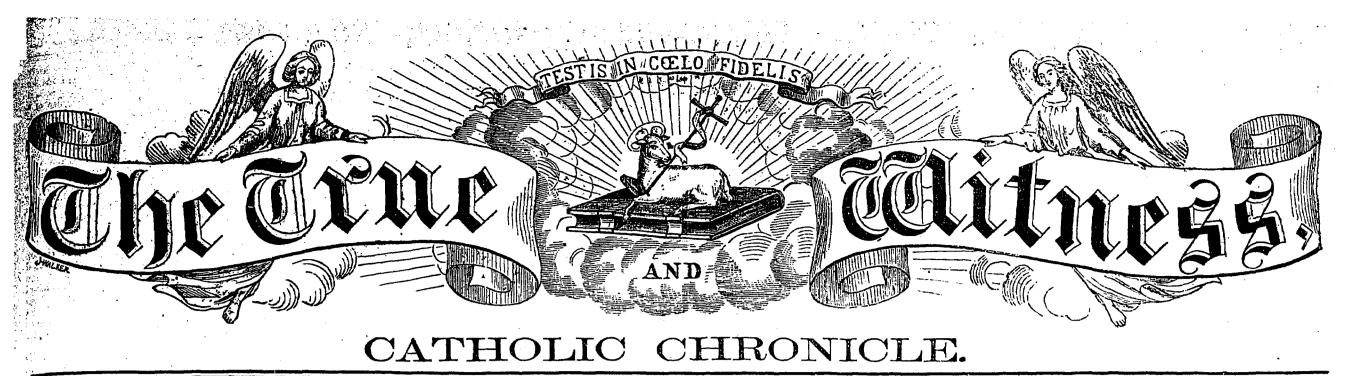
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VOL. XXIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1872.

BOOKS FOR NOVEMBER.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. Contents :-- Centres of Thought in the Past-II ; Fleurange ; The of Thought in the Past-11; returning; The Poor Ploughman; A Dark Chapter in English History; The Progressionists; The Virgin; The Homeless Poor of New York City; The House that Jack Built; Whereare You Going? Numthat Jack Built; Whereard Lou Going ? Num-ber Thirteen; Use and Abuse of the Novel; Review of Vaughan's Life of St. Thomas; To S. Mary Magdalen; God's Acre; Personal Re-collections of the Late President Jaurez of Mexico; New Publications, etc. Price 45 cts.

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thentic Report of the Discussion held in Rome on the evenings of the 9th and 10th of February, 1872, between Catholic Priests and Evangelical Ministers, on the 0 2

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FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE

"The Volunteers of '82"

THE SOPHISTRIES OF FROUDE REFUTED.

(From the N. Y. Irish American.) The following lecture was delivered by the Rev. Father Burke, on the 17th of October, in the Academy of Music, New York City :---to the subject of my rectard, which is one of the Anglo-Normans, we find the was afraid of him; and so well he might be day, the Irish peasant has scarcely a much England, from the first day up to this hour. namely, the "Volunteer Movement of 1782"circumstances oblige me to make a few preliminary remarks. I have known in Freland, and out of Ireland, many Englishmen; I have esteemed them; and I have never known yet an Englishman who lived for any length of time an Englishman who hver for any toget of the and hand with his people, who was ready to Archolshop of Dublin, and say to hand. in Ireland without becoming a lover of the and hand with his people, who was ready to Archolshop of Dublin, and say to hand. country and of its people. Their proverbial shed his blood for his native land; and that is the Pope's handwritting; there is his seal; man was the great St. Laurence O'Toole (loud —there is his signature." If he had done this love for Ireland was cast in their faces, in man was the great St. Laurence O'Toole (loud olden time, as a reproach. It was said of the English settlers that they were "more Irish It has been asserted also that the Danes re-than the Irish themselves." Now, an English mained in Ireland. It is true that they foundgentleman has come amongst us, great in name, led the citics of Waterford, Wexford, and Dub-great in learning, and also professing a love of lin. The Danes remained there; but how did great in learning, and also professing a love of there is an old proverb that says: "No man manners and customs of the Irish people; they can tell where the shoe pinches so well as the man that wears it' (laughter). I would not Catholic religion, and became good and fervent such a document. Henry came to Ireland, but mind or pay much attention to an old bache- Christians. On these conditions they were he had no warrant; and the very man, who, if lor's description of the joys of matrimony (renewed laughter); nor would I pay much heed to the description of the sorrows of a man who had lost his wife, as described to me by a man | when he had driven their Pagan fellow-warriors who never had a wife (increased merriment). And so, in like manner, when an Englishman Ireland, or when he comes to impute them to him? No; the Danes remained in Ireland their causes, the least that can be said is that he must look upon this question from the outname, and of Irish birth, such as I am, looks beheld the romnants of their sorrow" (cheers). With the best intentions possible, a public leche may be reported badly, or his words may convey a meaning which, perhaps, they were not intended to convey. I read, for instance, this morning, that this learned and, no doubt, honorable man, speaking of the "Golden Age" of Ireland, said that we Irish were accustomed English invasion as the "Golden Age" of Ire- haps rarely, a very useful member of society. land; and then he is reported to have gone on precisely the two centuries that went before the | a policeman he was or man likely to make .--English invasion. Irish history is divided into Henry came of a family that was so wicked, three great periods, from the day that our ia- that it was the current belief in Europe that would only ask for one; if there was only one thers embraced Christianity, when St. Patrick | they were derived from the devil (loud laughpreached to them the Catholic faith, early in ter). St. Bernard does not hesitate to say of could trace that ruin back to the first day of the fifth century, and Ireland embraced it the house of Plantagenet, from which Henry Ireland's Christianity; and I lay my hand (cheers). For three hundred years after Pa- the Second came-" They came from the devil, trick's preaching, Ireland enjoyed a reign of and they will go to the devil" (renewed laughpeace and of sanctity, which made her the envy ter). This man, who was put forth as "the knew the high art of architecture" (great and foot to foot and drove them back, until Bur ment in Ireland, they were accustomed, from

called by the surrounding nations, "The Is-land home of Saints and of scholars." Peace was upon her hills and in her valleys. Wise Brehon laws governed her. Saints peopled her monasteries and convents; and students, in thousands, from every clime, came to Ireland to light at her pure blaze of knowledge the man, as Laurence O'Toole was a Saint, and lamp of every art and of every highest science (great cheering). This is the evidence of history; and no man can contradict it. But at the close of the eight century, the Danes invaded Ireland. They swept around her coasts, and poured army after army of invasion in upon us. For three hundred long years, Ireland had to sustain that terrific Danish war, in de-ing his hair,—" Will no man amongst you," fence of her religion and of her freedom. She fought; she conquered; but the hydra of invasion arose again, and again, in the deadly struggle; and, for the nation, it seemed to be an unending, unceasing task. Au army was destroyed to-day, only to yield place to another army of invasion to morrow. What was the consequence? The peace of Ireland was lost; the morality of the people was shattered and disturbed by these three hundred years of incessant war. Convents and monasteries were destroyed, churches were pillaged and burned; for the men who invaded Ireland were Pagans, who came to lay the religion of their Pagan gods upon the souls of the Irish people. What wonder if, when Ireland came forth from that Danish war, after driving her invaders from her soil,-what wonder if the laws were disreher soil,-what wonder if the laws were disre-garded, if society was shaken to its base, if the warrant." And, if he said, "I have no warreligion of the people was greatly injured and their morality greatly influenced for the worse to kick him out (renewed laughter). Henry by so many centuries of incessant war. When, the Second came to Ireland, --- men say to-day therefore, the historian or lecturer, speaks of the time preceding the English invasion as the "Golden Age" of Ireland, let him go back to the days before the Danes invaded us. No Irishman pretends to look upon the three hundred years of Danish warfare as the "Golden Age;" for, truly, it was an age of blood. The confusion that arose in Ireland was terrible.----When the Danish invaders were, at length, overthrown by the gallant king who was slain upon the field of Clontarf, the country was divided, confusion reigned in every direction; and her people soarcely yet breathed after the applause). He was the only man in Ireland terrific struggle of three hundred years. Yet, that was able to rally the nation. He succeed-

and the admiration of the world; and she was Pope's policeman," was just after slaughtering continued cheering). What nonsense to say, St. Thomas aBecket, Archbishop of Canter-bury, at the steps of the altar. Three knights came straight from the king, and at the king's command slaughtered this English Saint,-this If they were ignorant savages they would not true Englishman,-for Thomas aBecket was have been able to build anything of the kind not only a Saint, but he was a true Englishthe heart's blood of an Irishman (loud and prolonged cheers). Thomas of Canterbury stood up, bravely and manfully, with English pluck and English determination, for the liberty of the church, and for the liberty of the plat-(and mind you, these knights were standing around him,) "will no man have the courage to rid me of that priest?" Three of them took him at his word, and went down to Canterbury. At the Altar they found the Saint; and, at the foot of the altar, with their swords, they hacked his head and spattered his blood upon the very altar. That blood was red upon the hands of the English tyrant. And is that the man, I ask you, that the Pope, of all others, had chosen to send to Ireland to restore order! Oh! but men will say, "the Pope did it; there is the document to prove it; the Bull of Adrian the Fourth." Well, now, my friends, the street, would not the first question you rant;" the next thing you would do would be that he came upon the Pope's authority,-with the Pope's Bull in his pocket. If he did why did he not show it when he came to Ireland? If he had that document, he kept it a profound secret. If he had it in his pooket, he kept it in his pocket; and no man ever saw it or heard of it. There was only one man in Ireland, on that day when the English invaded us,-there was only one man in Ireland that had a mind and heart equal to the occasion; and that man was the Sainted Archbishop of Dublin, Laurence O'Toole (great that was able to rally the nation. He succeed-(cheers). He was so much afraid of him that he left a special order that, when St. Laurence should come to England, he was not to be let go back to Ireland any more. Now, if Henry had the Pope's brief or rescript, why, in all the world, did he not take it to the at that moment there would not be another word said; he would have run no risk; the saint would have never moved against the Pope; and Henry would have paralyzed his greatest and most terrible enemy. But, no; he never said a word at all about it; he never showed it to a human being. St. Laurence died without ever knowing of the existence of ed in kicking him out, did not see it. When them all, Aha! She had, this sweet English did Henry produce this famous document or Bull, which he said he got from the Pope? He waited till Pope Adrian was in his grave; -the only man that could contradict him: There was no record, no copy of it at Rome. He produced it, then; but it was easy for the like of him. How easily they could manufacture a document and sign a man's name to it. He waited till Adrian was years in his grave before he produced it. And I say, without venturing absolutely to deny the existence of such a document,-I say, as an Irishman and as a priest; as one who has studied a little history,-I don't believe one word of it; but I do believe it was a thumping English lie, from beginning to end (great applause). It has also been asserted that our people began to tell in Ireland what kind of treatment mination. lived in great misery; that they burrowed in the earth like rabbits. That is true. Re- were hailed by the Catholic people of Ireland member; three hundred years of war passed others necessary; and he was the policeman" member; three hundred years of war passed as the very apostles of liberty. Amongst them (laughter). Well, now, the policeman is a over the land. Remember, that it was a war there were men that went out in that four to look upon the time that went before the very ornamental, and, sometimes, though per-English invasion as the "Golden Age" of Ire-haps rarely, a very useful member of society. the land were nearly utterly destroyed by the to enforce the slavery of Ireland upon the Danes. Convent and monasteries that were the American people. Lord Edward Fitzgerald Irish laces, Irish woollen cloth, were well to say: "And yet, for two centuries that pre-to say: "And yet, for two centuries that pre-ceded the English invasion, all was confusion. Ireland; and Henry the Second, of England, were levelled to the ground. It is true that he ever an enemy of the people? No! he died ceded the English invasion, all was confusion, Ireland; and Henry the Second, of England, were levelled to the ground. It is true that he ever an enemy of the people? No! he died all was bloodshed in Ireland." It is perfectly was the Pope's policeman (loud laughter).— true; but the "Golden Age" of Ireland is not Well, my friends, let us first see what sort of that there is no evidence of their ancient four thousand men were called for by England, grandeur or civilization, "except a few Cyclopean churches, and a few Round Towers." I thom were Protestants, because the English ruin in Ireland, of church or Round Tower, I Ireland's Christianity; and I lay my hand who gave them the warmest reception? It was upon that one evidence, and say: "Wherever the Oatholics of North Carolina (applause). It this was raised, there was a civilized people that was Catholic America that met them that, from the first days of the English settle-

.

"there were only a few Round Towers. Surely, they could not have built even one, if they didn't know how (laughter and applause). have been able to build anything of the kind (laughter). But, if they were "burrowing in the earth," how were their English neighbors off? We have ancient evidence, going back nearly to Patrick's time, that the Hill of Tara was covered with fair and magnificent though, perhaps, rude buildings. On the southern slopes of the hill, catching the meridian glory of the sun, you had the Queen's Palace. Crowning the summit, you had the great Hall of Banqueting; within the enclosure was the palace of King Cormac. Four magnificent roads led down the hill-side, to the four provinces of Ireland, because Tara was the centre and the seat of the dominion. About two or three hundred years later, when St. Augustine came to preach the gospel to the barbarous, pagan Saxons in England, how did he find them? We have one little record of history that tells us. We are told that the king-one of the kings of the Saxon heptarchy-was sitting in his dining hall; and one of the lords, or attendants, or priests, said to him: "Your Majesty, life is short. Man's life, in this world, is like the bird that comes in at one end of this hall and goes out at the other." Why, were there no walls? Apparently there were not (laughter). Surely it was a strange habitation or house if it had no walls; for, even if it was a frame house, a bird could not come in at one end of the dining-room and go out at the other (great merriment). All these things sounds beautifully until we come to put on our spectacles and look at them (renewed laughter). It is true that the Irish, after their three hundred years of war, were disorganized and disheartened, and that they burrowed in the earth like rabbits. Ah! to the eternal disgraco of England, where has the Irishman in his native land to-day, a better house than he had then? What kind of houses did they leave our people? Little mud cabins, so low that you could reach the roof with your hand, scarce fit to "burrow a rabbit." For century after century, the people that owned the land -the people that were the aboriginal lords of the land and soil-were robbed, persecuted and

goyne, the famous English general, had to go down on his knees and give up his sword to the immortal and imperishable George Washington (great cheering). Out of that very American war-the up-

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rising of a people in a cause the most sacred, after that of religion,-the cause of their outraged rights, their trampled liberties,-out of that American war arose the most magnificent incident in the remarkable history of Ireland. It is the subject of this evening's lecture (cheers).

My friends, one word, indeed, is reported in this morning's papers, which tells a sad and bitter truth. It is that "the real source of England's power in Ireland has always been the division and disunion of the Irish people." There is no doubt about it,---it is as true as Gospel. Never, during these centuries, never did the Irish people unite: I don't know why. The poet, himself, is at a loss to assign a reason.

- "'Twas fato they'll say, a wayward fate Your web of discord wove ; And while your tyrants joined in hate,

You never joined in love."

No; the Irish people were not even allowed to gain the secret of union. From the day the Saxon set his foot upon Irish soil, his first idea, his first study, was to keep the Irish people always disunited. The consequence was, they began by getting some of the Irish chieftains, and giving them English titles; giving them English patonts of nobility ;---confirming them in certain English rights. On the other hand, all the powerful nobles who went down among the Irish people, who assumed all their forms, gained the secret, and became, as I have said, ' more Irish than the Irish themselves"-(cheers),-we find that, as early as 14.94,about the time America was discovored,-England was making laws declaring no Englishman coming over to Ireland was to take an Irish name, or learn the language, or inter-marry with an Irishwoman. They could not live in a place where the Irish lived, but drew a pale around their possessions, intrenching themselves in certain counties and in certain cities in Ireland. We find a law made, as early as the period in question, commanding the English to build a double ditch, six foet high, between them and the Irish portion of the country, and, at the peril of their lives, not to go outside that ditch (laughter). To keep the natives divided seemed to be the policy of It must have been very difficult; because the Irish, from the evidence of history, seemed to say of the English, although they came as enemies the Irish were most anxious or inclined, to use a common phrase. "to cotton to one another." and become friends. They seemed very anxious to join hands. The Irish had appeared very often, in many periods of their history to say to England-"Although you (laughter). When Hugh O'Neill was at the all." But, no: the English laws didn't permit Yellow Ford, and the English Field Marshal it at all. The English Lord Deputy (as the Lord Licutenant was called in those days), was constantly striving to keep his people from the Irish; teaching them to hate the Irish; Pale, and got in amongst the Irish. in a few years he became the greatest rebel in the coun-Then, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, among the many other solutary laws that that Moreover, we are told that the Catholies of good lady made for Ireland, she made a law that no cattle or produce were to be exported volution, were all opposed to America's effort from the land. Ireland, at that time was presperous; moreover, if not prosperous, it was Protestants of Ireland were all helping America. at least able to export a large quantity of ce-Well, listen to this one fact. The King of reals and of cattle. It was a source of comat least able to export a large quantity of cefort to the people, and a source of revenue.---But the "good Queen Bess" couldn't see that; so she made and passed this law, that there was thousand men. There was not a single to be no more exportation from Ireland; and Catholic in that Parliament. No; they were she condemned the people at once, to a life of inactivity and of misery before she let loose her terrible army upon them for their exter-The Irish, thus turned aside from agricultural pursuits, because they had no vent for their agricultural productions, turned their attention, with their genius and their nimble fingers, to manufactures,-to the manufacture. especially of woollens; and soon Irish poplins. known in all the markets of Europe, and commanded large prices. Yet, we read that, after the treaty of Limerick, William of Orange, breaking every compact that he made with the Irish people, actually laid such a tax upon the Irish woollen trade, that he completely de-But the question does not deal so much with the great parliamentary question. We read

Irish Bishope assembled, restoring essential and salutary laws to the Church. We find St. Malachi, one of the greatest men of his day. Primate of the See of Armagh; and on the Archiepiscopal throne of Dublin, the English invading tyrant found an Irish Prince, heart cheers).

our Irish nation, and our Irish people. But they remain there? They conformed to the submitted to the Irish laws; they adopted the permitted to remain in Ireland. It is all nonsense to say that they remained by force .---What was easier for the victor of Clontarf,into the sea,---what was easier than for him to turn the force of the Irish arms against them, comes to describe the sorrows and miseries of and drive them also into the sea that lay before because they became Irish ; aye, "more Irish than the Irish themselves." What were the side; whilst a man of Irish blood, of Irish men whose brave hearts so loved Ireland, that in her cause, they forgot all prudence and all upon them, and is able to say: "My fathers care for their lives? Who were the men of before me were the sufferers, and I myself have '98 ? They were the fighting men of Wexford and of Wicklow; they were the men of Danish blood and name, the Roches and the Furturer may sometimes be a little mistaken, or longs; but they loved Ireland as well, if not

And, according to the statement as reported,

better house. I have seen, in my own day. the cabin which the English historian tells us of. And whose fault is it that our people are in that position ?

We are told, moreover-at least it is reported in the papers-that, "for nearly five hundred years, England had not more than about 1,500 men in Ireland," and that they were able to keep down the "wild Irish" with 1,500 men. There are some things that sound so are here, now, stay, in the name of God, as comical that all you have to do is to hear them friends; the country is large enough for us was advancing against him, was it 1,500 men he had? And if it was 1,500, how comes it that the Yellow Ford, on that day, was choked and filled up with the Saxon soldiers' corpses | teaching them in all things to abominate and (loud cheers)? Our history tells us that detest the original people of the country. And Queen Elizabeth had twenty thousand men in yet, whenever an Englishman escaped from the Ireland, and that she had work enough for Queen | She found work for them all; there try (cheers).

was Catholic blood enough in the land to employ twenty thousand butchers to shed it. Ireland, at the time of America's glorious reto achieve her independence; and that the England demanded four thousand men-Irishmen-to go out and fight against America. The Irish Parliament gave him the four all Protestants (tremendous cheering). When these men returned, covered with wounds, and

as the very apostles of liberty. Amongst them we may readily believe that the majority of were not fools enough to be putting arms in stroyed it and reduced all the manufacturers Catholic hands, as we shall see in the course of and all the tradesmen of Ireland to beguary our lecture. When they came to this country, | and ruin.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, --- NOV. 1, 1872.

time to time, to call what was called the "Council of the Nation," that is to say, the great English Lords, who came over and settled within the Pale, on their large possessions, were called into council, to make laws and devise certain regulations for the people. Thus, in the reign of King John, these councils were held; in the reign of the Edwards these councils were held; and so on, until the first great Parliament of the whole Irish Nation was called, in the year 1612. But you must know that, before a Parliament of the whole nation was called, there was a " Parliament of the Pale." Now, in the time of Henry the Seventh, the English possessed in Ireland only four counties ;- the counties of Dublin, Louth, Kildare and Meath. These held their own Parliaments. What kind of Parliaments were they? Year after year they came together only to pass laws against their Irish fellow-citizens; only to execute every wicked and brutal mandate that they received from England; only to perpetuate divisions and divide the heart of Ireland more and more. They were not only tyrunnical at home, these Parliaments, but they were also rebellious against the English monarch and Parliament. My friends, we might as well, tell the truth : loyalty does not seem to be a very prominent virtue among them. For instance, when Henry the Seventh was declared King, in England, two impostors arose to dispute his crown,-Simnel and Warbeck. The Anglo-Irish Parliament took up both of them. Simnel was crowned King in Ireland, in Christ Church, in Dublin. Then they sent him to England, and some soldiers with him; and, after fighting a battle, he was taken prisoner; and do you know what the King did with him? He made him a soullion in his kitchen (laughter). Scarcely was the protender Simuel promoted to the kitohen, when another pretender arose, who said he was the youngest son of Edward IV., who was supposed to have been slain in the Tower. His name was Perkin Warbeck. The Irish Parliament,---that is to say the Parliament of the English people in Ireland,-took him up; and they avowed their allegiance to him. King Henry the Seventh got angry; and he sent over to Ireland a gentleman, Sir Edward Poyuing. This man came to discover what was the agitation in the state of the English partion of Ireland. It is all very well to talk about the savagery of the Irish; it is all very well to say that, amongst them, there was nothing but book was burned in London by the common violence going on. Now, here is what the English Commissioner and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland says : when he came, he says, that he found the whole land was full of murders, robberies, rapes and other manifold extortions and oppressions. By whom were they committed ? By the Barons, the English Barons, and settlers in the Pale. Therefore that he came to do but just do the same thing to Brother Jonaput an end to that state of things. Secondly, he tells them that they should build a doubleditch ! six feet high, between thomselves and the Irish. Considering the state of affairs within the Pale, I think that the Irishmen that were outside were likely to gain a great deal more in morality, in virtue, and in religion by the building of the ditch than the English did (laughter). The building of that great dyke, that passed from the Anna Liffey on to the base of the mountains of Kildarc, on the one side; and, on the other side, passed up near the town of Trim in east Meath,—em-British Constitution,—just as Grattan did in of the English King that Ireland was free to trade in bracing the two counties of Meath and Kildare, Ireland, when he said ; "I am ready to die for her woollen manufactures and all the exports with -the building of that dyke to keep out the England; but I must have her charter in my the West Indies, with America, or, in fact, with any Irish, reminds me of a story told of a poor man down in my own province, who was building a wall around a field, about an acre or an acre and a-half, of nothing but lime-stone, where there wasn't a single blade of grass. A gentloman who was passing said to him : "What an earth arc you doing that for ?---is it to keep the cattle in ?" "No, your honor," replied the man, "but to keep the crathers out, for fear they might have the misfortune to get in" (great laughter). The third law that Poyning made was the most important of all. It was to this effect: that no Parliament in Ireland was to have any right to make laws, unless they first submitted these laws to Eugland. They had no right to assemble in Parliament without the Lord Licutenant's permission. If any man had a measure to propose in Parliament, it had to be sent over to England to get the permission of the English King, before it could be laid before the Parliament. This law completely subjugated Ireland to England. The Parliament, of course, passed whatever laws they were commanded to pass. And so it wont on,-one law worse than another; the very vilest ordinances of Queen Elizabeth were recognized in the form of law by the Irish Parliament. When Charles the First encroached upon the liberty of the people, his best man, Wentworth, found his help in the Irish Parliament; and England, in the days of Charles the Second, took the money of Ireland,—the money that was to pay the interest of the National Debt,—and put it into the pocket of the profligate King; and the Irish Parliament had not a word to say. And why? Because they did'nt represent the Irish people at all. In the year 1753,—the year that George the Second died,—Ireland was practically governed by a vagabond, the Protestant Bishop of erned by a vagabond, the Protestant Bishop of good battle in any cause; we are told that the Armagh,—his name was Hugh Bolter. He attribute of bravery in the Irish character is adoubtwas Bishop of Bristol, in England, and had ful one, and, in a word, scarcely due to us. Now, been promoted to be Primate in Ireland. Do you know what that ruffian did? He brought a law before the Irish Parliament disfranchising every Catholic in Ireland, and passed the law without the slightest murmur. There was not a man in that House that spoke or offered an argument for the Catholic Irish, who were thus deprived of all voice in their National affairs. At length the divided nation united upon a most strange question. They ran short of cop-per money in Ireland. There were no pence, or halfpence, or farthings ; and the people began to complain; they had not the currency wherewith to buy and sell. So the King of England, George the Second, under his own the north, Irish volunteer companies were formed. hand, gave command to an Englishman, a Irishmen stoed again shoulder to shoulder. The selves. And Catholic Ireland folt her heart within he has had some misgivings of his own straight- followers had been sent out of the world by a more

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eighty thousand pounds in copper coin. After the Englishman had taken the contract, mark how he fulfilled it. He bought six thousand hundred and eight thousand pounds worth of money for Ireland out of the six thousand pounds worth of old brass (laughter). There is an old name for a bad penny or a bad halfpenny in Ireland; they call it a "tinker." Well, the "tinkers" arrived in Ireland (laughter),-the English "tinkers" (renewed laugh-ter),-Wood's tinkers" (continued laughter); and, when the Irish people looked at them,tossed them up and caught them again, they got mad; and every man in Ireland, gentle and simple, united, for the first time in our history, in resisting a few bad half pence, (loud laughter). It is a simple, and, indeed, a droll fact. The people that never united on the question of their national independence, were united, like one man, in resisting a few bad half-pence that were sent over from England. This was the first streke at England. It was two hundred years ogo, in the days of Dean moment that the Irish were united, and said to Mr, Wood got back his bad money (cheers). It was a small thing, but it taught the Irish people a lesson-a glorious lesson-a lesson that overy true-hearted Irishman should preach, the glorious lesson of union and concord amongst all classes of Irishmen, (loud applause). It was very unwise of England to afford us such an opportunity of uniting. So long as it was a question of race she could keep us apart : as long as it was a question of Nationality she could keep us divided; but no man,-be he Protestant, or Methodist, or Quaker, or Presbyterian, or Catholic,-no man likes to have a bad penny thrust upon him when he ought to have a good one (laughter and cheers). The moment the Irish found that, by uniting upon any question they could gain whatever they wanted, they discovered the grand secret of National success (cheers).

Events followed each other quickly. There was, at this time, an Irishman named Mollyneaux, who wrote a book called, " The Case of Ireland Stated," that proved so clearly the claims of Ireland to National freedom, that the hangman. The eventful year of 1775 came. America was up in arms (loud cheering) .--England dealt with her the way she dealt with Ireland. She was accustomed to impose taxes upon us without asking our leave. She laid an embargo upon our commerce; she destroyed our trade; and she thought she had nothing to the way of food to America (cheers)? This law had than, over the water, that she was doing to poor Paddy at home. But Jonathan was a man of other mettle,---more power to him (tremendous cheering). The Colonists of North America rose in arms. England would not give them tea to drink without laying a tax upon it; and when the tea arrived in Boston, they took it out of the ships and flung it into the sea (cheers). At first, as we know, America had no idea or wish to separate from England : they only wanted to assert their rights, fairly and conscientiously; and they appealed to the hand, even when I am dead !" (Cheers) They only asked the law that England's glorious Constitution has provided for her subjects, if that law wore fairly administered ; for the law is just; the charter is grand; the Constitution is, perhaps, the grandest thing in the world after the Catholic Church. But the Constitution has been warped; its benefits have been denied, over and over again, to the people; and the law has been administered in a partial and unjust spirit. Well, my friends, 1775 saw America in arms. England was obliged to send every available soldier that she had here ; and not only this, but, to her eternal disgrace, she poured her Hessian mercenaries in upon America; and she hired the North American Indians to cut the throats of the Colonists and scalp them (hisses). I don't know, I confess, why there should be this great friendship,—this great "cousinship," and all this talk about "blood thicker than water," which you always hear between England and America. When an Englishman speaks in America, of "blood thicker than water," you may ask, if it was so very thick, why did England hire the Hessians to shed it? Why did she hire the Indians to shed it, if it was so very warm, so very friendly? It suits England to-day, in the hour of her decline and weakness, to be constantly talking to Americans about the "same race" and "a common origin;" but it was a pretty manner in which she served her own race in the American Revolution (loud cheers). A call was made upon Ireland for four thousand troops. The Anglo-Irish Governor said: "Give us the Irish soldiers, and we will give you four thouand Hessians to keep Ircland quiet;" and it was added, by way of inducement, that all the Hessians were the very best of Protestants. Now, mark how significant that is. We are told that the Irish were men unable to fight; told that they never made a may I ask, if England thought that four thousand Irishmen wouldn't fight as well as four thousand Hessians, why did she ask for the Irishmen and ignore the Hessians (cheers)? Why didn't she send the Hessians to America instead of sending them to Ireland and taking the poor Irish? It was because she knew well that perhaps the Hessian might turn his back, but the Irishman would fight till he'd die. Well, my friends, the Irish Parliament gave them four thousand soldiers, but for once in their lives they had a ray of the grace of God upon them, and refused to take the Hessians (cheers and laughter). They said : "No; we will not take any foreign mercenaries into Ireland; but we will tell you what wo will do: If you will give us arms, we will organize volunteers for the defence of the country." The moment the word was mentioned in Belfast, in

fifty thousand men, as well organized and drilled as any army in the world (chears). The Volunteor organization spread ; the nation made them presents pounds worth of old brass, and he coined one of artillery; the first ladies in Ireland, wove their flags. They were of all classes of men, officered by the best nobility in the land. Lord Charlemont, Henry Grattan, the Duke of Leinster, and Henry Flood-all the highest intellects in Ireland-the noblest and best blood of the country, were at the head of the "Volunteers." In 1781, according to Sir Jonah Barrington, their numbers had swelled into eighty thousand, perfectly drilled and perfectly organized men. The originator of all this was the famous Henry Flood, a man intolerant in his religious ideas, -for he hated us, Catholics, "as the devil hates holy water." But, although intolerant in religion, he was a man of great mind and of great love for Ireland (applause). So soon as the English Government saw the willingness of these man, springing up all over the land : under the Earl of Clanricarde, in Galway and Mayo; in the south, under O'Brien; in the north, under other chieffains; in Leinster, under the Earl of Kildare, Lord Charlemont, Henry Gratton, Flood, Hussey Burgh, and others, the English Government got afraid of their lives and wanted them disbanded, and to get their arms back. But Ireland was armed; and then the immortal Henry Grattan assembled: their leaders. Swift-and the Dean hated bad money. The Flood was amongst them, Lord Charlement and other distinguished members of the Irish Protestant Parliament. When they all met together, they ask-ed the significant question : "Now that we have England, "take back that money; we won't | ed the significant question: "Now that we have have it," that moment the English King was | fifty thousand men armed, what are we going to do obliged to take back his own commission : and with them ?" The answer to the question came from the fiery soul and the great head of the immortal Grattan. He said :- "Now that we have them at our back, we can speak as an united nation. We will not allow them to lay down their arms until we have achieved legislative and religious independence for Ireland" (cheers). Accordingly, in 1779, as soon as ever the "Volunteers" were got to gether, Grattan brought into the Irish House of Commons, a proposition to abolish Sir Edward Poyning's Law, which declared that the Irish could not make laws for themselves unless they first got permission of the English King. He proposed this in the Irish Parliament. All the weight of the English Government was against him; all the rottenness of the country was against him; but the streets of Dublin were lined with the " Volunteers ;" and they had their cannon drawn up in the square before the House of Commons. They had cards around the mouth of the guns, inscribed-"Justice to Ireland; or else-" (the conclusion of the sentence Poyning's law was repealed. The English King

was only too glad to say : "Gentlemen, Ireland has a right to make her own laws; make them for yourselves" (continued cheers). A few weeks later, Grattan brought in another bill; and it was that there was no more restriction to be laid upon the trade of Ireland. He said "you have ruined our woollen trade. You are ruining our linen trade with excessive taxation." It was just when the a powerful army, it is true; but their main strenth American Revolution had broken out, and England had such a regard toward the people of America, she made a law prohibiting the Irish to send any cattle or food of any kind to America. It is easy to-day, to say that the Catholics were all opposed to America. If the Catholics of Ireland were always opposed to America, and to her cause, why did England make a law to oblige us to send no help or succor in crushed our commerce and trade. Grattan brought in his Bill, in April, 1779. Once more the Government of England was opposed to him. Once more the King wrote over to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, "Don't send me any bill that will release Ireland. I will not hear of it. I won't sign it." Gratian proposed his bill in the House of Commons ; and the slavish House was afraid to pass it. They tore it, before his eyes ; it was thrown at him ; but Grattan fell back upon his fifty thousand men, and said : "Here-here are the men with arms in their hands, with flags tossing and waving for Ireland. You must give her commercial freedom " (cheers). A united, an armed nation spoke these words, and they were obliged to suspend and to repeal every law, and to declare with the sanction and signature Then Grattan made the memorable remark in his speech, he said : "Gentlemen, your forefathers sitting in this House, sold and destroyed the trade and liberty of Ireland. Now, I have returned to her her trade, and now I demand that you return to Ireland her liberty" (loud cheering). The fifty thousand by this time were become eighty thousand; and on that glorious April day of 1782, Henry Grattan proposed in the Irish Parliament, and it was passed and sanctified as a law, that Ireland was a free nation, wearing an imperial crown; in these memorable words : "It is enacted that the crown of Ireland is an imperial crown, and inseparably annexed to Great Britain, on which connection the interest and happiness of both nations essentially depend. But that the kingdom of Ireland is a distinct kingdom, with a Parliament of her own and legislative power; and that there is no body of men competent to make laws to bind this nation, except the King, the Lords and the Commons of Ireland' (tremendous cheers). The crown of Ireland was an Imperial crown. She was a nation, with her own Parliament, her own laws, her own genius, her own influence over her own resources and her own debts; with her own right to tax herself; her own laws to execute, and every other right; and she merely acknowledged the union with England in the interest and for the well-being of both countries (cheers). That was the declaration of Henry Grattan and it struck terror into the heart of England. It was the most magnificent declaration that Ireland ever made of her nationality and her claim to full and imperial freedom as a nation and empire (cheers). Grattan had eighty thousand men at his back; and in one month his message was sent to England. "I send this law," he said, " to England : I give England one month to decide; and if she decide not in one menth-there are the men" (loud applause and cheers). That was on the 17th of April, 1782. Before the month was over,-before the 17th of May,-it came back acknowledged by the English Parliament and signed by the English King ;--acknowledging that Ireland's crown was an imperial crown-that Ireland was a nation united. and, in truth, perfectly equal with England;-that the English Parliament had no right or title under Heaven to govern Ireland, but only the Irish Parliament, submitting to the English crown. Then Grattan made his famous speech in the Irish Parliament. He said: "I found Ireland upon her knees. I lifted her up. I watched her as she took her place amongst the nations; I saw the crown upon her head. And, now, all that remains for me is to bow before that august form, and pray-' Esto perpetua,'

coiner named Wood, to coin one hundred and Government reluctantly, in 1779, gave them arms, her growing faint, and breaking, to see the very forwardness, it is difficult to say; but he has lately eighty thousand bounds in copper coin. After and Ireland, in six months, beheld a native army of force in which she had put her trust, now wanting set forth some startling facts, though not startling facts. the same time, deserted by their brethren, their Catholic countrymen lost heart in them. When they were organized no Catholic was allowed to enter the ranks of the "Volunteers," or to carry arms. The poor Catholics of Ireland collected and sent money to Dublin,-they sent £100,000 to provide uniforms for their Protestant fellow-citizens. After a time, as the American war went on, and the colonists waxed stronger, England got more fearful. And, when Burgoyne was taken prisoner, and when Clinton retired before the unconquerable sword/of Washington, England was obliged to permit the Catholics to join the "Volunteers." Instantly the Irish Catholics sprang into the ranks, and took their arms into their hands. Without one feeling of rebellion or disloyalty, but only the pure love of Ireland, they stood prepared to die for the liberties of their fellow-countrymen, as well as their own.

Then came the sad dispersion. The English government had introduced the element of disunion even among the " Volunteers." Some were in favor of emancipating the Catholics; others were not. A fatal division was introduced, and then a law was quietly brought into the Irish Parliament, that it would be better to increase the regular army to twenty thousand men-not fifteen hundred, but twenty thousand men. It was also passed that they should give twenty thousand pounds towards arming the militia; and in three or four short years the "Volunteers" were dispersed ; their arms were taken from their hands and put into the hands of a militia entirely controlled by military officers, who were all English. The last hope of Ireland died for a time.

Then began the series of bad laws. The "Convention Act" was passed under the influence of the Duke of Wellington. As soon as they found that the "Volunteers" were disbanded, they knew that they could do as they liked with the libertics of Ircland. One of the first laws they made was that it was not lawful for Irishmen to hold political conventions, or any other kind of conventions, or nominate delegates who were to speak on any occasion, on any subject. One injustice, followed another, until the country, inflamed by the maxims of the mighty French Revolution, goaded to desperation, made the incflectual effort of '98. Then, crushed, wounded, bleeding, deceived and degraded, nothing remained but for the accursed Castlerengh to walk over the prostrate ruin, and over the bodies of his countrymen, and, in spite of oaths and treaties-in spite of the signature of the King, declaring that Ireland alone had a right to make her own laws-in the year 1800 they took the Parliament from us; and from that day to this our laws are made for us by Englishmen.

Thus ended the "Volunteer;" but the lesson which it teaches has not died with this glorious movements (cheers). My friends, it is not a lesson of revolution or of rebellion that this glorious movement of '82 teaches; it is the higher lesson of union among Irishmen. It was not the "Irish Voluntcers" that the English feared, so much, though they were lay in the fact that they had three millions of their Catholic fellow countrymen united to them heart

and soul, (loud and prolonged cheering). It was not Ireland armed, but Ireland united, that made the tyrant tremble, and made the English Government sign every bill as soon as it was put forth. A singular example of the union which bound up all these men was given at that time. Some of the Belfast and Antrim "Volunteers" were Protestants, all Orangemen, to a man, yet, so united were they in that day, with their Catholic fellowcountrymen, and all classes of men, in that perfect union, that they actually marched out, on Sunday, and heard Mass (cheers). Ireland was united. Of course, there must be religious divisions where there is difference of religion. If I can't unite with my fellow-countryman in believing what he believes, -or rather to pare down my belief till it comes to nothing to suit him,—am I, therefore, to say to him "stand aside;" am I, therefore, to say to him, "We have no common country. I have nothing in common with you." Oh! no (loud applause). The most glorious battles of modern times have been fought in the trenches where the Protestant and Catholic stood side by side. And England, who knows so well how to divide us on the religious

set forth some startling facts, though not in the stately octavo volume with the best of paper and unrivalled print, but in the more humble guise of a magazine article: yet truth, in any garb, is accept. able. The astute Cecil, no doubt took care that what he thought might criminate him with posterity, should never find its way into the public records but quite enough escaped his caution to show that many of the supposed great man, to whom Eliza-beth's government owed its anccess himself amongst the rest, were little better than scores of out throats and assassing who were sent to the gallows. Froude says that sufficient remains in the Record Office to show that " the hoof of the blobdy Saxon " is more

The general effect of their administration in Ireland was to replace anarchy by order, to make life and property secure, and to put an end to the eternal round of murders which fill the pages of the Irish annalists. It seems, however, as if they had learnt to regard the native Irish as a sort of wolves, and as if there had been times when they thought it simpler to exterminate than to govern. Towards the ond of the year 1569, when Sir

Henry Sidney, Philip Sidney's father, was Lord Deputy, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, a cousin of Walter Raleigh, was sent to command at Limerick. Sir Humphrey-and it is this which gives particular point to what I have to tell-was a man in advance, as the phrase goes, of his time. He was brave, generous, patriotic, unusually cultivated, and characterised by the simplicity of his piety. He was the discoverer of Newfoundland, the founder of St. John's. He was lost in a storm in a small pinnace coming back over the Atlantic. As his consert drove past him in the gale he was heard to call out cheeringly, "We are as near Reaven by water as by land!" and he was last seen reading his bible by the binnacle light.

Doubtlessly the simple piety of this Gil-bert, commended by Mr. Froude, was of the true puritan stamp, something like that of Protector Oliver, which used to pass as genuine, till history found out that he was a pious knave. No man can entertain a high opinion of Oliver's moral bearing, when it is known that, on the occasion of signing the death warrant of Charles I., his levity was so indecorous that, like an ill-mannered school-boy, he daubed the face of Martin with ink. This puritan and fanatical butcher might have shown other signs of contrition for the blood he had shed, than reading his bible, unless, like David, under circumstances quite as atrocious, he was reciting the Miserere psalm.

This universally cultivated butcher

Had been sent to suppress a disturbance in the south-west of Ireland. After two months' work he wrote to report progress. He said he had brought all the chiefs of the country to submit themselves: Macarthy More had been on his knees before him; Lord Desmond's brother (Desmond himself was a prisoner in England) had fled no one knew where; and Kerry was so quiet that he had but to send his horseboy for any man, and he would come.

"My manner of dealing," he said, " was to show them all that they had more need of her Majesty's service than she had of their service, neither yet that we were afraid of any numbers of them, our quarrel being so good ; putting also all those from time to time to the sword that did belong to, feed, accompany, or maintain any outlaw or traitor. And after my first summoning of any castle or fort, if they would not presently yield it I would not after-wards take it of their gift, but won it per force, how many lives soever it cost, puttiny man, weman and child of them to the sword ; neither did I spare any malefactor that came to my hands in any respect, using all those that I had protected with all the courtesy I might; being for my part constantly of the opinion that no conquered nation will everyield willingly their obedience for love, but rather for tear.

Mr. Froude thus comments on this inhuman narrative.

This is no story grown up in tradition or born of calumny. If there is exaggeration, it is the exaggeration of the actor himself-the words remain in his own bandwritting. After satisfying myself that I had read the letter correctly, which for a time I was unwilling to believe, I looked next to see how question, at home, knows as well how to unite us, his report was received by the authorities. Of Elizaabroad, in the ranks of her army. The 88th "Con- beth's privy council Sir Henry Sidney was, perhaps, naught Rangers" were Catholics to a man; and they) the best after Cecil and Bacon. The ent of his Irish administration remain to illustrate his character; even the rebols honoured while they feared him. Priest or layman, soldier and peasant judge or bishop, all had but good words for Sir Henry Sidney. How would such a man receive the intimation that one of his officers had been putting women and children to the sword? He spoke thus "For Colonel Gilbert," he wrote to Cecil, "I cannot write praise enough of him : nor, indeed, I need not write anything in particular, for the effect of his service is manifest. The highways are now made free where before no man might travel unspoiled; the gates of cities and towns are now left open, where before they were continually shut or guarded with armed men; there is none that was a rebel of sny force but hath submitted himself, entered into a bond and delivered his hostages, the arch-rebel, James Fitzmaurice, only except, who is become a bush beggar. All this I assure you is true, yet not the most or the best that he hath done, for the estimation that he hath won to the name of Englishmen there-before almost not known-exceedeth all the rest, for he in battle with so few brake so many of them, wherein he showed how far our soldiers in valour passed those rebels, and he in his own person suy man he had. I assure you that the name of an Englishman is more terrible now to them than the sight of a hundred was before. For all this I had nothing to present him with but the honour of knighthood, which I gave him, and fer anything else I recommend him by your friendly report to the gracious consideration of the Queen's Majesty." Knighthood and a special recommendation to the Queen was the reward thought proper by Elizabeth's lord deputy for proceedings of which the New Zealanders have learnt to be ashamcd. It may be well to add that the pacifying process was quite ineffectual. In a few weeks all Connaught was in fiames again. But if such things were done by a man of such unquestionable superiority as Gilbert, and if a Sir Henry Sidney could write of them with applause, what may not have taken place where the people were left to be handled by the average officer, ambitions of the praise of his superiors, or at least with full liberty to give the rein to the natural devil which lurks in the breast of most of us? Of this, too, there is evidence. Gilbert had the faint excuse that he was engaged in suppressing a rebellion. We have now to see how things went on when the country was, so to say, quiet-undisturbed except by local rows, faction fights, murders, or cattle stealings. It was May, 1572. The deputy was Sir William Fitzwilliam, the ancestor of the present earl. The scene is the Wicklow and Wexford mountains. The English concerned were a garrison lying somewhere near Naas. The officers were Mr. Agard, the sergeant-major and the writer of the report, Captain George, Captain Wingland, Captain Hungerford, and Licutenant Parker. Somewhere in that belt of mountains there lived a sort of freebooter called Feaghe MacHughe, who earned his living by driving cattle from the Pale, or by levying black mail upon the farmers. In one of his night-marauding expeditions, Feaghe, or some of his mon had killed an English gentleman of some position. He was doubtless a very proper person to have been arrested and trymen the liberty which they had won for them- to serve as a suitable back-ground. Whether or not hanged; and if he and a sufficient number of his

-be thon perpetual " (great cheering). This was the climax of the triumph of the "Volunteers." They had gained all they asked or sought for for Ireland. One year later, they met in convention; and I regret to have to say what I am about to say. Their Generals and officers met and took measures for the reformation of the Irish Parliament, and to consider the representation of the people. When it was proposed to these officers and Generals of the " Volunteers " to demand the cmancipation of three millions of Catholics, in Ireland,to my heart's regret I have to say it,-they refused to grant to these emancipation, or petition for it. They refused to give to their Catholic fellow-coun-

were side by side, on the field of Waterloo, with the Protestant soldiers of the North of Ireland and of England (great cheering). There are questions second only in their sacredness to that of religion which is first. The question of Nationality is second only in importance to the religious question, because on that great National question depends what Cathelic and Protestant alike hold dear,-public liberty. On this great question, thanks be to God, every man can be united with his fellow-man, no mattten what shade of religious division may exist between them. I accept the word of the English historian who has come amongst us, in the case of Ireland -I accept the word that he has said. If he be reported rightly, he said, that, in the day that Ireland is united, Ireland shall be invincible (loud cheers). Away, then, with all religious animosity that would interfere with man's co-operation with his fellowman for native land. Away with that fatal division that would fain make one Ireland for the Protestant Irishman and another for the Catholic Irishman,whereas the " Green Island" is the common motherland of all. My Catholic countrymen, at the peril of your eternal salvation, be as firm as the granite rock upon every principle of your Church and your Religion ; be as conservative of that faith as you are of your immortal souls, else you will lose that faith and those souls with it. But, I say to you, just as you are to be conservative in your faith as you can be, so, upon the grand question upon which the freedom and happiness of the dear old land depends, be as liberal, as large hearted, as truly united upon it as you are to be strong and united upon the question of your own religion. Then shall the future, seen by the prophetic eye of Grattan, when he hail ed his Ireland as an independent nation, be realized by the men of to-day. Then shall the dream of the lover and the aspiration of the patriot shine forth in the glory of its fulfilment; when domestic laws made by Irish men, for Ireland and for Irishmen, shall govern the state affairs of Ireland; when every want of Ireland will be the bost forethought of Irish loving minds and intellects; when every Irishman will have the first place paramount in the deliberations of an Irish Parliament; when from out the intellect and the fullness of the heart of Ireland, in the future day, shall beam around my mother-land and realize the glorics of days long past, the sun that has set for so many years in clouds of blood,-but which shall rise serencly in the new Orient of freedom, for dear old, much-loved Ireland (" tremendous cheering, which was again and again renewed, as Father Burke bowed to his audience and withdrew.

THE STATELY DAYS OF GREAT ELIZABETH. (From the Liverpool Catholic Times.)

Mr. J. A. Froude bears, amongst modern historians the unenviable distinction of white-washing. Henry VIII., though it may fairly be doubted whether any amount of paint, however lavishly laid on, could make that hideous uxerious lecher presentable in decent society. He has tried, with all the pride and pomp of language, to disarm suspicion of the tigress daughter of the tiger king; and, in order to bring out the favourable colours of her character, has not hesitated to blacken the character of the Queen of Scots

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-NOV. 1, 1872.

mmmary process there would have been nothing particular to complain of. It is to be remembered partitude there was no war. The process described only that been the ordinary method of maintaining the peace of the country; and Agard, like Gilbert, was mentioned for good service to the home government.

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The report is addressed to Fitzwilliam. It is since the 16th of May."

"First, a journey made into Cossahes, your lordship being in the Glenne, where we burned Garrald's house, and sixteen towns in Cosske and Shilelaughe; we apprehended Candie's wife, and James Eustace's man, and took a hundred and forty-five head of cattle, besides other killing.

"Also a journey into Imale, where we killed a a Also a journey futo finance, matter when hand a and indeed during the many years of trial and dis-foster-brother of James Eustace, Pat Tallon, and a and indeed during the many years of trial and discompanion of his, David Tallon, whose heads I sent companion of his, but a trading in a constant a that point which has ever forced itself on my mind. It by Captain Furres unit Pour Pour and which wave is that the Catholic of the standard itself on my mind. It time; also, we met with Rory Ree's sons, which were come out of Leix, and were going over unto Feaghe MacHughe, whome we chased three miles; killed one of the Purcells of this company, and took their

spoil from them. "Also, I was drawn by a servant of Feaghe Mac-Hughe's, born in his country, and was with him at your lordship's building of the forts, who came to me, upon my word, and offered to do me service, so he might have his life. He drew me unto Glanburkin, upon the further side of the river of Avanagh, where we killed two of Feaghe's foster-brothers, Arte MacHughe and Robert MacHughe, and two of their sisters, four or five kerne, and as many others as were in five cabins. We took two hundred kine and five hundred sheep. One of Captain Wingfield's soldiers was hurt, and a horse killed with a shot. As we returned homewards, Captain George, sconting afore, met with Shan Rio Tallan, who had spoiled a town called the Green Garden, by the great Norroughe. He chased them with six horsemen. He took three of their horses, killed one of them, and made the rest to strip themselves and put them to the bog, and rescued the prey, which I restored then to the party which owned it.

"Also, I had a spy upon Simon MacDavid, who annoyed this country very much. Upon the spial's word I drew the soldiers, but by means of intelligence he had I missed him, and apprehended his sister, whom, if she do not stand me in stead, I mean to execute.

"Dealing with Lieutenant Parker to put out his spies to see whether I could be drawn into the Glennes, they returned with good news, and offered me to have either kine or killing; whereupon I sent Captain Hungerford and the residue of the companies. On the 22nd of this month, being Thursday, they marched all the night, and lay still most part of the day, and on Saturday morning they were at Glen mouth, where the spy offered, if they would stay to warrant them five hundred kine, or else to enter, to bring them to the botheis to have some killing, which Captain Hungerford and Lieutenant Parker rather chose. At the break of day they entored in and had the killing of divers, what they were I know not. They slew many churles, women, and children : one of Captain Furres' soldiers was shot through the thigh, whom, with much ado, they brought away. They brought with them thirty kine, sheep and other pillage, and left while they were killing five hundred kine which they saw."

Mr. Froude's remarks on this lettor cannot be improved. He writes :---

One knows not what to admire first in this wonderful document. Whether the simplicity of the endorsement, " A note of the sergeant-major his sereffectiveness of the style. In a despatch of loss than a page in length we have no less than five stories, each one of which would have set up a modern agitator with stock-in-trade for speeches of a season. We have first the burning of sixteen villages, some prisoners and cattle taken, "besides other killing"---how naive is that expression ! then a couple of fellows are caught, their heads are cut off, thrown into a bag and sent like a present of game to Dublin then there is an expedition among the MacHughes, where some people, who would pass, as far as social rank went, for ladies and gentlemen, had their throats cut; five cabins, full of poor creatures, besides, smoked out and murdered. On the way home there is a pleasing interlude, with a touch of humour and humanity. A party of cattle-thieves are caught red-handed, but only one is killed; the rest are The fourth stripped naked and turned into the bog adventures was a failure, resulting only in the capture of a sort of lady, who was to be hanged unless she could be made available. And then we come to the splendid finish. in which execution and description alike leave nothing to be desired. We can see that May morning-the glen's mouth, the river, with the grey wreaths of mist floating over the water and in and out among the alder bushes, and the hurried council on what should be the programme of the day. Should they wait in ambush till the cattle which had been driven into the meadows to feed-or should they have a turn at the vermin in their holes, and catch them in their morning sleep? Should it be "kine or killing ?" Captain Hungerford and Lieutenant Parker perfer the human game. The sport was excellent a single soldier only hurt, and just sufficient danger to give piquancy to the amusement. A century later, all Europe was set ringing with the massacre of Glencoe. A marauding Highland tribe had neglected to make its submission to the Government of William. An example was supposed to be necessary and a clan with whom the Macdonalds were at feud stole upon them with a commission from the crown, and destroyed them. It was a solitary outrage, provoked by peculiar circumstances; yet it shocked so severely the improving temper of the age that it remains a blot upon William's reign and administration, which no "extenuating circumstances" will ever be allowed to efface. In "the stately days of great Elizabeth" the murder of women and children appears to have been the everyday occupation of the English police in Ireland; and accounts of atrecities, to the full as bad as that at Glencoe, were sent in a half a sheet of letter-paper, and were endorsed like any other document with a brevity which shows that such things were too common to deserve criticism or attract attention. It is only fair to add that the acts of the 16th century must not be judged by the principles of the 19th, except in so far as they offend the code of Christian morals, which was in force in both centuries alike. Unfortunately England was not exceptional in bloody deeds. The war son the English and Scotch borders were carried on, before the union of the two crowns, with not very dissimilar atrocities. The Spaniards too, in their conquest of America, did not show the forbearance or mildness that ought to have been exhibited by Catholic soldiers. It is not, however, the atrocities that one complains of as being exceptional, but of the persistent practice of English writers to assume that their country is guiltless of the savagery and brutality which they condemn in others. England was quite as bad as her neighbours; her statemen were born liars, and kept in their pay spics of the worst character, who profaned the most sacred ordinances that they might thereby possess themselves of information which they sold to a dishonourable government; they bartered the blood of innecent men for government gold, and, if the receiver be as bad as the thief, the statesmen who bought information so meanly and wickedly, were as bad as the men who sold it. Bellowing preachers, more especially of the Non-Conformist type, rave about the scarlet lady of Babylon ; but they need not go beyond the precincts of the throne in "the stately days of great Elizabeth" for one who in her privato life, if she surpassed the scarlet lady at all, surpassed her in wickedness.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

"IRELAND FOR THE POPE."-The following letter was written by Sir George Bowyer to the Hon. Secretary of the League before the postponement of the public meeting :-

"TEMPLE, Sept. 18th, 1872. To Keyes O'Clery, Esq.

"DEAR SIR,-I greatly regret that business which I cannot decline, because it concerns others, renders it impossible for me to attend the meeting of the League of St. Sebastian in Dublin. I regret it the more because I am most anxious to impress on the meeting certain views which I am compelled to state in this letter. During the whole lamontable history of the fall of the Temporal Power of the Holy See, aster which the Church has undergone, there is one is that the Catholics of the whole world have not known their own power, or have not exercised it. This is easily understood. The Catholic Church strongly inculcates obedience to the powers that exist even when they are evil, provided that obedience can be given without violation of duty. Therefore, there is comparatively not much power of resistance in Cath-olics. Scruples and difficulties which affect religious minds prevent their free and energetic action. But their enemies are restrained by no such considerations. Whatever suits their wishes they enter into with unscrupulous and unhesitating energy. The consequence is that the enemies of the Catholic Church have a most astonishing apparent success. In this country there are, moreover, political considerations relating to party politics which have a restraining influence in all that regards the Temporal Power of the Sovereign Pontiff. It is considered that any manifestation on that subject might embarrass a Liberal Government which has done much for the Catholics of Ireland. I am far from wishing to undervalue these considerations. I readily admit that the people of Ireland ought to

show their appreciation of the measure of justice which they have received from the Liberal party. But at the same time I think that no political considerations ought to restrain them from condemning, in the most public and energetic manner, a political crime committed against the Holy See, and adding their enthusiastic contribution to the public opinion of Catholic Europe in favor of the sacred rights and the temporal sovereignty of the Vicar of Christ. All Europe looks, indeed, to Ireland to take the lead; and until Ireland does so, little can, humanly speaking, be hoped. In foreign countries men ask, What is Ireland doing ?' The Vicar of Christ has been dethroned, and his Pontifical Capital has been overwhelmed by a horde of brutal and barbarous iafidels-worse, because more malignant, than the barbarians who formerly conquered Rome. His clergy are beaten and insulted in the streets of the Holy City, which is filled with crime, vice, and blasphemy; and yet Ireland is silent-Catholic Ireland says and does nothing, but stands by, caring only for party politics and matters of local interest.

"This, as regards the mass of the people, is really not so ; for the people of Ireland are faithful to the glorious traditions of their country, and they will never desert the See of Peter-no! not even in its present state of depression and persecution !

"But it behoves them to see what the Catholic world requires of them, and not to be found wanting in practical and zealous action. Above all, they must resort to some organisation for the common purpose of supporting the Holy See, and labouring to restore the Temporal Power of the Vicar of Christ without which he must remain, as at present, a prisoner of the enemies of the Church. And I think the organisation of the League of St Sebastian will be found to present to good Catholics all that can be desired. It brings them together under one banner. It gives them an opportunity of united action. It is untrammelled and unrestrained by party politics. And it has a definite object in view. All these things are of infinite value, and will contribute to important results. The whole Catholic population of Ireland ought to be enrolled in the League of St. Sebastian No one knows what the power of the Catholic body in Europe is, because the Catholics do not know it themselves. The changes produced in Italy by a slight effort of the Catholic party show what can be done. They have at last awakened, and they find that they are not at the mercy of the enemies of the Church. Let us help in the great movement for the revival of Catholic influence in our public affairs. Let us cast aside mere party considerations and human respect, and let us give our undivided trust to God, who will help us if we act with pure intentions for His service. If we allow any human considerations to restrain us we shall not do our duty. We seek nothing but justice, so we need not fear. We must show Catholic Europe that we know the power of Catholic opinion, and that we are ready to take our part in it. If we do so we shall contribute greatly to the triumph of the Holy See against those powers of evil which now seem supreme and invincible, because they have not been met by determined and active resistance .- Yours fuithfully,

the thousands of Irish blood serving in the army of labor, or leavening the mercantile classes in England, there are many who have strayed from recti-tude and patriotism, they are out-numbered ten to one by the men who are unchangably true to Ireland and her cause. Poor men, many of them; hard workers, most of them; serving where the toil is greatest and the burthen heaviest; hewers of wood and drawers of water for the most part, but preserving through all distractions the love of country and the fidelity to principle which are the noblest qualities in civic virtue. A hard fate separates them, from their native land; their early friends are far away; the sea flows between them and their early home, but affection throws its bridge across the waves; their hearts are with Ireland still, and their hands are ready to do battle for her sake. The land of their birth remains to them still-

"More dear in her sorrow, her gloom, and her showers,

Than the rest of the world in its sunniest hours." But sentiment is only valuable when it blossoms

into action, and the best and noblest impulses are profitable only in proportion as they are responded to. The Irish element in the English population may easily become a source of strength and power; but without co-operation, union, and discipline, it will remain an inchoate force, impotent and unproductive. It is, therefore, that we attach so-much importance to the signs of organization which multiply daily amongst our countrymen in England. The spread of the Home Rule movement, the formation of branch societies, the establishment of National reading-rooms, are all tokens of progress, and symp-toms of a hopeful change. In the development of such influences lies the surest road to successful effort. By combination and prudence, by a skilful employment of the social and moral forces which Ireland can command on English soil, much may be done towards hastening the result on which the heart of every true Irishman is set. The franchise puts a weapon of no slight power in their hands; the independence of our countrymen from the traminels of English party ought to enable them to use it offectively. Properly employed, it will serve to strengthen the hands of the friends of Ireland in Parliament, and to punish the opponents of her rights. Holding the balance between Whig and Tory in borough and shire, our countrymen cau wield a power on behalf of Ireland more than proprotionate to their numbers, and will in many cases find themselves able to dictate terms to the successful candidate. But to do this there must be organization and preparation, and the Registries must be closely attended to. We need not follow out the suggestion. The intelligence of our readers in England may safely be trusted to for supplying the details of the plain, and their patriotic spirit for carrying it triumphantly into execution .- Dublin Nation

The Belfast Presbytery recently adopted and forwarded a memorial to the Admirality complaining of the throwing open to the public on Sunday of the vessels of the Channel Fleet on their recent visit to Belfast Lough. To this memorial a reply has been received. It states that the Admiralty would not be justified in giving orders which would virtually deprive the great proportion of the working classes of the privilege of inspecting the most powerful ships in the British Navy, and that they failed to perceive how visits to the vessels by such persons as were anxious to see them could give offence to others, whatever differences of opinion might exist. The Lords of the Admiralty would feel great reluctance in changing the custom which had been followed at Belfast. The Presbytery appointed a committee to draw up a reply to the letter, and submit it to the next meeting - Times Cor, Oct. 4.

Accounts have been received from Cork of the serious illness of Mr. J. F. Maguire, member for that city. Mr. Maguire has been for some time suffering from indisposition, which, towards the end of last week, assumed an aggravated form. It is hoped, however, that absolute rest and quiet will restore the hon. gentleman to his usual health.

The condition of the North of Tipperary has so materially improved that 50 men belonging to the extra police force are to be disbanded.

The telegraph has already communicated the fact that another attempt at assassination, similar in some of its circumstances to the shooting of Talbot the head constable, was made last night in one of the most populous quarters of the city. It is one of those mysterous outrages which are supposed to be connected with Fenianism, though in this particular instance the motive is not so clear as in the last affair. The facts that the person fired at, David Murphy, was cashier for a couple of years in the office of the Irishman, that a charge of embezzlement was pending against him, and that he has been outspoken and indiscreet in expressing his resentment. give some colour of probability to the conjecture that he has been fired at by some person who apprehended that, in a spirit of vindictive passion, he would make some unpleasant disclosures by which other parties might be compromised.-Times Cor. Mr. Butt, M.P. for Limerick, has set a wholesome example in meeting his constituents face to face during the recess to see " whether the feelings of the electors have been duly represented or not." Mr. Butt repeated the declaration of political faith which he made when he was chosen their representative in May 1871, maintaining that it was the duty of the Irish people to demand the full right of managing Irish affairs, while they were willing to join with England on equal terms in the management of Imperial affairs. Mr. Batt was authorised by Lord Robert Montagu to say that when his lordship was in office with Mr. Disraeli he had become so convinced of the impossibility of managing Ireland through an English Parliament that he had recommended the establishment of Home Rule to the Cabinet. Mr. Butt alluded in cuphemistic terms to the action of the Huntingdon bigots, when Lord Robert Montagu joined the Catholic Church; and suggested that any constituency-Irish of course-would do itself honour, and shield liberty of conscience, by inviting Lord Robert to become its representative. Home Rule has ovidently already been a Cabinet question. THE NEW CHURCH OF CLIFDEN .- The Bev. John Ryan, P.P., New-inn, Cahir reminds Irishmen, indeed all Catholics, of the duty before them of supporting the Very Rev. Dean M'Manus, of Clifden, in the com pletion of his new church ; first because it is intended to commemorate the victory of the faith over souperism in that district, where the struggle was so fierce and so loug, where every artifice and bribe was used in vain to wile a faithful people from their croed. A temple to the God of truth is the most fitting memorial of a struggle which shall form a bright page in the history of the Irish Church for all time. And second, because Dean M'Manus, who makes the appeal for aid, and on whom devolves the labour and responsibilities of the work, is the good priest who sustained his flock through all that fearful trial and hard temptation. SISTERS OF MERCY AS NURSES IN WORKHOUSES .- The Thurles Board of Guardians, comprising Protestants as well as Catholio gentlemen, have unanimously adopted a resolution to appoint Sisters of Mercy, en other Religious Sisters, to take charge of the aged sick, and infirm inmates of the workhouse, at fixed salaries, and to provide suitable accommodation. as soon as the sanction of the Local Government Board is obtained.

region of myths and fables. The famous leaders of | which may commit them to the opposing of a measpirit. It is the subtlest of Satan's ruses to persuade men that he has no existence ; and therefore that he has no power or influence which they should fear. Our explanation of the phenomena of the last three years will hardly commend itself to these gontlemen but nevertheless the present is a fitting occasion for putting it on record. As clever men artfully employ their fellow men as their tools for accomplishing their own secret ends, so Satan, the tempter and enemy of man, habitually uses men, frequently men of the shrewdest intellect, as his unwary instruments. He plays with men as puppets, and sets them to do his work. Having lost the light of faith and the protection of charity, they are wholly unaware of the secret influences which direct and fashion their courses. This is the case in all the ages of the world. It is no new phenomenon. Those who deny the existence of evil spirits are forced to attribute all the evil they behold in the world to the innate wickedness of man, or to deny the existence of evil altogether. We, on the contrary, entertain a higher estimate of human nature, and account for many of the excesses to which it is carried by belief in the instigation of a supremely malicious power bent simply on malice and the ruin of mankind.

During the last three years an unusual attack has been made on the Church by a subtile power which measures the whole world, and is a diplomatist of evil. In 1869, Governments and statesmen were stirred up to combine to prevent the assembling of the General Council. We all remember their efforts and how unavailing they proved to be. The first act ended with the meeting of the Council, and the second then began. We need not repeat the accounts of what took place during the Council-the flood of lies let loose, the attacks of the press, the attempt to rally public opinion against the action of the Church the invocation of the secular arm, and the threats of Governments. Over this formidable army the Council quietly triumphed and defined the prerogatives of her Head. The third act of this melodrama began with a war in which the kingdom representing Protestantism and the persecution of Catholicism was allowed to overthrow the Empire whose traditions were Catholic. A religious persecution followed-and we are daily witnesses to the strange inconsistency whereby the organs of civil and religious liberty in England applaud and encourage it. Nor have we yet seen the end. The effect of the two first assaults upon the Church was to define, stimulate, and perfect faith; first in the pastors, and secondly in their flocks, throughout the world. The result of the last, which is an active persecution will be to refine and purify charity, to purge the Church as though by fire, and, after having con-centrated her vigour and life within herself, to extend her action more powerfully than ever among the unconverted races.

For ourselves, knowing as we do the nature and consequences of the doctrine which has been the occasion of this strife, we cannot find, either in the native malice of the human heart or in any human interest it can have to serve, a sufficient account for the violent and unscrupulous war which is being waged against the Church of God. The vanity of a few German Professors boasts that "German Science" in their hands is the main antagonist of the General Council. But the curious and instructive document, which we publish this week in a supplement, is a sufficient refutation of that pretention. These Ger-man Professors are no doubt windbags of vain-glory and conceit. They are uttorly unscrupulous, and the motives which they confess to are as low and unworthy as their "Science" is feeble and inconsistent. These are hard words, but they are borne out by documents and proofs. It is not these vain and uncertain men who are at the bottom of the mischief. They, like others, have been used as the foolish puppets and supple instruments of the mightlest power for evil and ruin, whom God, by a mystery which He has not explained in its fulness, has permitted to roam over the earth, and to fill as it were the air, and to plot and to organize the destruction of souls. It is the "Spirit of Evil," the "liar," and the "murderer from the beginning," who is the chief assailant of the Church ; not these poor German professors whom he feeds upon the emptiness of vain glory. He is the leader and organizer of the forces arrayed against the Church .- Tublet. The Fall Mall Gazette, always cynical and often keen, has found in the " Old-Catholics and their Enginnovations, propounds certain other queries for that dignitary's attention, of which the following is a sufficiently troublesome specimen :--- "If there was what is become of it, and did it never draw up any the Pall Moll Gazette, " who raises one of these questions, and is not prepared with a definite and reasonably probablo answer to all of them, occupies rather an absurd position, and he makes his position rather more than less absurd by filling his letter with beautiful little bits of charity and loving-kindness; and by ending it with a recommendation to the Old-Catholics to consecrate their proceedings by having 'the sacred volumes of the Gospels placed in the midst on a royal throne, in order that it may shine to the eyes of all as a heavenly pele-star,' and by singing the 'Veni Creator' as a noble and illustrious prelude, and by saying the Lord's Prayer." As for the Dean Stanley, the Pall Mall Gazette contents itself with broadly insinuating that he is only less absurd than the Dollingerites because he is more avowedly sceptical. The Saturday Review, which has so persistently ventilated in its columns the orudest theories of fiasco of its pets; but is nevertheless obliged to avow that, "It is of course very easy, as several of our contemporaries have not been slow to discover, to sneer at the whole affair as a mere pompous display of ecclestastical pedantry, which touches no human interest and can lead to no permanent result. If these men really wish to make an impression on their age, it is urged, they must hoist their colours at the masthead; Catholics we know and Protestants we know, but religionists who claim communion with Rome when Rome has laid them under anathema, who call themselves Catholics and defy the We can only believe in their honesty at the expense of their common sense. To such criticisms the fuller information about the proceedings of the Congress pected to form a complete reply. When Dr. Wordsworth argues that the Council of Trent was not Ecumenical, and had no right to add to the Creeds, it is surely enough to reply that still less is new Articles." On the whole it is tolerably evident that the Saturday Review is pretty equally ashamed ofits Anglican Bishops and its Dollingerito reformers, in which comfortable frame of mind we are content

lish friends" a subject on which it can indulge its vein with the happiest effect. The Pall Mall Gazette. in fact, has not read " for a considerable time anything more curious in their way than the letters of the Bishop of Lincoln and the Dean of Westminster to the Old-Catholic Congress ;" and with regard to the Bishop of Lincoln's queries on the subject of alleged in the fourth century," as the Bishop admits, " an authority competent to draw up the Nicene Creed, other authoritative, document ?" " A man," continues Dollingerism, would rather not admit the hopeless authority of the Pope, are at best an enigma to us. which is sure to be forthcoming, can hardly be exthe Convocation of Canterbury 'Ecumenical,' on whose authority he is content to accept Thirty-nine to leave it .- Tablet.

modern science have completely satisfied themselves | sure which will become a watchword of the party in of the non-existence of the devil. It is natural that, future. At present the representatives of the party having denied the existence of a personal God, they are like Ephraim, "a cake upturned," and "have to should also deny the existence of a personal evil be done on the other side," and a good deal of "judicious bottleholding" will be necessary before the final victory is achieved. Mr. Miall does not think much of the bugbear of fanaticism, which it is prophesied will arise out of discstablishment; he apparently does not think fanaticism the special danger of this country and time; nor do we. Without attempting at all to go into the merits of the question, we may note, as a curious feature of the present situation, that it is the High Church party which is playing into the Dissenters' hands, and in many cases courting disestablishment, while the Low Church people, who are nearly as one with them in doctrine, are likely to be fiercest in their resistance.

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No sensible man will allow himself to deside a disputed historical question off-hand, and it must not be forgotten that there are various disputations circling round the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Some historians contend that there was a counterconspiracy of Huguenots, and that it was mainly an act of self-preservation. Others declare that it was entirely a political transaction, and that the Church had no hand in the matter. Bossent affirms that it was deeply schemed, Lingard that it was unpremeditated, and Mohler that the Te Deum was commanded by the Pope, not for the slaughter of Protestants but for the preservation of the French King's life. All these questions, and many others, ethical as well as historical, would require to be gone carefully into and explained in any authoritative pronouncement upon the conduct of the actors in this memorable tragedy. Is it reasonable to expect a busy man like the Pope to draw up such papers mercly to soothe the feelings of antiquarian sentimentalists ? It is exactly like, or rather it is worse than, the treatment to which the Convenanters were subjected when they were asked if the killing of Archbishop Sharpe was murder, and shot if they did not give an instantaneous and categorical affirmative. People ought to be judged by their own be-haviour, and not by their opinion of other peoples behaviour, at least, not without opportunity for inquiry and explanation, and if there is not time for those, then not at all.-Scotsman.

BRIBERY UNDER THE BALLOT .--- A correspondent in the Times gives an illustration, from personal experience at Preston, of the way in which the Ballot Act encourages, by giving facilities for, bribery. He relates the story of the voting of two Irishmen brought to the poll by an electioneerer, whose every movement he was able to observe, and who, as professedly "illiterates," required to give assurance as to the candidate of their choice by naming him in the hearing of the agents of both sides. After the process had been duly gone through and the men had emerged from the scene of action, one of them stated that he had "woted," and now he wanted his prass." What that meant the correspondent does not profess to know ; but as "amid some hughter from the bystanders, the conductor of the two men hastily came forward and took them off with him," it is not difficult to make a shrewd guess. At all events it is plain that bribery may be effectively carried on under the mask of the "illiterate," who is bound to proclaim aloud the candidate for whom he votes. And as the use of the cards distributed by the Conservative agents shows how easily the assumed secrecy of the ballot may be evaded, it scems plain that, instead of putting an end to bribery altogether, we have really made it much easier, because, if skilfully done, much more difficult to trace, than it was under open voting.

A Mr. Booth Mason has been delivering a speech to the Staleybridge Constitutional Association that should occasion his friends some serious misgivings as to his mental condition, and cause the indivi-duals who seem to have "cheered" his remarks, to adopt some other corporate title than "Constitutional." Relying on the fact that two or three years ago he posted "50 Orange warrants to New York, Mr Booth Mason brags that fifty bits of paper are to be found in the States signed with the name of "Booth Mason." After boasting of the uniquitous Orangeman, Mr. Booth continued—it was "at the end of the proceedings" :-- " What, then, can we fear from Gladstone, that infernal Jesuit ? I defy thee, oh, Pope of Rome, thou unconfined fiend of hell oh, House of Lords, thou must perish; oh, Prince of ales, thou wilt never be King of are not so unjust as to quote this as a specimen of "Orange loyalty," although Mr. Booth Mason announces himself to be "Deputy Grand Master of the Orange Association in England :" comparatively a very cumbrous handle where one of three letters would be admirably characteristic of the speaker,-Catholic Opinion.

"GEORGE BOWYER."

-The Crusader.

THE IRISH IN ENGLAND .- The insolent act of aggression directed against the members of the Home Governmenment Association in London, and the indignant protest which that miserable piece of petty persecution has called forth, have directed attention to a subject which for us, as well as for those who are now discussing it, possesses no little interest and importance. That the Irish settlers in England should retain the distinctive marks of their origin, and, unwilling to be fused with the seething population around them, should remain Irish in heart and in affection, may be disquieting to those who would fain see every trace of our Nationality obliterated and to whom the distinctions of country and race are, in this instance, the indications of past failures and future dangers. To the nation which labored so ruthlessly and so persistently to blot out the Irish name, to scourge out, root out, burn out every vestige of Irish feeling, the steady adhesion to the old cause and the old faith which distinguishes so many of our countrymen in England cannot be a pleasant spectacle. It is an ever-present memorial of wasted power, of profitless crime, of fruitless oppression; it is a standing proof of the immortality of that spirit against which the whole power of England, political and social, its interest, its influence, its literature, and its laws, are directed.

To us, however, here in Ireland the maintenance of the ties between our countrymen abroad and at home, presents itself in quite a different aspect. We need not go quite so far as to say of the English people that "their sorrows are our joys, their joys our woe;" but in complaining of the irreconcilable attitude of the Irish colonists among them, they select as a subject for reprehension what is to us a source of special gratification. Our only fear is that they exaggerate their grievance. We fear that-while amongst most of our countrymen in Eugland the feelings which would make "a shell from the shores of Ireland" more dear to them than "all the wines of Rhineland or the art of Italy," still hold swaythere are many, very many, on whom the influences of home and kindred are lost, and who have long ceased to hope or to work for their fatherland. The subject is, as we have said, one of deepest and gravest interest ; and we have marked our sense of its importance by the arrangement which has placed before our readers the well-considered series of letters from the centres of English industry that have appeared from the pen of our Special Commissioner. But no one who has studied that correspondence-and it deserves to be studied attentively by all who care to form a just conception of the conditions and prospects of the Irish struggle for

GREAT BRITAIN.

The old-fashioned belief in the existence of evil spirits, which has come down to us from the me- sion of the Liberal party at the next election for the can claim. As many as six generations are living lancholy experience of our first parents, has some sake of disestablishment; and secondly, any act or with her in the neighborhood. She is both blind freedom-can avoid the conclusion that, if amongst | time since, we are well aware, been relegated to the | pledge on the part of the rising young Liberals | and deaf.

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MR. MIALL ON DISESTABLISHMENT .--- Mr., Miall has been making rather a lively speech at Birmingham, in which he deprecates two things-first, the divi-

UNITED STATES.

YANKEE LIBERTY. --- In an interview with Lord Lyons, British Endussidor in 1861, Mr. Seward said : "I can touch this bell, and order the imprisonment of a citizen of New York! I can touch it, again, and order the imprisonment of a citizen of Dhio! And no one but the President can release either. Can your Sovereign do as much !" That is, the right to the writ of habeas corpus, which the Sovereign of England darc not refuse to the meanest of her subjects, he, Mr. Wm. H. Seward, in momentary position for the exercise of power, could, and dured, do? And yet habeas corpus, it was thought, was by law, more fully guaranteed in the United States than ever in England ! And the Imbeas cornes was not supended then, either in New York or in Ohio! It was the outrage of brute force equinst law. It was part and parcel of the system of felony that culminated in a half-madman murdering Mr. Lincoln at a theatre, and another ruffian stubbing Mr. Seward in his sick bed-chamber—it was the "higher law"— interpreted by each outlaw for himself!—N. Y. Freeman.

At a recent examination the question was asked, why the children of Israel made a gold calf? A precocious little fellow answered, "Because they had not got enough to make a bull with!" Tho laughter which followed put a stop to the examination for that day.

Ten tons of obscene literature have been seized in New York, and the venders thereof have been accorded a residence in jail.

The New York Sun remarks :- "The prospects of the English for a pile at least equal to the Alabama allowance are brightening. The mixed commission on, British and American claims has decided adversely to the United States in 14 questions of failure to appeal. Perhaps it would be as well to leave that \$15,000,000 in England, send over a balance sufficient to settle the claims of British subjects promptly, and thus save interest."

The story is told of Ben. Butler's earlier days, that Yankee obtained his legal opinion how to recover the value of a ham which a neighbor's dog came along and ate. He was advised to prosecute and recover for damages. "But the dog was yourn," said the sharp Yankee. Butler opened his eyes a little, asked him what the ham was worth, was told \$5, paid the money, and then demanded a \$10 fee of the astonished native for legal advice.

There is an old negro living in the lower part of Columbus who is one hundred and sixteen years of age, and never heard of George Washington, and cares less about him. She has had three growths of teeth, and the last are as good griders as any one

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-NOV. 1, 1872. THE TRUE WITNESS

Witness The True AND

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1872.

ECCLEBIASTICAL CALENDAR. NOVEMBER-1872. Friday, 1-ALL SAINTS, Obl. Saturday, 2-All Souls. Sunday, 3-Twenty-fourth after Pentecost. Monday, 4-St. Charles Borromeo, B. C. Tuesday, 5-Of the Octave. Wednesday, 6-Of the Octave. Thursday, 7-Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The award of the Emperor of Germany in 'the matter of the San Juan boundary question has now been officially made public. It is in favor of the United States, and in consequence the North American possessions of Great Britain on the Pacific are almost worthless. The English journals whilst " loyally accepting" the award, freely express their regret; the Post considers it to be as damaging to the material interests and diplomatic reputation of Great Britain, as was the award of the Geneva Tribanal. The question is however settled for ever by the award in favor of the United States; whilst had it been in favor of Great Britain the difficulty would have cropped up again before long, and the award would have been no sottlement at all.

An amusing "notice of motion" has been given by a member of the Queen's University in Ireland, for an answer to the question,---"Whether the person calling himself Moderator of the Prosbyterian Kirk in Ireland, who recently signed the address to Prince von Bismarck in approval of the present persecution of the Catholics of Germany, is the same person who, as Moderator of the Presbyterian Kirk, figures among the Visitors of the Queen's University; whether, if this be so, Convocation approves that such a member of a ministry of Christian charity should continue to be intrusted with any supervision over the education of a body of Irishmen and to move that Convocation does not approve that such a person should continue to exercise such a trust."

This it will be seen is likely to bring up the

There has been a change of Ministry in the Province of Ontario. Mr. Blake and his colleagues tendered their resignations-and were replaced by a Ministry under Mr. Mowat, a gentleman of very high reputation.

GOLDEN WEDDING OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

The past week has been a great week for Montreal, and will long be held in memory by its citizens, as the week of the Golden Wedding of its revered Bishop. As we have to go betimes to press, we are unable to give full particulars at present, but must defer them to our next issue.

For the last month scarce a day has passed without deputations from some of the parishes of the diocess, or from some one of its many noble religious, charitable, and educational institutions, waiting upon the Bishop, and presenting him with their appropriate addresses of congratulation. On the evening of Thursday, 24th ult., a great seance in the Salle of the Gesu, was given by the Union Catholique, and indeed all our national and religious Societies have vied with one another to do honor to the occasion. On Sunday, 27th ult., there was Pontifical High Mass at the Cathedral, at which were present His Grace the Archbishop of the Province of Quebcc, and their Lordships the Bishops of Hamilton, Rimouski, Mgr. Laroque and other distinguished visitors. In the course of the afternoon the streets were thronged with the many Processions of the several Societies, marching to the Palace to lay before the feet of the illustrious Prelate who presides over the Diocess, their homage, and vows for his long life and happiness. In the evening the Palace was beautifully illuminated.

On Monday and Tuesday the celebrations were continued. On the last named, solemn High Mass was sung in the Parish Church of Notre Dame; and at about 1 p.m. the Banquet was held in the City Hall, Bonsecours Market ; the unfortunate destruction of the St. Patrick's Hall, where it was originally proposed that the Banquet should be given, having compelled this change of programme. In our next we hope to lay before our readers full details of this interesting and important ceremony.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT .--- We would recommend our readers to make a note of the following passage which we cull from the columns of the Montreal Witness of the 12th October. The article in which it appears is headed Searching The Scriptures; and is by our contemporary copied-as worthy of being laid before his readers-from an article in a United States Protestant paper, the N. Y. Independent, signed by S. B. T. Marsh. We think we may without injustice, credit the Witness with the opinions which the said article expresses as to the worthlessness of the "Bible without notes or comments." This article says :---

"Commentaries are not as common as they hould be in Christian homes. They are indispen able to an accurate and thorough understanding of the Scriptures. While it is of first importance that the Holy Spirit illuminates the sacred page as we study it, we might just as well insist on reading our New Testament only in the original Greek-declining to use an English translation at all-as to forego the help of the commentators. If for nothing more, we need them to rectify the mistranslations of the common version."-From the Montreal Witness of the 12th of October. We beg of our Catholic readers to preserve carefully this extract as a conclusive reply to the truth of the Protestant boast, that "the Bible, the Bible alone, without note or comments, is the religion of Protestants;" as equally conclusive to the honesty of the Protestant taunt, that the Catholic Church does not, and dares not, place the Holy Scriptures without note or comment in the hands of her obildren: and again, as a conclusive argument against the oft reiterated demand of Protestants. that the said Scriptures, but without note or comment, be read in the Common Schools. How an evangelical journalist should so far forget himself as to tell so important a truth, openly, and without reserve of any kind, we do nos understand; for though it appears in an evangelical paper, the passage we have above quoted is true as if spoken by Christ Himself. Commentaries are, "indispensable to an accurate and thorough understanding of the Scriptures;" without them, they are as unintelligible to the mass of mankind as they would be were they to be read in the original Greek by one who had no knowledge of that language; what then must we conclude again, from these principles laid down by our evangelical opponents? 1. That if commentaries "be indispensable to an accurate and thorough understanding of the Scriptures"-it is at least equally indispensable that they who make the said commentaries should themselves have an accurate and thorough understanding of the Scriptures which they comment. If in error, or even liable to error, in their commentaries, they are guides whom no sane person would follow; blind leaders of the blind, dragging those who trust to them into the ditch. The logical conclusion from the premiss, that a commentary is indispensable to of the disgust of the educated classes at the enor-

Scriptures, is-that an infallible commentator is equally indispensable.

2. Again-if commentaries be indispensable to an accurate and thorough understanding of the Scriptures :--- if an accurate and thorough understanding of these Scriptures be necessary for, or indispensable to our salvation: and if again God have given all that is necessary for, and indispensable to our salvation, then has He Himself given us the necessary and indispensable commentators, or composers of commentaries, without which it is impossible to attain to an accurate and thorough understanding of the Scriptures which are His Word. This conclusion which flows inevitably from the above premisses leads directly to an infallible Church, as the divinely appointed, therefore infallible commentator of the Scriptures; without whose aid it is impossible to attain to an accurate and thorough understanding of them.

Expert as he is in wriggling : adept though he be in the accomplishment of "turning his back upon himself "-we see not how the Witness can avoid any one, or all of the conclusions. In fact he must do one of three things, any one of which will involve him in very serious complications. He must either for instance :----1. Maintain that fallible commentaries are

indispensable to an accurate and thorough understanding of the Scriptures.

Or 2. He must argue that an accurate and thorough understanding of the Holy Scriptures is not necessary to salvation.

Or 3. That God has not given us all that is indispensable and necessary to salvation, seeing that He has not given us any certain or infallible commentator.

We wait with some curiosity to see how the Witness will try to extricate himself from the difficulty in which he has placed himself. In charity, however we will indicate to him a dilemma in which he is very likely to get himself involved. We warn him against the danger of asserting, that commentaries, by "fallible" men upon the infallible Word of God, or the Holy Scriptures, are indispensable to an ac. curate and thorough understanding of that Word. And yet, something in this line will, we are sure, be the argument that the Witness will attempt to follow-unless indeed, appalled by the impossibility of the task imposed upon him, he shrink from discussion altogether. In the meantime we would remind our evangelical contemporary that, by his own showing, he stands convicted of teaching that the Bible, or that Holy Scripture alone is not sufficient for salvation-since commentaries are indispensable to an accurate, and thorough understanding of the Bible: and of admitting that the common Protestant version of the Bible, so abounds with mistranslations that, if for nothing else, commentaries to rectify those corrupt translations are needed.

Again we say, we beg of our Catholic friends who are often harassed by Protestant railers at their religion, to bear these all important admissions of the Witness in mind ; and to cite them as an argument unanswerable, why the Bible, without note or comment, should not be read in the Common Schools: "we might just as well insist on reading the New Testament only in the original Greek." We thank thee most evangelical Witness for teaching us that

ings as well as in the public Press, the lead of the dissatisfied host was taken by some eminent professors of theology, whose scholarly pride revolted at the falsifications perpetrated in support of the new Infallible dogmas. The applause of all Germany rewarded the dissentient. Catholics and Pretestants alike praised the courageous men, who would not brook the outrage committed against their religion by a conclave packed with the Bishops of half-civilized nationalities. Most German Governments gave indications of a disposition to favour another secession from Rome; the Berlin Central Government because the Pope had assumed a hostile attitude towards reviving Germany, and the various State Governments because the claim of his Holiness to be a Prince over all Princes infringed upon their sovereignty. Had the professorial leaders of the movement profited by this favourable juncture for embracing Protestantism they would not, indeed, hav occasioned a great and momentous renovation of the faith, but might have carried with them a large number of cultivated Catholics loath to continue in a Church capable of producing a new demigod. But Herren Dollinger, Friedrich, Reinkens, Michelis, &c., at that time were very far from taking such a decided step. They, on the contrary, in those days asserted that they were the Catholics that they adhered to all Romish dogmas with the sole exception of a few recent enactments, and that they had a right to attend Divine service and share the blessings of Mother Church. This was throwing a wet blanket over the whole affair. Of the many thousand Catholics who had signed the first addresses, or tacitly supported the rising idea of reform, only a small moiety thought it worth their while to join the new congregations, which were to be nearly as Roman as Rome itself. As to the Protestants, who at first sympathized, they became indifferent spectators and soon foresaw disappointment as the end of it all. Still the ecclesiastic and erudite leaders of the agitation were undismayed. So firmly did they cling to their avowed intention of retaining

nearly the whole of the Popish belief that only a year ago, at the Congress of 1871, they discouraged the idea, started by the more practical among them, of forming separate congregations wherever a few supporters could be found. Since then, it is true, they have modified their policy and turned over a new leaf. I leave it undecided how far they were influenced in this by the visible abatement of zeal among their former friends, and the pity and contempt with which they have been treated by their Bishops the last 12 months or so; but when Dollinger, in his lectures at Munich University, spoke of Luther in terms of the greatest reverence and criticized the whole history of the Popes with unsparing severity, it became evident that something more was at last contemplated than opposition to the personal proclivities of the ruling Pontiff."

The "Old Catholic" movement then started with everything-except the one thing needful -in its favor. On its side was enlisted the entire power of the State; the sympathies of the Civil Magistrate were warmly extended to it; nothing that man could give, or man could do, was wanting to ensure its success .-An old man, despoiled of all his earthly power himself a prisoner in his own palace, strong only in the presence of the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, was the only apparent obstacle to its speedy and complete triumph. Now let us see what it has accomplished. We still quote from the London Times' correspondent, a very competent witness surely :----

"But how is the announcement"-the announcement of the programme just put forth by the "Old Catholic" congress, asks the Times-" received by ublic opinion? How by the various Governments of the country?" He replies :---

"Notwithstanding the 400 delegates and members have assembled at the Congress: notwithstanding that Anglican, Greek, and Armenian Bishops have cither appeared at the meeting, or expressed their approval, the cause is pretty universally regarded as lost."

articles of faith has been punished by the adviser they called in publicly giving them to understand that there was no occasion to draw up any. They might have foreseen this result ; if they drifted inte it nevertheless, great must have been their disinclination to act and think for themselves."

"After this, what will follow? Will they take the advice given them and leave the difficult ques. tion of the dogma in suspense? It almost looks like it, as what otherwise ought to have been the principal subject of debate at the Congress has been alluded to only incidentally and in a sursory way. Or will they attempt to adapt the ancient dogma to the modern convictions of their people? In the former case, the movement which has already to a dead stop will drop altogether, as a Church without a Creed is nonsense; in the latter they have the most terrible problem imaginable before them; and in either case Old Catholicism is practically at an end, and will be superseded by something else."

And so exit Dollinger and his motley crew, with whom neither Catholics nor Protestants care to hold intercourse, and who have made themselves the laughing stock of the world by their loud boastings, and impotent conclusions,

THE STRIKES .- In the first days of the gold discoveries in Australia, when fortunes were made sometimes in a few hours; when the man who could handle a spade and a pick fancied that he had nothing to do but to dig a hole in the ground, and fill his pockets with gold, the streets of Melbourne and of the other large towns of the Continent, presented a strange sight. Fellows fresh, or rather stale, from the mines were to be seen driving about in splendid equipages, with gorgeously attired females by their sides, clad in silks and satins to such a fearful extent that not even Solomon in all his glory could have held up his head alongside of them. Rum and brandy, the liquors with which the stockmen, the bullock drivers and bush laborers of the olden time had been content to slake their thirst, were discarded for champagne, or a fluid which was called champague, and was sold at champague price .-

"Bring a couple of buckets of champagne" was the common order to the keeper of the store or grog-shop in those days; just as a few years before it was rare to hear any louder "shout" than a call for "one bucket of rum and one of brandy;" for it was considered even then mean to order any measure less than a bucket. If a man were short of funds, and was asked why he did not "shout louder than that," if he called for a mere glass or nobbler, he would reply that he "could'nt shout louder, for his preath wasn't sweet;" whereupon came the invariable rejoinder "go to work then you * * *, and sweeten it." Anybody could make money, who would but work.

Such was life in the Australian solonics in those roystering days. Heavy work for a season-followed by periods of idleness, of dissipation and extravagance such as no country on earth had witnessed; such too seems to be the style of life springing up in parts of England amongst the coal miners. Digging for coal is becoming as profitable as was digging for the procious metal in the Australian gold-fields; and the facility with which money is carned in the coal pits is apparently generating a social condition in England and Scotland, akin to that which obtained some years ago in Melbourne and Sydney. The miners now condescend to work or get out coal three days only in the week, the other four days they drive about with their women in fine carriages, and make themselves beastly drunk on a vile fluid called champagne. This cannot last, but will be followed by a violent reaction, much suffering, and probable riotings and ontbreaks amongst the improvident short-sighted coal miners. In Australia, the gold diggers found everything cheap; clothes formed the chief item of their expenditure; fuel was not needed in that mild climate; bread and meat were mere drugs; and the cost of the prime necessaries of life, owing to the absence of any foreign market in which the superfluous beef and mutton of the Colony could be disposed of, could be had for a mere song. It is not so in England. There everything has risen, is rising in price, and throatens to rise still higher. Soon the wages which now enable the luxurious coal miner to drive his carriage, and to drink his champagne will prove insufficient to find him in beef; and beef after all is more essential to his comforts than the mysterious nastiness which he buys and drinks under the name of wine. He will therefore be soon compelled to retrench; and then he will find to his cost that the laboring classes of other countries have profited by his refusal to work, and that these countries have thus obtained the command of the markets in which Great Britain once ruled without a rival. A! ready many profitable industries have been driven from England to Belgium, France, and the United States. No repentance on the part of the silly men on strike will ever lure these back again ; and henceforward they will have to be content to accept such reduced wages as the much reduced profits of their employers will allow the latter to offer. In a short time the coal miners will find to their cost that they will no longer be able to "shout" for champagne; that, to use the poetic form of expression familiar to Australian ears their "breath is no longer sweet;" and alas! they will probably find also that work will be so scarce, and labor so little in demand, that they will not be able, however willing they may then be, "to

whole question of "non-sectarian" education. In England also it seems that the same question is much exercising the ingenuity of those good but credulous gentry who fancy that it is possible to be at one and the same time, distinctively Christian, and non-sectarian. A committee for instance of an English School Board has brought out a set of Christian non-sectarian hymns for use in the schools, from which hymns it was fondly thought that everything that could possibly offend any one had been cut out .--Unfortunately however the Doxology had been left untouched, and the horrid words about Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, had accordingly to be climinated. What residuum of Christianity was to be found in the hymns after this emasoulating process had been completed, we are not told.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good; and there are signs that Lower Canada is likely to profit by the harsh measures of the Prussians towards the natives of Alsace and Lorraine. There the young men especially have a horror of the conscription to which as Prussian subjects they will be liable, and Prussian subjects they will be deemed if they remain in their native land. They are thus forced to emigrate, and numbers of these, much to be pitied exiles are on their way to Lower Canada. It is to be hoped that our government will do all in its power to retain them when they arrive. To this course of action they are urged by the call of patriotism and of religion.

Rumors are rife that at the coming session of the National Assembly a measure will be brought forward, and well supported, for con. ferring on M. Thiers the office of President for the term of his natural life, for creating a Vice-President, and an Upper Chamber, and partially remodelling the existing Assembly. The attempts to bring about a union betwixt the Legitimists and the Orleanists have it is said failed. From Italy we hear of great inundations, and much destruction of property. Cholera was still raging in India at the begin ning of September, and may reasonably be expected to reach Europe early next year, from whence it will not be a long journey to New York, Quebec, and Montreal.

COLLAPSE OF THE "OLD-CATHOLIC" MOVE-MENT.--- By the confession of its warmest admirers, and most sanguine eulogists, the movement inaugurated by Dr. Dollinger, and taken up by a few servile adulators of the powers that be, has signally failed. That such would be the case was from the first inception of the movement, prophecied by Catholics; that such is actually the case, is now confessed by Protestants.

Let us see, for instance, what the Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writing under date Sept. 25th, has to say upon the subject :---

"What was anticipated by all conversant with the intellectual condition of modern Germany has come to pass; a reform which, undertaking to purify religion in reality, intended no more than to weed the Papal doctrine of its most unsightly excreasences has been discarded by public opinion. Nor is it likely that the movement, though its leaders have made up their mind, at last, to go further, will rocover the influence lost at the outset. Too orthodox formerly, they are too indefinite now. In the present state of this country a mere vague declaration In favour of what, broadly speaking, may be called Protestantism can have no power to gain a hearing with the many. Protestantism just now is too wide a word here to found anything inspiriting upon. It is very apparent that the vast majority of educated Protestants in these latitudes have either been indifferent to their creed for many years past or else are yearning for a reform which shall reconcile the venerable traditions of the past with what is supposed to be the irrefragable result of scholarly research in philosophy, history, and science. In declaring for German Protestantism, then, without defining what they mean by the term, the Old Catholics, far from supplying the people with a tangible entity to approve or neglect, are merely evading the point at issue. It is most unfortunate that they should thus oscillate between opposite extremes-too much belief in the Pope and too little confidence in themselves; but, unless they adopt a more popular course the only possible result must be failure.

" To enable the reader to test the correctness of this operation I will give a short outline of the case and its history thus far. Old Catholicism was born

Even the Liberal and anti-Catholic papers of Germany confess and deplore the failure of the groat "Old Cutholic" movement :---

"The Breslau Zeitung, which seconded the move-ment from the very first is obliged to confess that Old Catholicism is a great failure, and will never attract any but the select fow; the Berlin National Zeitung, which like all liberal papers hailed the dawn of religious reforms, in its latest comments upon the question sarcastically observes that what Old Catholicism is most in need of arc Old Catholics and when Monsignore Nardi, the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, in a letter to an Austrian paper, asserts that the danger which threatened his master is over and that the whole affair is exploded, there is not a liberal organ confident enough to negative the triumphant assertion."-Times Cor.

The same writer naturally seeks to account for this sudden and complete collapse of a movement from which but a few months ago such great things were anticipated: he in so doing does but confirm what Catholics from the first predicted of it.

The Old Catholies started with the idea that they should be able, whilst discarding the Pope, to preserve intact all the other doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. This they soon found to be impossible, and therefore began to cast about for allies amongst their Protestant neighbors. "But," as the Times tells us, "in Germany there are Protestants and Protestants;" and the difficulty for the Old Catholics was to determine with which of these sects to ally themselves. If with the first, or orthodox party, then must they acknowledge the Three Creeds. the Apostolic, the Nicene, and the Athanasian. But these are repudiated. so the writer in the Times tells us, "by the majority of the educated classes in modern Germany ;" and, therefore, an alliance with the orthodox Protestant party presented no attractions to the "Old Catholics," whose great object is not truth, but strength. " They, therefore," continues our informant :----

"they, therefore, addressed their overtures to the unorthodox party among the Lutherans, hoping pro-bably that they would be welcomed as brethren in the faith, newly recovered from the enemy, and destined to swell the numbers of the reformed Church. But, unluckily, they stumbled upon a blunt plainspoken man, who very candidly told them in the face of the world that the German Protestants have no longer a common faith, and that, in point of fact, faith in his opinion was not the principal thing needed.

an accurate and thorough understanding of the malcontents having vented their feelings in meet- from taking a definite course and composing new. sweeten it."

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, --- NOV. 1, 1872.

The following "Short Sermon," treating of tian servants, with all repining at your lot! the first duty of servants to their masters, away with all distaste for your employment ! should have appeared last week in place of the Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the slave, the one then published, which treats of their second servant, upbraids your complaints : Jesus Christ, duty. It was the result of an oversight on our the carpenter and son of a carpenter has sanc-

part :--WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS.

No. XVI. "Servants, be obedient to them that are your lords

according to the flesh."-Eph. 6, v. 5. The Apostle St. Paul who has left to Christians of every state of life, most admirable instructions for their sanctification, has not been wanting in his exhortations to servants. Nay, St. John Chrysostom (H. 22 in epist. ad Eph.) says, that he appears to have addressed himself to them with especial care and clearness.---"Servants," says the Apostle, and remember the exhortation of an Apostle is almost equivalent to a command Servants, be obedient to them that are your lords according to the flesh, with fear and trembling; in the simplicity of your heart, as to Christ; not serving to the eye as it were pleasing men, but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart. Knowing that whatsoever good thing any man shall do, the same shall he receive from the Lord, whether he be bound or free."

The first duty of a servant towards his master, is to work. It is for this he is engagedit is for this he receives his wages. It is true that all men are born to labour-"thou shalt earn thy bread by the sweat of thy brow," said Almighty God to Adam, and through him to his descendants. "Man is born to labour," says holy Job. By the transgressions of our first parents we are all condemned to work; neither the rich man, nor the noble, nor the king on his throne, is exempt from this law-All must labour. The king and the noble and the rich man may not indeed be called on to labour with the hand, but their labour is not on that account less severe. Brain labour is as much more severe than hand labour, as the organ of the brain is more delicate and more complex than the organ of the hand. This is proved by the structure of the human body .--More blood flows towards the brain in any given time to renew its waste, than flows to all the rest of the body. Princes, judges, bishops, priests, masters, work with this brain work in the administration of their kingdoms, of their dioceses, of their parishes, and of their household. Even the rich man has more labour in keeping his riches, than the poor man in maintaining a large family. But the work to which servants are subjected, is manual labour;--labour wherein the sweat of the body and the wear and tear of the sinews is offered up by contract for a certain recompense, and so long as that recompense is forthcoming, so long is the servant bound under pain of restitution to a faithful performance of his work. But, Christian servants, labour not you for the things of this world-labour not merely for the earthly recompense which your work will bring labour "as to Christ," let the sweat of your bodies, and the wear and tear of your sinews, be offered up to God, your divine master, "knowing that whatsoever good thing any man shall do, the same shall he receive from the Lord, whether he be bound or free." And do not complain, Christian servants, that "God has placed you in a hard and toilsome state of life, and that in order to gain a livelihood you are obliged to labour without ceasing. We have seen already, that your's is not a harder lot than that of the rest of mankind-that all men must labour, and that the rich and the noble, and the king have a more severe labour even than your's. But leaving this out of the question as being a matter of science, rather than of morality-of physical laws rather than of the law of God-your objections may have force in the mouth of an infidel servant, but in that of a Christian never. Tell me! I pray you, Christian servant, in what character did Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the monarch of heaven and earth descend upon earth? as a king? as a noble? as a rich man? No; He came as a slave-a servant as St. Paul tells you through the Phillipians (c. 2.) and He tells you himself through St. Matthew (c. 20) that He the Son of Man is not come to be ministered unto but to minister. It then your condition of servants makes you resemble Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who being sovereign Lord of all things deigned to clothe himself in the habit of a slave, why do you repine ? why do you not appreciate your glory? why do you not rejoice to be a servant rather than a master, since your sorvitude makes you like unto him? Jesus Christ sanctified manual labour to all time, when at Nazereth he remained for so many years a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for his earthly parents. Jesus Christ raised the state of servitude to a place amongst the honors and dignities of this life, when as an humble and obedient artizan he plied his father's trade of carpenter in the workshop of Nazereth. Jesus Christ further sanctified servitude, when he Washed his disciples' feet. Away then, Chris- signation as Finance Minister.

tified your toil.

And there are other considerations, which should not by any means be lost sight of by the Christian servant. They are embodied in those words of scripture-" Blessed are the poor in spirit for their's is the kingdom of heaven," and " It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter heaven." That is a splendid promise ! that is a terrible threat! Servitude is the lot of the poor, and heaven is the reward of poverty. Bear your lot without repining-fulfil the duties of that lot with exactitude and cheerfulness -in other words be poor in spirit, and yours is the kingdom of heaven. Where ye kings, ye nobles, and ye rich men-where have ye a promise equal to this? Where, O King, have Where, O Noble, have you a nobility equal to that attached to the denizens of heaven? Where, O rich man, are your riches that can begin to compare with the wealth of eternal life? Rejoice then Christian servant, at the splendid reward offered to your serfdom; repine not at so glorious a lot-complain not-your reward is infinite as it is eternal. It is easier, for the Scripture tells you, for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. Is there here, Christian servant, no cause for self-gratulation? You at least have no part in this denunciation; for you have not about you the curse of riches; unless indeed you allow your heart to covet

what you do not possess. Away then all repining ! away all complaints ! they are unworthy of a Christian soul. But, Christian servant, you will realise to

the full, the consolation of these great advantages, whenever you fulfil your duty of servant by an exact and assiduous attention to your work. This must be done-it is the Apastle who says it, not only when your master is prcsent, but also when he is absent. "Not serving to the eye," says the Apostle, "as it were pleasing men, but as the servants of Christ"-The double hearted and hypocrite will alone "serve to the eye." The Christian servant knows that God is ever present—that he witnesses all his actions—nay more, that "He searches our veins and hearts. The Christian servant works then irrespective of his master. because he has a divine master in heaven. He works irrespective of the eyes of men, because the eye of God is always on him to reward and punish; and if he works for worldly pay it is because he cannot maintain his life without it; but his heart is in the service of God-his work is so done throughout the day, that it may be worthy to be laid at eve, not indeed under the eye of his master to receive his appro-

bation, but on the footstool of God, before the

His Excellency Lord Dufferin, Governor General, during his stay in Toronto visited the principal Catholic charitable and educational institutions, accompanied by the Countess of Dufferin, who took much interest in what she

saw. The Loretto Abbey, the House of Providence, and the De La Salle Institute of the Christian Brothers were amongst the institutions so honored. At the last named the distinguished visitors were received by His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, who presented to them Brother Arnold, who in turn had the honor of presenting to them the other Brothers of this excellent establishment. Mgr. Lynch gave an account of the origin of the Institute, and of the great work it had already accomplished. We need not add that at all the places visited, His Excellency and his amiable wife were received with loyal enthusiasm, and that they were very favorably impressed with what they saw and heard. Wherever they go they win golden opinions, and approve themyou a crown equal to this crown of heaven? selves most worthy representatives of our gracious Queen.

> Our esteemed Catholic contemporary, the St. John Freeman, is still hard at work fighting the cause of his co-religionists in the matter of schools. He takes a hopeful view of their prospects, and in his issue of the 25th ult., discusses the action of the Federal Legislature, which, though unpopular at first, seems now to be acceptable to the Freeman. Our contemporary thus delivers himself :---

"Now, all parties in the House of Commons agreed that the New Brunswick School Act does grievous injustice to the Catholics of the Province, and the only difference of opinion was as to the best mode of obtaining the redress of that grievance. Mr.Anglin, like several others, thought that the simplest, engiest and best mode was the exercise of the constitutional right of disallowance, and they supported Mr Costigan's resolution and veted for Mr. Dorion's amendment.

"Mr. Blake, thinking that a great legal question was involved on which he was not himself quite docided in opinion, believed it would be well to have that question settled as speedily and conclusively sa possible, and for that purpose moved the resolution which now excites the News to indignation. That

lution Mr. Anglin never saw or heard of until it was moved. He understood all the advantage that might result from its passage, yet, preferring Mr. Costigan's resolution, he voted for Mr. Dorion's amendment which, if passed, would have set aside Mr. Mackenzie's amendment even after the Government had agreed to accept that amendment. After Mr. Colby's amendment passed, Mr. Dorion moved "And this House further regrets that to allay such well founded discontent His Excellency the Governor General has not been advised to disallow the School Act of 1871 passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick." Before the question was put on this motion, Mr. Blake made his speech and read the resolution afterwards moved by Mr. Mackenzie, and asked the Government if they would accept that resolution in case Mr. Dorion's amendment was lost Sir John replied that they would. The passing of Mr. Dorion's amendment would have rendered it impossible to move the amendment read by Mr. Blake, but it would have ensured the disallowance of the Act—or an immediate dissolution. Mr. Anglin voted for Mr. Dorion's amendment, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Blake and all the Grits against that amendment and with the Government. We hope to have reason to rejoice at no distant day that Mr. Dorion's amendment was lost and that Mr. Mackenzic's was carried

It was stated at the Statistical Congress held at St. Petersburg the other day that the tota number of deaths from small-pox during the Franco-German war was, in the German army, 263; in the French army 23,469. The explanation is very simple. In the German army re-vaccination is compulsory; every new soldier received is vaccinated. In the French army re-vaccination is not compulsory; the result of the two systems is well shewn by the above given figures.

The following communication on the burning of the St. Patrick's Hall, appears in the Witness, of the 28th ult., over the signature A. Perry :-

(To the Editor of the Wilness.)

SIR,---The burning of St. Patrick's Hall is a public loss, not only to our eity but the Dominion. Erected by our Irish citizens in commemoration of Ireland's national saint, it was by them looked on with as much pride and veneration as we English will look to the statue of Victoria, now being erected in the immediate vicinity of the ruins. The hall was an edifice that any nationality might have been proud of. It stood there also illustrating the love of a people to their thrift and prosperity in the principle city of the Dominion. I can readily understand the feeling, of those who witnessed its destruction, but it was only equalled by the generally expressed feeling, and especially amongst Irishmen in Ontario.

I cannot be expected to furnish to the public any detailed reason that might be considered to have the slightest bearing favorable to these whose paramount duty was to have saved the hall. I was absent from the city many hundreds of miles when the telegram from our office announcing its destruction was put in my hand. Had I been informed the city was captured by a foreign foe, I could not have been more taken by surprise. To me the allowing of the fire to take such hold of the hall was inexcusable as well as unpardonable, and this impression has been strongly confirmed by every person that I have conversed with since my return. It would have been quite different had the fire originated within its four massive stone walls, but to have orignated in a building separated by a clear passage of ten feet and a fire division wall intervening, must convince the most obstinate individual that there must have been something radically wrong in the management of the affair in the first few minutes. I shall not here advance any one reason I have heard given that might go to explain much that tends to exonerate all from blame, with those who are not conversant with our water, fire and police arrangements as I am. We have the facts before us to deal within a calm and unprejudiced manner.

No city on this continent, or, so far as I have knowledge, in Europe, affords so complete appliances for protection against fire as does Montreal. Had there been a contest for a given prize that, in defiance of all man could accomplish by genius or money this hall should be destroyed by fire, nothing could surpass the means at disposal of those who were intrusted to save it. ' We have here in the immediate vicinity a greater quantity of water and power than is to be found in any other locality-a hydrant immediately over and direct from a fifteen inch main with eight distinct places to attach hose, situated in the most perfect place to be got at, and not over 200 feet from the fire. I am told the force from this was of such a character as to warrant the use of that portable steam fire-engine the Fire Brigade have at their disposal. I assert without fear of contradiction that the bydrant in question will discharge more water than eight such machines per minute, hour or day, and each stream of one inch nozzle can be projected higher by twenty feet than the roof of the hall ever was.

With such facts it is not to be wondered at that not only Irishmen, but citizens generally, fuel that a load of blame lies at the door of those who are entrusted with the protection of life and property of our city. It is time the citizens aroused themselves to a state of their insecurity. Has not the burning of this hall to its foundation afforded them ample data to judge by? Do they want to have a similar occurrence take place in the dry heat of July or August? We hear of an enquiry taking place before our Fire Marshals. This is not enough. No one outside of their own circle believes for a moment it will accomplish any good. The Irish individually and collectively ought to insist on having a full in vestigation into all causes which might have contri buted to the destruction of their hall. Never in any time have any individuals had a more just claim for compensation from the city than they have for their loss, and this can be readily proven before an impartial committee, that might be named to enquire into the cause which led to it.

I am told on the one hand that our firemen were drunk. I have heard from those who ought to know that such was not the case. Drunk or sober, th

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE .- OTTAWA, Oct. 19 .--- Yesterday evening a young lady gathering ferns in Stewart's Bush, near the Tollgate, discovered the body of a

man. The slarm was at once given, and the body was identified as being that of a Mr. F. E. Hall, of man. Toronto, who disappeared about ten days ago from Mrs. Carrol's house, Metcalfe street. The deccased was comfortably clad. On examining his face, it was found that his eye-balls were protruding from. their sockets and blood-shot. A white pocket handkerchief had been tied round his neck. A stick had been inserted in a loop and twisted round until the unfortunate man dropped forward, evidently strangled by his own hand. He does not appear to have moved after he fell. His hat remained on his head and there was no sign of any struggle having taken place. The deceased had been in the employment of the Crown Lands Department until the staff was reduced, under the regime of the late Hon. John Sandfield McDonald, when he received a gratuity of two years' salary. He had been for some months past trying to get employment of some kind under the Dominion Government. He is said to have been subject to terrific pains in the head, and it is supposed that it was during one of these paroxysms that he committed the fatal act. An inquest was held and a verdict returned that deceased had died by his own act. The body has been sent to Kingsten tor interment.

MURDERHUS AT LARGE-On the night of the Sth ult a resident of Malden named Clark, got into a wordy altercation with two black men named Campbell, brothers, and one of them shot him, inflicting a wound from which Clark died in a short time.-The negroes immediately fled, going, it was supposed, into the interior of the country. No reward was offered, and the officers of the law at Malden, Sandwich, Windsor, and other points, stirred around for a day or two and then dropped the matter. The peace officers around Malden evidently require stirring up.-London Free Press,

ALLEGED MAIL ROBBERY .- A man named Antoine Couillard was arrested on Saturday afternoon by Detective Murphy on a charge of robbing the mails. Mr. Couillard, it is said, is respectably connected, and has for about eleven years served as Railway clerk on the route between Montreal and Island Pond.

Hoe DISEASE .- The Ottawa Cilizen says an epidemic, something similar to the epizootic, with which the horses are attlicted, has broken out among the hogs in Mull. Large numbers of swine have died of it, and sausages are cheap and plentiful on the other side of the river.

A new railway has been projected from Guelph to Collingwood. Its promoters have given notice that at next meeting of the Legislature they will make application for an act of incorporation for a company to "construct a railway from Guelph to Orangeville, and thence to Collingwood."-Bulletin.

There is some talk about a recent decision of Mr. Justice Dunkin. A record in the Prothonotary's office, Sweetsburg was missing; Mr. O'Halloran, one of the counsel in the case, moved that the Prothonotary, Mr. Hall, in default of producing the missing document, pay the full amount of the debt and costs, over \$200, or go to jail until the missing document was recovered or the debt paid. Mr. Dunkin granted the rule, but Mr. Hall at once appealed from this decision.

Found DROWNED .- A man was found drowned four miles below Varennes. He was floating in the river. There were no marks of violence on the body. He is unknown; about five feet seven or eight inches tall, reddish brown hair, beard slightly streaked with grey. He wore a grey wincey shirt, which was held on to his neck by a heavy cravet. The greater portion of the upper part of his body was naked. He had yellowish brown tweed pants, with black stripe, drawers of same material, leather laced boots, with leather strap round his waist holding up his trowsers. In his pocket were found a small pocket book and a small tobacco box, and a rosary. The body was buried at Varennes.

PURGATIVE PILLS have become a settled necessity with the American people. Indeed, cathartics always have been and always must be used, in some form, by all mankind. In this country the pilular form of administration has been growing in favor since pills were first made of Aloes and Rhubarb, rolled into a ball. Their high position in the public confidence has finally been secured and fastened into permanency by Aver's CATHARTIC PILLS, the most skillful combination of medicine for the diseases they are intended to cure, that science can devise or art can produce. Those who need pills, no longer hesitate what pills to take if they can get Aver's PILL .- Wheeling (Va.) Press.

Throne, there to receive an eternal reward; · knowing that whatsoever good thing any man shall do, the same shall he receive from the Lord, whether he be bound or free."

One short word of warning, Christian servant. Who shall compute the injury done to a master by an idle servant? Who shall compute the loss that servant will have to make good, if he expect salvation ? Between master and servant there is a solemn contract ratified

in heaven. That contract enforces diligence and obedience on the one hand-and the payment of a cortain sum on the other. "A good day's work for a good day's wage." The contracting parties are master and servant-the witness to the contract is God. How then shall you hope to defraud, whilst God is the witness of the contract as well as of the work done? Nay more; how shall you dare to de-

fraud, when God has to name the award?

The question of Church Disestablishment mooted in England by that terrible man Mr. E. Miall is one of the prominent topics of the day. That like the repeal of the Corn Laws, the Ballot, and other measures warmly opposed at first. Disestablishment must come at last is certain; but by timely concessions on the part of the government officials of the Anglican Church, the evil day may be postponed. Dr. Tait the so-called Archbishop of Canterbury sees this, and proposes to meet Mr. Miall's motion, by a motion for reform; suggesting as chief amongst these needed reforms, the setting to work of the drones who cluster round the Cathedrals, the engaging of good preachers, and the shortening of the musical part of the church service. Here we think the Archbishop makes a mistake. The reform that is needed to make the churches draw good audiences, and to lessen the sense of weariness amongst the laity, is the curtailment of the preaching, not the musical part of the business. Bhorter sermons, and fewer of them is the great thing needed to induce people to attend church.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY .-- A number of counterfeit half-dollar pieces are in circulation. The public will do well to be on their guard.

Sir F. Hincks, it is reported, has sent in his re-

The Church in England has to mourn the loss of one of her rulers, in the person of the Right Reverend Dr. Goss, Bishop of Liverpool. His Lordship's death was very sudden. he having attended to his usual duties to within a few hours of the attack which carried him off. The name of his successor is not yet indicated.

The Kingston Whig warns the public against the enchantments of a reverend gentleman who calls himself the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Neville: who also wears an eye-glass over a Roman nose, and cheats. From this we naturally surmise that, though the man's nose be "Roman," his principles are decidedly evangelical.

A CARD. - The Sisters of Charity of the House of Providence, Kingston, Ont., return mest sincere thanks to the Pastors and people of the Missions of Sheffield, Camden, and Napanee, for their generous assistance towards the support of the aged and infirm under their otherwise he had no doubt that amidst the clouds

A meeting of the Shareholders of St. Patrick's Hall, was held in Perry Hall, on Monday night, when it was carried by a vote of 3,753 against 660 to sell the ground.

MAP OF MONTREAL, AND VICINITY, 1872. -This map, by Mr. Johnston, is beautifully executed, and of remarkable accuracy. It contains a map of the City proper, and its environs, as also a map of the island of Montreal and of the several branches by which the Ottawa river at last effects its junction with the St. Lawrence. The map is for sale at all the chief book stores of the Oity, and is in every respect well worthy of the favorable notice of the public.

hall is gone, and much of the surrounding property narrowly escaped a similar fate. There was more than liquor that led to it, and no obstacle should prevent the faults in this respect being brought home to the delinquents, so as to have some guarantes against their recurrence in the future.

Suspicious .-- On the 22nd June last Mr. Coroner

Jones held an inquest on the body of Cleophas Monette, who was found drowned at Hochelaga.

The body had evidently been in the water some

seven or eight days. After an inquest had been

held the Coroner sent the body up to the wault of

the Roman Catholic Cemetery, where it was subse-

quently identified, and thence removed to St. Cecile

for interment. On Friday and Saturday the Cor-

oner got wind of some conversation which had taken

place between Madame LeBacup, wife of the Cap-

tain of the barge "Friend," and a young man named

Moise Riendeau, also between the latter and Henry

Dleknack, of Valleyfield. On this suspicion arose

that Monette did not come to his death by accident

but had a quarrel with Riendeau at Lachine, and

that in the course of it the former had fallen into

the water and was drowned. By instructions of the

Coroner, Riendeau was arrested by the Water Police

and he is held in custody pending an enquiry into

The Minister of Public Works this morning fell

into the hands of a class of persons less severe and

exacting than contractors and office-seekers. About

ten o'clock the ladies of the late St. Patrick's Orphan

Asylum bazaar, representing the three Roman Catho-

lic parishes of Ottaws, waited on Hon Mr. Langevin

and presented him with the prize won for him by

his admirers at the late bazaar. It consisted of a

large and handsome meerschaum pipe, with the

following inscription on silver: "Presented to the

Hon Hoctor L Langevin, C.B., as the most popular M.P., by the ladies of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asy-

lum bazaar." There was of course an interchange

of compliments, the Minister of Public Works re-

gretting very much that he was not a smoker,

ed Mrs. Fails a cheque for \$50 .- Mont. Gazette, Oct. 27

Accuent.-As the steamship Greenland was on

the way to this port from Quebec it was found that

the boiler was getting red hot. The consequence

was that the ship had to be anchored and the steam

tug, arriving safely in this port. As the steamer

of the buoy and she could not be extricated. There

A "RUN" ON INS BANK -James Brown salesman,

would immediately re-deposit his funds,

she remains .- City paper.

the facts of the case.

Yours,

A. PARRY.

Parents lessen your Shoe bills two-thirds by buying only CABLE SCREW WIRE fastened Boots and Shoes. Never rip or loak.

All genuine goods bear the Patent Stamp,

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

October 29. Flour # brl. of 196 5.-Pollards.... \$2.50 @ \$3.60 Superior Extra 0.00 @ Extm 6.50 @ 6.75 Fancy 6.20 @ 6.39 Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)..... 5.90 @ 5.95 Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 5.90 @ 5.95 Fresh Ground 0.00 @ 6.60 5.80 0.00 Fine 5.00 @ 0.00 1.32 0.65 Lard, per 1bs...... 0.111/20 0.86 Cheese, per lbs...... 0.12 60 0.12 Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs..... 0.32 60 0.34 Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 4.75 @ 5.15 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs..... 0.51 @ 0.52 Pease, per bushel of 63 lbs..... 0.80 @ 0.85



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE of smeke from his beautiful meerchaum he would always see the fair ladies of Ottawa; he would have ST. PAT'RICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in TOUPIN'S BUILDING, on MONDAY Evening, 4th of NOVEMBER. Chair to be taken at 8 p.M. to be consent by making them a donation in aid of the noble charity they represented. He then hand-By Order

D. GORMAN, Rec. Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the let off. She then went back to Quebec from Point STOCK-HOLDERS of the above ASSOCIATION, aux Trembles under sail, and left there in tow of a will take place in PERRY'S HALL, CRAIG Street, on TUESDAY, 5th ins., at 7:30 P.M., for the elec-tion of Directors, and other business. Champion was coming through Lake St. Peter, having five vessels in tow, her screw caught the chain

BT ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

WANTED,

FOR the SEPARATE SCHOOL of the Town of was arrested upon Notre Dame street, drunk, with \$1,430.40 upon his person, which he had drawn PICTON, P. E. County, a duly qualified Male or Female TEACHER, is enter on duty on or before the first of January. Salary liberal. during the late run upon the City and District Savings' Bank. The Recorder gave him a salutory J. BRENNAN, P. P. Picton, October 28th 1872. lecture and fined him, exacting a promise that he

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. NOV. 1, 1012. and the state of a second state of the second

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The constitutional plans of M. Thiers are no mystery to any one-the Presidency for life, a Second Chamber, the right of Dissolution; in short, quasi-Monarchical institutions under the flattering name of a Republic. The difficulty is not to induce the Majority to vote Monarchical institutions, nor even to procure their acceptance by the Republicans of the Assembly; what is difficult is to get that Majority to assent to the life Presidency, which borders so closely upon Monarchy, and of which it is not less the negation since it would not be ation. vested in any Royal personage. The Assembly cannot be brought to make the concession unless it can be thoroughly persuaded, on the one hand, that it is difficult at the present time to rc-establish Monarchy, and on the other hand, that being unable to perpetuate itself, it will bequeath power to the Radical party personified in M. Gambetta. In order properly be mentioned that the village in question is to appreciate the position it must not be forgotten that by virtue of the Rivet Proposition which is the Constitutional Law, the powers intrusted to M. Thiers must cease with those of the Assembly. Who will direct the elections? There would be an interregnum, a period in which there would be no existing authority; a blank space of which the Radical party would not fail to avail themselves. "Anything rather than M. Gambetta," says the Conservatives. If, therefore, M. Gambetta, who a year age appeared to have lost all chance of attaining to power, has now good prospects, and if his advent to power seems to be but a question of brane of the mouth and throat, and from caries time, we may infer that the Conservative party, in order to avert that fatal extremity, will draw closer to M. Thiers, and will even support him beyond his wishes. Of two evils, it considers this last to be the least, and while submitting to it only as a necessity will give him the preference.—Times Cor.

THE FRENCH ARMY .- Two Marshals, Mc-Mahon and Canrobert; two Admirals, De la Ronciere and Ozenne; with the Duc d'Aumale and General Ladmirault, will compose the Supreme Council of War which is to be trusted with the organization and administration of the French Army.

PARIS, Oct. 24.-The German troops have vacated Rheims, and the French garrison marched in yesterday amidst great rejoicings.

Roussel, who was a prominent Communist. has been found guilty by the Court Martial of the charges against him, and sentenced to death.

PARIS, Oct. 25 .- President Thiers has forbidden the sale of caricatures of the ex-Emperor Napoleon and his family.

M. De la Rochette said in his recent letter : "we are on the high road to a social and religious war." When the deputy for Nantes penned these lines, he was probably far from foreseeing that within a few days, and within the precincts of his own city, his prediction would be so fully, and so disgracefully realized. The Esperance du Peuple of yesterday relates the attack on the returning pilgrimage of Lourdes in a narrative too long for extract, but the principal circumstances are well worth the attention of your readers as a specimen of the religious liberties the Republic promises of the Catholics of France.

first trains the 'friends and brothers' had assembled at the railway stations, some to excite, and others to act. An emeute had been vividly organized for several days back, and the articles of the Phare de la Loire were sufficient to give warning of the scenes of disorders which were about to disgrace our city, the organizers being, however, as we desire to record for its honor, taken from the vory lowest and least numerous class. "The bands of Anarchists found all the respectable and honest citizens of Nantes, assembled at the railway to show their sympathy for -the pious pilgrims, and there is only one opinion as to the responsibility of the municipal authorities for all that followed. "The pilgrims of the two first trains underwent, thanks to the entire absence of the nolice, a series of insults, violence, and robberies, and towards nine in the evening only a small detachment of troops arrived and tried to put an end to the disorders, but this tardy interference was due alone to the interference of the General of Division, and to way to the Mayor of Nantes. "The crowd increased, and was, as we are able by personal observation to state, composed of boys and young men, among whom were a number of liberated convicts (ticket-of-leave men), and of Italians. It was evidently a got-up affair (coup monte). We heard one of the by the Foreign Minister Visconti Venosta with noisiest of the crowd say, 'Thiers! I have the representatives of foreign Powers, or of earned my thirty sous at least. I have cried those contracted by the Prime Minister Lanza my best.' The priests, nuns, and peasant women, composing the pilgrimage, were the favorite objects of the insults of the mob, among whom were a its rejection, and means to resign. It is said number of abandoned females of the lowest he will be succeeded by Mordini, the Prefect class. The Sisters of Charity were singled out, insulted and hunted into a chemist's shop. Three agents of police were seen hiding themselves behind the railway wagons, and others called on to interfere replied to the pilgrims, "It is you who provoke the disorders !" . Along the quays, where the mob proceeded. hooting and hustling the pilgrims, were several officers, among then the Colonel of the 12th Dragoons, who have received by a storm of hissis. A priest, an ex-Pontifical Zouave, was Father on Michealmas day. The conversation ally the Church over which it wants to have its also singled out for outrige, but turning courageously to the crowd he answered, "which of the Pope, taking a casket with his arms from you dares insult me?" "I have seen the the table said "Before you return to your dio-Prussians at Pathay, and the clubbists of cese I desire to present your Eminence with a pulpit, and confessional, and with iron bands it Nantes do not frighten me."

Charity were torn off and trampled under foot, when the order was given to the military to surround and protect them, and but for the firmness of the general in command, who took the entire responsibility of suppression of the disorder on himself, there is no saying what would have taken place. He was also grossly insulted, and replied-" Is this the way, think you, to prepare our revenge on the Prussians ?" The Committee of Pilgrimage, comprising the principal inhabitants of Nantes, have addressed a report to the Government demanding an inquiry and the dismissal of the Mayor, M. le Loup, for his disgraceful conduct, concerning which there is only one voice of reprob-

A NEW PLAGUE. - The President of the Academy of Medicine of Paris has laid before that body a full description of what is called a new disease, and which has ravaged Illyria. It first of all appeared at Scherbiero, and that name has therefore been popularly assigned to the disease as well as to the village. It may miserably poor, and in a bad position as regards hygiene. The people live on salt meat, drink bad water, are miserably clad, and their abode is in a mountain gorge, where the wind has very little access. The disease has been compared to lupus, scrofula, and syphilis. From M. Barth's description it seems most allied to the last. Large ulcers attack the skin, and leave ghastly scars. The mucous membranes are also covered with erosions. Tumours are observed; pains in the bones, followed by exostesis and necrosis. Children have suffered terribly from the disease on the mucous memof the bones of the nose and skull. More than 3,000 cases have occurred in Illyria, but it seems now on the wane. M. Barth, the learned President of the Academy, went to study it at Porta Re, and found 33 cases in the hospital. At his discourse he exhibited a number of portraits. He recommends iodide of potassium as a remedy, and it appears to us probable that it would be found efficacious. There is room for further investigation of this new pest .---Medieal Press and Circular.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI ON LIBERTY .--- Under this heading the Echo publishes a letter to its editor from Garibaldi, in which he is good enough to inform the world that there is only one Govbecause it strikes upon the head of the Jesuit hydra. He is further good enough to say that in the two great countries of the universe. meaning England and the United States, liberty is not well understood, because individuals are not estracized and the right of association is respected. "Is liberty," he asks, "for the York, who have devastated Belfast, and who would render the whole world desolate if they had the power ?" This is the kind of blatant imbecility which is listened to with reverence when it refers to matters with which the English public is not familiar. In this particular instance, as it is a question of Belfast and New York, Garibaldi's dicta will be taken for what in it. they are worth .--- Tablet.

NAPLES ELECTIONS .- The definitive result of the Naples municipal elections is at length published. It is that out of the 80 town councillors elected 50 belong to the Catholic "Towards 5 o'clock, before the arrival of list, four are Radicals, while the remaining 26 are of the Consorteria-i.e., have pledged themselves to support the existing order of things. As Naples is really kept under by military force, it is thought not unlikely that the Government will dissolve this new council by an exercise of the royal prerogative. If it is al-lowed to act, it will certainly prove a thorn in the sides of the Administration at Rome. ROME :--- Victor Emmanuel has just arrived. A very dirty mob of tailors and hatters' apprentices, Jews and street boys, went to the station to welcome him at two francs a head as well as the municipal authorities. His Majesty was looking even more repulsively ugly than usual, his head nearly disappearing between his shoulders in consequence of his increasing bulk, and his complexion, always dark, having become nearly black. His neck is now so short from obesity that his enormous moustaches rest on each shoulder, and a perpetual scowl clouds his face. The object of His Majesty's coming is said to have been to endeavour to compose the differences that have broken out in the Cabinet on the grave question of the suppression of the Religious Orders. None of the projects of law hitherto brought forward have been adopted; the reason being that none of them take any before the world in the so-called law of the of Naples. Signor Scialoja is commissioned to draw up another project, which is not destined probably to be more felicitous than its predecessors. The parliamentary session does not open before the end of November; so that there is plenty of time for more disputes. It is unknown as yet whether the session will be a new one or merely a continuation of the last.—Cor. of Tablet. Cardinal de Bonnechose, the Archbishop of Rouch was received in audience by the Holy Father on Michealmas day. The conversation turned on the departure of his Høliness, and the Pope, taking a casket with his arms from the holy place, keeps the strictest watch; reck-

where goest thou? Christ answered, "I am going to Rome to be crucified once more." On hearing these words S. Peter returned to the city and suffered martyrdom. "Whenever," cantinued Pius IX, "I meditate on this legend these words return to my mind, and when I think of departure especially. This is why I have remained, for it seems to me that were I to go, my Master would address a like reproach to me." He then opened the casket and showed the Cardinal a beautiful relief in ivory, representing the legend; and gave it him as a token of his paternal affection. The Pope's words have made a deep impression on all to whom they were repeated, and would seem to foreshow a possibility so terrible that no Christian can think of it without a shudder .-- Cor. of Catholic Opinion, Oct. 12.

The London Times speaks with regret at the painful sight constantly to be seen now-a-days in the capital of the Christian world, viz., that of a car filled with obscene books, hawked about the streets for sale.

ROME, Oct. 24.-Alarming reports of a disastrous inundation on each bank of the river Po have reached Rome. No details of the damage or loss of life are given. The Minister of Public Works has left this city for the scene of the floods.

GERMANY.

The German authorities in Alsace are adopting stringent measures to impose the German nationality upon all natives and residents who have remained after the 1st of October, THE PERSECUTION IN GERMANY.-A letter from Dr.

Falk, the Cultus-Minister, announces to the Bishop of Ermeland the suppression of his emoluments, on account of the antagonism of his views on the question of State-rights to that of the Prussian as well as every other Government. It cannot be too often repeated that this antagonism consists in the refusal to admit that the State has any voice in the question as to who is or is not a proper recipient of Catholic sacraments.

It is announced that the King has given his sanction to the course marked out by the Ministers, and that, on the assembly of the Prussian Landtag on the 23rd, a bill is to be introduced empowering the government to "interdict ecclesiastics from the exercise of their functions," which brings the proceedings into singular and instructive harmony with the measures adopted by Prince Bismarck's humble friends at Geneva.

The Bishop of Ermeland, in his last appeal to the Chancellor, remarks that "the complete security of the State in all matters over its subjects-understood as he insists on it being understood-would not ernment in Europe deserving the eulegies of only have to govern consciences absolutely, but also all men of good sense, that of Prince Bismarck, the sciences. Things seem coming to this, that the the sciences. Things seem coming to this, that the theory laid down some time ago by deputy Lamay in the Baden Chamber viz., "the law is the public conscience of the State, the individual subject must submit his conscience to that of the State, which is manifested by the law," is to be carried out on a larger scale. We know that Bismarck's views are large; his armies have been enormous, he has not coveted merely "Naboth's vineyard," or "Uriah's wife," A speaker in the Congress at Cologne repriests who have excited revolution at New marked that he had found a military man in Moltke sufficient for his purposes against Austria and France, but he has not yet found a Minister of Public Worship capable of working out his plans against Rome.

In a process against a man in Silesia for blasphe-mous assertions against the Divinity of Christ, the defendant answered by pointing to a notorious case of a Protestant pastor who did the like with impunity; and when condemned to 14 day's imprisonment replied that he thought only Catholics now believed

CATHOLICS AND OLD CATHOLICS.—Mismanaged as it was from the very outset, the Old Catholic movement necessarily turned out a failure. It aimed at reform, but dreaded the consequences of reformation ; it depended upon the assistance of the educated classes, but was too timid to satisfy their wants.

day, with its false principles claiming absolute liberty and independance for the individual man-In striking contrast to the timidity and indecision of the Old Catholics, we find the Romish party daily assuming a prouder attitude in Germany. It is true their uncommon activity is not so much the result of exalted courage as of peculiarly favourable circumstances. While the Old Catholics, before they can hope to make an impression upon their countrymen, must try and reconcile the modern notions of knowledge and belief, the Romish party address themselves exclusively to the uncducated, supplying them with a ready-made doctrine which they repre-sent as the eternal and unchangeable law of God; while the Reformers are reluctant to approach the awful problems before them, the priestly hierarchy regard reflection as equivalent to doubt, and replace intellectual inquiry by bold and undaunted assertion. Under these circumstances the Romish Bishop is sure to get the better of the Reformer for an indefinite time. Indeed, if at present he can be fought at all, he must be opposed, not by debating, hesitating, and refining Professors, but by the straightforward and uncompromising activity of the elementary teacher, inculcating a few fundamental truths in plain and incontestible language. But elementary schools, from fear of latitudinarianism, were entirely handed over to the clergy 20 years ago, and though another regime had to be introduced when the sable soldiers of the Pope came out as the enemies of the revived Empire, the effect of the new system will be felt only when the present generation of children rank as the middle-aged men and women of the country. In the meantime, a large portion of the rural and labouring classes generally are liable to be influenced by clerical suggestions, be they whispered in the confessional or thundered forth from the pulpit. This fact and that the Governments have to thank themselves for it is at last recognized by public opinion.—Times Prussian Cor. At Coblenz a re-union of Catholics on a gigantic scale was held on September 1st. The meeting was called to protest against the injustice of the Guarantees. Signor De Faler is the framer of German government in its church policy, and to and nat the latest of the projects. He is disgusted at liberties of the people. The following extract from To M the speech of Kaplan Lehnen will be read with interest :----GENTLEMEN,-"The State rules, but the Church protests." These last words which were uttered by the great Gorrez, when on his deathbed the future was dawning to his eyes, these prophetic words have in these latter days been fully and sadly realized. Liberalism has made its masterpiece, and its political system has become the rule. The modern State is complete, and thousands already are lying on their knees before the new idol. With absolute power and indomitable will, the present rule in Germany also enters into everything-into the affairs of the individual as well as into the school. into family as well as into society-but it is especilessly it swings its profane police-stick over altar, They then searched for the Bishop of Nantes, I am about to say to you. A pious legend tells to make it the powerless instrument of the "modern" to the mind. Where the intellect has been impaired They then searched for the Bishop of Nantes, I am about to say to you. A prous legend tells but fortunately he had stopped on the road at Bordeaux. The cassocks of the priests, and about to leave Rome to avoid persecution, he Church the slave of the State. But what does the Church

and then met our Lord carrying His cross, and on saying to him *Domine quo vadis*? Lord, will, because God's laws forbid it. The Church does not let loose in the breasts of men the wild fury of the spirit of revenge'; 'she does not excite her children to revolt, but imposes upon them the obligation of patient suffering and God-pleasing obedience; and her protests are more powerful than cannons and more mighty than armies. Nor have perchance the protests of Pius VI., who was kept a prisoner at Valence, or the protests of Pius VII., the prisoner of Savona, been uttered in vain or without any effect. Russia's icefields, covered with dead bodies, are the dumb witnesses of the effect of the protestation of a Pope. And it will be exactly two years to-morrow since God's punishing justice has overtaken the man who for many years acted towards Pius IX. with cunning and intrigue, and who recklessly mocked himself of all the protestations of the Pope. On a sudden the revenging arm of God seized hold of him, and in one blow cast him away who, up to that time, had given the tone to the stage of the world. His name is covered with shame and ignominy. True it is still living, but living he is already dead and his memory forgotten. Yes, gentlemen, let us al-so protest against the present attacks on the Catholic Church. To protest is the only thing we can do; but it is also what we are obliged to do, and what this time again will lead to success. Let us not only protest by words and by the pen, but by our joining the Catholic union at Mayence; this is the object for which you have come here this evening, and your numerous attendance shows that you are conscious of the, situation and of your duty. Gentlemen, since we met the last time in this hall to discuss the school inspection laws, we have had to witness in sad earnest the persecution in Germany

against us Catholics, and as they tell us every day, this is to be continued better still, and all that is passed is to be only a prelude. Well then, gentlemen, let it be, that our enemies may dare the extreme : with all they may dare to attempt they are and shall remain men; but to fear men is not Catholic. Add to this that we are unconscious of any crime.--We have not committed ourselves in the least against the Prussian monarchy or the German empire. We have not commenced the present warfare, for not a single fact can be brought forth to prove it. We Catholics are not desirous of war, but we love peace; and the love of order and of peace, the honesty and faith of Catholics, is beyond doubt; otherwise such unheard of things as happened in the latter months would never have been attempted against us. Wo give to Cæsar what belongs to Cæsar; but we also want to give to God what belongs to God, and to the Church what belongs to the Church; and from this we shall not give way-no, not a single inch. No, gentlemen, I say again no, we have not done the least harm against the German empire and its emperor, and allegations such as "want of patriotism (Vaterlandslosigkeit) of Catholics, of the nostility of the Ultramontanes towards the empire (Reichsfeindlichkeit), of the secret connexion of the Jesuits," are nothing else but low and infamous calumnies towards us, from top to bottom, which are intended to irritate all against us. The combat has broken out against our will-it has been forced upon us-and we find ourselves in a state of defence. To suffer and to pro-test is all the fighting we do. We have done nothing to the German empire, neither are we doing anything against it now. But, gentlemen, we are something,namely, we are Catholic-and this, gentlemen, is the foundation of all the hatred and of all the persecution. Because we are Catholic and want to remain Catholic is the reason why the modern liberalism, which is opposed to the Church, persecutes us with all its resources of strength and means. If we would be willing to cease to be Catholic, if we would give our consent to become "old Catholic," we would at once be the most beloved pets of the modern State. Catholic is the crime worthy of death ; it is the sin crying to Heaven for vengeance, which this liberalism cannot pardon in us. The war, gentlemen, which at present has broken out in Germany, and which sooner or later is likely to be waged also beyond the boundary of the German empire, is not a war between Catholics and isolated States; but is a war between principles, between Christianity and modern paganism, between bolief and disbelief, between the Roman Catholic Church, as the sole representative of the principle of authority, and the modern State, in which the liberalism of the present

genins consists in great capacity of brain for as. similating material from every quarter, and of developing in proportion, but as by far the greater. number are not well endowed by nature, consequently lacking this capacity, it would be quite impossible to find cranium space for material necessary to constitute the brilliant genius. Hence, although the Syrup will assist in restoring the mind which is lost, it cannot change a natural born idiot into an intelligent man.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORT. ING.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutri-tion and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocca, 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. Each packet is labelled-"James Epps's & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London," Also makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condens ed Milk.)

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Donnelly, Esq.
Directors: —Ls. Belanger, Esq., Chas. Lamoureux, Esq., M. H. Brissette, Esq., L. W. Telmosse, Esq., Robt. McCready, Esq.

FOUNDED, 14TH AUGUST, 1872.

First issue, subscribed Appropriation Stock, \$1,000,000.

Second issue, \$2,000,000, open for subscription until 1st November, 1872.

As the Subscription Books for the first issue, are As the background back can do so only by purchasing and having transfers made of Books from actual members. Owing to the success of the first issue, and the many applications for new shares, the Directors have resolved to issue 20,000 new shares of appropriation stock in Books of \$2,000 each, payable at the rate of one dollar a week, during about 13 years, with an entrance fee of one dollar a Book. Subscription Books for such second issue are now open, the entrance fee and Book are payable on subscription, the first weekly payment to be made about the first of November.

Permanent Stock, shares \$100, payable ten per cent, every three months ; dividends half-yearly.

MONEY TO LEND.

On Mortgage, repayable yearly, or half-yearly, or by monthly instalments, during any period of time that may suit borrowers, from one to twelve years, or more if necessary. Also on Collateral Securities, repayable on call, at short dates, or by monthly, half-yearly, or yearly payments, to suit borrowers.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Until further notice, interest at the rate of six per cent shall be granted on all loans, under \$500, made to the Society on call or short notice, as in a Savings Bank.

Five per cent shall be given on loans of over \$500. but arrangements can be made to obtain six per cent on such amounts over \$500, if lent to the Society for fixed dates.

The 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Appropriations on the first issue have been declared for Saturday, the 19th Oct., 1872.

Persons wishing to subscribe in the Permanent Stock, or in the second issue of Appropriation Stock are requested to do so at once. F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given that the Corporation of the Town of Terrebonne, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebcc, at the next Session for the passing of an Act : to change and extend the limits of the town, to extend the powers already granted and to acquire others for the confection and repairs of its roads and streets, to empower the Council for the payment of a certain contribution, for the use of the water furnished by the Town Water Work, and for other ends relating to the internal management of with its hatred against all religion and all positive the Council and Town. By Command O. FORGET. CITY HALL, Secretary Treasurer Terrebonne, 14th October, 1872.

Christianity-has found its fullest expression and its most formidable form.

LIME FOR SOILS OR FRUIT ORCHARDS -- On most soils, or in most localities, a proper dressing of lime is useful to both peach and pear trees. There are some soils where it will not prove of much benefit, but we are unable to give a certain or infallible indi cation by which the propriety of its application may be known before making the trial. It would not be so likely to be useful where ground has been previously, repeatedly, or heavily limed, or where the soil was poor for the want of the application of yard manure, or by ploughing under green crops. We have known it to double the growth of trees on soils that appear to be quite similar to others where no benefit was produced. Over-doses, or uneven appli-cations, might be hurtful, or of no use. Common lime may be applied safely at the rate of 100 or 200 bushels per acre, but magnesia lime should be used very cautiously. There is no material difference between common stone lime and burnt ovster shell.

To RESTORE FURNITURE.—An old cabinet-maker says that the best preparation for cleaning picture frames and restoring furniture, especially that somewhat marred or scratched, is a mixture of three parts of linseed oil, and one part of spirits of turpentine, It not only covers the disfigured surface, but restores wood to its original color, and leaves a luster upon the surface. Put on with a woollen cloth, and when dry, rub with woolen.

To KEEP GRAPES .--- Take an ordinary sound keg and place within it upon the bottom, a layer of leaves fresh from the vines, then a layer of bunches of the grapes, and so on, until the keg is full, with leaves on top. Then put in the head, and bury the keg in the ground, at least one foot from the surface, and the fruit will preserve all its juicy plumpness and natural flavor until as late as March, if not

To MAKE COMMON HARD SOAP .--- Put into an iron kettle five pounds of unslacked lime, five pounds of soda, and three gallons of soft water; let it soak over night; in the morning pour off the water, then add three and a half pounds of grease, boil till thick, turn into a pan until cool, and then cut in bars.

Sir Walter Scott in his days of law practice once defended a house-breaker at Jedburgh. After the trial the prisoner sent for him, thanked him for his exertions, and said he was sorry he could not give him a fee, but he would give him two bits of in-formation : First, that a yelping terrier inside a house was a better protection than a big dog outside; and secondly, that no lock so bothered a house-breaker as an old rusty one.

Mr. Fellows is daily in receipt of letters of enquiry, from various parts, respecting his Syrup of Hypophosphites. One recently received, leads to the belief that the public mistake his meaning in the veils and "cornettes" of the Sisters of went a few paces out of the gate of S. Sebastian | Church do against these attacks of liberalism? To power to the brain and nerves. Superiority of

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of GREGOIRE CLEMENT, of the City of Montreal, Merchant Tobacconist, Insolvent.

THE Insolvent having made an Assignment of his Estate to me, the Creditors are notified to meet at his business place, No. 74, St. Joseph Street, Montreal, the twenty-first day of October, instant, at Ten A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 5th October, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of H. L. GODFRAY, of Montreal, Trader.

INSOLVENT.

Notice is hereby given that the Insolvent filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three juridical days after the last publication of this notice, said three days expiring on Friday, the 25th day of October, 1872, the undersigned Assignee will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

JAMES TYRE, Official Assignee. MONTREAL, October 3rd, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869,

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. IN the matter of GEORGE DE LORIMIER, of the the matter of GEURGE DE too village of Caughnawaga, Trader, An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, in the said City of Montreal, on Thursday, the Fourteenth day of November next, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, for the public ex-amination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend.

A. B. STEWART, MONTREAL, 12th October, 1872. Asso Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. IN the matter of GREGOIRE CLEMENT,

Insolvent. I, the undersigned, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle in their claims to me, within one month, at my office, No. 5 St. Sacrament street, Montreal; and to meet at my office on the 27th day of November next, at 2. o'clock, P. M., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignes. North Contraction

MONTRRAL, 22nd October, 1872.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-NOV. 1, 1872.

WANTED-A Male Teacher, to teach in the R.C.S WANTED_A male reached, to take in the R.C.S. S. Section No. 1, in the Township of Grattan, during S. Section No. 1, in the Township of Grattan, during the remaining part of the current year—application to be made to, JAMES BONFIELD; B. J. RODDEN, J. J. KEARNEY, Trustees.

S. HOWARD, Servicity & Treasurer.

Salect School for Young Ladies.-UN MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, the MISSES GRANT WILL OPEN A SELECT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, in the House formerly occupied by the late Capt. Ibbotson, situated near Papineau The Course of Instruction will embrace Square. the usual English branches, with French and Music. By unremitting devotion to the moral and mental improvement of those placed under their charge, the Misses Grant hope to merit a share of public patron-

age. • Terms made known on application at the premises.

ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, SAULT AU RECOLLET.—This Institution is beau-tifully and healthfully situated, about six miles from Montreal. Every facility is afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language.

TERMS-Board and Tuition for the scholastic year, \$150. Piano, Vocal Music, German, &c., are extras. For further particulars apply to the Rev. Mother

Superior. School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, SEPTEM-BER 3RD.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

NEAR EMMITSBURG, FREDERICK CO., MARYLAND.

THE Scholastic Year is divided into two Sessions of five months each, beginning respectively on the 1st September, and the 1st of February.

The terms per annum are \$300, i.e. for each Session; \$150 payable in advance. Physician's fce, &c. and pocket-money for each Session \$5 each, which besides clothing, books, and stationary supplied by the College, must be paid for in advance.

All the Students are instructed in the doctrines and trained to the practice of the Catholic religion. Applicants for admission, who have studied in other Colleges or Academics, must produce certifi-

eates of good standing and character. entes of good standing and churacter. Youths not qualified to enter on the Collegiate Course are admitted to the Preparatory Department. The best route to the College is by the Western Maryland Railroad, from Baltimore to Mechanics-

town, near the College.

Tickets sold through to Emmitsburg. Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the "President of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md."

JOHN CROWE,

BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,

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574 & 576, CRAIG STREET. Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private Buildings, Manufactories, Conservatories, Vineries, &c., by Greene's improved Hot-Water Apparatus, EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

UNDER 'THE DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF ST. ANN.

ST. REMI, (Near Montreal, Can.)

THIS institution was established in 1870, and recommends itself, both by the elegant style of the building, its spacious dimensions, the comfort it affords, and by its facility of access from Montreal and the United States, being situate on the Montreal and New York Railway line, and only at a short distance from the Provincial line

The course of instruction, intrusted to Seven Sisters, is complete, comprising French, English, Fine Arts, &c., &c., and tends to the cultivation both of the mind and of the heart.

TERMS OF THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

(Payable Quarterly, and invariably in Advance.)

Board and Tuition (Canada currency) \$50 00 yearly Half-Boarders..... 25 00
 Tuition only.....
 10 00

 Music, Piano..\$1 50 per month....
 15 00
 " Drawing...... 0 50 " " 5 00 Washing...... 1 00 " " 10 00

Uniform (Black), but is worn only on Sundays and Thursdays. On other days, the young Ladies can wear any proper dress they please. A white dress and a large white veil are also required. Thursday is the day appointed for the Pupils to receive the visit of their Parents.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street, TORONTO, ONT.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un der 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 inct 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 re-fectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christ ian Brothers will now be better able to promote the

physical, moral and intellectual .development of th students committed to their oare 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 Mon-

day in September. and ends in the beginning of July.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

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 CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining (with drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography,



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long sought subject of unparalleled beauty bursts upon the view. And it's a charm that only those can appreciate who have long tried in vain to get a really good fitting Suit, and have at last succeeded by getting the new style brought out by

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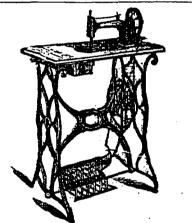
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ANGOLAS, &c., &c., &c. From \$12.50, \$14.50, \$16 & \$18.

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MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER Grais, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, and feed of all kinds Orders from the Trade solicited and promptly attended to, which can be forwarded in Bags, Barrels, or Bulk by the car load. Bakers and flour dealers that require an extra good strong flour that can be warranted to give satisfaction, will find it to their advantage to send me their orders. Price list on application.

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eleansing the sys-tem and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching

as to effectually purge out the great cor-ruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful anti-dote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of Scrofula, and all scrotulous diseases, Ulcers, Eruptions, and eruptive dis-orders of the skin, Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Eryspe-las, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworn, and internal Ul-cerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver. It also cures other com-plaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility, and Loucorrhoea, when they are manifesta-tions of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

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MONTREAL.

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KEARNEY & BRO.,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS

THE subcribers beg to inform the public that they have recommenced business, and hope, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a share of its patronage.

KEARNEY & BRO.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STOR IN MONTREAL

P. E. BROWN'S No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE Persons from the Country and other Provinces, will find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the

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ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED Don't forget the place :

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OLD EYES MADE NEW.

All diseases of the eye successfully treated by

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Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered usoless

The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made

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Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups.

Many of our most eminent physicians, confiste students, and divines, have had their sight perman-ently restored for life, and cured of the following

teed ; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve ; 7.

Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its ap-

diseases :---

Gold's Low Pressure Steam Apparatus, with latest im-provements, and also by High Pressure Steam in Coils or Pipes. Plumbing and Gas-Fitting personally at tended to.

FALL TRADE, 1872. NEW WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE IN MONT-REAL.

> J. & R. O'NEIL, Importers of British and Foreign DRY-GOODS, DOMINION BUILDINGS,

No. 138 McGill Street, Montreal.

TO THE DRY GOODS TRADE OF CANADA:

In presenting to you a notice of our having commenced the business of Wholesale Dry Goods and Importing Merchants, we have much pleasure in informing you that we will have opened out in the above large premises a very full and complete assortment of General Dry Goods, to which we respectfully invite your inspection on your next visit to this market.

Our stock will be found very complete in all its departments.

We intend keeping our Stock constantly renewed, to as to keep a complete assortment of all goods required for the general Retail Dry Goods requirements.

We shall be pleased to see you early. No effort will be wanting on our part to promote the interest of our customers.

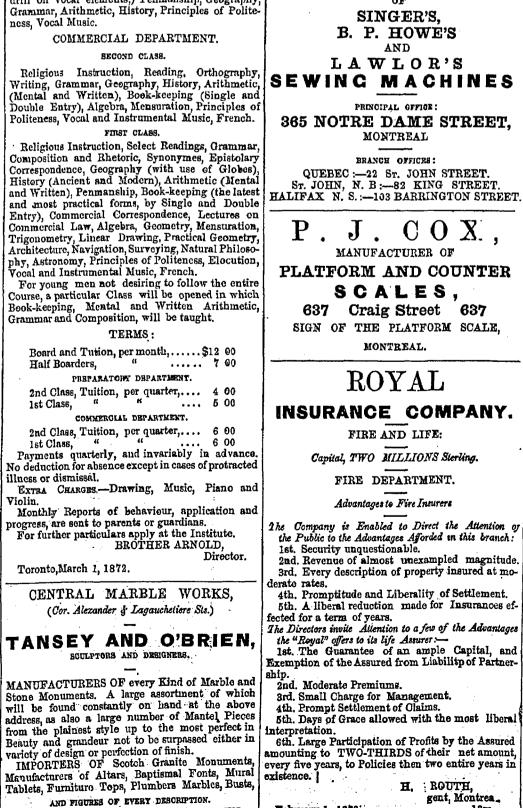
Having an experience of over twenty years in one of the largest retail and jobbing trades in Ontario, we flatter ourselves we know the wants of the Retail Trade thoroughly, and have been enabled to select in Great Britain and the Continent the most suitable. goods, as well as the best value those markets contain.

Assuring you of our best services at all times, We are, truly yours, J. & R. O'NEIL.

JOHN BURNS, (Successor to Kearney & Bro.,) PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c. Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE FITTINGS, 675 CRAIG STREET (TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,) MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

CARROLL AND FLANAGAN, PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, No. 799 Craig Street, MONTREAL. B. TANSEY M. J. O'BRIEN. ALL JOBBING PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO.

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pendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of In-flammation ; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light ; 9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydesopsia, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindaes; the loss of sight.

Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of Doctor or Medicines, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or, if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guamantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

2309 CERTIFICATES OF CURE

From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchanis; some of them the most eminent leading professional and political men and women of education and refinement, in our country, may be seen at our office.

Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, writes: J. Sall, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or impost-

tion." Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1859: Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted

Truly an I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using portacle: twenty years; I am seventy-one years

Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK. REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Cured of Partial Ilindness, of 18 Years Standing in One Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.

Minute, by the ratent livery Lye Cups. E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us Nov. 15tl, 1869: I have tested the Patent Ivory E, eCups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them; they are certainly the Greatest

Invention of the age. All persons wishingfor ull particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will press send your address to rs, and ve will send our treatise on the Eye, forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write; to

DR. J. BALL & CO.

P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty Street, New York. For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR SIGHTIDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic Attachments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS has p-77ed & certain cure for this disease.

bend or pamphlets and certificates free. Waster no moremoney by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure your face.

Employment for all. ... Agents wanted for the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in the market. The success is unparalleled by any other atticle. All persons out of employment, or other adicle. All persons out of employment, or those wahing to improve their circumstances, whe-ther gentlemen of ladies, can make a respectable living a this light and easy employment. Hundreds of agens are making from \$5 TO \$20 A DAY. To live agents \$20 a week will be guaranteed. Infor-mation furnished on receipt of twenty cents to pay for cost of printing materials and return postage. Address Ds. J. BALL & CO. P. O. Box 537, No. 91, Liberty Street, New York. Nov 18, 1871.

