

CHAPTER 1V.

Turning into a narrow bridle road, they proceeded for some minutes in silence, the clergymau with difficulty preventing his horse from stumbling over the huge stones and masses of broken earth, that filled the track. At length, an opening in the wood disclosed the cause of their perplexity. The light was seen to proceed from a small cabin, which fronted the narrow road, and was almost hid on every other side by the close ash and fir trees that grew around. From the small window, but more especially from the doorway which stood wide open, the light proceeded.

"What in the world came over me, an not to know the place 'till now ?" exclaimed Fitzgerald .----Sure it ought to be as well known to me as our own hall doore. 'Tis Sam Hare the little tinker that lives there."

Proceeding onward until they arrived opposite the door, they beheld within a figure which had enough of the grotesque, to have afforded them amusement under any other circumstances. On the floor was seated a small sized, thin featured man, his hands bound together at the wrists, and passed over his knees in such a manner, as to allow a long broom handle to pass beneath the flexure of the latter, and over that of the elbows, so as effectually to keep ge a little cough in the room, a near us just as if case his mistorium would have been as irremedi-burge him. While he delborated, new dwelling to which engages our serious attention. Habring bare only done our day, in exhering you never hwas sthrivin' to keep it in, and he could'no?"

"Don't - don't ! - Go home ! - I can't ! - Go home."

"Why should I? What is it you desire me not to do? What have I to fear ?"

"I can't-I can't tell-I can't speak at all-I'd be burnt-I'm destbroycd-I'll be burnt behind the fire."

"You may surely tell me at least what is the na-ture of the danger you see for me? You will not? Then do not annoy me with your noise.

Abruptly leaving the house, Mr. Magrath deliberated with himself for a few moments on the course which he had best take. Some mischief was evidently afoot, but he hardly could persuade himself that it was directed against his life. The thought seemed too extravagant. No motive, but Richard's benefit, could be imagined for it, and he never could persuade himself that his brother could really even for a moment entertain so horrible a thought.

"Amid all his thoughtlessness and violence," he said to himself. I have detected traces of a better spirit, that makes it seem impossible he should proceed to such atrocious lengths. I have seen him on more than one occasion bestow his best coat, or pair of shoes, on a poor man, when he thought he was entirely unobserved. It is impossible that he can be a party to such a plot, and without him what motive can any other person have to injure me?'

He determined to pursue his journey, and dismissing Fitzgerald on the ground that he did not require his attendance, he took the road which led to the appointed place, alone. In the meantime Richard continued to sleep

profoundly on the uneven resting place, which he had taken up within the ruined Kill. The drug which had been mingled with his drink, while it oppressed his senses, quickened his imagniation, and rendered it more susceptible of those vivid and singular impressions, which the mind often receives in dreaming. At first his visions were confused and mingled of the pleasing and the horrible. Sometimes he fancied himself borne upon a strong wind with a speed that excessive as it was, yet filled him with a sense of buoyant delight and exultation, over houses, rivers, towns, churches, gardens, seas and continents, all of which seemed gliding rapidly away beneath him, in briliant panoramic succession. Then a sudden and intense darkness overspread the face of all things-terrific sounds re-echoed through the gloom, and a crash like that of falling mountains, with rocks rolling upon rocks to an unfathomable depth, turned the very sense of hearing to an affliction. Then again the series of phantoms assumed a pleasing charactor. Green fields and gently flowing streams, with waving groves and rustic music, succeeded to the congregation of ter-rors, from which he had just escaped. For a considerable time these incoherent phantoms occupied: his fancy.: At length, whether that the influence of the potion the had drank was worn out, or from some other cause, this extreme confusion clased and this visions began to assume a more consecutive order. w 1.515 0.31 To anothellis as aval galarnel

" DRINK MY BROTHER !" (TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP the BISHOP of MONTREAL PUBLISHING THE ENCYCLICAL OF OUR

HOLY FATHER POPE PIUS IX CONCERNING THE JUBILEE OF 1875.

IGNATIUS BOURGET, by the grace of God and of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Montreal, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, etc., etc. etc.

Health and Benediction, in the name of Our Lord, to the Glergy, secular and regular to all religious institutions, and to the Failhful of our Discese.

(CONTINUED FROM OUT LAST.)

XVI. 5. FRUITS OF THE JUBILES. In celebrating the Jubilee with good dispositions as We hope to do, Dear Brethren, and in sharing the numerous and precious graces, which belong to it, you will necessarily be under a solemn obligation; towards the infinite mercy of God, by showing Him ho Again, he thought he was seated in the cabin, all the days of your life your deep gratitude, in per-Well, don't yeu' call too don't that just after well him philoned in his sitting posture, without the the days of yeu all too days of the deal too which the latter yeu all too days of ye

1.29

XVIII. S. THE VIOLARION OF ABSTINENCE AND FAST.

In regard to this, we should call your attention to the commandments of the Church. What shall we say, exclaims Leo XII, of the particular observance of abstinence and fast? For, how many are there already, who either take no notice of this precept, or who even despise it altogether; so you see how necessary it is, that the faithful should understand well the commandments of the Church, and with what reverence they should subject themselves to the authority of so great a Mother, of whom Jesus Christ, her Spouse has said : Si quis Keclesiam non audicrit, sit tibe sicut ethnicus et publicanus.

XIX. 6. THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH.

"Persons of every age (it is to the Bishops Leo XII addresses himself) demand all your care, but especially the young, on whom depend the future condition of the Church and of human society; it is agaiast both, that impicty is aroused, and armed to ruin governments, as well as the Church, and it uses every means to drag them down to its level .---Conjurata in utriusque perniciem omni ope ad suas partes adducere conatur impietas."

XX. §. CIVIL MARRIAGE.

"You know perfectly well," he adds, "that the neglect and perversity of this education and discipline, which you regret with us, have been the cause in great measures of making men forgetful of the sanctity and duties of marriage, so much so, that often, the contract which they call civil, used in so many countries, is the reason that the very sacred laws of this sacrament are violated, which sacrament the Apostle calls great in Christ and in the Church ; so much so that there has prevailed among which allows the whole family to follow the religion of the father, or all the boys to join the father, and the girls to follow the mother. . Videtis igitur quanta vobis suscipienda sit sollicitudo, ut fideles catholican de sacramento illo tencant doctrinam."

XXI. S. IMMORAL BOOKS.

"Do all you can," adds this worthy Pontiff; "that i the young may be surrounded by good morals, and we institutions, insisting for themselves as well as for it their kinsmen, that they may withdraw from seduc- at tions.... that they may hold in horror books contrary to religion, to good morals and public pence; so that this pestilence (bad books) may be banished da from the faithful people; take care to warn them; that if has been ordered, with much justice and wisdom by our predecessors and by the Christian a Princes, that such books cannot be kept; and be assured, that you cannot give this subject too much wi watchfulness and care. Cautum sit no libri hujumodi watchfulness and care. Cautum su no per no per non-relineantille autore es in re nindam vigilantiam fair autor an gus existing as a sub sub sub sub sub sub sub sub XXII. Trat The Lerizottores of The Bestor Asia 1 Martin 10 Constant A sub the Bestor Asia

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--APRIL 2, 1875. THE TRUE

otherwise, nor violate the sanctity of the days concriminal acts, that are worse than manual labor; not to pollute the temples of the Lord, by behaving their feet, what sky above their heads-to-day, while there in an irreligious manner, nor allow wherever the hearts of Erin are beating, there are your children to attend mixed schools, where both they surrounding the altar of their God, sending your children of every religion are assembled, up the heartfelt, strong, impulsive prayer of a long which exposes them to the evident danger of be-coming indifferent to the subject of religion nor per-doming indifferent to the subject of religion nor permit your children to contract forbidden marriages, by marrying persons of snother faith, at the risk of been. the issue being brought up in a false religion ; nor to keep evil books, novels or unholy works, which applies equally to immoral journals; but to observe the days of fast and abstinence, and fulfill correctly all the commandments of the Church, our holy and good Mother.

2

XXIII. 5. DISORDERS TO REFORM IN THE DIOCESE WITH THE GRACES OF THE JUBILEE.

This is the substance of the recommendations which the common Father of the Church makes to all, and to which in your faith, Dear Brethren, you will give strict attention. There is no doubt, if you take advantage of these excellent advices, the Jubilee cannot but produce abundant fruits of salvation. "We should on our side, urge you on in the yearnings of the charity of Jesus Christ, to follow strictly in your elections, the rules which have been so wisely established, that there may be none of those disorders which make them criminal in the sight of God, and draw down upon them his anothemas and maledictions; to observe all the practices of Temperance, which have been so strongly recommended to you in these latter years, and to give particular attention to these practices because they will enable you to shun all the excesses which are caused by intoxication.

XXIV. §. INTENTIONS OF THE JUBILES.

The Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XII, has just shown us the dispositions with which we should make the Jubilee and the precious fruits we can reap from it. Our immortal Pontiff Pius IX, will now give us the works we must do, to share the precious advantages, that we may expect from it. At first, let us direct our intentions in which we should celebrate it, in conforming to those suggested by the Holy Father .-Thus, this Jubilee should be undertaken and should be made with the following purposes:

1st. To obtain that all the efforts made to destroy good principles, and to overthrow true religion, become useless and without results ;

2nd. To prevent the prevalence of scandals that are opposed to those who believe in Jesus Christ; and that the corruption of morals which extends all over, and the shemoful reversing of divine and human rights, that is diffused far and wide, be not established in the bosom of our society, obliterating every sentiment of truth and virtue;

3rd. That faith, religion, and piety be strenghened more and more, and become full of vigor; -4th. That the spirit of prayer be nourished and in-

creased in distant countries; 5th. That those who have had the misfortune to fall into sin, be excited to feelings of penitence and reform of morals:

6th. That the sins, which kirdle the wrath of God, be redeemed by the holy works of piety and char-This should be the chief aim of this great Jubity,

Let the whole Church militant of Christ, adds the Holy Father, hear our voice by which we declare, proclaim, and promulgate, for its exaltation, for the sanctification of christian people, and for the glory of God, this grand, universal Jubilee, to last during the whole year of 1875; on account, and in consideration of which, We have, and do suspend, the said plenary indulgence, granted in form of Jubilee, on the occasion of the Council of the Vatican, according to our good will, and that of this Holy See

"This is why, leaning on the mercy of God, and the authority of the Well beloved Bisciples, Peter and Paul, by virture of the supreme power, that the Lord has granted us without any merit on our part, to bind and unbind, We give to all the faithful the most ample Indulgence of the Jubilee, etc."

Thus you see, Dear Brethren, with those pure and just intentions, and the solemn tone with which the sovereign Pontiff, by reason of his supreme authority has proclaimed it, the Indulgence of which you are requested to partake. In all that, what dignity, ംപ്പ WA fee

secrated to God, by servile works, and above all by of the Celtic race may find themselves-no matter in what land their lot be cast, what soil beneath the face of all creation how faithful they have ever

And wherefore all this joy; why does the eye of the old man glisten with a holy fire and the cheek of the young man moisten with the tear; why does the song of the church rise at first in fitful and uncertain strains till, "gathering strength and volume as it rolls alongs," in one great yearning act of love it is sent from earth to heaven, the prayer of many a thousand, the gift of many a land—oh! why, but because this is a day of great rejoicing, of sacred and of loving thought, a day which as it comes along is the ancient ever new, a day reminding us of rich gifts received, of our faith and of our birthright, a day which speaks our history and our hope-the day of Ireland-St. Patrick's Day! !

Whilst these few ideas were running through my mind, the question naturally suggested itself to me what text should I adopt in addressing you to-day. No sooner did I ask myself the question than the words of Sacred Writ which I have just quoted for you came forcibly to my mind. They seem to me so peculiarly fitting to our subject; to my mind they speak so vividly the glories of our saint, that, as I develop them, you shall hear his history, and as I conclude you shall form at least, some faint idea of the virtue of his adopted country and of the glory of his crown. " Tu es Domine gloria mea," " Thou art O Lord ! my glory." In speaking of the saints of God, my dear brethren, our conduct seems to deserve grave reproach from ourseparated brethren. They do not understand our appreciation of the dignity acquired by those who, having loved God here, are in His keeping for an eternity. And yet it is easily understood. In this life, if a man but serves his country well, his name is preserved in her history, and a living memory of his fame is kept alive in the hearts of her subjects. The church deals not with the flesh, but with the spirit; hence, if a creature has served his God, in spirit and in truth, why would not the same shurch provoke a holy spirit of emulation in the hearts of her children, as the feast-day of some saint comes along, " as the saint whom now you honor served his God through life, so do ye"? Hence it is that to-day, the Catholic church takes her dear child, Ireland, by the hand, and in her service tells her "Hecc est dies, quam fecil Dominus; exultenus, el loctemur in ea," "This is the day which the Lord hath made ; let us be glad and rejoice therein," (Ps. CXVII, 24.) During the first four centuries the Catholic church had gathered within her fold many a vast province; the sun of Justice had shed its light in brilliant rays around the Church of Rome ! men who had not known the benefits of redemption were led to the foot of the Cross and upon their heads was made to flow the saving blood of Jesus! Whilst many a land was happy in her possession, whilst creatures did bend the knee to God and learned how to pray, there was one Isle, lovely to behold, where never yet had been erected the standard of the Cross -where the mother knew not how to pray, nor taught she her infant child to lisp the names of Jesus, of Mary, or of Joseph-where men were plunged in deep idolatry-where the sun in his descent was saluted for the morrow in base advration, by the torch upon the hill top and the light in the great round tower-where all was dark and dismal-where men were "sitting in darkness and in the shadow of death." But things were not to be ever thus ; the glorious light of Christianity was to shed her genial rays over this as over other lands—the time should surely come when Ireland would throw off the garb of death, when she would put on the armor of light and walk as in the noon-day ! The fiat hath gona forth-the words of the prophet Isaiah are now about being verified, "The land that was desolate

and impassible, was to be made glad; the wilderof the blind man were to be opened, and the cars of the deaf were to be unstopped; waters were to break out in the desert and streams in the wilderness the dry land was to become a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water; the redeemed of the Lord

at length the final resolve is taken ; he must leave his home. In life he must follow, his Ohrist and preach Him, if in death with Him, he would be united. 🔹 🔹

Looking into the face of heaven, he cries out. "Thou art, O Lord, my glory"; there is a moment of converse with the God of Sion-then, oh! happy day for Ireland, Patrick lowers his head upon his breast, the sea of God's grace rushes in upon his soul; and whilst the world with its votaries are going on in the same old wild reckless way, he, 'midst scalding tears cries out," Tu es Domine susceptor meus," "Thou art, O Lord, my protector." The sea of his love rages yet more ; no other sounds bring its waters to his ears, than the sacred Word of God. "He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me," and entering into the vessel of election, he is taken from his parents and arrives at the celebrated college of Tours. Here he spends four years under the care of St. Martin. It is most probable that at this time our Apostle was raised to the holy order of priesthood. After another trial of his endurance, after a second exile but of short duration, the old old feeling of his young apostolic mind becomes yet stronger; it is a yearning to do good for his fellowman a wish that God be better known, a wish that He be better loved.

Our Creator, who ever assists those who have declared that "He is their glory and their protector," favored the Saint with a heavenly vision. Thus Patrick describes it, "I saw in a nocturnal vision a man coming as if from Ireland, whose name altar of the true God for the spotless sacrifice of row as on the day of joy the sons of Patrick stood was Victoricius, with innumerable lettors, one of which he handed me. On reading it, I found it contained these words: 'The voice of the Irish,' and whilst reading it, I thought I heard at the same moment the voices of many persons, and they cried out as if with one voice, "We entreat thee, holy youth, to come and walk still amongst us,' and I was greatly afflicted in my heart and could read no longer, then I awoke," In other words, my brethren, God had now most positively signified to him that He was " his glory and his protector."

Patrick next places himself under the care of St. Germain, of Auxerre. Thus he spends ten years, drinking in from a mighty fountain of piety and of | tair land was now a nursery of faith and fame. truth.

At this time, A. D. 429, the errors of Pelagius were doing their work in Britain. St. Germain with Lupus, was sent to rid the country of such contagion, and it is said that Patrick accompanied them. Be this as it may, he it was whom they sent to Rome that Pope Celestine might hear their success. They order him to tell the Pontiff of Ireland's miserable condition, so that the Vicar of Christ may give to Ireland a comforter. They recommend Patrick for that mission, and heaven ratifies their desire. Gladly he repairs to Rome that he may throw himself at the feet of Christ's vice-gerent on earth, that he may beg the blessings on his ministry. With generous heart and willing feet he leaves the sanctuary of his home-and now, never to return-with a strong desire to serve his Maker, he severs the tics of a father's protection-with fervid lips as he proclaims, 'The Lord is my inheritance," he unwinds the mother's arms encircling his neck and wipes away the tears which had fallen hot upon his cheek from her saddened eye, these precions tears which only come when the mother is loving the child ; he felt all this as every man must feel, but, my friends, in that moment he thought of Mary when she parted from her Christ. Oh ! yes, he thought of his Saviour when hanging on the Cross, the saving words were spoken, "Son, behold thy mother," (John xix, 27.) The sorrows of this parting were nothing to the pains experienced there ; the Lord was Patrick's glory and Patrick's protector; no longer felt he that he was "of the world" tho' in the world, hence leaving things of earth, his every thought is fixed on those of heaven.

Patrick proceeds to Rome and kneels at the feet of the sovereign Pontiff; he kneels there that he may receive a commission from who alone has a right to give; that he may be recognized by her, the mistress of all the churches, the mother of the ness was to rejoice and flourish like a lily; the eyes faithful. The Pontiff listens to his inspired words, and taking him by the hand, the successor of Peter tells him, "In the name of the Lord, depart for Ireland." Patrick rises, he is an Apostle. After a short time, the ring is placed upon his finger, the crosier in his hand, the mitre is placed upon his were to come into Sion with great praise, everlast- head; he who in youth had ever declared that " the

confined to her alone. To-day, wherever the sons tible. His soul is so disturbed with a holy fear that with the ardor of an Apostle, he speaks the Christian truths; with eyes of innocence and tongue of zeal he bids them be converted. Oh 1 yes, he does not fail to tell them all that there they need ; his accents prove that the tongue which speaks hath oft been purpled with a Saviour's blood; he tells them of the Virgin mother and of Joseph-her pure. spouse; he tells them all and ore he has done, they are kneeling at his feet. And there it was that a spotless gift was presented to the living God, symbolized the shining of the grace of God upon the souls of the newly converted ; then it was that with heads erect strong men looked into the face of heaven begging more light, more strength, more life he spoke the words, "Et exaudisti me de monte sanclo tuo." and He hath heard me from his holy mount ! !" !

The conversion of Ireland was already a halfaccomplished fact. When that meeting dispersed the rulers of the people went their way, but their God was with them. By them the beauties of the Christian dispensation were spoken of to their subjects, they were unfolded to the latter by the wonderful change which had come over the former .--Patrick travelled through the land; wherever he went the idols were cast down, the cross was set on gained. For years and years this blind work went high : the sheep flocked rouad their dear shepherd and the fold was gathered in. Now, as the morning | the land by the very violence which the people in sun rose it was to cast his beam of love upon the their prayer offered to heaven; in the day of sor-Calvary renewed, was throughout the land the upon the hill-top and cricd aloud, "Thou art Ot morning offering. Ireland was in truth a regenerated nation. The sacraments had produced their vevifying effects upon the souls of men; the priesthood was formed from the children of the soil; in the hands of some was placed the staff of authority, that " they would rule the church of Gcd ;" on the heads of others was placed the mitre of a household, in chapter to sit and legislate, and the maiden was given by the mother to the Church, and Patrick, in the name of the church, consecrated her to God; and the prayers were said and the vespers sung and the length and the breadth of the great

For forty-five years Patrick labors, and during this time his exertion is marked with signal success. At length the poor old man begins to weary, his eye watching and faint by the way he wishes to be at spirit that he cannot remain ever with his children in Christ-he sickens and lays down, not once to work again! It is sadly whispered through the land that the father and the Apostle is fast going to his rest. The bishops and the priests flock round the bed of the shepherd to receive a parting blessing. Oh! what a sight it must have been to see the great saint die! Those blessed with such great blessings whisper each to the other, "God is wonderful in His Saints," (Ps. LXVII,) and as they thus speak Patrick calls them closer still. He tells them raise him up that he may give them his parting blessing, and blessing them he prays, "O Lord God look down upon my land and bless my children: as I hope to see Thee so on, no longer ' through a glass,' but face to face, even so may this land of mine for ever bear upon her surface the impress of Thy right hand in faith, may my children ever bear upon their brow the signet of Thy keeping, in Hope; may the bosom of my adopted country preserve the truths of Thy Gospel, and may her breasts give milk to those who, in time to come, like unto their father and their patron, Princk, will leave home and friends and all of earth, to preach Thy Word, to save poor souls in exile; hear, O Lord, the prayer of thy servant; be mindful of old bishop Patrick's prayer." At this moment, by the mercy of God, the grand

pagcant of his good works pass quickly before his mind; the four hundred churches he had founded. the three thousand priests he had ordained, the seven hundred religious houses he had established : a view of all is given him through grace, and his eye lights up with a wondrous fire, and his breast is lay him down that he may be at rest. He heaves a sigh of thankful resignation, the man has passed safely through the waters of hope; he has landed upon the shore of that happy land where sorrow hath no place, where angels and where saints with

the dear sweet shrines, and the college resounded with the voices of the young scribes, and the monasteries were thronged, yet silent, in the contem-plative praise of men, and then-there came a change. Then the religious history of Ireland was for many and for many a year to be written in the blood of her purest and best. The demon of persecution was let loose upon the land, the rod of religious intolerance was raised high above the people's heads, the day had come when men would dare there it was, that as the sun shone down he but to rob their God, to take from creatures that which the Creator swore should, be their's, the grand pre-rogative of Free Will) The monk was hunted from his cell, and the virgin from her, cloiater; the churches were torn down and the monasteries razed ven, begging more heard, from a long idolatry, for to the ground; the priest was, dishonored and the mind nigh blind through want of faith. Then it altar was descrated, and throughout the land, the was that Patrick felt his prayers were heard, then agonizing shrick of a hunted and wounded race, might be heard, crying out in their sufferings, yet leaning on their hope, "How long, O Lord! how long!" Oh! God, it was a fearful time; may the

like never come again | Why, there were moments in the history of the Irish Church when her very existence seemed to depend upon some vagrant priest ; everything was treason-to say masses, to hear confession, to recite a litany; and yet the masses should be said, and litany should be recited, for there were souls to be saved and there was a heaven to be on; for years and years the faith was kept alive in Lord, our glory and our protection."

At length, the prayer of the sufferer for his faith is heard | the light of happier days begins to dawn upon the Ohurch—the day of emancipation is nigh at hand-God is the protector of Ireland! He who rules the world, He who ever aids those placing their trust in Him, who had often listened to the words of the heart-stricken nation, reduces her hopes to reality, proves that He is, what her children believe Him to be, when in anguish they cried out, "Thou art the lifter up of my head." Yes! to the country He gives back again, her altar and her shrine; to the creature He gives yet again the free use of the sacraments ; to the Christians of the land He gives that; without which a constitution is as nothing, the glorious right of religious freedom ! Little begins to grow dim. Tired with long excessive need that I should tell you through whose exertion this was brought about; the memory of his name rest; a burning love for God has so consumed his | is buried deep in the heart of every Irishman; as long as the country shall be a nation, and she is a nation, so long will the name of O'Connell be a household word, so long, for his happy repose, shall the peeple send up a petition ! Come back, in spirit, with me, my friends, and take a look at the land of your forefathers. It is early morning. The sun, as of old, has risen once more ; and again he throws his beams through the storied window, upon the altar of the Great One. The monks have left their lonely cells, all are assembled in prayer, and, while the world is yet at rest, the busy world of yesterday, the bell of the great monastery of Melleray rings out, speaking away over the great mountains just like in the days of old, as the hundreds of secluded ones, in happy unison, sing the praise of their Creator in the Matins and the Lauds! . Again the many pure bodies of the wise virgins bend in peaceful recollection as the Angelus rings out in the convent corridor, in remembrance of the Incarnation and in praising those who therein took a part. Near to the city of St. Lawrence we behold an institution which, as we look upon it, brings to our mind the great ones of old, the house of Bangor of Clonmacnoise or of Lismore: as we look upon it, the " Collegium, Omnium Sanctorum," the College of All Hallows, we look upon the loving tribute of a faithul people in thanksgiving for great gifts received; as we look upon it, we remember that there are there three hundred young levites, longing for the day when may be said to them, "Euntes Docete," "going, teach all nation." Yes, my friends we cannot forget that on the continent of America, there are, at this moment, near five hundred priests who heaving with an overwhelming delight, and he studied there, who received within her walls their raises his hand as he blesses them all, and then they mittimus; who left all to follow Christ; and in the fullness of my love and veneration for them, for their self-sacrifice, I could kneel down this very day and kiss the dust beneath their feet! As we pass through the land we behold the richness of her posing joy was to be upon their heads; they were to obtain joy and gladness; sorrow and mourning were to flee away," (Isaiah XXXV,) and the sons of Erin were soon to learn that the Lord was their Erin were soon to learn that the Lord was their Cod Oblates; we look upon the exercise of sweet virtues as practised by Vincentians; we look upon her holy priesthood and her dignified Episcopacy till at length, in very excess of joy, we cry out, "O Lord! Thou art Ireland's glory and Ireland's protector, the lifter up of her head," and verily, "Then hast heard her from Thy Holy Mount," And now, my brethren, what of Patrick's prayer? He asked God to place the impress of His right hand, in faith, upon the land; has the faith ever left? He asked God that His children would bear upon their brow the signet of his keeping in hope; was Ireland ever wanting in her hope? He asked that in the heart of his country would the gospel be preserved, and that her breasts would give milk, the milk of science and truth, to those who like unto the Apostles would go forth to preach the word and labor in the cause of heaven; has she not done so? is she not doing so? Therefore, I ask you to look upon the greatness of the land in her exercise of Faith, of Hope, of Charity; hence look upon St. Patrick in the fullness of his glory and his crown! "Tu es gloria mea, tu es susceptor meus Domíne; tu exaltans caput meum et exaudisti me de monte sancto tuo." " Thou art my glory, Thou art O Lord, my protector and the lifter up of my head, and Thou hast heard me from Thy Holy Mount!" As we look upon the pastand present of the Church of Ireland, tho' indeed, with the church, there is no past or future, there is but one continuous act on the part of the church militant and one continual giving of grace from the merits of Christ; yet, if we may so speak, what may we not conclude, ""from that which we have seen," as regards her future. When we consider her strength at this moment-a something marvellous-so short her time of recovery from that fever brought upon her by persecution; when we remember that but a few years ago she was a queen sitting in sorrow and in chains by the waters of Babylon, and that now, after a day, so to speak, of liberty, she moves along in possession of virtues rich and rare, of power which comes not from earth but from on high ; oh I my friends, as I think upon these facts to-day, in solemn truth, I believe the day is not far distant when the Church of Ireland shall equal her beauty in her great and palmy days! I look upon her schools, and as men remember that she is a nation from which heresy never yet hath sprung, I see them rush into their balls, feeling that as a country she is a dear and cherished one amongst the children of the church; a beloved one of God in whose right hand is hers. I look upon her Bishops, and I see them princes in God's house, in nature as in name. I)look upon her priests, and I see them men according to God's own heart. I look upon her virgins, pure as the lilles of the field. T look upon her young men. and I see stamped upon Christ and of Christ Crucified: Iteland had become their face the promise of God's protection, and of a missionary, country, Nations long #sitting in the glory of His inheritance in Yes; I see her, as of darkness and the shadow of death," (Luke I, 79); old ; but I see her yet more glorious now, I behold were looked upon in pity, by the men of the Holy, the fruits of her persecution-the good effects of her Isle. These men went forth and caused unbelievers trial, wallat and on the Index To power and of the index of edher sanctuaries with no. ordinary, magnificenes; shahas clothed her, priests, with the, richest orna-info; yet, look upon the brow of the boy; see you and the lock hear.Patick on the morrow. This heavy and his locks hear.Patick on the morrow. This of the knowledge of the love of God area a shall be info; yet, look upon the brow of the boy; see you and the lock hear.Patick on the morrow. This of the knowledge of the love of God area a shall be info; yet, look upon the brow of the boy; see you and the lock hear.Patick on the morrow. This of the knowledge of the love of God area a shall be info; yet, look upon the brow of the boy; see you and the lock hear.Patick on the morrow. This of the knowledge of the love of God area a shall be info; yet, look upon the brow of the boy; see you and the lock hear.Patick on the morrow. This of the knowledge of the love of God area a shall be info; yet, look upon the brow of the boy; see you and the lock hear.Patick on the intervalue the brow of the fors the delow of the shall the winty and the lock of a faithful people to their ford. In incense and in prayer. But, my brown if the they faither ware not stive; again the shall the intervalue is a faithful people to their ford. In incense and in prayer. But, my brown if the they are not stive; again they are not stive; again the shall their held the

the depths of our soul the divine impression, produced by the Vicar of Jesus Christ! (TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

A PANEGYRIC OF SAINT PATRICK, DELIVERED IN ST. PATRICE'S CHURCH OTTAWA, ON ST, PATRICK'S DAY, 1875, BY REV. E. J. J. STENSON.

"THOU O LORD! ART MY PROTECTOR, MY GLORY AND THE LIPTER UP OF MY HEAD. THOU HAST HEARD ME FROM THY HOLD HILL"-P. III, 4, 5.

Dear brethren in Jesus Christ. If it be true that in the life of men there are hours of sorrow and hours of joy, the former the result of the loss of a friend and the latter occasioned by a new one acquired-if it be certain that the pall of grief is at times thrown over the heart of the family circle, and that again the bright ray of happiness surrounds the brow of a peaceful household-if it be an admitted truth that this world is made up of sorrows and of joys, oh! much more certain it is, that in the church of Christ there are days of rest if there are days of watching—days of quiet calm if there are days of holy fear—days on which the church militant, with all her united forces, stands marshalled along the shore of God's grace, looking over the sea of his mercy, gazing upon the opposite land where rest secure the saints of God, the members of the church triumphant. Such is the feeling of the church when the feast-day of a great saint comes along. She calls upon the men of her hope to contemplate "the beauties of God's house and the place where His glory dwelleth," because the saint whom they honor hath obtained the promise of his Creator, because for him, reality hath replace hope. So it is with the Church to-day. To-day she calls upon her loving children to "Remember the days of old and think upon the generations which have passed away; ask thy father, and he will declare it unto thee; thy elders, and they will tell it to thee. When the Most High divided nations, when He separated the sons of Adam, He appointed the councils of the people according to the number of the children of Israel. But the Lord's portion is his people; Jacob, the lot of his inheritance. He found him in a desert land, in a place of horror and of vest wilderness; He led him about and taught him, and he kept him as the apple of his eye. The Lord alone, was his leader, and there was no strange god with him. He set him upon high land, that he might eat the fulls of the fields; that he might suck honey out of the rock, and oil out of the hardest. stone." (Deut. XXXII.) Yes, my brethren, she tells her children to look upon the Lord, and behold the great things which He .. hath done for their forefathers and for them—to-day, the Univer-, sal church looks upon one of her first-born, Ireland, and whilst the mother celebrates the feast of Ireland's, greatest saint, that ancient oburoh has adorned her sanctuaries with, no, ordinary, magnificence;

God.

Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, was born towards the end of the year A. D. 387, Calphurnius, of Roman extraction, being his father; whilst his mothea nativo of Gaul, and by name Conchessa, was a sister of Saint Martin of Tours. In his childhood his acts displayed an intimate connection with the will of God; in his carlier years his conduct bore upon its very face evidence of secret communing with his Creator.

His spirit was one of prayer, the hours of his watching were frequent. As he rose in the morning, his first words were, "Tu es Domine gloria mea," "Thou art, O Lord, my glory," and -just as the noon day sun in lighting up this carth of ours gives proof of God's great love for man-just as in his setting he casts a lurid glare of magnificence upon his surroundings -so did the utterance of these words sink deep in their efficacy of grace into the heart of the childso did they, as he retired at night, cast around his

couch a halo of rich glory. But, my friends, " the Lord tries those whom he leveth." The child is torn from the mother's embrace; the heart of the father seems buried in the seizure of the son. A band of pirates carry him into Ireland, and there, he is sold as a slave! The heart of Patrick feels but little slavery there. With hands employed in feeding swine, his mind is raised to heaven, his voice is heard in prayer; and as he whom the Almighty had separated from his mother's womb and called by His grace to reveal His Son in him that He should evangelize him among Gentiles" rises in the morning and looks over the hills of Erin, these hills re-echo with the voice of the holy one, with the cry of Patrick, "Tu es Domine gloria mea,"" art, O Lord, my glory." Thus speaks he to his Ucd, and then he says to man, "I came into Ireland, I fed the flock of my master, and during the course of the day I prayed often ; the fear and the love of God increased within me, and the unction of the Holy Spirit held such root in my soul, that a hundred times a day and as many times at night have I offered myself up to the Almighty; so much so that in the woods and on the mountains and before day-break I have risen up to pray amidst the ice and the snow and the rain ; and yet, I never experienced difficulty because my : heart was inflamed with divine love." (Confession.) Behold, my breth-ren, how the Lord was training his future Apostle, fitting him for the glorious work of the mission, whispering in his ear, "Son, give me thy heart."

Patrick endures a bondage of six years ; he escapes and returns home ; the father, the mother and the child meet once again ! I leave you to imagine the joys of that re-union as best you 'may,' to look upon the mother as she presses to her bosom him who had been lost and was found," to look upon the father, as, in very joy, his stout frame trembles, as the cords of his heart are sweetly touched by the better feelings of our nature; I ask you in your Catholic instincts to hear him sigh; God II: thanks ! . Thei son, no doubt, shares full well in this happy hour of zbly is dissolved; the monarch Leary bids his nobles

Omnipotent and says, " Tu exaltant caput meum," Thou art the fitter up of my head."

In the year 432 a vessel bore Patrick to the coast of Ireland—she rode the waves of God's creation in the pleasure of His keeping—and as the waters are surging against the rocks of Ireland's beautifully bound shore, caused by the motion of that ship upon the sea, I ask you to behold the baptism of the Land !

When the Apostle arrived the kings and princes of pagan Ireland were assembled at Tara. Look upon that meeting my brothren ; see you not here the pride of the land, have you not full evidence of the incredulity of the people? Biches have been used that they may procure, wealth has been called forth that it may devise, art has been exercised that she may accomplish, all that panders to the taste of man, which increase th the haughtiness of the intellect. The court is imposing, the scene is brilliant, the royal ones are men to be feared!

But, my brethren, that which alone ennobles man, which raises him high above the brute creation, faith, as reducible from the bending of the intellect to the gift of the mercy of God, is wanting; that which soothes the heart in the busy affairs of life, the grand virtue of hope, is not these, for the knowledge of God, is not there, and there is no hope without the knowledge of the promise of God; that which aids men in legislation, which gives to their words a power on earth directly coming from heaven, namely, the feeling of holding office from God, is not there, for this assurance comes from the love of the Creator for the creature ; yet these men know not their Maker, they have no idea of His love for them, they have not charity ! !

The intelligence of the race is here apparent. You can see it in the quick flash of the eye, you can read it upon the well-shaped forehead of the Irish noble; yet, my friends, the Cross of Christ has never once been signed there. The keepers of the Chronicle. stand up and read the greatness of the land's progression, the history of her power and doing ; but the altar of the Great One, whilst the lamp of life no record of the fact that Christ died for the salvation of man, reads he; there is no "Anno Domini" there ! Throughout the halls of Tara resound sweet music, as the strings of the golden harp are lightly portions, and, my friends, the schools were raised to touched by the well-trained fingers of the venerable. bard ; he sings of battles and bloody strife and the laurels won by the warrior, but not once calls he | ing of Ireland called her, "the isle of learning and upon him to kneel down and cry out " Laudate Dominum P.

Who is this of lowly mien, with Cross in hand and God in heart, that slowly comes along ? He is no Druid, for they carry not the Cross, nor know they Whom it represents. The great ones looks upon him with very indignation, they turn from him, in scorn, but he confounds them, with his (Ps. CIX, 4), has announced his mission—the court is filled with astonishment and delight—the assem-

whom "the Lord was his glory and his protector, the lifter up of his head, and whom the Lord hath heard from His Holy Mount."

Looking back, in calm solicitude, upon the history of Ireland, we find her life to be a religious one; from the blessed moment in which Patrick, under the roof of the monastery of Saul, breathed his last, from the memorable 17th of March, 493. the Emerald Isle consectiated herself to the Omnipotent One-she resolved to live in His service and to sing His praise.

Just, my brethren, as the child partakes in the better parts and feelings of the parent; just as the tree when full blown proclaims the potency of the and is great when her laws are framed through the medium of men who live to know and fear God ; so Ireland-the child of Patrick-the tree in the forest of the church, coming from that of which we read that "it was planted near the running waters," (Ps. I, 3); the country-for the preservation of whose faith a saint had prayed his last prayer on earthin her people, looked into the face of heaven and cried out, " Thou art, O Lord, my glory."

What does a man do when he looks upon another as his glory, when he sees in that other man his very idea personified, of all that is noble, and generous. and great? when he would wish to be like unto that man what does he do? He imitates his every act, he goes through the same school, he reads the same authors, he frequents the same society; he lives the life of him whom he would wish to follow. Ireland looked upon her God as "her glory," con-sequently her children followed Christ, Everywhere throughout the land, as the sun gave forth his morning light, the monks were found in prayer, and when at eve he was going away from view, even so were thousands and tens of thousands of Erin's daughters hidden from the sight of men, from the gaze of the world, prostrate in prayer, in thanks, in adoration, whilst the lamp was burning before for many was being quenched. The religious energy of the nation was most wonderful; the intellect of the country was acquiring gigantic proso high a standard, the teachers had became so world-renowned, that the educated world in speakof saints." She built her seats of learning upon the banks of the rivers, that they would be easy of access; then her youths came and drank 'till they were filled with the knowledge of science and of God: then proclaiming that "He was their glory," they went their way, to give others part of that which they had themselves received, to tell men of

Greator in churches fitting for His service, and Then the vertice a vignette of his Holiness, Pius IX., and on statesmen say that before long, there will be but one centre a vignette of his Holiness, Pius IX., and on form of religion in America, and that will be Cath-

olicity. I look upon the Church of Australia, and I see her I look upon derful in her development than the not less wonderful in her development than the Church of America. And am I not justified in saying that a great portion of all this good is the pro-duce of the Irish missionary work? I look upon the Church of England, and I must, in all truth, say, that a great part of the spiritual resuscitation of that country ie due to the Irish emigrant priest, hundreds of whom have perished in the over-crowded cities there, eaten up with fever, malignant, yet all acceptable to them, because "The Lord was their

glory." My beloved brethren, a few words more and I My beloved brethren, a few words more and I have done. I feel that I would be leaving my theme unfinished were I not to congratulate you on the erection of this beautiful house to the greater honor and glory of God. It is, my friends, a credit to you; it is a strong proof of your attachment to the chuch, against which "the gates of hell shall not prevail." It is a full assurance of your fidelity to faith and fatherland. It is the consumation of a work which when commenced must have enlisted in your regard the sympathies of heaven, and of which as the first stone was laid, must have drawn from the sainted eye of Patrick the willing tear of joy. Happy may these good men feel who aided in the work; I need not name them, they are well known to you. May God bless them, as he surely will; may their reward be the possession of their birthright and their crown, and muy their children, and their childrens' progeny experience health of days and pleasures from on high! Hear, O ! Ged ! hear this prayer of one who, tho' unworthy is a priest of thine; who, tho' such, is a child of Patrick and of Erin; who, whilst he loves this his adopted country, and in her interest does he labor, never can forget the land of his birth, and and in which he received the faith.

As Irishmen, I am not here to remind you of your duty towards your adopted country. It is becoming but too customary for men to give advice in this respect, just as if the past action of the children of Patrick demanded such. The Irish people of Canada love Canada; her men have proved their fidelity and are proving it, for are they not at this mo-ment the first amongst her legislators? This is quite enough to establish the truth that wherever they go they are equal to their duty. I say to them, love the old land; cherished may her memory be in their hearts. This is what shall make them loyal to their new soil, this is what shall teach them to bury in their minds a resolution that for Canada, they shall over labor and in her interest shall they workl

As men, I am here to remind you of your duty towards your Maker; in the name of your Creator yo on in the good work; let the love of God bind your hearts together. Let this be a joyous day for all! As each hour of this day passes over, think of the land to which we are all fast going. Even as a vessel, when tossed upon an angry sea, having borne up against each troubling wave, in triumph gives her treasure up to the land for which she sailed, so in the day of God's own time, we, have gone through the stormy sen of this world in safety, shall be landed upon the shore of peace and bliss. Fatrick, our Patron and our Apostle, shall be there to meet us, and even as he guided our forefathers into the haven of the true faith, after they had wandered in the waters of idolatry for years and for years, so shall he lead us into the possession of his and our God, into the inmost recesses of the holy Mount of Zion, from which God will have heard us, since we, through life, shall ever have proclaimed that "He is our glory and our protection ; the lifter up of the heads" of the poor Exiles of Erin.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CARDINAL CULLEN'S ANNIVERSARY .--- The twenty-fifth anniversary of Cardinal Cullen's consecration as Bishop has just been held in Dublin. In reply to a congratulatory address from the Lord Mayor and the Catholic citizens, he urged on his hearers the necessity of struggling for denominational educa-tion, and said the mixed system should never meet with Catholic approval. Materialism, infidelity and of them of a very serious nature, and this is very atheism were carrying on a wild warfare against i small, considering the population and area of your Christianity; but he believed the Lord would re-establish the authority of the Church. Humanly speaking, there was little ground for hope of the restoration of the temporal power; but God had often wrought miracles for the preservation of Bome, and might do so again. The Church, he asserted, was always willing to act in harmony with the State, to give to Casar what was due to Casar ; and had Mr. Gladstone understood the advantages of this harmonious action, he would have abstained from writing "Expostulations," calculated to excite dissensions between Church and State, between pastors and their flocks. Had Bismarck taken a lesson from what we see in Ireland, he would not have trodden in the footsteps of Diocletian and Nero. BRITISH CORRCION AND INJUSTICE .- The Right Rev. Dr. M'Nulty has addressed an earnest protest to Mr. Disraell against the continuance of the Coercion Acts in Westmeath. The Bishop, who is familiar with the evidence laid before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1870, having been examined as a witness on the occasion, observes that no distinct proof was given of the existence of a dangerous conspiracy in the county, and that the report and subsequent legislation were founded exclusively upon the suspicions and surmises of Government officials. The allegation put forward in the resolution of the Westmeath magistrates recommending the maintenance of the Acts on the ground that the Ribbon Association, though paralysed for the moment, is still in existence, he declares to be utterly untrue, and says that the Catholic clergy of Westmeath, after careful enquiry and patient consultation with each other, have certified to the world that not a single trace of Ribbonism exists now or has existed for years in any part of the county.

three thousand strong, and they daily praise their a classic artistic taste. At the top is a view of the Monaghan, expresses the opinion that societies of justice gave the following opinion :- "The places of and many private residences were decorated with this nature are never more required than at the prethree thousand strong, and user will be but one cound tower of Cloyne and its surroundings, in the Oreator in that before long there will be but one country a vignetic of his II its surroundings, in the of his Holiness, is a vignette of the Very Rev. Mr.

Dennehy. . The right border consists of a full length carte of the Most Rev. Dr. Keane, the late Bishop of the diocese, and a view of the old Catholic church of Queenstown and its neighborhood, also a photograph of the new cathedral, now in course of erection. In the left border there is a carte of the Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, the present Bishop of the See of Cloyne, and a landscape view of Gouganebarra, made famous by the poem of the late J. J. Callanan. The caligraphy is a fac simile of the characters in which the famous Book of Kells is written. The foot bears the well known round towers, wolf dog, and harp of Ireland.

In acknowledging some subscriptions in aid of the building of Clifden new church, Dean McManus, P.P., Clifden, says in a letter addressed to the papers: "We deem it right to inform the public candidly how we stand at present. The building will be fit for the roof in April. We have already expended £3,400; we have a balance still of £400, which may be called for at any moment by the builder. To complete the building we still require £4,000. We may say, parenthetically, that we have no love for begging; but the necessities of the people, who had not even standing room in the old church to hear Mass, forced us to commence a building capable of accommodating 5,000 persons. Be it remembered that the Catholic population of this parish is 10,167. Furthermore, those who gave us large subscriptions insisted upon our commenciug a respectable church, and worthy of the fidelity of the people who withstood every temptation against their old faith. We need not be repeating an old fact, as well known as that we are on the far western end of the island, that money has been spent by anti-Catholic and anti-Irish societies at the rate of £20,000 annually for the past eight-andtwenty years, in order to pervert the people. The enemy are still in receipt of £700 a month in this central parish of Connemara."

DEATH OF MR. MARTIN GIBBONS, OF CLAREMORRIE.-The sudden death of Mr. Gibbons, who died of disease of the heart last Wednesday, while attending the Assizes, cast much gloom and sorrow upon us all. Kind and courteous throughout his life, he was greatly thought of by all classes, and his death is deeply lamented, R.I.P .- Mayo Examiner, Sth of March.

JONN MITCHEL'S FUNERAL .- The funeral of John Mitchell occurred to-day, March 23, at Newry Island. His remains were buried in the churchvard. A great crowd was present, but quiet was prevalent, notwithstanding that exciting placards had been distributed. It is estimated that over 10,000 people attended the funeral.

An act, says the Werford People, February 20, has been committed within the present week which merits and will receive condemnation. The old tower which forms part of the boundary of the grounds surrounding the Church of the Immaculate Conception is an object of interest to the towns- in the year; but his active brain, never at rest, has people generally, and it is therefore not surprising that the Very Rev. Canon Roche expended care and in the establishment of the Vartry Waterworks, money in an endeavor to mantle its bare walls and wreathe its brow with ivy. For several years every effort to induce the wilful plant to cleave to the old tower had been abortive, but ultimately success was the reward of perseverance, and a fine healthy plant with several offshoots, extended its leafy covering over the walls. We can only imagine the surprise and indignation of our good pastor when he found that the care and labor of years had been destroyed in a moment by some wicked hand that cut this fine promising plant near the root.

Baron Deasy, in addressing the jury at Enniskillen said; "I am very glad to be able to say that your dutics and mine will be very light indeed. There are only five cases in which bills are to be sent up to you. One is for manslaughter, one for conceal ment of birth, and the rest for assaults. We will not detain you long in disposing of those bills. The county inspector's reports confirm the favorable state of your county, which would be calculated for the calendar. Only 18 offences are reported in is agent. The farm was formerly held as a yearly the long interval between this and last assizes, none | tenancy by a man named John Griffin, who sold his

this nature are never more required than at the present time, when many landlords are resorting to every device of legal ingenuity to neutralise the cause of most of the enormities that have been comprovisions of the Land Act. He is: persuaded that their short-sighted and suicidal policy will necessitate at no distant day far more stringent legislation than any we have yet seen. They may rest assured he says, that the people of Ireland will never rest until the fruits of their industry become as inalionably their own as the titles of our nobles and the possessions of the lords of the soil, and to that determination of the people he looks with satisfaction and hope.

A Bill brought into Parliament by Sir Joseph McKenna, Mr. Butt, and Mr. Bryan, for assimilating the Borough Franchise in Ireland to that of England, proposes to repeal all previous Acts conferring the franchise, and to enact that every person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, should be entitled to register as a voter, provided he has occupied as owner or tenant for twelve months ended on the 20th day of July each year, has been rated for the relief of the poor, and shall have paid all poor rates before the preceding 1st January.

ILLEGAL OATHS .- LIMERICK, March 2 .- At the rolice court this morning, before the Mayor and Mr. Maurice Lenihan, a well-dressed young man named Michael M'Namara was brought up in custody by Constable Tynan, who stated that after he had arrested the prisoner last night at Thomond-gate on a charge of drunkenness, he found the following document in M'Namara's possession :---

"FORM OF OATH.

"In presence of God, I, _____, do solemnly swear that I will do my utmost to establish the independence of Ireland; that I will bear true allegiance to the Supreme Council of the I. R. B., aid G. I. R., and implicitly obey the constitution of the I. R. B., and all my superior officers, and that I will preserve inviolate the secrecy of the oath."

The prisoner was fined 2s. 6d. for drunkenness, and remanded for eight days on the charge of having a seditious document in his possession. The accused reserved any defence he may have to make to the charge .- Cor. of Dublin Freeman.

SIR JOHN GRAY, M.P.-It is gratifying to all his friends-and he has troops of friends, indeed-to learn that Sir John Gray, member of Parliament for historic Kilkenny, and editor and proprietor of the Freeman's Journal, is convalescent after a long and tedious illness. It was not want of thought or of good feeling in his regard that prevented us before to-day from heartily congratulating our excellent friend and fellow-laborer on his recovery. The tri-bute which has been paid to him by those in his employment has been pre-eminently well merited. He is not only a just employer, but he is kind, generous, liberal, likewise ; and of the many to whom his position affords him to be practically useful

there is not one, we are sure, who does not value the frank, houses, noble, and friendly character of Sir John Gray. Who has been more useful as a public man than he? Not only in the expansive field of journalism has he been of vast public scrvice, in the expenditure of immense sums of money devised other systems of continuous employment, which are a proud evidence of his comprehensive and commanding genius. He set a going the monument to the Liberator in the columns of his journal; and, through the medium of that journal, he collected the large contributions which poured into his hands from Ireland, England, America, &c., to commemorate the name and achievements of Daniel O'Connell in the Irish metropolis. We shall see him in his place, we hope and trust, at the celebration of the O'Connell Centenary-one of the surviving members of the "Old Guard," who fought the constitutional fight, and did good work for Ireland. Again, we repeat, we are delighted at Sir John's restoration to health, and we wish him many years in the full enjoyment of the greatest of earthly blessings .- Limerick Reporter.

A touching scene lately occurred at a place called Oldcourt, in the Barony of Courceys, on a farm which constitutes part of the property of Mrs. Catherine Louth, and of which Mr. Richard H. Lewis good will of it to a man named Matthew Galvan for £220, neither party, unfortunately for themselves consulting the landlady or the agent in the transaction. Galvan gave up the farm- 60 acres to his son Denis, who married the daughter of a man named Coughlan, by whom he got about $\pounds 175$ as a marriage portion. He was served with a notice to quit, and the case was heard before R. Ferguson, Req., Chairman of the West Riding, at the Land Sessions at Bandon, and a decree of possession, was given, which decree was executed on the 17th ult. by the Sheriff's bailiff. It was lamentable to witness the state of the young woman who, but twelve months previous, had brought £109 into the place, turned out on the roadside with an infant of a few weeks old in her arms, and her aged mother trying in vain to console her. A year's rent was, it is stated, lodged in the Bank to be handed over to the landlady's representatives; but the law was inexorable. Six other parties who held small plots and cots on the same property were also evicted. A correspondent writes to the Waterford News :-"In company with Mr. O'Connor, jr., of Rathmines, Dublin, I paid a visit to the strand of Tacumshane, cight miles South of Wexford town in order to see the noble full-rigged ship, 'City of London,' some few weeks ago wrecked on this strand, on her voyage from California to Liverpool. The "City of London" was built of the best icon on the Clyde in 1868, and is 1257 tons register. She is laden with 1700 tons of the best California wheat; 68 tons preserved salmon, and several cases of wine for Mr. Conner and Mr. Anthony Cadogan. of Rathmines. Dublin. The ship now lies deeply embedded in sand [on the side] on the strand and on the other side there is deep water. The waves were washing over parts of the decks, and the holds and cabin are filled with water. Most of the cargo is still on board and the masts, three in number, are yet upright; she is otherwise dismantled. The hull is quite unin-jured, save small parts of the bulwarks. On Tuesday, the 9th, Messrs. Walsh & Son, the eminent suctioneers, Wexford, sold the ship and cargo to Mr. P. Lambert, Wexford, for £900. The agents of a Scotch Company were present and offered £890 but the property was knocked down to Mr. Lambert. This was a spirited act on the part of Wexford to outbid the Scotch, and thus preserve, in a practical form, the principle of Home Bule." DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS .- Several human keletons were discovered on Wednesday, February 17th, in the rear of Messrs. J. & R. Wilson's manure stores Foyle street, Derry. The remains seem to be in a fair state of preservation ; but the workmen, before ascertaining they were human skeletons, had injured them considerably with the picks used in turning up the earth. One of the skulls, in which the teeth are sound, seems to have got a hole in . It like the perforation of a bullet. ... The remains for the most part are still on the ground, having been carefully put aside.

judicature which I have long held in this kingdom have given me opportunities to observe the original mitted for the space of over twenty years; and, by due observation, I have found that if the murders, manslaughters, burglarics, robberies, riots, tumults, adulterles, fornications, and other enormities that Brigade," too, with their handsome new flags, prehave happened in that time, were divided into five parts; four of them have been the occasions and products of excessive drinking in taverns and ale-house meetings." Another Chief Justice, writing in 1869, said :-- " I have no hesitation in saving that in the North of England and in most of the large towns, and manufacturing and mining districts, intemperance is directly or indirectly the cause of by far the largest proportion of the crimes that have come under my observation." The Rev. Father Lockhart quoted another authority on the subject, namely, Eather Nugent, of Liverpool, who, as chaplain of a large Borough Gaol, had great experience of the effect of intemperance. It was to the influence and example of Father Nugent that the progress of the Total Abstinence Crusade in London was due, and his experience corroborated that of the judges above quoted. In conclusion the rev. preacher appealed to his hearers to join the sacred ranks of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross. When the usual devotions were over, a large number took the pledge. After leaving the church nearly all of the congregation proceeded to the large temperance hall of the mission, and here an overwhelming meeting was held under the presidency of the Very Rev. Canon Bamber, the Revs. Father Lockhart and Murnane being also present. All these rev. gentlemen encouraged the people of Bermondsey, rich and poor, to join the League against drunkenness. No less than three bands of music were present, viz., from St. George's, Camberwell, and Drury-lane, and some choice airs were played during the evening. The new and beautiful banner of St. George also floated gaily a above the heads of the multitude, when walking in procession through the streets, and altogether the demonstration was one of the most imposing ever held in connection with the London U. T. A. L. of the Cross .- Catholic Times, March 5th.

THE BEATH HATE IN ENGLAND. - The Begistrar-General reports during week ending Saturday, 6th March, 5,4 19 births, and 4,454 deaths in 21 large cities and towns of the United Kingdom, The average rate of mortality in these towns was 30 per 1,000. The rate in London was 28; Edinburgh, 25; Glasgow, 24: Dublip, 29; Portsmouth, 21; Sunderland, 24; Bradford, 24; Sheffield, 29; Nowcasile, 30; Bristol, 31; Leicester, 31; Wolverhampton, 33; Liverpool, 33; Birmingham, 33; Nottingham, 38; Manchester, 39; and Okham, 41. Whoopingcough caused 15 deaths in Birmingham, and scarlet fever again showed fatal provalence in Bradford.

WHAT NEXT ?--- It appears from an article in the Edinburgh Courant says the Pall Mull Gazette, that B number of the ministers and laymen of the Established Church of Scotland are desirous of so far conforming to the practice of the Christian Church generally as to observe Christmas, Good Friday, and Easter. The Courant protests against such an innovation as contrary to the spirit of Presbyterianism, which recognizes no feast but "the Sabbath," and says that they who wish for it ought to leave the Lirk.

THE BOTTLE SYSTEM .- The police reports for past year (1874) contain many references to the practice of private drinking or "bottle system." The chief constable of Cumberland and Westmoreland says :-Numbers of men club together to buy liquor before the publichouses are closed, and go to the house of one of the party and drink there to a late hour. Women and children are generally present, and I believe that the evil example thus set has been attended with very bad consequences. In many cases of brutal kicking and other assaults committed by husbands on their wives, the defendants alleged that when they returned from their work they found their wives drunk and their homes neglected, and that then passion, quarrelling, and violenco followed. I believe that drinking to excess among women has greatly increased since men have fallen into the habit of taking liquor home when the public-houses close, and sitting till 1 or 2 a.m. carousing with their companions in the presence of women and children." 'This system of "secret sinning" is evidence that more moral teaching is wanted amongst e working classes, and though the faith of "sobrigity legislators may be shaken, we hope to see them divide their future labours between meral and legislative reform amongst the homes of the labouring classes. SUPPLY OF WOOL .- Our Supply of wool from abroad in the year 1874 reached nearly 339 million pounds. This was sheep and lambs' wool ; adding alpaca vicunna, and lama, the import of foreign and colonial wool into the United Kingdom in the year amounted, in round numbers, to 343 million pounds or above 25 millions more than in the preceding year. The declared value of this great total exceeded 21 millions sterling, or a million and a half more than in the preceding year. But much of this imported wool leaves us again, as it came in its unnanufactured state, for France, Germany, and other countries. In 1874 this export from the United Kingdom of foreign and colonial wool exceeded 144 million pounds and was 21 million pounds more than in the preceeding year, leaving in our possession more than 198 million pounds, or about four millions more than in the preceding year. Two thirds of our supply of sheep and lambs' wool now come from Australia. The quantity arriving from Australia was less than 69 million pounds in 1860 in 1867 it had reached 133 million pounds; seven years later, in 1874, it had risen to more than 225 million pounds, and what we should have done for wool without Australia is a question more easily asked than answered. The above statements are given in round numbers because the figures, taken at present from the first entries of importers nartially revised, ars subject to some amount of subsequent | thus solving the problem of a direct water route correction.

flags; and the "Wearing of the Green" appeared to be universal. The Sixty-ninth Regiment presented a fine appearance, in their new uniform, which they wore for the first time on this occasion ; and the "Veteran Association," which turned out in large numbers, attracted much attention. The "Irish sented a fine, soldierly appearance; and the various civic bodies received many encomiums for the good order preserved in their ranks, and the compactness of their several bodies. Altogether, the display was a creditable one; and passed off without a singlo accident to mar its harmony .- Irish American.

3

INTEMPERANCE IN NEW YORK .--- In no city are the means of intoxication lacking, but New York, of course, provides them on the most gigantic scale. The Times gives some startling figures regarding them. The licensed saloons amount in round numbers to 7,000, graded from \$250 to \$300 fees each per annum, and yielding last year a total revenue to the city of \$527,380. The average daily receipts to keep up with rents and other heavy expenses cannot be less than \$20; probably that is a small average, but it represents a daily total of \$140,000 per day paid for drinks. Carrying this through the 365 days that make up the year and the alcoholic aggregate is \$51,100,000. But in addition to these saloons which pay for their privileges there are at least 2,000 unlicensed saloons in the city, which will bring the total expenditure for stimulants up to more than \$60,700,000, or a fraction over \$60 for every man, woman and child in the Metropolis. Of the hundred dollar grade of licenses there are 3,958 which mark the places frequented by the poorer classes in search of spirituous liquors .----In addition to these there are 2,958 places that took out ale and beer licenses only, at thirty dollars each, and these are the resorts of persons of moderate incomes. It is estimated also that four out of every six dollars wasted in intoxicants comes from those who depend upon their daily toil for subsistence.

CONVERSION OF A BLASPUEMER .--- A French writer who had scoffed at religion and blasphemed God, is converted to the faith of his childhood, and the Cleveland Leader expresses sorrow for his weakness. It were better he should live and die a senseless atheist than seek forgiveness from the God whom he had offended, through the Sacraments of the Catholic Church. How true it is that thosy who set themselves up as enemies of the Church of Christ become possessed of the spirit of the Devil.

BOSTOM RUM AS A CIVILISER .--- We read a great deal in the religious Press about the Introduction of the Protestant Bible into distant lands in order to civilise and Christianise the poor ignorant people. Here is what Dr. Prime says he saw during his travels in the East: On the beach, formerly the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians, the steamer in which we were journeying made a landing. There was no town there, no wharf, no people : the merchandise and passengers, were put ashore in a lighter which ran into the sand. A troop of camels with their drivers lay on the beach to transport the goods into the interior. The chief article handed was in several barrels, marked distinctly "Boston Rum." These barrels were to be hoisted upon the backs of the camels and taken to Antioch. We sat on a barrel and mused upon the progress of Christianity and civilisation .- Boston Leader.

When a banker's daughter of San Francisco marries, the fond parents rent a wholesale and retail jewelry store, buy the stock, and exhibit the whole establishment as presents.

Korn Kobb Dreams.

DOUS EFFECT OF ' CONSTITUTIONAL' MILLS' RESOLUTIONS ON THE SENATE.

Mr. Editor,-Yours of the----, asking me why the dickens didn't I do something for my pay, is to hand, to which I pertinently respond, why the dickens don't you pay me for doing something? Your system of I O U's, however admirable during the summer months, when impocunious gentlemen can camp out, is eminently unsuited to this climato at prosent prices of real estate. However, this is not what I took up my pen for. I wish to tell you of a curious vision I had the other night. While perusing the speech of the honorable member for Bothwell on the constitution of the Senate, I fell asleep, and,

The Most Roy. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, in his Lenten Pastoral, warmly urges all Catholics to support their own university by every possible means in their power.

The Rev. Abbe O'Brien, some years since chaplain of the Presentation Convent, Sexton Street, Limerick, died on Wednesday 17, after a long illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation. He was a native of Rathkeale, a Roman student. He retired from official duty some years ago. His remains were convoyed for interment to the mortuary, Mount St. Laurence Cemetery, accompanied by the clergy and some lay friends, including John Quin, Esq., of George's Street.

The vacancy created by the death of the late lamented Very Rev. Dr. Taylor, has been filled up by the appointment of Rev. John Doyle, for some years parish, pricet, of Philipstown. The appoint-ment was made by the Right Rev Dr. Walsh, bishop ment was made by the hight new Dr. Waish, bishop of the diocese, who also transferred the Rev. Lau-rances Hayden, C.C., Portarlington, to the vacant parish of Philipstown. In Conthe 25th alt, P. Barrett, Esc., J. P., Chairman

county. It is not an exception to the general prevailing peace and order which is in the northwest circuit so far as we have gone, and I trust it will continue. There are no cases which call for particular observation. In the case of manslaughter the death of the accused appears to have taken place a long time after the assault at the railway station.

It will be news to many persons to know that Memorials to Government, signed by such public characters as unpaid magistrates not acting officially are in Ireland regarded as "confidential" and not herefore to be produced for the delectation of the House of Commons. 'So at least Sir M. Hicks Beach told Lord R. Montague the other night, in leaving unanswered a questian that had been put to him by the noble member for Westmeath, and we suppose we must take the decision as final. The principle thus enunciated strikes us as being more than mischievous, and we question if for one moment it would be put forward in any English case. Lord Robert's suggestion that certain landlords had begged for the pardon of certain so-called Bibbonmen with the object of taking the released men into their pay as informers and Protectors in their evictions of the tenantry; and though the Irish Secretary declared the allegation to the unfounded, yet did he re-fuse to produce the Memorials. If the Government be honest in this matter, why such repression of documents that would satisfactorily clear all up, one way or the other ?-Catholic Times.

WHY COERCION LAWS ARE NECESSARY .- Thereason for renewing the substance of the Irish Peace Preservation Acts is that you cannot break off abruptly from the past. It is possible that, if there never had been a resolution to impose upon a conquered people a Charch which they rejected, and to endow t with the spoils of the Church to which they remained attached ; if there never had been a neglect so little creditable to our statesmanship as the conditions under which agricultural land was held in Ircland; if laws had never been passed to deprive Roman Catholics of political privileges and of the right to possess property ; if the attempt had never been made to rule inhabitants of the sister island by a hostile garrison,-that state of feeling would never have been created which imposes upon the Legislature of to-day the sad necessity of maintaining an exceptional coercive legislation. The first impulse of the Celtic inhabitants of Ireland is to shelter those who are pursued by the law rather than to assist the law against evildoers. Is this a strange result of traditions handed down by generations who were subjected to laws which we all now admit to be indefensible ?-Times.

DEATH OF MB. JOSEPH B. KENNEDY .- This gentle nan, who is well known for the prominent part he took in the Young Ireland movement, died last range Haydes, C.C., Fortarington, to the vacant (parate of Pullpetown) ...(Outher Atta bit, (P. Barret, Esc., T.P., Charman ...(Outher Atta bit, (P. Baret, Esc., T.P., Charman ...(Outher Atta bit, (P. Barre week in Limerick .- Mr. Kennedy was a ripe scholar

UNITED STATES.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN NEW YORK .- The National Anniversary opened brightly in New York, so far. at least, as the weather was concerned; for the early portion of the day was clear and pleasant, and augured one of those gleams of Spring which occasionally come to cheat the world with a promise which is seldom realized by the ending of the proverbially changeable month of March. In this respect the fickle month tully sustained its character, for, before noon, a bitleg cold wind had sprung up, which made it a matter of no small difficulty for the various organizations which took part in the outdoor celebration to carry their flags and banners and many of these latter had to be withdrawn from the procession, for fear of being torn or damaged by the violent gusts of wind which prevailed at intervals. Notwithstanding this drawback, however, the turn-out in New York was very fine; and though the procession was not as large as usual, the details were excellently arranged and carried out, and reflected credit on the officers of the parade, and the societies and organizations taking part in it. In accordance with the programme, the Civic

DREAMED & DREAM.

I thought a century had passed away, and the honorable gentleman had at last succeeded in abolishing the Senate. The members had been banished for life, and the chamber turned into a refuge for superannuated school inspectors. Canada had entered upon an era of dazzling prosperity. There were no taxes, uo tariffs, no policemen, no bailiffs, no bad debts. There was no constitution, no contested Bothersome elections, no constituency of Bothwell, no law, nu libel no latitude of the press. No flies, no fevers, no breach of promise, no national debt, no old maids, no measles, no potato bug, no mothersin-law.

THE BOCKY MOUNTAINS HAD BEEN ABOLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

and three Canada Pacifics spanned the continent. Reciprocity had been established between the Arctic and the tropics, and navigation was open all the year round. The north pole had floated down stream and stranded on the equator, and a giant Canadian maple flourished on its ancient site, and the American cagle whistled 'God save the Queen' among its branches. We had annexed Greenland and bottled up the aurora borcalis to light our streets with. Fogs on the banks of Newfoundland had been declared unconstitutional, and the gulf stream had been turned into the Laching Canal, across the continent, Sectional and sectarian difforences had been done away with, and the Protestant and Catholic Grit and Tory, Nova Scotian and British Columbian voted the same ticket, and worshiped at the same shrine. Our population excocded a hundred millions, and Macaulay's tourist fram the antipodes had just fulfilled his engagement on London Bridge, but had been turned away from our shores with the intimation that no New Zenlander need apply for several centuries. Outside nations were smitten with envy at our magnificence. The United States, had long sought admission into our Contederation, but we persistently refused, rightly considering that our pure, unbribable electors might suffer contami-pation from the contact. France had improved on our example and condemned her lately appointed Senate to penal servitude; and the British Government had long ago removed their whole legislative machinery, British Lion and all with the exception of the House of Lords, to Ottawa. And the author of all this prosperity, the main-spring of all this, what of him? Had he grown old and wan? 'Had his eye lost its fire? Had the noble brow lost its maesty?. Had the nation he had benefitted forgotten him? Had he been shoved aside in the race by juniors who knew not his name?) No, far from it. His

THE TRUE WITNESS, AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ---- APRIL 2, 1875.

PASTORAL LETTER OF IIIS

No. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. Gillies to whom all Business Letters should be addressed. shop of Three Rivers, &c., &c.

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

G. E. CLERK, EDITOR.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if

107 The figures after each Subscriber's Address

Thus "John Jones, Aug. '71," shows that he

every week shows the date to which he has paid

has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subcrip-

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and Geo.

RowELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL-1875.

Monday, 5-Annunciation. (March 25.)

Wednesday, 7-St Francis of Paula, C. Thursday, 8-St. Isidore, B. C. D.

Tuesday, 6-St. Bonedict, Ab. (March 21.)

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

day, aged 65. He did not long survive his kins-

A despatch from Trieste says great preparations

Spain has paid to Germany cleven thousand

A passport to Spain has been denied to M. De

Montpensier on the ground that in giving it Gov-

ernment would establish a precedent by which

Isabella might return to Madrid, which is unde-

The Khedive of Egypt wants to borrow \$75,000,-

000, at twelve per cent. interest, payable monthly,

just to get rid of a little floating debt he has of

Some excitement was caused the other day by

the report that the Emperor of Germany had issued

an order to prevent the French Government from

purchasing 10,000 horses, and one can imagine

how easy it is to weave romances upon this theme.

It is true that the Emperordid issue such an order,

but it is not so certain that it was aimed at France.

The French Government denies that it has bought

any horses in Germany, or tried to do so, and if

the 10,060 horses gathered up by some one were

intended for France, it was a private speculation

of which the French Government had no cog-

nizance. The French are short of horses, and even

thalers of the indemnity from the Gustave out-

Bre being made for the erection of a monument in

memory of the late Emperor Maximilian.

Mr. John Martin, M.P. for Meath, died on Mon-

News Depots. Single copies, 5 cts.

shall be Three Dollars.

tion FROM THAT DATE ...

Advertising Agents in New York.

Friday, 2-Of the Octave.

Saturday, 3-Of the Octave.

Sunday, 4-Low Sunday.

man John Mitchel.

rage.

sirable.

about the same amount.

To the Clergy, to the Religious Cammunities, and to the Faithful of this Diocese, Greeling and Benediction in Our Lord Jesus Christ.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHEEN,-

To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If On the 24th of December last, our Most Holy the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half. Father, Pope Pius the Ninth, addressed to all the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church an Encyclical Letter granting The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the to all the faithful of the Catholic world a plenary indulgence in the form of a Jubilee. This indul-To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by gence can be gained at any time during the whole carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; course of the year 1875, and is applicable to the souls in purgatory. we continue sending the paper, the Subscription

As the Holy Father himself fully exposes in this important document the motives which have induced him to grant this favor to all the children of the Church, and moreover as we direct your Pastors to read it to you, it is unnecessary for us to dwell at any length here upon the exposition of those motives. Two reasons principally have in-duced the Holy Father to promulgate this Jubilee. The first is because the year 1875 completes that sacred space of time which the holy customs of our pious ancestors, and the ordinations of the Sovereign Pontifis consecrated to the celebration of the Jubilce at the end of every quarter of a century. The second reason is the sight of the innumerable evils which continue to afflict the Church with increasing intensity, and the violent persecutions by which she is assailed in nearly every country in the world.

The Christian Jubilce signifies a more abundant effusion of God's mercy upon sinners, and it was typified in the Old Law by the Jewish Jubilee, which was celebrated every fiftieth year. The temporal advantages granted to the Jews on the occasion of that Jubilee were an emblem of the spiritual favors offered to the children of the Church in the Christian Jubilee. The Lord God himself, speaking to his servant Moses, thus promulgates the Jubilee of the Old Law: "You will keep holy the fifticth year, and you will announce general freedom to all the people of the land, be-cause this is Jubilee year. Every man will return to the possession of his inheritance, and be restored to his former condition."-(Lev. 25, v. 10). Thus amongst God's chosen people, by the Jubilce the unfortunate slave was set free, the poor

man was reinstated in the possession and enjoyment of his inheritance from which a dire neces. sity had driven him. Thus is it also amongst the Christian people in the order of grace. By the Jubilee the unfortunate slaves of Satan are restored to the freedom of the children of God, and reinstated in the possession of the spiritual rights and favors which sin had wrested from them; and all prodigal sons are invited to return to their father's mansion, where the most hearty welcome and the choicest favors await them.

The Christian soul being thus purified, sanctified and reconciled with its Creator, may thereby offer up more worthy prayers; and this is the sec-ond object which our Most Holy Father the Pope has in view in promulgating the present Jubilee. The sight of the evils by which our Holy Mother the Church is so persistently afflicted, has already more than once induced the Vicar of Jesus Christ to solicit the prayers of the whole Christian world. But the storm, instead of subsiding, continues to rage with increasing violence.

In many countries, the Bishops are openly persecuted, stripped of their means of living, and cast into prison; the religious communities are likewise despoiled of the little property entrusted to them by the charity of the faithful for the relief of all forms of human misery; they are cruelly wrested from their pious abodes and most unjustly expelled from the countries where they were the Providence of the poor, the consolation of the af-flicted, the hope and relief of the sick. Even the decorated, and riding spirited ponies; they acted Vicar of Jesus Christ himself beholds the walls of his prison gradually closing in around him, and the holy city oppressed and trodden down by revolution. It is no wonder therefore that at this moment of supreme strife, when the foaming surges seem about to submerge the bark of Peter, the Chief Pastor of the Church should invite his brethren in the Episcopacy, and the faithful entrusted to them to repeat the cry of distress of the Apostles during the storm on lake Tiberiad : "Domine, salva nos, perimus." "Lord save us, we are

tentions will be sufficiently fulfilled by saying five times Our Father, and Hail Mary, at each visit. 3. Here are the churches and chapels which we appoint to be visited as above-mentioned :

1. The Faithful of the parish of the Immaculate Conception of Three Rivers shall visit the Gathedral and the Parish Church fifteen times each. 2. The faithful of all the other parishes and missions in the diocese shall visit their own parish church. 3. The members of seminaries, religious communities, and all persons residing in such institutions if the Blessed Sacrament be kept therein; if not they shall visit the Parish Church. 4. The Pope's Encyclical prescribes fifteen visits to each of four different churches; but at the same time it authorizes us to commute into other good works the visits which present too much difficulty. In consequence, We hereby dispense the faithful with the obligation of any other visits except those abovementioned ; but at the same time We oblige them, in the place and stead of the other visits, to say the beads of the Blessed Virgin once for each of the visits they are thus dispensed with, and after each beads, to say five times Our Father and the Hail Mary, according to the intentions of the Holy Father.

4. Travellers long absent from their own parish may fulfil the above obligations in the church of the parish wherein they may happen to stay fifteen days or longer; and if it be in Three Rivers, they must visit the Cathedral and the Parish Church, and say the beads once for each of the other visits they are dispensed with besides fire times Our Father and Hail Mary after each beads, according to the intentions of the Holy Father.

5. The sick, and all who cannot go to the Church, as also the faithful living in places where there is no church nor chapel, are hereby dispensed with the obligation of any visit; but they shall say the beads at home as many times as they should have otherwise visited their church, and after each beads they shall say five times Our Father and Hail Mary as prescribed by the Sovereign Pontiff.

6. Although the Jubilee may be gained at any time during the course of the present year, We nevertheless engage all parish Priests and other Pastors of souls to appoint a few days to that effect at the most convenient time of the year, in order to give the faithful a more favorable opportunity of fulfilling the prescribed obligations, especially those of confession and communion. They might give the Forty Hours devotion, or a novena. or even a retreat, with special instructions on the Jubilec.

Shall this our present Pastoral Letter be read and published at the Parochial Mass in all churches and chapels wherein public service is performed, and in Chapter in all religious communities, on the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at Three Rivers under Our signature, the seal of the diocese, and the counter signature of Our Secretary this twelfth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

† L. F., Bishop of Three Rivers.

[L.S.] By Itis Lordship's Command, ED. LING, Pst., Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATIONS IN CANADA.

ST. COLUMBA OF SILLERY, QUEBEC.

At the pleasant and picturesque Parish of St. Columba of Sillery, the Anniversary Festival of St. Patrick,—Ireland's glorious Apostle,—was cele-brated by the Irish residents with unusual magnificence and for the firist time. At an early hour the Procession formed of the St. Patrick's Society, numbering about 350 members, the boys attending the Sillery Academy, nearly 100 strong, and a very large number of the Irish living in the vicinity, mustered outside the Academy. By eight o'clock they moved off in the following order :- The Grand Marshal of the St. Patrick's Society, on horseback, Mr. J. Collins; on either side of him as mounted Marshals for the school boys of the Sillery Academy, who were superintended by their master, Mr. M. H. O'Ryan. After them came the band of the Union Musicale, riding in two ornamented sleighs drawn by four horses; then came the Grand Master, on foot, Mr. Wm. Power, jr., in handsome uniform and collar, a new and splendid banner representing St. Patrick on one side, and the Maid of Erin on the other; this was guarded by men carrying battle-axes and spears. The President of the Society, J. Cantillon, Esq., came next; walking beside him were S. Connolly, Esq., Ist Vice President, and J. Timmony, Esq., 2nd Vice President. Then the Treasurer, J. T. Mahoney, Esq., and Secretary, Patrick Lambert, Esq., with the Committee, eighteen in number, and looking remarkably well in their broad green and gold-lace sashes; members two by two, escorted at measured distances by eighteen assistant mounted marshals on beautiful steeds, and uniformed with great taste and care. In the procession was carried a very handsome green banner, upon which were represented in Orange and Green two hands clasped, and beneath was the motto-"We unite for Ireland." The coup d'ail as they marched towards the Church was a very agreeable one. The streets on both sides were profusely decorated, and at every few paces, magnificent triumphal arches testified the sympathetic acknowledgment of the neighbors to this maiden effort of the St. Patrick's Society of Sillery. Most of the erections, over twenty in number, were elaborate in the extreme, and would, in their finished beauty of foliage, flags and flowers, have fittingly ornamented the principal thoroughfures of a great City. On arriving at the Church, the new banner was carried by the President and Vice-Presidents to the Altar rails, at which stood His Lordship Bishop Persico, who pronounced a benediction upon it, at the same time expressing his satisfaction at the formation of the Society, the union and true Christian benevolence that he hoped would always characterize it, and handing the banner to the President to be preserved unsullied, he said, by the Society, and as a guarantee that the Irish of St. Columba would always be faithful sons of that Church their Patron, St. Patrick, established in their native country. The band then played "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." At the celebration of Mass, the Rev. Father Audet officiated. Fathers. Gauthier and Laliberte were deacon and sub-deacon. Bishop Persico preached the anniversay sermon in a way that went to the hearts of his listeners, and was most thoroughly appreciated by them, being confined particularly to the glorious acts in St. Patrick's life, the success attending his preaching in Ireland, and how the same faith is practised by the Exile of Erin all the world over. In the last quarter of a century, consecutively, has this universally beloved, and highly respected. Bishop, in one foreign land or another, preached anniversary sermons. It is to be regretted that the Bishop's cloquent utterances were not reported ed from one midnight to the other, or from first verbatim. It is said that the sermon surpassed vespers of one day to sunset of the day following ; even the signally effective one delivered by him in St. Patrick's Church in 1874. At the conclusion of the service, the Procession reformed and marchod the whole length of the so enthusiastically henoured to day. Permit me, heresies, the conversion of sinners, peace and parish, saluting on the way the Lieutenant-Gov- ladies and gentlemen, to' endorse the high eucl-

Having arrived back at the Academy, before dis-persing the President addressed them in glowing terms, thanking them for the order they had terms, thanking them are renowned the order they had throughout the world for their attachment to their native land, for their respect to the manual sector to the success which has characterized your grand throughout the world for their attachment to their disunion to creep into their ranks, at the same time returning thanks to the Grand Marshals, and their assistants, both horse and foot, for their valuable assistance. Several of the mounted Marshals from the sister Societies in Quebec arrived while Mr. Cantillon was speaking, and were received by the people with enthusiastic cheers .shall visit the chapel or oratory of the institutions | The whole of the morning's proceedings were or-if the Blassed Sacrament he kent therein : if not | derly in the extreme, and the whole district had turned out to honor the Irish Society.

In the evening a grand Concert was given under the auspices of the Society, and was conducted by Miss E. McCawley. This talented lady merits the greatest praise for the time and trouble she devoted to making the musical entertainment, what it most unmistakably was, a distinguished suc-

cess. There were present His Lordship Bishop Persico, and several other gentlemen of the Clergy as well as several members of the Lieutenant-Governor's family, accompanied by Major Amyot, A. D. C.

The President, J. Cantillon, Esq., delivered the following address :-MY LORD, REV. GENTLEMEN, LADIES AND GENTLE-

MEN,-We meet here this evening to close the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, our national festival, in a way we thought would be the most pleasing and agreeable. In opening this, the first, concert given by the St. Patrick's Society of St. Columba, we feel highly honored by the company of our much respected and beloved Bishop, Parish Priest, and a Prince of our holy Church ; our good friend Rev. Father Gauthier, his worthy Curate, and the other kind friends the Rev. Gentlemen who have come with them, also several members of His Honor the Licutenant-Governor's amiable family, so justly and universally respected by all. Major Amyot, and the many ladies and gentlemen you see here from the city. I beg to tender you my Lord, Rev. Gentlemen, Ladies and Gentlemen, in the name of the St. Patrick's Society of St. Columba of Sillery, a sincere and hearty welcome A Cead Mille Failthe. I wish our St. Columba Boy was here, but he is unavoidably absent, attending to his Parliamentary dutics. Irish exiles and their descendants as we are, far away, yes far away, from the green hills and fertile valleys of our native land, Catholic Ireland, that land of saints and sages, our own old home, loved Erin, when I think of all you have suffered, how unjustly persecuted and misgoverned, it makes my heart sore and sad. Yet, dear old Ireland, you are far dearer to us in your sorrows and showers, than the rest of the world in its sunniest hours. As exiles, it is with no ordinary feelings, my Lord, that we hail your presence here this evening, you who have in so short a time-by your many poble qualities of head and heart your ardent zeal for our spiritual welfare, your fatherly tenderness, consideration, and kind indulgence, manifested on all occasions, won from all your Parishioners their love and esteem. You my Lord, who in different countries, on so many anniversaries-twenty-five or more-of our Patron Saint, Ireland's Apostle, St. Patrick, infused joy and consolation into the hearts of the Irish exiles, by your very eloquent and impressive sermons as you have into oursalso this morning and in such a manner as we cannot soon forget, with grateful Irish hearts then, again do we greet you with a true Irish welcome, and we hope and pray, that as it pleased God to take from us our long loved and venerated Pastor, Father Harkin-whose memory is dear to us-and sent us your Lordship to replace him. He may also be champion of the cause with which the mass of our pleased to spare you in good health many long happy years over the Parish of St. Columba-Ladies and Gentlemen, I hope this our first Concert will be a source of pleasure and enjoyment to all, and that you will kindly overlook any deficiencies, we have done all we could under the cir- arms. They have been most cordially admitted cumstances, but it being our first you cannot of course expect perfection. However I fondly cherish the hope that we will all look back in future years, with pardonable pride and satisfaction, on this our first concert, and will also long remember the kind friends who have so willingly and ably assisted us. Ladies and Gentlemen, I cannot allow this present opportunity to pass, without here publicly expressing the joy and satisfaction I feel as an Irishman, at the manner ir which all my countrymen of St. Columba have united, and acted in doing henor to the day, a day dear to every true Irishman, and honored by him in every part of the globe, where there lives one, and I believe it would be hard to find a place where there is not one; in the way you have done so, you have honored yourselves, and proved that you are true sons of St. Patrick, and of the Church he engrafted—if I may use the expression—with the Shamrock, so deep in your native soil, that all the powers of this world-and they have already tried their best-or all the demons in hell, will never be able to uproot or extinguish. May you continue to be always and ever such, and may the Irish of St. Columba, by their unity, and brotherly love, be an example for their countrymen every where, at home, and abroad, to imitate. And oh ! would that we might all live to see, what our great, brave, and illustrious O'Connell labored so long, and so hard for, that is to see, Old Ireland, as she ought to be, great glorious and free, first Irish, both Catholics and Protestants, constitute flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea .--(Cheers). His Lordship, Bishop Persico, in addressing the audience, congratulated the whole parish, but cspecially the Irish people, on this, their first celebration, which in every respect reflected great credit, and honor upon them. He thanked the St. Patrick's Society, for their kindness in present-ing him with the beautiful rich badge, which he had the pleasure of wearing on his breast. After this, he expatiated on the celebration of St. Patrick's day, a day of mighty significance, said His Lordship, a day that carries with it, the whole history of a nation. Ireland's day ; whereupon he dwelt on the special characteristics, and fine qualities of the Irish people, their undying attachment to the faith preached by St. Patrick, and their doing honor to the day in every land. In concluding, he spoke in glowing terms of the sympathy the whole world entertained for the Irish people, and the fine country they were so proud of hailing from. As he took his scat the whole audience stood up and cheered His Lordship.

native land, for their respect to the memory of their ancestors, for their devotion to their faith; and the sons of Erin in Ottawa have proved once more to-day that they are not less true to their glorious national traditions. It is well that the giorious national matters and a solution the sear the link have selected a day in the year to attest their vitality, their union their patriotism, for they have reason to feel proud of their past, of their history, of their great men. Had their country produced only that great patriot, that great advocate of freedom, that great agitator -more justly called the Liberator-Daniel O'Connell-who struggled a life-time-

"To make Ireland, great, glorious and free, The first flower of the earth and first gem of the sea,"

who, by the sheer power of his eloquence, of his gi-gantic intellect, of his unparalled ability, and his indomitable perseverance, has done more for the sacred cause of political and religious liberty, for the emancipation of a whole race, than any other man before or after him, and whose name will live in the hearts of a grateful people as long as the Emerald Isle itself.

The French people, ladies and gentlemen, are united to the sons of Ireland by too many ties of sympathy and affinity to be indifferent to anything that might interest you. The French people do not forget that in their days of need, in their days of difficulty, in their days of trouble, they found in the Irish nation their warmest and truest friend, a friend who did not fear to shed his blood in their cause. And was well said by one of our poets : "When Europo pressed on France, they fought

alone For her, and served her better than their own."

They do not forget the great services rendered to them by those famous regiments, which fought side by side with the armies of France, the many glorious battles which have immortalized the Irish Brigade.

..... For France was proud to see

Your IShamrock then twined with the fleur de

They have not forgotten the gallant deeds of that noble Irishman, Lally-Tolendal and they know that the illustrious MacMahon, " the bravest of ihe brave," whose name is synonymous with loyalty, courage and a chivalrous spirit, is also of Irish descent. Furthermore, the French people will never forget that during their last gigantic struggle no people manifested more anxiety for their success, and no people regretted more sincerely their reverses, than the Irish race. So unbounded was that sympathy that after the war France hastened to dispatch to Ireland a deputation charged with the duty of expressing a nation's gratitude,

And we, ladies and gentlemen, who are the descendants of that great unfortunate nation, as long as French blood runs through our veins, we will endeavor to pay our share of gratitude for so many acts of kindness and generosity. Do we not know that among the brave armies which fought for so many years in this country for the old flag of France were many Irishmen who never teared to face forces vastly superior in numbers? And when Lower Canadians were agitating for those rights which were guaranteed to them by solemn treaty, for those liberties which should be the lot of every British subject ; when Lower Canadians were asking from the Home Government the redress of their grievances, who stood in the House of Commons the most eloquent, the most powerful, the fearless people were then identified, but Daniel O'Connell, whom we always find on the side of freedom and justice; For this and many reasons, the French population of this country have always received the sons of Ireland with open hearts and open into our homes, our social life, our educational establishments. I need not dwell on the lamentable events of the year of the great famine which afforded us an opportunity of manifesting our feelings of sympathy and grateful affection towards the children of St. Patrick. Your people have since commingled with us, they have even carried off some of our native gems of beauty, and their descendants have been sometimes so merged in the anadian pupulation that were it not for their Irish names, you could hardly distinguish them from genuine Frenchmen. The Irish race have given us many talented men in Lower Canada, who have in some instances been elected to represent thoroughly French constituencies, notwithstanding the fact that many other candidates were quite prepared to sacrifice themselves upon the altar of their country. I recall these facts, Ladics and Gentlemen, for no other object than to prove that if you have been kind and generous towards our race we have not been altogether ungrateful. I do not desire to trespass any longer upon your valuable time, Ladics and Gentlemen, but, before concluding, I wish to say that the position attained by the Irish race in this country is one of which they may well feel proud. Although their settlement upon our shores does not date very far back, they are undoubtedly to-day one of the most important elements of our new Canadian nationality. The last census shows that after the French, the the most populous and compact national group in our country, being quite near 900,000 souls, and that in this great Province of Ontario they were not less than 551,442. And we know that in every Province, in every city, and a great many counties of this Dominion, they are assuming from year to year an importance commensurate with their number. They have representatives from most of the provinces in the federal legislature, and during the last elections of Ontario they have doubled their former number of members. Ladies and Gentlemen, the French Canadians witness with genuine satisfaction the progress, the rapid development and growing political importance of the Irish race in the country, and you may be sure of their best wishes for your future welfare and prosperity. Having fought side by side in so many great struggles for a common cause, for common principles, they are now prepared to enroll themselves with you under the same banner, in order to meet the other industrious races that surround us, in the peaceful but not less glorious battle of progress, liberty and true civilization.

Trne Witness LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF THREE BIVERS, PUBLISHING THE PBINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY JUBILEE OF 1875. LOUIS FRANCIS LAFLECHE, by the mercy of God and favor of the Holy Apostolic See, Bi-

the law of conscription recently passed did not bring in enough for an emergency. The Deputies begin to see how unwise they were two years ago in cutting down Count de Morny's estimate for the Harras budgets.

The report of the Chinese Commissioners sent to Cuba to examine into the condition of the Coolies has been completed, and it is strongly adverse to the system pursued by the Cuban authorities. Intelligence has been received of an outbreak in the collieries at Buck Mountain, Eckley, Drifton, Yeddo, Ebervale and Hazleton, headed by a large mob of miners. They started simultaneously at Buck Mountain and Eckley with the determination to visit all the mines in their neighborhood. They disarmed the special police from Philadelphia stationed at Buck Mountain and took arms, along with sixteen shooters and revolvers They then went to Jeddo, where policeman King was shot in the head, but not fatally wounded, and policemen Warner and Mayer were badly beaten with clubs and their weapons taken. In each place visited men were forced to go with them the miners avowing their determination to make them cease work. At the last accounts they were quietly disbanding. There is a general feeling expressed if the miners continue in their outrage--ous conduct, the operators will call on the Government for troops.

In the United States Supreme Court on the 29th ult., on appeal from the Supreme Court of Missouri a question of woman's rights to vote under the provisions of the 14 Amendment was decided. The Court maintains that the United States Constitution does not confer the right of suffrage on any person and that the matter is regulated by State Constitutions, and that when provision is made in them extending the right of suffrage to men only, such provisions are binding.

A Galveston, Texas, despatch gives particulars of a raid by a band of Mexicans on Corpus Christi, who robbed soveral stores and took a number of prisoners. Instructions will be immediately issued from the War Department to the commanding officer in Texas to deal summarily with the raiders.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH .--- The election of five trustees for the property of the Congregation of Eng lish speaking Catholics of this city, took place yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Simon Peters, and Joseph Archer, sr., English Oatholies, and Alderman, Henchey, T. Molony, advocate, and James Shea, trader, Irish Catholics were elected -Quebec Mercury 22nd March 1875.

The river is clear of ice from Detroit to Amherstburg ¹² The schooner ' Laura", was towed down, to Windsor Saturday. There are signs of a general. Durg, The schooler - Laure was bound to an to some the high levol. of an or some the high levol. of the procession the narched winds. The procession the narched is the transfer of the some the high levol. of the some the high level. of th

perishing."-(Matt. 8, v. 25). The violence and duration of the tempest, D. B. B., show us the number and enormity of the sins which provoked it; the apparent slumber of Our Saviour, and the astonishing liberty he leaves to the wicked in the accomplishment of their evil designs, indicate to what an extont faith has diminished amongst the children of the Church. "Et dicit cis Jesus : Quid timidi estis, modice fidei ?" And Jesus said unto them : Why are ye afraid, men of little faith ?"-(Matt. 8, v. 26).

We must therefore, Dearly Beloved Brethren, in presence of all those dangers and evils, revive our faith and animate our confidence in the Mcrcy of God; we must, like the Apostles, approach our Saviour, and by our supplications arouse him from his apparent slumber. Let us therefore promptly respond to the appeal of the common Father of the great Christian family; let us hail with joy this signal favor of the universal Jubilee; let us eagerly profit by the advantages therein offered to us to purify our souls from all stains of sin, and equit the debts we owe to divine justice.

Being thus reconciled with God, we can more confidently address to him the sublime prayer of the Apostles : "Lord, save us, we are perishing." Domine, salva nos, perimus," and again with the royal prophet entreat the Lord to take His cause in hand and dispel the enemies of His Church :--'Exurgat Deus et dissipentur inimici ejus ;" "O! Lord God, rise up in thy strength and disperse thy enemies." So doing we shall soon have the consolation of seeing Him, to whom the waves obey, rise up and appease the storm, and Him whose abode is in the highest heavens, thwart with bitter derision all the designs of his enemies, govern them with an iron rod, and if needs be dash them to pieces as earthenware.

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

1. The subjoined translation of the Pope's Encyclical letter shall be read in all churches after this our present Pastoral Letter.

2. To gain the indulgence of the Jubilee, the following conditions, according to the terms of the Encyclical, have to be fulfilled during the course of the year 1875, namely :

1. Confession and Communion with the neces sary dispositions.

2. Make fifteen visits, on different days, to the churches below mentioned; these days may be consecutive or not consecutive, and may be countduring those visits it is necessary to pray for the welfare and exaltation of the Catholic Church and of the Holy Apostolic See, for the extirpation of

The Rev. Father Paquet next addressed the Assembly. After which the audience dispersed well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

OTTAWA.

THE SHAMROCE AND "FLEUR DE LIS."

The following eloquent address was delivered by Joseph Tasse, Esq., President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Ottawa, at the Concert of the Saint Patrick's Society of that City, on last Saint Patrick's night :---

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN .-- I must confess it is not without some hesitation that I rise to address you a few words, on behalf of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, in a language which is not mine, and with which, unfortunately, I am not very conversant. I am emboldened, nevertheless, by your well known patience and forbearance and I accept as a good augury, the fact of my maiden speech in English, being made under the auspices of the great St. Patrick, whom you have

HAMILTON.

Long before the appointed hour crowds of both sexes might be seen wending their way in converging lines to the St. Patrick's Hall, where the flags and appropriate emblems had been displayed since early morning. Everywhere might be seen Ireland's national color respiendent in all its emerald beauties, typifying the undying sentiment which every true patriot entertains for his country.

At half-past 8 o'clock the chief marshal of the St. Patrick's Society and his assistants formed the procession into line in the following order :-Chief Marshal, Flag of the Dominion, Band of St. Patrick's Society, St. Patrick's Temperance Society of Simcoe, Father Matthew Banner, Band, Father Matthew Temperance Society, Banner of St. Patrick, St. Patrick's B. and L. Society-lst Division, Banner of O'Connell, St. Patrick's /B. and L. Society—2nd Division, Banner of Sarsfield, St. Patrick's B. and L. Society—3rd Division, Citterns. The bands opened out with the anational air, "St. Patrick's Day," the stirring strains of which evoked a loud and prolonged cheer from the ar-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 2, 1875.

into and seated themselves in the centre aisle. The Cathedral was crowded to its utmost capacity, and numbers could not get in. The banners were suspended around the walls in various conspicuous places. The altar and other parts of the church were decorated with the usual appropriate emblems, while the assembled congregation on all sides exhibited most profusely, and in every variety, the colors of the day. The High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father O'Connell, to which the choir, with Mr. J. D. O'Brien as organist, accompanied one of Mozart's Masses. After the reading of the Gospel, Bishop Crinnon ascended the pulpit and delivered the St. Patrick's scrmon. His Lordship

Sugar Strate

i. 8. Divine faith, my brethren, is heaven's greatest and richest gift; God, whose power is infinite and whose treasures are boundless, could not confer upon man a more valuable or a more affectionate token of His love than divine faith. He could confer on a nation honor and glory, power and dominion, so as to become the admiration and the envy of the world; but these are temporal and perishable gifts, and are as fleeting as the clouds that run before the rushing winds. But divine faith conveys to us treasures which are eternal and will remain when the world shall cease to be. It reveals to us truths which are beyond human investigation; it throws open Heaven, and points to the throne and the crown that await us, if we preserve it and are guided by its divine influence. It also conveys hope, bright and gladdening hope, to the wearied pilgrim of this world, that, after these cares and troubles, he shall pass to the home of his heavenly Father, where sorrow and pain shall be no more. This divine faith, also, rekindles in the heart divine charity, that pure and holy fire which consumes all carnal desires, and raises the soul towards God, as the morning sun does the heavy dew, to soar aloft.

Such, my brethren, is divine faith. Without it, how poor is man; he may occupy an honored place in society; he may possess riches and honors, glory and power; but these are perishable and of no avail; for in the hour of bitter trial, when adversity hangs heavily and presses this postrate victim of carthly ambition, there is no bright ray of divine faith to pierce the dark clouds that surround him, or point to one friendly spot where peace is found. Life to him is a burden, and he plunges madly into death, and destroys that existence which to him is a pain and without merit. But not so with the man of divine faith ; he is always at peace; if riches and honors be his portion, he is grateful to God, the giver of all good gifts; if, on the contrary, all his goods and treasures pass away, and poverty and sickness remain his portion, he bows his head in calm submission and exclaims with the servant of God: "The Lord has given and the Lord has taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." Thus is the man of divine faith, closely united with God in sunshine and storms, like a rock imbedded in the ocean -the tempest may rage around it, but it is immovcable.

We are assembled here to-day, my dear breihren to celebrate the triumph of divine mith, of light over darkness, of truth over error-not the triumph of one nation over another at the expense of thousands of lives, but of a nation calmly submitting to the sweet yoke of Christ, and gratefully receiving divine, faith, the gift of God. There is nothing in the history of God's Church so remark-able as the conversion of Ireland, so remarkable in receiving the faith, and so remarkable in re-taining it. From the history of the Ohurch, we are acquainted with the struggles and sacrifices which the conversion of some pagan nations cost the ministers of God. Year after year the struggle continued, and frequently the Missiotary, had to seal the doctrine which he preached with his blood-yea, in many cases the country was de-luged with the life-stream of martyrs before the faith could take root in the land. And there are even to-day nations that resist Christianity after centuries of labor and sacrifices.

But how different in the conversion of Ireland.

St. Mary's Cathedral, where the societies marched reserve of paganism, no half conversion ; the work was thorough and complete. It took possession of their hearts, it was interwoven with their very nature. The evangelical counsels are the most perfect form of Christianity, for they teach the great virtues of purity, obedience and self-denial; hence the monastic life was the great object of the new converts. So numerous were these monasteries that the vesper hymn and the midnight matins could be heard from chapel to chapel throughout the land; and some of these retreats contained hundreds and thousands of inmates, whose constant employment was prayer and the education of youth; for attached to each monastery was a college, and in some of those colleges the students were counted by thousands. In Armagh, we are told, there

were no less than seven thousand. But they were not all of the nation; they came from the various countries of Europe. The Venerable Bede, an English historian, tells us they were all received with hospitality and educated free of expense. This happy state continued for hundreds of years, and from those cloistered houses prayers, like incense, constantly ascended before God, and grace, like dew from heaven, descended upon a happy nation, a faithful people. But the love of God, which filled the souls of these holy men, would not allow them to remain in these peaceful retreats while there were yet nations that knew not Christ. Montalembert, the great French statesman and historian, tells us that from these monasteries in Ireland went forth whole colonics of saints to establish the faith throughout Europe. St. Columba, with his disciples, passed over to Scotland and established his monastery on the farfamed island of Ions; and from this retreat he and his disciples labored for the conversion of the country, and after years of labor and prayer had the consolation of seeing the country entirely christian. This monastery of Iona was famed over Europe as the abode of learning and piety. Kings came there to be crowned, and bishops to be consecrated, and in it saints lived and died. From this monastery they passed into England, the greater part of which was still pagan, and for years continued to preach the Gospel and to bring them to the saving knowledge of Christ crucified; and the end of their labor was crowned with success; they had the consolation of seeing the nation entirely Christian. The same historian tells us that St. Columbanus with twelve priests left Ireland in the 7th century for France, which was then, he says, "half pagun and half Christian." They established a monastery and attached to it a school; and here they continued to instruct the youth and to preach to the people. After some years the fame of their monastery was known over Europe, and their numbers increased that they were obliged to form new establishments; and invariably attached to these monasteries were colleges where the youth of the country were educated. The benefit which these holy men rendered to religion in France is incalculable. These institutions were the beginning of the great universities of France, which are to the present day the honor and glory of that country Our Saint, having incurred the displea-sure of the king, by rebuking him for his immor-ality, was expelled with his Irish brethren from the country.

But this, in the hands of God, became a benefit to religion; these holy men passed into the neighboring nations, and there continued their Apostolic labors. St. Gall passed into Switzerland and established there his monastery and college, which Montalembert says, was the most famous in Europe for centuries, and bears his name to the present day. Others passed into Germany, and on the banks of the Rhine founded their monasteries, which in after years became the Sees of Bishops and the great coutres of education and piety. The groat leader of this missionary movement, Columbanus, with a few of his disciples, crossed the Alps into Italy and there established his monastery which, after some years, became noted in that country for the sanctity and learning of its inmates. At that time in Italy the Pelagian heresy prevailed preached by an English priest of that name. Against this heresy our saint preached and wrote, and had the great consolations of saving thousands from its pernicious effects.

But now this great servant, seeing his time coming to a close, retires to a cell some distance in a most agreeable manner. After the usual try, accompanied by his priests. He travels continual prayer; and, having received the last Ireland" and "This Canada of ours," the light through the land without opposition; he ap-God whom he loved and served so faithfully. Thus passed away one of the greatest missionaries that band. In Elgin the Irishmen were met by that ever left Ircland, and one that did more for the Church of Ged in Europe than any man of his time. These are a few of the many Saints who Inn!" The company sat down to a sumptuous relabored for the faith in Europe; their lives are written by men of other nations in grateful re-meet, sorry to part and happy to meet again. The membrance; their relics are kept in the greatest veneration, and their churches bear their names singing "God save the Queen," Before dispersto the present day. Such was Ireland in the days of old, great and glorious, free and happy, ere the ruthless invader reached her once happy shores. But that bright day has faded, that glorious sun has set far beyond on His faithful servants, and in the words of the Scripture thus addressed them : " Because you have been faithful to me, it is necessary to prove you; those whom I love, I chastise; as gold is purified in the furnace, so is virtue in adversity." For 300 years this Christian nation is constantly attacked by the pagan pirates of the north, plundering churches, burning monastories and massa-creing the inmates. After 300 years of continual struggle these Northern hordes meet in battle the monarch of Ireland and his faithful soldiers, who with the crucifix in one hand and the sword in the other, calls upon his men to remember the desccrated churches and martyred virgins. These brave men, burning with love of God and their country. rush on the invaders and drive them into the sea and thus free the land from the invasion of the Dancs. Scarcely had they commenced to rebuild their desecrated churches when another invasion reached the land not less cruel; and, after a continual struggle of 300 years, the so-called Reformation came, which added additional fierceness to the struggle. Lord Macaulay, speaking of the Reformation, says it blew like a hurricane over the North of Europe, sweeping Denmark, Sweden, half of Germany, all England and Scotland; but Ireland alone adhered to the ancient faith. Now this new warfare continued for 300 years. I will not worry your feelings nor trust my own by reviewing this cruel and sanguinary struggle. It suffices to say that all a powerful nation could do by force of arms, confiscation of property and massacre of human life, were tried to enforce the new religion, but failed. Churches and colleges were destroyed ; convents and monasteries were burned and their inmates put to the sword; priests and bishops were transported or hanged, and those that escaped fled to the monasteries; and then these faithful pastors collected their scattered flock in the silent cave for on the mountain side, and there under the stars of heaven, they prayed and wept; wept and prayed, and yowed to heaven to part with all, even life itself, before that faith, that gift of God. These sainted pastors and martyred flocks lie to-day in that silent graveyard beneath their own monastic faith was the wonder and the admiration of the I hurry from this subjecty for it is one that

written by their cnemies; and in order to justify the divine faith that was imparted to them by that Peas their cruelty, they represent them as the most vile noble saint. The Rev. gentleman exhorted his Rye and savage in creation. They despise them for people to live good temperate lives, shewing up to Appl their poverty, after confiscating their property for centuries; they scoff at their ignorance, after making education a crime, and offering five pounds as a reward for the head of the teacher who dared to instruct them. What principle has sustained them during these centuries of deadly struggles? I answer, faith; it was faith—that life-giving prin-ciple—that sustained the national life, and keeps them to day as Catholic and as national as they were when the struggle first began. Behold here, my brethren, the finger of God

here are a people emerging from centuries of trial and persecution, and the very means employed to destroy their faith has been the means to preserve and propagate it all over the world. They go forth in tens of thousands, and they bring the Ark with them, and, wherever they settle, build up altars to the God of their fathers. The Cross has been placed on their shoulders, but the Crown of victory hangs on their brow. This mission has been going on since the days of St. Patrick. Then his saints and scholars went forth to preach the Gospel through Europe; and now, in the dark days of her trial and tribulation, her millions go forth and erect the Cross, the symbol of man's redemption. The monuments of a thousand years testify of the mission given to our forefathers; and the monuments of the present day, in the new and the old world, testify that that mission still continues, and that the same faith still remains.

Lift up your eyes my brethren, and see that scattered race to-day; in the old land they are as active and as zealous in the cause of God as they were in centuries gone by; in England they are counted by millions, and have established the Church in a section, where, of all others, it was most detested; in Scotland they are in tens of thousands; in the far-off East their churches are on the Gauges; in the colonies of the Cape they are found; Australia is teeming with their off-spring, and a new empire is bowing to the God of their fathers. Here, in British North America, they are found in every part of the country; in the neighboring Republic they are counted by millions; from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in every town and village, they have creeted churches, from the humble frame to the grand and lofty cathedral,-Here is the finger of God ; here is the work of His arm.

May we not look into the future and see a bright and glorious day coming to this long suffering people, who never descried the cause of God, but were ever found faithful and loyal in prosperity and adversity. That day will surely come; and the nations that now see not the finger of God in their mission, will then exclaim: "Behold the justice of God to a people ever Catholic and ever faithful."

May God, who has entrusted to you this noble and glorious mission, ever keep you in His grace, so that you may fulfil His designs, and in the end come to the reward of your sainted forefathers.

PHILLIPSVILLE, ONT.

According to announcement, St. Patrick's day was celebrated with all due pomp and solemnity by the Irishmen and friends of Irishmen of Leeds County at Phillipsville. From early morn the sturdy ycomapry, accompanied by their wives and children, began to pour into the little town. At 11:30 a.m., a procession was formed, headed by the Smith's Falls brass band, one of the best in Central Canada. In great numbers and in good order the people wended their way to the church where solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. C. H. Gatuhici. After communion the Rev. W. J. Keilty ascended the altar steps and read ad appropriate and highly instructive essay upon Ireland, "the island of saints and of scholars," The Rev. gentleman was listened to with breathless attention, and different intervals during his remarks the delight of the audience would have manifested itself by applause, had not the sacredness of the edifice prevented such demonstration of approbation. After the address the procession re-formed and proceeded to Hart's Hotel where a grand spread had been prepared, to which ample justice was done. The very obliging host made all at home

his hearers the many miseries that were brought upon the Irish people through the evils of intemperance.

Il was expected that the Bev. H. Brettargh, P.P. of Trenton, would deliver a lecture in the even-ing on the "Bible," but the impassable state of the roads prevented him from appearing; and the lecture was postponed until after Easter, to the great regret of many who had come from a distance to hear the very distinguished lecturer.-Con.

AGENTS.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective ocalitics, for the TRUE WITNESS :---For Waterville, P. Q., and neighborhood-Mr.

- T. M'Govern. Parish of Mount St. Patrick .- Mr. Patrick Fitz-
- gerald.
- Ste. Brigide-Mr. W. Donnelly. Sydney Mines, N.S.-Mr. Wm. Haggerty. Souris, P.E.I.-Mr. James Moynagh, jr. Sarnia, and the County of Lambton-Mr. John Iahoney.

Brockville-Mr. Richard Evans. Erinsville.—Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M. Tamworth.—Mr. Andrew Prout. Roblin .--- Mr. Andrew Donovan. Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey. Madoc.—Mr. Richard Connell. Marmora.-Mr. Michael Connors. Kalladar.-Mr. James Armstrong.

We are in receipt of Nos. 15 and 16 of La Creme de la Creme, a collection of Music for advanced players. Published Monthly, by J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York. Annual Subscription, S4; single copies, 50 cents. Contents of number 15: Lucia di Lammermoor, Fantasie, by Spindler; Cour Dame, Salon Polka, by Lichner; La Passione, Melodia, by Coop; Murmuring Rivulet, Fantasic, by Dorn. The following are the contents of num-ber 16 :- Fairy Festival, Morceau de Salon, by G. D. Wilson ; Song of the Quail, Morceau, by Ch. Vons Tannhauser, Reminiscences, by F. Spindler; Marie, Nocturine, by B. Richards. Any single one of the above in sheet music, would cost the price of one number, which contains four, and can be had for the small sum of 50 cents. Address, J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND PARK .-- In answer to the letter from the Militia Department, complaining that the city had not fulfilled its agreement with the Government in regard to St. Helen's Island, Mr. Glackmeyor, the city clerk, has written to Otlawa, stating that the city was doing all in its power to keep within the conditions of the lease.

BURGLARY.-Respecting the robbery from the premises of Mr. D. Lyons, it seems that an entry was effected through a window in the rear, by forcing off the shutters and breaking two large panes of glass. About 20 of the finest overcoats in the establishment and three dozen of undershirts were taken. The coats were of the following size: 38, 40 and 42. There were black, blue and brown overcoats in the lot stolen. A cash box containing \$6,12 was also appropriated. Mr. Lyons, loss will amount to \$360.

ACCIDENT .--- A man named François Des Rosches about 40 years of age, was walking on the Grand Trunk line near the Mountain street crossing Monday afternoon, and an engine coming up at the time, the driver whistled several times, but without being heard by Des Rosches, who kept along evidently in a deep study. When the engine was within a few feet of him the unfortunate man turned round and jumped off, but fell in the attempt, throwing out his right arm across the rail when the wheel of the engine went over it, bruising it very badly. Rosches was taken without delay to the General Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the arm above the clobow. Dr. Roddick skillfully performed the operation.

A sad accident occurred at Aylmer on Saturday A girl named Mary Popps, 17 years of age, saw her en playing brother, w

	178	0 78
Annia mon hal) 70) 00	0 00
Weese, each, each, and the state of the stat	55	0 00 0 75
Lurkevs.	0 70	1 00
I VADDARE, DET GOZ	50	
Onions, per bush	75	060
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	3 00	8 25
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb.	3 50	8 00
" tore-quarters	50	6 00
Mutton, by carcase, per lb	3 00	9 00
rotatoes, per bus	00	0 00
) 23	0 26
	20	0 33
tub dairy	22	0 23
	28	0 30
" packed	20	0 25
	20	0 25
Beets do	000	0 00
	000	0 00
	B 00	23 50
Straw	9 00	11 00
THE KINGSTON MARKET,-(Br	ilish W	hia.)
FLOOR-XXX per bbl 5.	15 to	
" " 100 lbs 3.2	5 to	6.25 3.25
Family" 100 " 2.1		2.50
Ex Fancy 100 " 0.0		0.00
GRAIN-Barley per bushel 1.0		
Ryo " " O.O.		0.00 0.65
Ryo 4 4 0.0 Peas 4 4 0.0		0.85
Qats " "		0.40
Wheat " " 0.1		0.90
MEAT-Beef, fore, per 100 lbs 5.		5.50
MEAT-Boef, fore, per 100 lbs 5.		7.50
" livo " " " 0.0		0.00
" per lb. on market 0.		0.12
Mutton " " 0.0		0.09
Veal " " 0.		0.00
Ham " in store 0.		0.18
Bacon " " "0.		0.15
Pork		10.50
indes-No 1 untrimmed 5.		6.00
<i>"</i> 2 <i>"</i>)0 to	4.00
Lambskins, 0.	50 to	1.50
" pelts 0."	75 to	1.50
Calf Skins 0.1		0.12
Dekin Skins 0.		0.50
Tullow A		0.07
POULTRY-Turkeys, each		1.50
Geese "		0.80
Ducks per pair	70 to	0.75
		0.75
GENERAL-Pointoes bus, 0.1	50 to	0.55
Butter, packed, per lb 0.1	9 to	0.20
do print 0.1	5 to	0.30
Eggs, per dozen 0.1	20 to	0.25
Oheese, home made 0.1	L to	0.14
GENERAL—Potatoes bus,0. Butter, packed, per lb 0. do print 0. Eggs, per dozen0. Cheese, hone made0. Hay per ton7.	0 to	9.00

do

**** ********

5

0 78

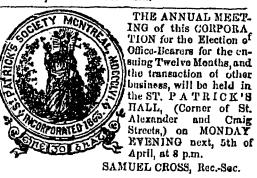
J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER. 53 ST. PETER STREET,

(Corner of Foundling,) MONTREAL.

May 1st, 1874.

37-52

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS Me-GOVERN, SON of Edward McGovern, of Glangevlin, parish of Templeport, Co. Cavan, who came to this country about thirty-four years ago; got mar-ried about four years, afterwards, to Mary McGar, Young street, Toronto, Canada West. Last heard from, about twenty years ago, was living in George-town, Canada West. His sister Bridget would like to hear frem him. Address JAMES McGOVERN, Rochester, Olmstend Co. Minn.



pears before the King, who is surrounded by the princes and the chiefs of the people ; and here before that assembly, St. Patrick announces the Gospel of Christ, the redemption of man by a crucified Saviour. He condemns their pagan worship showing its folly and absurdity; that it was the worship of demons. The king calls on his priest and law-givers to reply to the Apostle, and by argument they defend their canse; but they were unable to resist the force of truth, and conviction is conveyed to the minds of all; and even here be makes converts. The King gives an order that he be allowed to pass through the country and preach his doctrine, and respect to be paid him by all. He goes forth rejoicing, and travels around the western waters, and a dark and dismal night the country from sea to sea; and after some has followed; perscution has blown its fatal blast the country from sea to sea; and after some over that Sainted Isle, and wide spread woe and years has the great consolation to see the whole over that Sainted Isle, and wide spread woe and praises optimaly Christian-kings and princes. misery ensued. God from on high looked down nation entirely Christian-kings and princes, and people, all receive the faith with joy and gladness, without the expense of a single drop of human blood, or a tear of sorrow to their Apostle.

How are we to account for this extraordinary event? In the holy Scripture we read that when St. Stephen preached to the Jews on the divinity of Christ they closed their ears, gnashed their teeth, and in their rago stoned him to death. But here we find St. Patrick preaching the doctrine of a crucified Saviour before the princes and priests of the people, and strongly condemning their idolatry; yet there is no attack on the Apostle-he even makes converts, and receives from the King full permission to preach the Gospel to the nation and all who wish may receive it. This reception, my brethren, resembles more the act of a Christian court than that of a pagan assembly, and speaks eloquently and conclusively of the high state of the civilization of the nation. They were conversant with the classics of Rome and Greece ; their laws were enacted by the wise mon of their nation, and the property and liberties of all were protected. Their religion was the least repulsive of all the forms of idolatry; the sun in the heavens was the chief object of their worship, the noblest on which

the eye can rest. Such was Ireland at the introduction of Christianity, the most civilized and prosperous of all the pagan nations of Europe; and this accounts for the facility with which the Gospel of Christ was received. One of the greatest minds of the day-Dr. Brownson-assigns a reason for the easy reception of Christianity in Ireland. He tells us that the aborigines of the country came from the East before the descendants of Noah had fallen into the grosser forms of idolatry, and were thus prepared to receive the faith ; and as God, in the Old Law, preserved a small nation to retain the true religion to the coming of Christ, so in the New Law he prepared the Irish people to receive the true faith and by His grace to retain it, and in a more remarkable manner, than, any other nation. That National Church, after 1500 years, has never pro-duced schism or heresy, and is to-day as Catholic and as firmly attached to the Bark of Peter as it was in the 6th, 7th and 8th centuries, when its ruins. Peace eternal peace to their honored ashes I

world. World. World. World. Wheat fail, per bush. Wheat fail, per bush. Wheat fail, per bush. Wheat fail, per bush. So 92 6 98 of Rome. So 92 6 98 of Rome. So 92 6 98 of Rome. So 90 9 1 So Rome. So 90 9 1 So Rome. So Pool 6 91 So Poo

and the second

prince of hosts, Patrick Brady. Once in his house you exclaim. "Can I take mine case in mine past. At T p.m., the party broke up. Happy to

ing three cheers were given for the new Bishop elect, the Rev. Father O'Brien, who is regarded as one of the brightest lights among the Bishops of Canada.

ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT IN PERTH.

On St. Patrick's Day a very successful concert washeld in the Town Hall, Perth. The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Trustees of the Separate School, and the proceeds were ap-plied towards paying off the debt on that institution. The programme, which was a most excel-lent one, was performed by the children of the Separate School, aided by several prominent amateurs. The Perth Brass Band was also present and discoursed pleasing music during the evening. The attendance was very large and the handsome sum of \$85 was netted as the proceeds of the evening's entertainment.

PEMBROKE.

At 10 o'clock a.m., a procession was formed at the St. Patrick's Literary Association room, as fol-lows :--Brass Band of the Society, Banner of the Society, Members, Citizens' Banner, Citizens generally.

In this order, they proceeded to the Church, the band meantime discoursing some lively airs .---Being arrived there, High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Dr. Faute, P.P., and a very cloquent sermon was also delivered by him.

After Mass, the procession re-formed, and returned to the Hall.

In the evening a grand Concert was given in the Music Hall, which was filled to overflowing.

LONDON.

The Sons of St. Patrick in London celebrated the anniversary of their patron Saint on Wednesday by religious observances and by a procession of the Young Irishmen and F. M. T. A. S. High Mass was performed in St. Peter's Cathedral, and an eloquent address on the character of the illustrious Saint was delivered by His Lordship Bishop Walsh. In the evening a concert was held in the cathedral, and a lecture delivered by Father Kilroy, of Stratford, on "Ireland in the olden time."

PICTON.

The anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint passed of very quietly in Picton. In the morning the Catholics of the town, and country repaired to their church, where High Mass was celebrated by the Rev Father Brennan, P.P., after which the Rey. gentleman delivered a very elequent discourse on the life of St. Patrick, dwelling on the piety and zeal he dis-

fall into the water; she at once ran down to pull him out, and, in doing so, was herself drawn in. when she told her brother to get on her back and shout, which he did, at the same time pushing her under the ice. When taken out, life was extinct,

Daniel Knapp, a resident of Hampton, died suddently on Saturday from applexy, brought on by the effects of the sudden news of the death of his son.

REM ITTANCES RECEIVED.

Eganville, D B, 4 ; Longue Point, L D, 1 ; Stockwell, E McG, 1.50; Clandeboye, JL, 2; St Bonaventure, Rev P N T, 2; Thameaville, M E, 5; Chambly Canton, T F, 2 ; Lennoxville, M L C, 2 ; Perkins, F, 2.25 ; Henmore, J F, Jr., 2 ; Everton, J J K, 2 Rawdon, J C, 2. Per Rev J M, St Raphael, D McD, 2.

Per F D, Renfrew-Mount St Patrick, P M, 1.50. Per J M, Quebec-J L, 4 ; J F, 2 ; J L, 2 ; J E, 2 ; A. 2; M B. 2; Rev J PS, 2; O C, 2; Rev B A, 3 Per D W, Lindsay-M M, 2; P M, 2 Per JO'B, Inverness-J G, 2.50; M M, 2. Per P L, Escott-Gananoque, D B, 1.50; F X L, ..50. Per J C H, Read-Belleville, W M, 2; Hastings, 18.2. Per J N, Kingston-J S, 1; Railton, J O'B, 2.

Per J B McM, Lochiel-Lochinvar, R D, 2. Per F L E, Kingsbridge-C McC, 2. Per P C, Tweed-Self, 1; JW, 1; JF, 2; JG, 2; Madoc, J C, 2; Marysville, C S, 2.

Died.

In this city on the 27th ult., Joanna Butler, beloved wife of John Heagerty aged 49 years .- R I.P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS,-(Gazetie)

Flour & bri. of 196 hPollards\$3.50	0	\$3.7
Superior Extra 5.00	i M	5,1
Extra Superfine 4.80	0	4.5
Fine 4.10) Ø	
Strong Bakers' 4.55	Ø	4.7
Middlings	6	4.0
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.25		2.2
City bags. [delivered] 2.32		
Oatmeal per bushel of 200 lbs 5.50		5.6
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.80		
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.91		· · · ·
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.00		
Lard, per lbs	Ø	0.1
Cheese, per Ibs 0.14	.100 .	0.14
do do Finest new 0.00	(DD)	0,0
Pork-New Mess	ROD	22,0
Ashes_Pote 0.00	100	U.U
Fir8is	Ø.	5.6
Firsts	Ø,	6.7
RutterMarket dull: rates are 140 U	3-11	С, ач
cording to quality, for tubs and firking,	_ K	on h
176.40 c)	1	$a_{i} \in C$
		모든
17c to TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. Whost, fall, per bush	(<i>G</i> 6	bē:)
and water the second se	<u>, я</u> ,	6 9
W BOBL Hall, Der Desal	1	
do spring do	(- i	

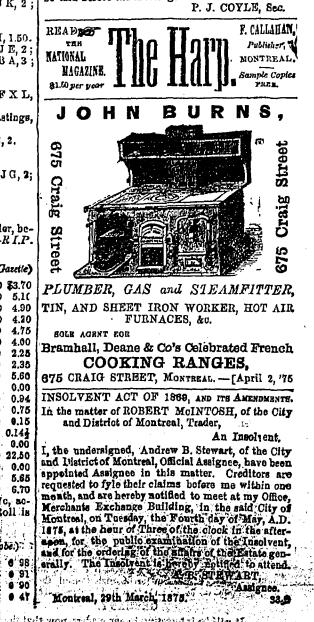
The Recording Secretary will be in attendance from SEVEN o'clock PM, to receive the dues of members desirous of taking part in the Election for Office-bearcrs.



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

TUESDAY EVENING next, the 6th of April, at EIGHT o'clock, skarp. A full attendance of the members of the Society

and friends to the cause of Home Rule for Ireland is carnestly requested as matters of importance will be laid before the meeting.



As all be in terbrick to our start row that fur i sparses to an a course. As a second or the first solution with the first start of the first star

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -- APRIL 2, 1875. THE TRUE

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

tal la contra da ser **J**: 0 ob

FRANCE.

FUTURE WORK IN PARLIAMENT .--- What labours will occupy the National Assembly now that the debate on the Constitutional Laws are ended it is not easy to say. There is the important law on Superior Education, a few points of detail still remain to be discussed and settled, but they are of secondary importance. The matter disposed of, no doubt the question of dissolution will come next for consideration. But the Assembly cannot possibly dissolve before August. The election of the members of the new Senate will take place in July, and the general election in September

PERE MONSABRE AT NOTRE DAME .- The Lenten sermons in the Cathedral of Paris this year are: remarkable and woll-merited success. Vast crowds repair to Notre Dame every Sunday to hear Pere Monsabre. Officers of the army, monks, Deputies, journalists, savants, and magistrates, throng the church. By twelve o'clock noon the vast nave of the basilica is filled with an attentive audience, who do not goaway disappointed. The orator's style is clear and rapid, his diction puse and brilliant, and his action unstudied. Pero Monsabre is following out the theological plan which he laid down in his Lenten discourses of 1973, comprising the exposition of Catholic dogma ; the existence of God ; Perfection; the Life of God; &c. Such were the vast topics then selected by the Father; and they were handled with a breadth of view, and clearness of explanation, and a richness of illustration that rendered attractive the most abstract portions of theological science. This year he has descended from the heights of metaphysics to treat of a subject accesible to ordinary minds-Creation. There he cncounters the two objects of his life long study-Bevelation and Science, these twin giants whom a modern thought" has placed in conflict, but who will assuredly come to an agreement at last, The or-ator's thesis is..." The universe has come from God, and it has come in the manner asserted by Scripture." Pere Monsabre, on this subject goes back to Chaos-formless, mute, and dark as Science and the Bible represent it. Then he describes the measureless process of its cleaning up or unravelling, debrouillement-the separation into its component elements. At first there is universal night, silence, and confusion; then all at once illumination darts through the mysterious abyss. It is the *fiat lux* of the Gencsis-the leading feature of all the cosmogonies of antiquity. Soon movement commences, a rain of of stars spreads itself throughout space. Matter is organized, and life progresses till it ascends from the inert mass to man-the resting place of the Al-

mighty's labour, and the final term of the marvels of science. From the rapt silence of the auditory it might be seen bow their minds were carried away by the preachers eloquence. From the three sermons aircady delivered on the three last Sundays there can be no question but that the Lent in 1875 will be memorable in the annals of the French pulpit and of Christian eloquence.

Tae Paris correspondent of the Burssel's Echo du Parlement assorts that a conspiracy against Marshal Mac Mahon's life has been discovered. The person who was to murder the Marshal has been arrested. He had already been engaged in conspiracy against Napoleon III., and became afterwards an agent of the Imperial police.

The Pays gives an account of a "Schismetical interment," which recently took place at Saigneleg-ier. The deceased woman had received the last rites from a faithful priest, and firmly declared her desire for Christian burial. In spite of that fact, her husband insisted on the funeral being after the schismatical form. None of the woman's relations would attend, and of the twenty persons who assistcd at the funeral ten were officials.

The Pays has again fallen under the ban of the French Government for remarking that, no matter what the Republicaus do or leave undone, "that which is inevitable will come to pass" - a broad hint as to the rising hopes of the Bonapartists.

SPAIN.

The Journal de Debats, commenting on the proposed lavy of another 70,000 men " to conquer Don Carlos," says that " these levies are always attended with great inconvience of furnishing the enormous

are divided into different parties as follows :----

the Government in most things), 24; 6. Poles (agreeing in religious questions with the Centre), 17; 7. Old Liberal Party, 4; 8. Old Conservative Party, 6; 8. Belonging to no Party, 19. As for their religious belief they are computed as

follows :—

1. Lutherans (3 in the centre), 195; 2. Reformists, 2; 3. Mennonite, 1; 4. Catholics, 112; 5. Old Catholics, 1; 6. State Oatholic, viz., Catholic defender of the "rights" of State in ecclesiastical matters, 1; 7. Jews, 2; 8. Having no definable creed, 118.

How hostile the majority of that assembly is to the very fundamental principles of religion, may be understood from these two facts; in the session February 16th, a member of the Centre or Catholic party proclaimed it "to be the greatest freedom to submit to the King of Kings." The Government parties greeted that assertion with laughter. In the session February 18th, Dr. Windthorst, of the Ceptre declared that "the Catholic population felt themselves compelled to solicit because they are Catholics, so much the more the assistance of Heaven." That remark was likewise greeted with laughter. Dr. Windthorst addressing the opposite parties, asked them : Is it these things that you find ridiculous ?" He was answered by a unanimous "Yes." "Well," replied he, "I am glad to know that the 'Liberal' party laughs at such things."

A notification issued by the Minister for Public affairs to the police-officers, declares, that the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, and other confraternities, pursue political aims. And why this? Because " their members recite prayers, that God may restore the Temporal Power of the Pope, and put a speedy end to religious persecution !"

How unjust and violent against the Church is the present Prussian legislation, may be gathered from the subsequent Bill, which the Old-Heretic Deputy, Dr. Petri, brought in, "on the rights of Old-Catholic congregations regarding church property." The bill, which was supported by 144 members, runs as fallaws :---

Sec. 1. If a considerable number of members of a Catholic congregation join the Old-Catholic communion, the following regulations are to be observed

right to participate in the church, the sacred vessels, and the churchyard. If there are more churches, chapels, &c., a re-distribution may take place. If the greater number of the parishioners have joined the Old Catholic community, then the latter has the right to use the church at the usual hours of service and if there are more churches, to use the principal church.

Sec. 3. If a prehendary joins the Old-Catholic community, he retains and enjoys his benefice. When the bonefice becomes vacant, the case of Sec. 2, occurs, i.e., the benefice is to be assigned to the Old-Catholic community. If there are several benefices, both communities may, when a vacancy has taken place, partake of them according to the number of members.

Sec. 4. The Old-Catholic communion partakes in the same proportion, in all Church property. If whole property can be transferred to the Old-Catholic congregation. In this case its management also belongs to this congregation.

Sec. 5. The aforesaid regulation concern not only Old-Catholic parishes, but also those Old-Catholic societies, which are formed for the exercise of religion, and are acknowledged by the State.

disposes of the mode, the extent, and the exercise of the rights, which (according to Sec. 2-5.) belong to the Old-Catholic communities. From the "Oberpresident's" decision, an appeal to the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs may be made.

brought forward, to understand the constitution of ciscans at Fribourg, took part in the proceedings. the Landtag, and we accordingly give the following The Catholic Olub of Fribourg also sent a deputa-trinstworthy particulars :-with their faithful though persecuted brethren. The object of the reunion was to protest against the ac-tion of the Federal Council in robbing the Catholics 1. National Liberal Party, 170; 2. Centre (Cath-olic Party), 88; 3. Progress, 70; 4. Free (Conserv-ative Party, supporting the Government in every-thing), 34; 5. New (Conservative Party, supporting the Government in every-thing), 34; 5. New (Conservative Party, supporting the Government in every-the Government in everyof Soleure, was a powerful document and was accepted with unanimity. The committee members, proposed by the cure and M. Schædler, were chosen with unanimity. The good cure then protested against the calumnics published by the Agence Havas and despatched to the newspapers; he explained what had been his real conduct in the matter, and it was approved of-if he had not been, he said, led to prison in consequence of what he did it was through no fault of his; the robbers had stolen the keys from him by violence, and he protested against the act in the presence of his brethren. Canon Schordcret, Father Kleiser (well-known in connection with the Apostolate of the Press), and M. Amiet addressed this meeting in powerful speeches, which were frequently and loudly applauded.

ITALY.

The King's Attorney-General in Turin. Commendatore A. Armissoglio, laid before the Court of Ap-peal in that city, upon the 2nd of January, 1875, a report, which was printed by order of the Court-per deliberazione dell' Eccellentissima Corte. The Attorney-General, in this report, notices the fact that the great majority of criminals in Italy are of the male sex. The prisons are, he says, full of men, while the churches are full of women. In the case di pena, or houses of correction, in all Italy, are 14,410 men, but only 1,220 women. Speaking of 1,204 persons arrainged before the Court, he says :---" The genius of evil has respected the gentle sex, for of these 1,2-04 only 86 are women, while the male culprits number 1,118. And what must we say concerning this Messrs. Ayers' medical warehouse would not be enormous difference? I shall not attempt to account alone roofless. A stroke of his pen could have laid for it. I will say merely that the churches are full and the prisons are almost empty of women. The backed by men who are not schooled in the lessons law, as Lamartine has written, loses much of its of fear. This brought them to their senses and majesty and power when reduced to the mere expression of the will of man, and when that sentiment is not preserved which raises obedience to the allpotent sphere of conscience, making it ascend to God. For a conscience without God is a tribunal without a judge. A little then, of religion, and a little of sound morals would very well fill the void created within the minds and hearts of those youths whom people would wish to nourish with industrial teachings only." The Attorney-General then proceeds to classify the 1,118 males sent for trial, and finds that nearly one-half of them, or 499, were artisans

or workmen, accused chiefly of crimes against property, and very many of them under 20 years of age. To the peasant or contadino class belonged 407 individuals, accused chiefly of crimes against the person caused by drunkenness or sudden impetus of passion. Ninety-seven servants in private houses or houses of business were accused of theft. One hundred and twenty-six individuals arrainged for "offences against the public faith "or against the public administration " were merchants or professional men, or public officials, or "agents of the public force."

The present masters of Rome seem, however, to be blind to the warnings conveyed by the experionce of the last twenty years in North Italy, and will, probably, pay no need to the reasonings of the Turin Attorney-General. In spite of the remon-strance of Lamarmora chaplains have been disconthe Old-Catholics constitute a parish, and the tinued in the army, the soldiers have been dis-greater number of members has joined them, the couraged from attending Mass, and if they wish to approach the Sacrament of Penance they ask permission of the clergymen to make their confession in the sacristies to avoid the risk of being seen by an officer to kneel at the confessionals in the churches. In colleges and higher shools religious teaching has been systematically neglected. The Minister of Public Instruction has prepared a Bill Sec. 6. The acknowledgment of Old-Catholic for Universities and Lycenms, and upper schools, societies belongs to the "Ober-president." He also according to which the employment of spiritual Directors will be formally discontinued, while in the primary schools the teaching of the Catechism is to be omitted from the curriculum. Thus the new generation will be educated with even less than the little of religion and sound morals which Signor St There are three paragraphs more regarding some Armissoglio asserts to be indispensable for main-details, and providing for the due execution of these taining the efficacy of the laws. The clergy are laws. For us it is sufficient to call the attention of forbidden to keep schools unless they take out a our readers to the point that, according to the prin- patent from the State, and the Minister of Public Instruction threatens to close all seminaries where priests presume to teach without his license and inspection. Garibaldi may in the Correa or elsewhere denounce Catholicism as effete superstition, and the Capitale may blaspheme Christ, while the Government sets the agents of the Questura to watch Lenten preachers, in order to find pretence to im-prison them. Soon perhaps it will be necessary to turn the churches into gaols to accommodate the increasing numbers of criminals. The prisons in Rome are over crowded. According to the report on the Budget the number of persons confined in Italian prisons is no less than 80,610. It was stated lately in the Chamber of Deputies that 386 individuals in the prisons of Messina were confined in rooms which ought not to contain eighty, and where of course the closeness of the air was stifling and the fetor horrible. To this statement Cantelli, the Home Minister, made this reply :- "The Government has tried in various ways to succeed in improving the conditions of the prisons of Messina. Different projects were formed, and if none of them, up to the present, has been carried into effect, it was from want of the necessary funds or from other difficulties connected with the selection of the localities and choice of projects. Government will endeavour to adapt one of these projects and carry it into execution whenever the means shall be forthcoming." If what has taken place in Palermo be a fair sample of what is about to be done elsewhere it may be expected that Church accomodation in Italy will be diminished, while prison and barrack accomodation will be increased. Within the last fourteen years of so-called liberty in Palermo twenty-three churches in that city were closed against worshippers. Of these three-and-twenty churches some, according to the Sicilia Cattolica, are to be pulled down (one to make room for a theatre), others are changed into barracks, post-offices, store-houses, or magazines, and one, that of Montevergini, has been made a court of azzize, while that of the Most Holy Crucifix of Lucca serves as a factory of Corks. The Church of the Seven Angels has been turned into a lodge of Freemasons.-London Tablet.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORT, pro.-"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr." Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling: Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled — "James Epps & Co, Homeopathic Chem-ists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London. MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs, James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dictic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassel's Household Guide.

TAOUBLE WITH TURREY .--- A serious embroglio in our relations with the Divan has arisen, as follows: Sarkis Minasian, who has for many years acted as the resident agent in Turkey for the sple of Dr. J. C. Aver & Co.'s medicines, driven by the increase of his business to a necessity for more room, built his warehouse in Constantinople several stories higher, after having obtained the necessary permit from the authorities. The Imans of a neighboring mosque, which overlooked the premises demanded a large present in money, which was refused. They then applied to the Grand Vizier, for the enforcement of an absolete law, which had been disregarded two hundred years, requiring him to take down the building to eighteen feet, which was granted, and they commenced the work of demolition. Minasian then applied to the American Minister, whonotified the Supreme Porte that American property could not be thus trifled with, rnd that the demolition must cease. Then commenced the usual course of Mussulman prevarication and promises, but no real redress. Finally Minister Morris informed them that if their depredations continued, he should order the U.S. ships of war to enter the Bosphorus and the whole city under the sweep of American cannon, speedy redress. Minasian has now arrived in this country, to present the case to our State Department for indemnity. At length it is something to say among the peoples of the carth-" I am an American citizen !"-Columbia Republican,

BEARINE. - It is not only well prepared and in every way a perfect hair dressing : but it well that it is prepared, as the public have long suffered for the want of a healthful hair invigorating and pleasant heir dressing. Sold by Druggists.

" Burnett's Cocoaine allays irritation, removes all tendency te dandruff and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree. The Coconine has earned a deserved reputation for promoting the growth and preserving the beauty of the human hair. Ladies dressing their hair elaborately for the evening will find that it imparts a healthy natural gloss to the hair and will cause it to retain its shape for hours

JUST PUBLISHED, THE SYLLABUS.

An Approved English Text, with Notes COMPILED FROM THE "DUBLIN REVIEW.

BY A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

Price-10 cents.

For Sale, by Messrs. D. &. J. Sadlier, 275 Notre Dame Street ; J. T. Henderson, 187 St. Peter Str. ; Battle Brothers, 9 Bleury Street; and the "TRUE WITNESS" Office.

THE DOCTRINE OF

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY STATED AND VINDICATED ;

WITH AN APPENDIX ON THE QUESTION OF

WANTED_TWO TEACHERS at St. Columban County Two Mountains, for Elementery Schools. Apply to JOHN HANNA, Sec. Tres.

167 S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 10 State Street Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agenta for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

THE LORETTO CONVENT.

Of Lindsay, Ontario,

IS ADMITTED TO BE THE FINEST IN CANADA.

The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or elsewhere.



WILLIAM H. HODSON. ARCHITECT,

0.5 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET

MONTREAL

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges.

Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

EAST INDIA HEMP.

And What We Know About It.

Instead of devoting a column to the merits of this strange and wonderful plant, we remain silent and let it speak for itself through other lips than ours, believing that those who have suffered most can better tell the story. We will here quote word for word from letters recently received, simply adding our testimony to the rest, in saying that when this plant is properly prepared, we know that it Pos-PTIVELY CUBES CONSUMPTION, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Allegheny City, Pa., Nov. 10, 1874.

The East India Hemp has been taken by Rev. Matthias Binder, O. S. B., and Rev. Sebastian Arnold, O. S. B., both assistant pastors of this church, and so far has given relief to both. They suffered from affections of the lungs and bronchial organs. We have recommended, through charity to sufferers, the Cannabis Indica to different persons, and continue the same in good conscience, knowing the effects by experience. Please find inclosed check for twelve bottles of syrup, pills and ointment. We shall inform you in due time what further success the medicine shall meet with.

Yours truly, Rev. FERDINAND WOLFE, O.S.B. 87 Washington Street.

CHINA GBOVE, ROWAN Co., N. C., } Oct. 21, 1874.

Send one dozen Ointment and one of Cannabis Indica. When Mr. J. W. Fisher brought his wife to me for examination, I found her in the incipient stage of tuberculous consumption. Then it was I concluded to make a fair trial of Indian Hemp, and now there is a general demand for those remedies. The Ointment excells everything and anything of its kind I ever saw or tried ; in many cases it acts like a charm.

Fraternally yours, P. A. SIFFORD, M.D.

RIDGEVILLE, Caswell, N. C., 2

contingents to the Carlists !"

The Times Madrid correspondent says the Alfonsist troops are hopeless, helplass, worn-out, and bewildered, and that the "game is altogether in the Carlists' hands."

Of the war the telegrams do not afford us much information. General Bassols has been appointed provisionally to General Morione's command, which looks as though some hopes that the latter will return were still entertained; General Terreros has been made Chief of the Staff of the Northern Army; five Carlist battalions with two guns are said to have been repulsed with loss in an attack on Monte Avril, near Bilbao; and 300 Navarrese are stated to have deserted from the Carlists, five of them being captured and shot. The fortifications of the line of the Arga has been completed, and some of the generals who have returned to Madrid (qu. Laserna and Moriones ?) are said to have expressed great confidence about the future in consequenee of the strength of the positions which the army occupies. The Countess of Girgenti, the eldest sister of King Alfonso, and widow of the King of Naples's fourth brother, has left Paris for Madrid in order to do the honours of her brother's Court .- Tub Ŀl.

All active operations in Navarre, on the side of the National troops, have been suspended until the arrival from Cuba of General Concha, who is, it seems, really to have the chief command. There has been more fighting before Bilbao, and it is de-scribed as serious, though the Carlist despatches and the Madrid telegrams at first sight gave a very different acount of it. . The former say that the garrison of Bilbao made a sortie and were repulsed; the latter, on the contrary, assert that seven Carlist battalions attacked, and were eventually beaten, the disputed positions having been thrice taken by them and thrice re-taken by the garrison. It would appear, however, that both accounts are true, the sortie having taken place on the 25th against some batteries which the Carlists had established, and having been repulsed with loss from the third line of the Carlist entrenchments, whereas the unsuccessful Carlist attack was made on the following day .-- 16.

The Spanish Government has been getting itself into small difficulty by sending a letter announcing the accession of the King to Prince Charles of Roumania, and the Porte has protested against this treatment of its vassal as an independent Sovereign, and delayed its recognition of King Alfonso till explanations should have been furnished. Matters were made rather worse by the report that the Roumanian reply was to be sent to Madrid by a special Envoy, and the Turkish Government is said to have communicated with the Powers which signed the Paris firman, stating that "the execution of this design might lead to serious complications between the Porto and Roumania." But is the Madrid papers state that the Spanish Envoy at Constantinople has offered full explanations, which we may suppose to be equivalent to apology of some kind, it is probable that the whole affair may be considered settled. What the Spaniards say is that it has been the custom to make such announcements through the Spanish Consul at Bucharest, and that, as there is at present no Spanish Consul there, the Minister at Vienna mada it in bis place. --IU GEBMANY.

most important questions are constantly being roulaz), accompanied by the president of the Fran- estisfaction.

ciples of the Church, churches, sacred vessels, and all holy things, are descerated, when used by an excommunicated priest, and can no longer be employed until the consecration be renewed. So that the above montioned laws are equivalent to the complete exclusion of Catholics from their own churches and Church-property.

The Prussian province of Posen can now beast of a second Kubeczak. A certain priest named C. Kick, having left the diecese of Breslau without permission of his bishop, and so incurred excommunication, accepted the Provostship of Kaehme in the Diocese of Posen, which was offered to him by the Government. On February the 1st, some ten constables assembled at Kashma, together with the "Landrath" and the Commissary of the district. The Landrath" posted half the crew round the churchvard to keep back the people, whilst with the rest he proceeded to the "installation" of the new Provost. The Dean, having encountered them at the church, stopped their passage. He reminded the "Landrath" of there being two distinct powers, Civil and Ecclesiastical. He asked M. Kick for his transfer-papers from the diocese of Breslau, and his Act of Nomination to that Provostship. Kick answering said he had none. The "Landrath" added that there was no need of such documents, the Government appointment being quite sufficient. The Dean again asked M. Kick if he acknowledged the Council of Trent? On his replying in the affirmative, the Dean further asked, if he had fulfilled the prescriptions of its statutes He then went on to remind him of the consequences of what he was to do, and concluded by saying : "Sir I request you to give up your design, and not to usurp that benefice against the prescriptions of the Church." Kick remaining silent, the Landrath declared his silence to be a sufficient proof that he thought not of retiring. In spite of the Dean's protestation, the apostate priest, and after him his armed escort, then forced their way into the church. Then the Dean. putting on his surplice and stole, took the Blessed Sacrament out of the Tabernacle, and carried it away amidst the tears of the multitude, who, obedient to his directions, had remained all that

time in sorrowful silence before the church. So was the sacrilege accomplished .- Catholic Times.

SWITZERLAND.

The Catholic Cantons of Switzerland according to the Vaterland, have resolved to address to the Cantons of Berne and Geneva a dignified and amicable Confederal Note, calling their attention to the harsh treatmont experienced by their Catholic brethren, and urging a more equitable line of conduct in their regard; on the grounds that otherwise the Confederation may be injured.

A Berne correspondent writes that the Benedicince of Notre Dame de la Pierre, are about to ostablish themselves at Dolle in France to which they have been warmly invited. If that be true Porrentruy will have an excellent Gatholic college at its vory gates, and the Old Heretics will be baffled: 7 BOLD ATTITUDE, OF SWIES CATROLIOS. - From the Liberts (Fribourg) of this day week, we learn that on

the previous day there, was held at the Gasino, Berne, a grand reunion of Cathelics to consider the It will be interesting to our readers, now that the state of their affairs. The cure of Berne (M. Per-

EXTRAOBDINARY HOAX-On Tuesday a paragraph headed" Rescue of a Young Lady from a Windsor Convent" was inserted by several of our contemporaries. This was followed by another on Wednosday, headed "Strange Conductin a Convent." which gave a detailed account of an application made by a firm of solicitors to the Mayor of Windsor for summonses against certain persons for voilently entering a convent and abducting a young lady. Inquiry made by a Windsor correspondent shows both stories to be fabrications. No application of the kind mentioned has been made to the Mayor of Windsor.

An Old Toper in Louisville, Ky., attributes the devastating floods in Louisville to the woman's cru-mach of it is very dangersome." Marvsville, California, is experimenting with an ordinance requiring all boys to be absont from the street at eight o'clock each evening, and it is said to be working favorably:

An lows man has invented a ten-barreled shotgun and the face of the small boy whe didn't know it was loaded is fairly radiant with a hideous leer of

CIVIL ALLEGIANCE. BY THE

RIGHT REVEREND JOHN WALSH, D.D., Bishop of London, Ont.

For sale by Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., DAW SON BROS., J. T. HENDERSON, BATTLE BROS., and the TRUE WITNESS Office. Price, 25 cents.

EASY PIANO PIECES. BY CARL WAGNER.

19,000 copies sold within 30 days. Every piece recommended.

Our Little Pet-Variations. When Charlie Plays the Drum-March. Be Still, Poor Heart-Walte. Pretty Eveline-Galop. Think of Me Sometimes-Waltz. My Love's Waltz. Hear the Postillion-Transcription. Temperance March. Follow Up the Plow—March. Men are such Deceivers—Polka. Sweetest Bud-March. Thoughts of Thee-Waltz. Jennie's Waltz. Papa's Waltz. Ida's March. God Bless Our Home-Polonaise. And Good-bye Waltz.

The above, price 20 cents each. When the Citren Blooms-Waltz. Controversen Waltz, At Home Waltz, New Vienna Waltz, 1001 Nights' Waltzes. Marriage Festival-Waltz. Album Leaves-Waltz. Aquarellen Waltz. Artist's Life Waltz, Sophia Waltz, Morning Journal Waltz. Beautiful Blue Danube-Waltz. Wine, Wife, and Song-Waltz. And Associates Waltz.

The above, price 25 cents each.

In ordering ask for " Peter's Edition by Carl Wagner." PUBLISHED BY J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N.Y .--- [33-4

BEARINE, Prepared From the Pure Grease of THE CANADA BEAR.

This delightfully perfumed preparation imparts a soft glossy finish to the Hair, inclining it to remain in any desired position. It gives the Hair not only a luxuriant growth, but arrests greyness, Baldness,

and other diseases of the head and scalp. Genuine Bear's Grease has long been held in high esteem as a valuable article for Dressing the Hair. It has been highly commonded and used by eminent Chemists and Physicians of every country!

Each bottle is enclosed in a card board box surrounded by a finely engraved wrapper, forming a package both ornamental and useful on every Ladies' Dressing Table.

Price 50 cents per Package. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors, Montreal. April 2. and the bast of a star fer affert fr bitt

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES CANIREY of Killmacthomas, Parish of Ballylänheen, Oo. Waterford ; whon last heard of was living near Montreal Canada ; bis sister would be glad to hear from him. Address-MES. BRIDGET HANWAY No. 1 Foundry Place, Albany, N.Y. [28-3 [28-3

Sept. 12, 1874.

Inclosed is \$10 for more of the Indian Hemp. I can truly say that this medicine has done me more good than all the doctors, and I had several of the best in the country. My cough is a great deal bet-ter, and my chills and night sweats are gone. You may look for several orders soon, as many have seen the effect of this medicine on me.

W. A. FULLER.

COLUMBUE, O., Oct. 30, 1874.

Your treatment for consumption has so improved my condition, that the inquiry comes every day from my friends, What are you taking? Several are talking of sending for some of your medicine, and James Huff desires me to order for him \$9 worth of the Hemp. WM. HUNT, North High Street.

P.S.-It is my opinion that an agent at this place would sell considerable for you.

W.H.

DECHERD, Franklin, Tenn., J Sept. 12, 1874.

-: Send three more bottles of your con sumption and bronchitis cure. My son began taking the Hemp last night three weeks ago, and he is improving rapidly. The last ten days have made him look and act like another person. I have great hopes.

J. M. BRATTON.

DEEP RIVER, POWESHICK, IOWA, } Jan. 3, 1874.

I have just seen your advertisement in my paper I know all about the Cannabis Indica. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the Asthma. Sho had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly cured.

JACCE . TROUT.

N. B.-This Remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical \$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Fills and Ointment \$1.25 each. Sent at our risk. Address. CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia



DR. J. BALL & CO., CP. 0. Bor 987.)

No. 91 Liberty Street, New York Oity, In Y.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC-CHRONICLE.—APRIL 2, 1875.

	the second s			
DOMINION LINE.	COSTELLO BROTHERS,	D. BARRY, B. C. L.,	JONES & TOOMEY, PAINTERS.	CURRAN & COYLE,
This Line is composed of the	GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE,	ADVOCATE, 16 St. James Street Monteeal.	HAVE REMOVED TO 28 ST. JOHN STREET	ADVOCATES, 212 NOTRE DAME STREET,
following FIRST- CLASS, FULL-POW	(Nun's Buildings,)	January 30, 1874. 24-1	(Corner of Noire Dame Street,)	MONTREAL.
ERED, CLYDE.	49 St. Peter Street, Mcntreal, Jan. 15, 1875.		Where they are prepared to receive orders for	FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS.
BUILT STEAM		INSOLVEN'T ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.	HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, DECORATING, GLAZING, SIGN WRITING,	J. G. KENNEDY
tended to per-			WINDOW-SHADES, WIRE-SCREENS, GLASS-	AND COMPANY,
form a regular service between LIVERPOOL, QUE- BEC and MONTREAL in SUMMER, and LIVERPOOL		and WILLIAM GEEN, as well individually as	GILDING, ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, &c. Sign Writing a Speciality.	31 St. Lawrence Street.
A BOSTIN IN WINTER	(SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICE & MOORE,)	having been Co-partners under the name and firm of GEEN and BROTHER, Shoe Manu-		SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION of ATTIR
Journe (Building)	IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE	facturers.	DOMINION BUILDING	READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashio
Ownapilo	GROCERS,	Insolvents. The Insolvents have made an assignment of their	SOCIETY,	and Workmanship are of the most superior description
VICKSBURG	WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,	estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are here-	Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL	tion, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged.
Taxas	54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET,	by notified to meet at the place of business of said late firm, Number Four, Dollard Street, in the City	APPROPRIATION STOOK-Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000.	BOYS' SUITS \$2 TO 1
Ompres	MAY 1, '74] MONTREAL. [37-52	of Montreal, on Monday, the Fifth day of April	PREMAMENT STOCK-\$100,000-Open for Subscription. Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly	PARISIAN, BERLIN,
Can Louis) to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint	Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected	BRUSSELS,
These vessels have very superior accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Prepaid		an Assignce. And a Meeting of Creditors is hereby called to	by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14	LORNE, NEWSTYLES. SWISS,
mickets are issued at reduced prices to those desirous of	DEALERS IN	meet at the same place, on the said day and date, at	or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the	TUNIC, SAILOR.
bringing out their friends. Sailing from Liverpool every Wednesday, calling	BOOTS AND SHOES	nurpose of considering and approving a sale of the	Society has been unable to supply all applicants, and that the Directors, in order to procure more	J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,
at Belfast Lough to take in Cargo and Passengers. The Steamers of this Line are intended to Sail	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL	entire estate and effects, in one lot, in terms of sec- tion forty-one of said Act.	funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the fol- lowing rates in the	31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,
from Boston as follows :	111 of 110 pr. Hawrence main pur.	JAMES RIDDELL,	SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:	beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabri which are especially manufactured in every varie
QUEBEC 10th April	(One door South of Market, between Blacklock's and Goulden's.)	Interim Assignee. Montreal, 16th March, 1875. 32-2	For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice	of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so
From Quebec : DOMINION 6th May	MONTREAL.]	For sums over \$500 00 lent on short	to make them extremely durable. This mater can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-si
Mussussippi	MYLES MURPHY,	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.	For sums over \$25 00 up to \$5,000 00	and Lounging Suits-Prices from \$10 50.
ONTARIO	COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT,	In the matter of Dame JANE THEODORA WISE-	lent for fixed periods of over three	J. G. KENNEDY & CO.
MEMPHIS	OFFICE AND YARD :	MAN, of the City of Montreal, Marchande Publique and Trader, wife of Edward Spalding,	As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the	31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in t
VICKSBURG176h	135 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET,	of the same place, Trader, duly separated from	Investors at short or long dates	Dominion.
Rates of Passage :	MONTREAL.	her said husband as to property, an Insolvent. A first and final Dividend Sheet has been prepared,	In the Appropriation Department, Books are now	COMPLETE OUTFIT-INSPECTION INVITE
Cabin	All kinds of Upper Canada Fire-Wood always on hand. English, Scotch and American Coals. Ordere	open to objection, at the Office of Messrs. RIDDELL	In the Permanent Department Shares are now at	
THROUGH TICKETS can be had at all the princi- al Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada.	promptly attended to, and weight and measure guaranteed. Post Office Address Box 85. [Jun. 27	& EVANS, Western Chambers, 22 St. John Street, until MONDAY, the Fifth day of April next, after	par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium,	RED SPRUCE GUN
The state of Decence on the In Herra to H		which dividend will be paid.	thus giving to Investors more profit than if they in-	FOR
denestal and Dolzous, or. C. Brown; in Paris to	\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY. — Agents Wanted !- All classes of working people, of	JAMES RIDDenii, Assignee.	vested in Bank Stock. Any further information can be obtained from	COUCHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARS: NESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT
	either sex, young or old, making more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time,	Montreal, 18th March, 1875. 32-2	F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.	AFFECTIONS.
- w ro Gaustannonlodo, in Bargen to Michael	I than at anything else. Particulars ince. I use card	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1865.	ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS.	THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce t is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum
anghourne Chambers, 17 Frenchurch street; in	to States costs but one cents. Address G. STINSON CO., Por tland, Maine [30th, Oct. 74, 11-52	In the matter of GEORGE CHAPMAN, DAVID TORRANCE FRASER and CHARLES DAVID	NOS, 17 TO 29 MILL STREET.	Medicinal purposes. Its remarkable power in relieving certain sev
elfast to Henry Gowan, Queen's Square ; in Liver- ool to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, Harvey Build-	P	TYLEE, all of the City of Montreal, carrying		forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect curing obstinate backing Coughs, is now w
age 24 James street: in Onebec to W. M. Mac-		on business there as copartners, under the style and firm of CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLEE,	W. P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT	known to the public at large. In this Syrup (ca
herson; in Boston to Thayer & Lincoln; and in fontreal to		Merchants and Traders,	BUILDERS.	fully prepared at low temperature), containing large quantity of the finest picked Gum in compl
DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court.	PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,	Insolvents. NOTICE	HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.	solution all the Tonic, Expectorant, Balsamic a
pril 2, 75 33	Private and Family Recipes Accurately Dispensed.	IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-named Insol-	MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND	Anti-spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Pri
	(None but the Purest Drugs and Chemicals used.)	vents have deposited in my Office a Deed of Com- position and Discharge, purporting to be signed by	GRIST MILL MACHINERY. Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools	25 cents per bottlo. Solo manufacturer,
THOMAS H. COX, MPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN	B. E. McGALE, Dispensing Chemist,	a majority of the said Creditors of the In-	and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.	HENRY R. GRAY,
GROCERIES, WINES, &c., &c.,	301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, (Between Murray and Mountain Streets,) Montreal.	solvents representing three-fourths in value of their liabilities, subject to be computed	supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampunps, Steam	
OLSON'S BUILDING (NEAR G. T. R. DEPOT),		in ascertaining such proportion ; and if no objection to said Deed of Composition and Dis-	Winches, and Steam fire Engines.	THE MENEELY
No. 181 BONAVENTURE STREET.	FRENCH PANAMA	charge be made to me in writing by a Creditor or	Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for	
uly 24, '74] MONTREAL 49-52	STRAW HATS,	Creditors, within three juridical days after the last publication of this notice, I, the undersigned	Hotels and Warehouses. Propellor Screw Wheels	
JOHN CROWE,	IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,	Assignce, shall proceed to act upon said Deed of Composition and Discharge according to its terms	always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers	BERAM THE Subscribers manufacture
LACK AND WHITE SMITH,	GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN,	and said Act.	water Wheels.	have constantly for sale at their ostablished Foundery, their Supe Bells for Churches, Academies, I torics, Steamboats, Locomoti
LOCK-SMITH,	O'FLAHERTY & BODEN'S,	JAMES RIDDELL, Assignce.	SPECIALI'I'IES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and	Bells for Churches, Academies, I torics, Steamboats, Locomoti
BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER	No. 269, Notre Dame Street.	Montreal, 18th March, 1875. 32-2	most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33	Figure Plantations, &c., mounted in
AND	P. N. LECLAIR,	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1969.	per cent. in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pullies,	most approved and substantial n
ENERAL JOBBER	(Late of Alexandria,)	CANADA.	and Hangers. Hydrants, Valver &c &c. 1-y-36	proved Mountings, and warranted in overy partice
as Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street.	PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ODSTITRICAN,	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT.	h-tA	For information in regard to Keys, Dimension Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular
GEORGE, Fist Door on Orag Shoet. Montreal.	615 CRAIG STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS-8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M[4	In the matter of DUNCAN BELL,		dress.
L OBDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO		Insolvent.		MENEELY & CO., West Troy, N. 1
	JOHN BURNS, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,	The undersigned has fyled in the Oflice of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed	KAN KA	
Wm. E. DORAN,	TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c.	by his Creditors, and on Monday, the ninetcenth day of April next, he will apply to the said Court	I AR ARTI	OWEN M'CARVE
ARCHITECT, 191 St. James Street, 191	Importer and Dealer in all kinds of	for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.	ATA	MANUFACTURER
MONTREAL. MRASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO.	WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE FITTINGS,	Montreal, 4th March, 1875. DUNCAN BELL,		OF EVERY STYLE OF
THE AND TATIATIONS ATTRNDED TO.	675 CRAIG STREET	By		



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE - APRIL 2, 1875.

DR M'LANE'S

e o norma **registra** de la composition en la contra y presidente 2016

____ Celebrated American

8 -

WORM SPECIFIC, VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-11 colored, with occasional flushes, or a Greamscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an Sre semicircle runs along the lower eyelid: the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swalling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; I cath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone ; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times Lostive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with orinding of the teeth; temper variable, but Lenerally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

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

". universal success which has atrepried the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in wledging ourselves to the public to

RETURN THE MONEY

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

We pledge ourselves to the public, that

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge

- ES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; and that it is an innocent

preparation, not capable of doing the slightes t injury to the most tender infant.

Address all orders to

PI'EMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, F.S.

* P. S. Dealers and Physiciant' ordering from others than Forming Bros., will do well it write their orders dis-sinctly, and take none but Dr. M'Land's, prepared by stemming Dress., Pittebrigh, Pa. To those wishing to give them a tr.sl, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Piks for twelve three-cent p ostage stamps. One vial of Vermings for fourteen thre iscent stamps. All orders from Canada must mpani ad by twenty cents extra. My For sal = by Drugists, and Country Storekeepen

T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c., 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb.'74

1874. PREMIUM LIST OF ELEGANTLY BOUND CATHOLIC BOOKS SUITABLE FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGES, CONVENTS, SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASSES, PRIVATE CATHOLIG SCHOOLS, AND ALL CATHOLIC INSTITU-TIONS.

Persons ordering will please take notice that we have marked before each book the lowest net price from which No Discount will be allowed, as the following List of Books with its Special prices has been made expressly for the Premium Season of 1874. When ordering give price and style of Binding. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Publishers,

275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

This list is an abridgment of our Premium Catalogue. The Complete Premium Catalogue will be forwarded free of Postage on receipt of address. Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, paper covers, 12

in box.....1 60 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, first series, paper bound,

Catbolic Youth's Library, second series, paper bound, Do do do fancy cloth, full gilta. 1 62 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, fourth series, paper bound, 6 vols in box...... 6 84 per box. Do do do fancy cloth..... 1 32 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt... 1 63 per box. Sister Eugenie Library, containing Sour Eugenie, God Our Father, &c., fancy cloth, 4 vols in box

Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt...3 20 per box. Falsers Library and the full gilt...3 20 per box. Faber's Librory, containing All For Jesus, &c. &c., in box.....1 43 per box. Sister Mary's Library, 24mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in

24mo, second series, fancy cloth, 12 volumes in

the Saints, &c., fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box Illustrated Catholic Sunday School Library, first series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box...2 00 per box. Do do do 2nd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in Do do do 3rd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box.....2 00 per box. Do do do 4th series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box.....2 00 per box. Do do do 5th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes Do D٥

Do Do

dred Tales, &c., fancy cloth, 5 volumes in box...

Do do do gilt, fancy cloth, 5 volumes in box ... Spanish Cavalier Library, containing Spanish Cava-

liers, Elizor Preston, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box.



6

CONFOUNDED. OUACKS

Rhenmatism and Gout have heretofore been considered by the ordinary practising physicians as incurable diseases, and the query has often been pro-pounded, of what benefit to the helpless sufferer is all their pretended science; and what doth it avail, -their long and tedious course of study-if they are obliged to acknowledge that all their resources are to no account when called upon to prescribe for a patient suffering from chronic rheumatism. The great trouble lies in the fact that the mode of investigation is prescribed within certain boundaries and limitations compelling the student to tread in certain well-worn paths, or suffer disgrace and ex-communication from that highly respectable order of mortals known as the Medical Faculty. How often genius has been curbed in its flights of investigation can easily be imagined. And often really grand and beneficial discoveries have been placed under the ban of censure by those self-constituted censors, for no reason whatever, but that they are innovations upon a stereotyped and time honored prescription. It was not so, however, with the proprietor of the

Diamond Rheumatic Cure,

for his high standing in the profession, and the learning and science of an able mind, quickly compelled the cansos to succumb, and now physicians generally, all over the world, where this medicine is introduced, admit of its wonderful efficacy, and often prescribe it for their patients. Of course the use of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, without the aid of a physician, is a saving in fees to the sufferer, but the really consciention physician should rejoice at this, for the reason of the general benefits arising to mankind from its use.

Messes, DEVINS & BOLTON : Dear Sirs-I with pleasure concede to the Agents

wish that I give my endorsation to the immediate relief I experienced from a few dos's of Dr. Lilder's Diamond Rheumatic Cure, having been a sufferer from the effects of Rheumatism, I am now after taking two bottles of this medicine, entirely free from pain. You are at liberty to use this letter, if you

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, N.P.

MONTREAL, 17th March, 1874.

Gentlemen-I have suffered much with rheumstism, so much so that I was obliged to stay at home certain time. I heard Mr. O'Neill, of the St. Lawrence Hall, speaking of your remedy. I asked him to get me a bottle immediately, which he did with great kindness. To my great surprise that bottle has cured me entirely, and I never felt better in my life. I attribute the use of my limbs to the "Dis-

JAMES GALLAGHER, 58 Juror Street, Corner of Hermine,

MONTREAL, 18th June, 1874.

Gentlemen-Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIA-MOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I bould hardly walk with the help of a stick. I com-menced the Diamond remedy, following the direc-July. lox Do do do fall gilt, fanoy cloth 2 50 per box. tions carefully,-relief came immediately with the Catholio World Library, containing Nellie Netterfirst bottle; improved rapidly with the second, and completely cured and free from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathise with my fellow-sufferers from Rhenmatism.

PRAYER BOOKS. THE Subscribers have just received yROM DOBLIN & fine assortment of Prayer Books, with a large variety of bindings, and at the very lowest pricessay from 10 cts to \$8. Always on hand Rosaries, Fonts, Medals, Lace Pic-tures, Medaillons, Crucifixes, &c., &c., &c. Picase call and judge for yourselves. FABRE & GRAVEL, 219 Notre Dame Street. Dec. 18, 1874. 3m-18 **ST. MICHAEL'S COLLECE,**

TORONTO, ONT. UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST BEVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH,

AND THE DIRECTION OF THE BEV, FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.

TUDENTS can receive in one Establishment Ather a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches isually required by young men who prepare themelves for the learned professions. The second sourse comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Educa-don, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Scometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemis-ry, Logie, and the French and German Languagea. TERMS.

Full Boarders,	per month,	\$12.50
Helf Boarder	do	7.50
Day Pupils	do	2.50
Washing and Mending	do	1.20
Complete Bedding	ನೆಂ	0.60
Stationery	do	0.30
Husic	do	2.00
Painting and Drawing	do	1.20
Use of the Library	do	0.20
NP All food and to be maid	nt-1_3-	3

N.B.-All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after me week from the first of a term will not be Howed sttend the College.

Address, BEV. C. VINCENT, President of the College.

Toronto, March 1, 1872

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street,

TORONTO, ONT.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un ier the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.

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

The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank-now adapted to educational purposes-the ample and well-devised play grounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" whatever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire.

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Ohrist ian Brothers will now be better able to prot we the physical, moral and intellectual .development of th students committed to their care

The system of government is mild and paternal yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline.

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

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

COURSE OF STUDIES.

CONFEDERATION

LIFE ASSOCIATION.

STOCK AND MUTUAL PLANS COMBINED CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000.

SPECIAL FEATURES --- A purely Canadian Company. Safe, but low rates. Difference in rates slone (10 to 25 per cent.) equal to dividend of most Mutual Companies. Its Government Savings Bank Policy (a speciality with this Company) affords abeo-lute security which nothing but national bankruptcy can affect. Policies free from vexatious conditions and restrictions as to residence and travel. Issues all approved forms of policies. All made non-forfeiting by an equal and just application of the nonforfeiture principle not arbitrary, but prescribed by charter. Mutual Policy-holders equally interest-ed in management with Stockholders. All invest ments made in Canadian Securities. All Directors pecuniarily interested. Consequent careful, economical management. Claims promptly paid, Branch Office, 9 ST. SACRAMENT STREET

(Merchants' Exchange), Montreal. Agents wanted. Apply to

H. J. JOHNSTON, Manager, P.Q. W. H. HINGSTON, M.D., L.R.O.S.Ed., Medical Referee, [Montreal, January. 23.





1874-5-WINTER ARRANGEMENTS-1874-5.

This Company's Lines are composed of the undernoted First class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships :---

Vessels	Tons.	Com	manders
SARDINIAN	.4100	(Buildin	10)
CIRCLASSIAN			
POLYNESIAN	4100	Cantain	Brown
SARMATIAN.	3600	Cantain	A D Aird
HIBSRNIAN	3434	Lt. F. A	tcher R N D
CASPIAN	3200	Cant Tr	ocke
SCANDINAVIAN.	.3000	Lt W. F	Smith D 17 7
PROBSIAN	3000	Lt. Dotte	ב, א, א, שוושט בי מיא א מו
AUSTRIAN	2700	Cant J 1	Ritohia
NESTORIAN.	2700	Cant —	
MORAVIAN.	2650 (Cant Gra	hem
PERUVIAN	2600 (lant R S	Watte
MANITOBAN	3150 0	ant H	Wello
NOVA-SCOTIAN	3300	Cant Riv	hardson
CANADIAN	2600	Cant Mil	
CORINTELAN	2400 0	Cant Jac	Santh .
ACADIAN	1250 (Cant Cal	
WALDENSIAN	2800	Cont J /	Chaultan
PHOENICIAN	2600	Cant Ma	r. Stephen,
ST. PATRICK	1200	Capt. Mt	LIZICS,
NEWFOUNDLAND,	1800	Cont Mr.	ll
	1000	oapt. my	1108,

The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Portland ;---

SARMATIAN	Mar.	13
Peruvian	Mar.	20
Poltnesian	Mar.	27
Prussian	April	3
Scandinavian	April	10
Modavian	April	17

Rates of Passage :---

Cabin \$70 to \$80 Steerage 25

The Steamers of the Glasgow Line are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland at intervals during Season of Winter Navigation. Rates of Passage :--

Cabin.....\$60 Intermediate..... 40 Steerage.... An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Corkage will be charged at the rate of 2c per bottle to Cabin Passengers supplying their own Wines or Liquors. For Freight or other particulars apply to :---In Portland to H. & A ALLAN or J. L. FARMER; in Bordeaux to LAFITTE & VANDERCRUYCE or E. DEPAS & Co.; in Quebec to Allan, RAE & Co.; in Havre, to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre ; in Antwerp to AUG. SOMMITZ & Co., or RIGHARD BERNS; in Rotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & ROON: in Hamburg, W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLN; in London to MONTGOMERIE & GREENHOBNE, 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Ciyde Street; in Liverpool to Allan BRo-THERS, James Street ; or to

deem it advisable to do so.

Messes, DEVINS & BOLTON :

mond Rheumatic Cure."

A BLESSING TO THE POLICE.

DEVINE & BOLTON:

BEAD WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

MONTREAL, 21st March, 1871.

ROYAL **INSURANCE COMPANY** OF LIVERPOOL.

FIRE AND LIFE. Capital.....\$10,000,000 Funds Invested..... 12,000,000 Annual Income..... 5,000,000 LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. FIRE DEPARTMENT. All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Security should be the primary consideration, which is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders. Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Department. W. E. SOOTT, M.D., Medical Referee. H. L. ROUTH, W. TATLEY, H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. Chief Agents. Montreal, 1st May, 1874. 37-52

Le CREDIT-FONCIER Du BAS CANADA, Capital, 81,000,000.

PENSIDENT.....C. J. COURSOL, Q. C.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW IN FULL OPERATION.

It advances money only on first mortgage and may to the extent of half of the value of the property mortgaged.

The longest team granted for the repayment of its loans is twenty years, and the shortest is one month. It lends to Pabriques, Municipalities and Corpora-

tions, according to the laws by which they are governed.

The Company is authorised to receive funds on deposit. Interest at the rate of six per cent. is allowed on deposits of six months, and seven per cent. for deposits of twelve months.

For the transaction of business, apply directly to the Cashier.

Office open daily from 10 a.m to 3 p.m., NO 13 ST. LAMBERT ST, MONTHEAL. J. B. LAFLEUR,

Cashier Montreal, 23 Oct., 1874. 6m10.



BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate chargestant, from factours?

M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public. Mentresl, Magn, 1955

ville, Diary of a Sister of Mercy, &c. &c., fancy cloth, gilt back and sides, containing "Chasing the Sun," &c. &c., 12 volumes in set..... Lorenzo Library, containing Lorenzo, Tales of the

The Golden Library, containing Christian Politeness, Peace of the Soul, &c., fancy cloth, 10 vols, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols, in box. . 4 20 per box. Alfonso Library, containing Alfonso, The Knout, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box. . 3 00 per box. St. Agnes Library, containing Life of St. Agnes, St. Margaret, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box Young Catbolics' Library, first series, fancy cloth,

Maguire's Library, containing Irish In America, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 3 vols in box..... 3 00 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt... 4 00 per box. Irish Historical Library, containing Irish Rebellion of '98, fancy cloth, 4 vols in box...2 40 per box. Grace Aguilar's Library, containing Mother's Recompense, fancy cloth, 5 vols in box. 4 00 per box. Canon Schmid's Tales, gilt back and sides, fancy &c. &c. &c., fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box

Do do do &c. &c., full gilt, fancy cloth, 6 vols

gends, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 10 volumes in box Do do do full gilt, fancy cloth, 10 vols in box Conscience Tales, gilt back and sides, fancy cloth, Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt....8 40 per box St. Aloysius Library, containing Life of St. Aloysius, St. Therese, &c. &c., fancy oloth, 12 vols in

Any of the above books sold separately out of the box or set.

Lace picture at 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 60, 75ets., \$1,00, \$1.25, and upwards, per dozen. Sheet Pictures from 40c. to \$2' per dozen sheets, each sheet contains from twelve to twenty-four pig-A LOUND

Yours respectfully, J. B. CORDINOE,

Sanitary Police Officer,

51 Labelle Street

FURTHER PROOF.

TORONTO, March 30, 1874. Dear Sir-After suffering for the past two years with Rheumatism, I can truly say that, after using two bottles of the DIAMOND BHEUMATIC CUBE, I find myself free from that terrible disease. I have used all kinds of remedies and Doctor's prescriptions without end, but your simple remedy surpasses all. The effect upon me was like magic. I take great pleasure in recommending your medicine to all.

I remain, MARGARET CONROY, 127 Sumach Street.

This medicine is prepared by a careful experienced and conscientious physician, in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development; and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

In simple cases sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic case it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescriptions.

This medicine is for sale at all druggists throughout the Province. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to

DEVINS & BOLTON.

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL, General Agents for Province of Quebec. Or to

NORTHRUP & LYMAN, SCOTT STREET, TORONTO General Agents fo Ontario. PRIOR \$1 PER BOTTLE.

May 22, 1874.

To Nervous Sufferers.

40.

TO Nervous Sufferers. Dr. J. Brizk Surreon's Specific and Ibnie Pills, the Great English Remsely for all nervous cholidly from whatner cause arising, have already been so thoroughly tested in Canada as to require little to be said in their favor-as a certain cure for those distressing symptoms arising from errors of youth. Dr. J. Bell Simpson was a pupil and Riend of the late Dr. Willis Mosely, of Loudon, England, the most celebrated authority in the world, on this sab-ject. His partser is now visiting Canada, and its propared to give advice free to all, and forward fir-cular, etc., if applied to -addressing Dr. J. Bell Simpson different Y.P.O., Hashine. Two beres of Jills Will size be seen by makine. Jrwo beres of Jills will size be seen by makine. Two receipt of fills, Spapied from observation, on receipt of fills. Spapied from observation, on Pills and model by all retail Drugsies, and whele-sise by all phonome Dimensions and Spatian Medium Desizer.

1 1

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

SECOND CLASS.

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

FIRST OLASS.

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

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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

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

For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arismetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught.

TERMS

Board and Tution, per month, \$12 00 Half Boarders, 7 00 PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 4 00 5 00 1st Class, " COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

2nd Olass, Tuition, per quarter,.... 6 00 1st Class, lst Class, " " 6 00 Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal.

EXTRA CHARGER .- Drawing, Music, Piano and Violin. Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and

progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

For further particulars apply at the Institute.' BROTHER ABNOLD, Director,

Toronto, March 1, 1872.

ST. GABRIEL ISLAND SAW AND PLAINING MILLS, SASH, DOOR AND BOX FACTORY,

Argenette .

.1

ST. GABRIEL LOCKS, MONTREAL MOGAUVRAN & TUCKER, PROPRIETORS,

(Late J. Wille Gaurian du Co.) In ano 11/1 Manufacturers of Sawn Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, and every descrip-tion of house finish. A large and well assorted stock of Sawn Lumber of the various grades in the ness and kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale on liberal terms. Orders addressed to the Mills or Ben \$71 promptly excouted

H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal. Jan. 15, 1875.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.



MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIB LINE. On and after MONDAY, Dec. 7th, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DAY EXPRESS will leave Montreal, 8.10 a.m.; arrive at St. Johns 9.20 a.m ; West Farnham, 9.55 a.m.; Newport, 1.04 p.m.; Boston 10 pm.

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL will leave Montreal 3.30 p.m.; arrive at St. Johns 4.42 p.m.; West Farnham 5.17 p.m.; Newport 9.32 p.m.; Boston, 8.40 a.m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH. DAY EXPRESS leave Boston, Lowell Depot, 8 a.m., Newport 5.27 p.m., St. Johns 9.20 p.m., arrive in Montreal at 10. p.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS leave Boston at 6 p.m., rrive Newport 4 a.m., St. Johns 8.33 a.m., Monzeal 10. a.m.

Entire trains run between Montreal and Boston,

without change. Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to the Night Express Train, and run through between Montucal and Boston.

This, is the most direct and best Route to Boston and other New England Cities.

Through Tickets for Boston, New York, St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., and all points in the Eastern and Southern States, including Jackson-

ville, Florida, Mobile and New Orleans, in the For Tickets and all information call at the general office.

202 ST. JAMES STREET. a feta pensia neg radit A. B. FOSTEB, a sear at

it the Ligner at your out reason to Manager, a the

MEDLAND BAILWAY OF CANADA ្នុងច TRAINSLEAVE Port Hope for Peterboro, Linder Universities