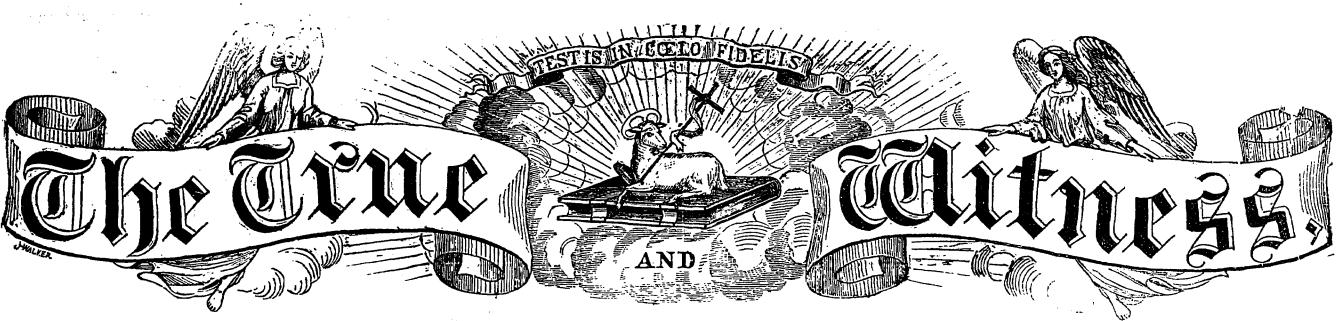
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CATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. XXVII

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1877.

ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

It appears that there is some reason to believe that the Pope is not well. Rumour has however been so busy with the health of the Holy Father that we may accept all that is now said about it as at least, doubtful. The last telegram received tells us that the Pope is in a critical condition, and a special telegram from Rome to London, as late as the 29th ultimo, says that the :---

"Unita Cattolica admits that the Pope has kept his bed for two days, and does not deny that he has had more than one attack of senile epilepsy."

ST. BRIDGET'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

We notice that the Annual Concert of St. Bridget's Temperance Society takes place on next Tuesday evening in the Mechanics' Institute, Montreal. All friends of the Temperance movement should make it a special duty to attend. Such Societies as those do much good among our people, and St. Bridget's Society has done enough to commend it to the good grace and support of all.

MR. O'CONNOR POWER, M.P.

Mr. Power, the popular M.P., for County Mayo, has arrived in Montreal. We understand too that an effort will be made to induce him to lecture here before he leaves. It is needless for us to write of Mr. Power. His best recommendation is his public carcer, and we trust another opportunity will be afforded the people of Montreal of hearing that inspired cloquence, under the influence of which, so many of the opponents of our Cause have sought refuge in retreat. We are sure that we can promise Mr. Power a hearty welcome to the Commercial Capital of the Dominion.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Alderman MacSwiney the late Lord Mayor of Dublin is not a popular man in Ireland, yet he is a man of strong Irish sympathics. He has too done some good work in his way, and we cannot but congratulate him upon a motion

SWISS RADICALS VS. MONTREAL EVANGELISTS.

The Evangelists of Montreal, must look to their honours, or else their friends over in Switzerland will outdo them in invective. In our leading columns we give the sayings of our Montreal ravers, and now we give a few expressions from a Radical Swiss print-the loud howl that the "Irish are increasing rapidly in Gottardo :---

"The priests and Concervatives of Ticino are only worthy of execration. They bear on their foreheads the stain of infamy, and on their heads the crown of the assassin. They are tyrants who, in the name of God and of the law, would crush and debase humanity; scoundrels, monsters, who love the darkness; apostles of ignorance and im-posture; partisans of the torture and the fagget; murderers of souls and bodies. The party which to-day calls itself, by anti-phrasis, Liberal-Conservative, has upon its conscience all the barbarities of the Middle Ages. It is the party of the Turks, of the civil war, of assassination! Phantoms of the past, sanguinary ministers of darkness, genii of cvil corrupters of the people, prototypes of Cain, &c !"

SCARCITY OF PROTESTANT PARSONS Protestant Parsons arc scarce in Germany,

The London Universe informs us that at the time of the tercentenary celebration of the "Reformation " :---

"In 1817 an association was formed for furnishing poor parishes with churches and ministers. By this means a number of places on the Rhine, whose populations are mostly Catholic, saw Protestant churches rise up in the midst of them, with about as large congregations as there used to be in Con-naught in the palmy days of the Upas-tree. All these churches are poorly endowed, for most of the money of the 'Gustav Adolf Verein'-as the Association is called-has been spent on bricks and mortar; and now there is no possibility of finding any incumbents. The Rheinzeitung reports that in the Coblenz district alone several of these churches have stood empty for a long time owing to the de-ficiency of the parsonal staff. It is very different among the Catholics of Germany. In Bavaria, there were 674 students in the Catholic seminaries and 'alumnates' in 1868, and 834 in 1876; being an increase of near 24 per cent., which shows that after all Catholic theology attracts more young men than Lutheranism,"

THE "ALABAMA CLAIMS."

After all the ascertained claims arising out of the damages done by the "Alabama" do not exceed one million sterling. This amount

The Irish naturally enough, being an irrepressible race, acquired a great many of the qualities that have made that people so successful, and thus have in time kept pace with them in the race of life. We have it on the authority of Dr. Allen, of Lowell an unwilling witness in affairs of this kind-that mostly all the old New England or puritanical blood is fast dying out. The doctor regrets to be compelled to make such a distasteful admission at least to people of his way of thinking, and raises a numbers and that the number of Irish births far surpass that of Americans by a large percentage." This is the truth and can't be gainsaid. The New Catholic Cathedral crected in the Athens, of America, is a gem of architectural beauty, and a lasting monument to the religious faith, spirit and enter-prise of the Irish, not only in Massachussetts, but all over the entire New England States."

THE STARRY GALILEO.

Some time ago the Ex-Governor of Maryland -Mr. Lowe-defended the Catholic Church against the well exploded assertion about the "Starry Galileo." It is amusing to read of the "opposition" that the Pope showed to the researches of Galilco-when every reader of history knows that it was the Pope and the Cardinals who encouraged the astronomer in his efforts. We notice however that one of the organs of the Reformed Episcopalians-the Appeal of Chicago-writes thus impartially of the doings of those times :---

"Galileo's condemnation was the work of the science of his day; his enemies were his fellow astronomers, who sought untiringly to overthrow him All the protection and support he ever received was directly or indirectly from ecclesiustics. The Roman Inquisition repeatedly refused to prosecute him, though urged to do so, and when at length his scientific enemies, who were all members of the Ptolemaic system, forced the Inquisition to try him, the Holy Office contented itself with permitting him to maintain that Copernicanism was 'scientifi cally likely in the highest degree, but not to teach that it was absolutely proven. Under this decree the Inquisition virtually stood between him and his hostile scientific brethren for seventeen years."

THE DEAD LION.

sword, whose tongue outvenoms all the worms of the Nile," is at work over the grave of Antonelli. An article taken from the "Liberta,"

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The chances of peace although by no means certain, yet improve. Turkey has shown more life and vitality than the world was prepared for, and the result of all the negotiations so far prove that Turkish statesmen are equal to the occasion. The latest telegrams say that :---

"The Porte intends to appoint five Christian Governors of Provinces.

"A Constantinople despatch says that the Porte has informed Servia and Montenegro that hostilitics will recommence early in March if the terms of peace are not previously arranged.

"A Vienna telegram states that England, as well as Russia, has advised Prince Milan to conclude peace if possible on proper terms. A Paris corres-pondent of the *Telegraph* announces positively that Prince Gortschakoff has resolved to retire, and his resignation is merely a question of a few days.

"It is stated the Russian army of the South is about to be withdrawn, only 8,000 men will remain as a corps of observation.

"The Ministry will oppose the convocation of Skuptschins, because they fear they will be called to strict account for their administration.

"It is reported a special envoy will be despatched immediately to St. Petersburg to obtain a definite statement of Russia's desires, and to ascertain positively what support, if any, can be relied on if the Turkish proposals are finally rejected.

"It is reported that in consequence of the refusal of France to send instructions for the proposed gen d'armerie to Turkey, the Porte has now made overtures to Austria."

A PRETTY STORY SPOILED.

A sensational rumour has been going the rounds of the press about the "apostacy" of a "German Catholic congregation" in Rome, State of New York. It is a pity to spoil the pretty story, but truth will have it so. The following brief account is taken from the New York Freeman's Journal, and it treats the sub-

Trade ject with as much gravity as it deserves :---Labo

"There is, as there has been for many years, a congregation of German Catholics in Rome, N.Y. Publi Comr About six years ago there was occasion for building Maso a new church for their convenience. The then Stone pastor, with the approval of the Bishop, and the Brick Slander "whose edge is sharper than the good will of the faithful of his congregation, selected Carpe a proper and convenient site for the new building. Stair-A handful of quarrelsome, ignorant, Germans-full Farm of lager beer but lean and empty in faith, had some Plast other scheme, that was a pet of their two or three Paint leaders-for reasons that may be supposed without a foul and godless organ of the "Liberals" of the trouble of mentioning. "They were impudent enough to threaten resist-Roofe Lath

Austria its Nugent, and as Franco has its MacMahon, so had South 'America its Irish Washington-General O'Higgins. A few months since the Republic of Chili celebrated the centennial anniversary of the birth of

NO. 25.

O'Higgins :----"The honour," says a contemporary, "was well merited. General O'Higgins took a distinguished

part in the naval and military operations which led to the final triumph of the patriots at Chacabuco in 1817. Invested by the grateful republic with the reigns of government, he studied only the welfare of the people, nobly declaring that 'if the Chilians would not be happy of their own good will, they must be made happy by force.' "On the 22nd of July, 1822, he assembled the

deputies of the nation at Santiago, and thus addressed them :- ' Fellow-patriots my command is at an end, I found your country enslaved. I have given you freedom and victory. But the nation is still weak; be it yours to instruct, to elevate, to enrich it, for what real prosperity can a state have without education and laws ?' He was unanimously re-elected president of the republic.

"It is true that much of the good this great man had done was afterwards abrogated by the rebellion of General Freyre, but he was ever the same patriot with the love of Chili at his heart. When he thought it for the good of the republic he resigned his power without a murmur, and forgot his per-sonal wrongs and unjust imprisonment by a faction, in his love for Chili. Alive, he was adored by the people; it is, therefore, no wonder that his memory is revered by a grateful nation."

PROSPECTS FOR EMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following list is not likely to encourage immigration. It is compiled by Mr. Blair, President of the New York Workingmen's Assembly, and it gives a disastrous picture of the state of trade in the "Empire City" of New York :---

66.		Trades.	Out of
	work.	f v	work.
urers	3,000	Cigar-makers	2,000
ic Works	2,000	Mill hands	000
non	8,000	Box makers	200
ns	800	Engineers	400
cutters	1,200		1,000
clayers	2,000	Varnishers	250
enters	3,000	Derrickmen	200
builders	400	Paviours	300
lers	300	Riggers	200
crers	1,000	Caulkers	300
ters	1,300	Ship-carponters	500
218	300	Plumbers	500
ers	200	Brass-finishers	300
r-hangers	150	Jewellers	100
workers	1,500	Gold-beaters	50
derø	400	Carpet weavers	400
6	200	Paper-stainers	200
ers	1,000	Pork packers	190
nakers	800	'Longshoremen	1,000
rs	800	Coopers	600
ra, custom	1,200	Drivers	400
rs, common	800	Theatrical carpon	ters 50
shoers	200	Glass-blowers	100
et-makers	1,000	Cigar-packers	75
-makers	400	Other occupation	s 4.000
Total			45.375.

he recently brought before the Dublin Corporation, which was to the effect :---

"That the two streets in the city hitherto known as 'Cut-throat Lane' and 'Murdering Lane' should bear for the future the much more appropriate titles of 'Roundhead Row' and 'Cromwell Lane.' We have also says a contemporary to compliment the corporation on its great good sense in unanimously agreeing to Alderman MacSwiney's proposition. There is nothing more certain in history than that (so far as Ireland is in question) the Roundhcads were cut throats and Cromwell a wholesale murderer."

THE "OLD CAUSE" AT HOME.

The National Cause looks encouraging. Sligo and Waterford will go for Home Rule. By the next mail we expect to hear of the return of Captain King Harman and Mr. Esmonde. Meanwhile the Nation says of the Sligo election :---

I f" It was attended by no less than three bishops, by some thirty of the Catholic clergy of the district. by a considerable number of lay electors, including several magistrates, and, of course, by some nonelectors; the programme, which it was decided the candidate to be chosen should subscribe, was made to embrace Home Rule, Denominational Education, Tenant Right, and Amnesty, and was adopted un-animously; and then Captain King Harman having made this programme his own, was, with equal unanimity, selected to fight the battle for Ireland."

Writing of the Waterford election the Irishman says that the chances are all for Mr. Esmonde, and that the bag man from London-Lehmann, will he go by the board. We hope so. Those English carpet-baggers should be scoured out of the Irish Parliamentary party, like so many vermin.

A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.

There is a mistake somewhere about the Waterford election. Our latest exchangeour excellent contemporory the United Irishman tells us that :---

" Mr. Delahunty has given practical proof of his patriotism by retiring from his candidature for Waterford, thus leaving only one national candidate in the field."

Our latest telegrams, however, tell another story. They say that :

"Delahunty, Home Ruler has been elected for the British Parliament, from Waterford, by 1,200 majority over the Liberal candidate."

There is a mistake somewhere, but of one thing we seel assured, the Home Ruler has won, and victory once more smiles upon the banner of the Irish National Cause.

has been paid, and two millions sterling still remain as a surplus. The question is what is to be done with this two millions? A contemporary says :---

"That General Grant, who, as a man of the world, and a smart Yankee to boot, thinks the best thing for his government to do with it is to keep it. A very strong feeling, quoth the correspondent, is apparent throughout the country that Congress, having provided for all the direct claimants, has no right to go about hunting up other claimants for this money, but that it ought to be paid into the Treasury."

The British tax-payer has been deluded again. The Yankees have the best of the "award," by the comfortable sum of two millions sterling.

AMERICA AND IRELAND.

The reception by Congress of the congratulatory address from Ireland to America, has given general satisfaction in Ireland. All our Irish exchanges rejoice at the discomfiture which the reception of the address must give General Grant. The Irishman says :---

"The American Congress, faithful to the great traditions of its fathers, has unanimously agreed to receive and answer the Address of the Irish Nation congratulating the Republic on the occurrence of the Centennial Year of American Freedom.

"But what is a Nation ? Does speaking the same language make separate peoples one nation? Then the inhabitants of the United States form part of the English nation! Does subjection to the same sceptre do it? Then, in the East, the Sikhs, Sepoys, and Bengalese constitute the English Nation in those latitudes ! An English Peer correctly described, in the English House of Lords, the Irish people as 'aliens in language, in race, and in religion'-and this is a sufficient definition of a distinct Nation. We have borne its penaltics; we have a

right to its privileges. "What is the signification of that which has occurred in America? Ireland has drawn England before the Bar of the New World; Ireland has compelled England to plead before a Nation she once tyranised, against a Nation she still oppresses, and again, by the verdict of the free Congress of the United States, IRELAND HAS CONQUERED !"

CATHOLICISM IN NEW ENGLAND. In the Country of Cheverous, Fenwick and Bishop Fitzpatrick, we cannot wonder that Catholicism is advancing. Wherever our people gain a foothold, we may be sure that the Catholic Church will flourish. We clip the following encouraging paragraph from a contemporary :---

"The New England people are justly noted for their industry, enterprise, economy and frugality,

as if it was already true as holy-writ. Writing on this subject our contemporary the Western Watchman says :---

" It is well known that the Cardinal left a great deal of money to his relatives. It has been so easy to confiscate church property and church revenues for the past ten years, why cannot something be done to distribute the cardinalatial scudi among the 'people?' What is the liberty for which Gari-baldi fought worth if the 'people' cannot rifle the pockets of a dead cardinal? It seems that there are some things that cannot be done even in Bome. A last effort is to be made. A genuine daughter of the people, a countess of many courtships, is called into the plot. She produces one of her fatherless daughters and requests the Roman Courts to compel the dead Cardinal to adopt her. A long story is trumped up to fix paternity upon the late prime minister, but the brothers Antonelli are in nowise averse to a thorough ventilation in the courts. The Cardinal was not a priest, may not have been more than a tonsured layman, but there is nothing in his past history that would give coloring to the story of this 'liberal' countess. The Roman press are not disposed to hope for much from this late move."

"MURDEROUS SYMPATHIES IN IRE-LAND."

Judge Lawson-an Irish judge-said some time ago that "there was more crime in one English county than there was in the whole of Ireland." The other day too, we see that an Irish county is more free from crime than any county in the United Kingdom. Again all the world knows that our people at home are the most virtuous in Europe. Macaulay, Thackery, Dickens, Bright, Hadstone, and others have borne impartial testimony to our freedom from crime. But what is all that. the Montreal Witness knows far better than any of the authorities we have quoted. Hear it and be merry at its ignorance:---

"Some time ago we gave an account of an agrarian murder at Mitchelstown, in Cork County, some of the incidents in connection with which showed how general the sympathy with the murderer was amongst the peasantry The murderer was convicted, and has since been hung. This did not end the matter, however, for the 'patriolic' party in the south of Ireland adopted as articles of faith the ideas that Crowe, the murderer, had suffered martyidom,' and that Mr. Bridge, the agent of the estate, had been guilty of great iniquity."

This is headed "Murderous Sympathics in Ireland." Well it will take some time to educate our enemies with a knowledge of us as we are and until then we can only wish them more light and less bigotry.

Paper ance, if the majority, with their priest and Bishop did not Irongive way to their dictation-forgetting how small a Moule difference it would make to any except themselves Baker whether a handful of ignorant Germans, in Oneida Printe County, already more infidel than Catholic, would Shoen go to heaven or to bell. They went ahead, and-here came the rub !- invested some money in another Hatte Tailo building. They called some loose preacher, a Uni-Tailor versalist we think, to preside at its inauguration. Horse It never, for one hour, had the recognition of any Cabin Catholic authority. And, in Rome, this handful of Pinno captious and quarrelsome Germans, among Catholics and non-Catholics, excites as little attention as would half a dozen empty beer keys piled up in front of a lager beer saloon !"

BISMARCKISM.

Germany is again falling behind in the race of nations. A short time ago the German Commissioner at the Philadelphia Exhibition admitted that the Germans were "behind all other people for work," and that "none" of their "products" were "equal to similar for eign products." The five milliards have not made them happy. The Church is persecuted and the people are flying from the fatherland. An American Contemporary assures that :

"During the past decade the German immigration has increased in a steady proportion, fast overtaking the Irish, and destined to exceed it. The report of the Commissioners of Emigration for the year 1876, just laid before the Legislature, shows that the proportions during that period were as follows: From Germany, 21,035; from Ireland, 13,314; from England, 8,447; from Scotland, 2,240. The aggregate, from all countries was 71,265counting only aliens who had never before landed in the United States. The actual total of arrivals from abroad was 113,970, but of these 12,714 were citizens or persons who had before visited this country, leaving the fresh immigration at the figure of 71,265. It appears, therefore, that nearly onethird of the whole immigration in 1876 was German. The flight of the Germans from fatherland is a good comment on Bismarckism."

With all this Socialism advances, and the opponents to Imperialism grow stronger day by day. There are now about twenty Socialists in Parliament. These gentry believe in a "Free People's State," Socialism, Persecution, Depression of trade, Discontent, Bismarckism; it is no wonder that emigration follows.

"THE WASHINGTON OF CHILL."

Debarred from honourable preferment in won distinction in every land in which their ent, a Visiting Physician, and a Matron of the proscribed faith have got in the Apothecary and lot was cast. As Spain had its O'Donnell, Storekeeper are Protestants." the first start and a second second

.... 45.375 From this account it appears that, in New York City alone, there are over forty-five thousand persons out of work. The severe winter will tell hardly upon this unfortunate multitude.

"EMANCIPATION" IN IRELAED.

The following extracts from the Dublin Freeman's Journal show that Catholic Emancipation is little better than a myth. Protestantism swamps everything. What that old land of ours has suffered for, Faith and Fatherland :—

"Carlow is, with one exception, the smallest county in Ireland. The total population is 51,680, of which number there are, roughly speaking, 6,000 Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, and "others." The remaining 45,600 are Catholics. And yet the two County M.P.'s are Protestants. The M.P. for the town is indeed a Catholic. The Lieutenant of the county is a Protestant. There are seven Deputy Lieutenants, all of the ruling faith. The High Sheriff is a Protestant. There are just 50 magistrates, and 5 of them are Catholics. One has but to look at the names and see how family influence has provailed-five families have produced 13 magistrates. The Resident Magistrate is a Protestant. Two of the five Catholic magis-trates are non-residents; so that in fact the 45,600-Catholics in Carlow have three men of their own faith admitted to the administration of justice, while 6,000 Protestants have 46 sympathisers. The Clerk of the Crown, the Clerk of the Peace, and the deputy for both, Sessional Crown Solicitor, the Solicitor to the Grand Jury, the County Treasurer, the Secretary to the Grand Jury, the Under-Secretary, the County Surveyor, his two Assistants, the Sub-Sheriff, the Sheriff's Returning Officer, the County Inspector of Constabulary, three out of four of the Sub-Inspectors, four out of six Stamp Distributors-all profess the religion of the glorified minority. Carlow Gaol is under the Governance of a Board of Superintendence. No Catholic has a place on it. The Governor, the Local Inspector the Surgeon, the Deputy-Governor, the Matron, even the Turnkeys to a man, belong to the faith that pays. There are seven Petty Sessions Districts in the County—every Petty Sessions Clerk is a Protestant. The County Infirmary officials are Debarred from honourable preferment in Protestants-every one. The County Magistrates their own country, Irishmen have sought and having no control over the Asylum, a Superintend-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-FEB. 2. 1877.

THE LION OF FLANDERS ÓR,

THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS.

-:-0-:-

BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

CHAPTER XXIII.-(Continued.)

St. Pol's soldiers had not reckoned on fighting they were busied in packing together a crowd of precious things, when the axes, of the butchers, and death in their train, took them by surprise. St. Pol, being well mounted, made good his escape, without bestowing further thought on the fate of his troops. Soon the camp was won, and in a few moments not a Frenchman remained alive within

it; while the Flemings took possession of all the gold and silver goblets, and of the countless treasures which the French brought with them.

On the field of battle the conflict had not yet ceased; about a thousand horsemen still persisted in their defence; they had resolved to sell their lives as dear as possible. Among them were more than a hundred noble knights, who had vowed not to survive this defeat, and so fought on with a calm and despairing courage. But at length they were | and with what gratitude, with what glistening eyes, driven on towards the walls of the city into the Bitter marsh, and their steeds sank into the treacherous banks of the Ronduite brook. The knights could no longer manage or assist their horses; so camp. They had already recovered more than they sprang upon the ground, ranged themselves in a circle, and continued the fight with desperate energy. Many of them were, however, stifled in the Bitter marsh, which soon became a lake of blood, wherein were seen heads, and arms, and legs of slain warriors mingled with helmets and broken swords, and which has preserved a memorial of this dismal tragedy in its present name, "The Bloody Marsh."

When some Lilyards, among whom were John van Gistel, and a number of the men of Brabant, saw that escape was impossible, they mingled with the Flamings, and shouted, "Flanders! the Lion! Hail, hail Flanders!"

They thought thus to elude the notice of their countrymen; but a clothworker rushed from the throng towards John van Gistel, and struck him a blow on the head which crushed his skull to fragments, muttering the while,

"Did not my father tell you, traitor, that you would not die in your bed ?"

The others were soon recognised by the make of their weapons, and hewn down or pierced without pity, as traitors and recreants.

The young Guy felt a profound pity for the remaining knights who maintained so brave and obstinate a defence, and called to them to surrender, assuring them that their lives should be spared. Convinced that neither courage nor intropidity could avail them, they yielded, and were disarmed and given into the custody of John Borluut. The most illustrious of these noble captives was Thibaud II., subsequently Duke of Lorraine; the re-mainder were all of noble race, and famed as valiant knights; their number was about sixty.

And now there remained on the field not a single enemy to be vanquished; only here and there in the distance were seen a few fugitives hastening to secure a safe retreat. The Flemings, amazed that their fighting was over, and maddened with rage and excitement, rushed in crowds in pursuit of these hapless Frenchmen; near the Plague hospital at St. Mary Magdalen, they overtook a company of St. Pol's troops, and put every man to death ; a little further on they found Messiro William van Mosschere, the Lilyard, who had fled from the field with a few followers. Seeing himself surrounded, he tell on his knees and begged for mercy, pledging himself to serve Robert de Bethune as a loyal vassel. But no one listened to him; the axes of the butchers ended his pleadings and his life. And thus passed the rest of the day ; until within reach of the Flemings no Frenchman, nor ally or friend of Frenchmen, was any longer to be found.

a momentary consolation." He then greeted the knights courteously, and hastened to the Abbey of Groeningen. Guy gave orders to John Borluut to disperse his men over the

field, and to bring the wounded and dead knights into the tents. As they began their search, they were seen suddenly to stand still, as though arrested by some sight of horror. Now that the heat and rage of the conflict had subsided, their eyes ranged over the broad plain, where lay in hideous confusion the mangled bodies of men and horses, standards and broken armour. Here and there a wounded man stretched his hands towards them

with a pitcous cry, and a low wailing, more dismal than the dreariest solitude, filled the air; it was the voice of the wounded, crying, "Water ! water ! For God's sake, water!" The sun ponred in glowing rays upon the miser-

able men, and tortured them with unappeasable thirst. Flocks of ravens spread their dark wings over them ; their hoarse cries were blended with the moans of the wounded ; they fixed their talons in the yet quivering limbs of the dying : while troops of dogs, allured by the smell of blood, had poured forth from the city to deepen the horrors of the scene.

As the men of Ghent romed over the field, they sought those in whose bosoms were yet some pulses of life, and brought them with care into the camp. One hand was employed to fetch water from the Gaver brook; and it was a pitcous sight to watch the engerness with which the wounded seized it, they welcomed the refreshing draught.

The soldiers had received orders to bring every knight they found, killed or wounded, into the half of the slain, and had traversed a considerable extent of the battle-field. As they drew near the place where the strife had been most deadly, they found the dead more numerous. They were busily removing the helmet of Messire van Machelen, when they heard close at hand a low moan, which seemed to issue from the ground. They listened, but all was still again; not one of the bodies around gave the faintest token of life. Suddenly the moan was repeated ; it came from a little distance, from between two prostrate horses. After many efforts, they succeeded in drawing one of the horses aside, and found the knight from whom the sound proceeded. He was lying stretched out across the bodies, and drenched in the blood, of many of the foe. His armour was indented and broken by the tread of horses; his right hand still convulsively grasped his sword, while in his left was a green veil. His pallid features bore the impress of approaching death, and he gazed on his deliverers with restless, wandering looks. John Borluut recognised in a moment the unfortunate Adolf van

Nieuwland. They loosened in haste the joints of his mail, raised his head gently, and moistened his lips with water. His failing voice murmured some unintelligible words, and his eyes closed as if his soul had at length taken its flight from his tortured body. The cool breeze and the refreshing water had overpowered him; and he lost for some mo. ments all consciousness. When he at length opened his eyes, like one whose life was ebbing fast, he pressed Borluut's hand, and said,-so slowly, that between each word there was a long pause,-

"I am dying. You see it, Messire John; my soul cannot linger much longer on earth. But bewail me not; I die contented, for our fatherland is delivered-is free-"

His voice here failed him. His breath grew shorter; his head drooped; he slowly brought the green veil to his lips, and imprinted on it a last kiss. This done, he lost all consciousness, and fell apparently lifeless in the arms of John Borlunt. Yet his heart continued to beat, and the warmth of his body betokened remaining life; so that the captain of Ghent did not altogether abandon hope, but conveyed the wounded knight to the camp with the tenderest care.

Matilda had taken refuge in a cell of the Abbey of Groeningen during the battle, whither she was accompanied by Adolf's sister. Her .terror and anxiety were extreme; her relatives, her beloved Adolf,-all were in that fearful conflict. On the issue of this contest, waged by the Flemings against

for him the threne of Flanders, or forever crumble

it to dust. Were the French victorious, she knew

Matilda; the presence of her father will be at least | long proved us with suffering ; but now our sorrows are ended. Flanders is free is avenged. The Black Lion has torn the Lilies to pieces, and the aliens are discomfited and driven back. Dismiss every fear; the vile mercenaries of Joanna of Navarre are no more."

The maiden listened with agonised attention to the words of her father, she looked at him with a peculiar expression; she could but faintly smile. Joy had come so suddenly upon her, that she seemed deprived of all power and speech. After a few moments, she observed that her father had ceased speaking, and she said :

"O my God, our fatherland is free! The French are defeated and slain ; and you, my father, I possess you once more. We shall go back again to our beautiful Wynandael. Sorrow shall no more cloud your days; and I shall pass my life joyfully and happily in your arms. This is beyond hope,beyond all that I have dared to ask of God in my prayers.'

"Liston attentively, my child; and be calm, I beseech you : this day I must leave you again. The noble knight who released me from my bonds has my word of honour that I would return as soon as the battle was over."

The maiden's head sank again upon her breast, and she sighed, in bitter grief,-

"They will put you to a cruel death, O my poor father !"

"Do not be so fearful, Matilda," continued Hobert; " my brother Guy has taken sixty French knights of noblest blood prisoners; Philip the Fair will be told that their lives are hostages for mine; and he cannot allow the brave survivors of his army to be offered up as victims to his vengeance. Flanders is now more powerful than France. So I implore you dry your tears. Rejoice, for a blessed future awaits us; I will restore Castle Wynandael again, that we may live in it as in days gone by Then we shall again enjoy the chase, with our falcons on our wrist. Can yeu not imagine how merry our first hunting party will be?"

An inexpressible sweet smile and a fervent kiss were Matilda's answer. But on a sudden a thought of pain seemed to cross her mind ; for her countenance was overspread with gloom, and she bent her eves on the ground, like one who is overcome by shame.

Robert looked at her inquiringly, and asked : " Matilda, my child, why is your countenance so

uddenly overcast with sadness ?" The maiden only half raised her eyes, and an-

swered with a low voice:

"But,-my father,-you say nothing of Adolf ;-why did he not come with you ?"

There was a slight pause before Robert replied. He discerned that, unknown to herself, a profound feeling was slumbering in Matilda's heart; therefore not without design he answered her thus :

"Adolf is detained by his duty, my child; fugitives are scattered over the plain, and I believe he is pursuing them. I may say to you, Matilda, that our friend Adolf is the most valiant and the most noble knight I know. Never have I seen more manliness and intrepidity. Twice he saved the life of my brother Guy; beneath the banner royal of France the enemy fell in numbers beneath his sword ; all the knights are repeating his praises, and ascribe to him a large share in the deliverance of Flanders."

While Robert was uttering these words, he kept his eye fixed on his daughter, and scrutinised every emotion that flitted across her expressive features. He read therein a mingled pride and rapture, and had no further doubt that his conjecture was well founded. Maria, the while, stood with her eyes fixed on Robert, and drank in with enger joy the praises which he bestowed so lavishly on her brother.

While Matilda was gazing on her father in a transport of bliss, there was heard suddenly a confused noise of voices in the court of the monastery. After a few moments all was again still; then the door of the cell opened, and Guy entered slowly and with a disturbed countenance; he came near to his brother. and said :

"A great disaster has befallen us, my brother, in the loss of one who is most dear to us all; the men of Ghent found him on the field of battle, lying under a heap of slain, and they have brought so overwhelming a foe, hung the freedom of her him here into the monastery. His life trembles on father; this field of battle would either win again his lips, and I think the hour of his death cannot istant. He anxiously begs to see you once be very more ere he quits this world; wherefore I pray you, my brother, grant him this last favor." Then, turning to Maria, he continued : " he desires to see you also, noble maiden." One cry of bitter anguish broke from the hearts of both maidens. Matilda fell lifeless into her father's arms; and Maria flew to the door, and rushed from the chamber in an agony of despair .--Their cries brought two nuns into the cell, who took charge of the unhappy Matilda; her father stooped and kissed her, and turned to visit the dying Adolf; when the maiden, perceiving his in-tention, tore herself from the arms of the nuns, and clinging to her father, cried : "Let me go with you, my father ; let me see him once more! Woe, woe is me! what a sharp sword pierces my heart! My father, I shall die with him; I feel already the approach of death. I must see him: come, come speedily; he is dying! O Adolf! Adolf!" Robert gazed on his daughter with tender compassion; he could not doubt now the existence of that secret feeling which had slowly and quietly taken root in his daughter's heart. The discovery gave him no pain, caused him no displeasure : unable to comfort her with words, he pressed her to his heart. But Matilda disengaged herself from these tender bonds, and drew Robert towards the door, crying, "O my father, have pity on me! Come, that I may once more hear the voice of my good brother, that his eyes may look on me once more before he dies." She knelt down at his feet and continued, amidst burning tears,

her tears, while Adolf bent on her an unsteady and almost vacant look. As Robert and his daughter entered the refectory, the knights were all struck with wonder and emotion. He, who had come in their hour of need, their mysterious deliverer, was the Lion of Flanders, their Count! They all bowed before him with profound reverence, and Baid:

"Honor to the Lion, our Lord !"

Robert left bis daughter's hand, raised Messires John Borluut and Van Renesse from the ground, and kissed both of them on the cheek; he then beckoned to the other knights to rise, and addressed them thus:

" My true and loyal vassals, my friends, you have shown me to day how mighty is a nation of heroes | I wear my coronet now with a loftier pride than that with which Philip the Fair wears the crown of France; for of you I may well boast and glory." He then approached Adolf, took his hand, and

looked at him for some time in silence; a tcar glistened awhile beneath each eyelid of the Lion, and at length dropped-a pearl of price-upon the ground. Matilda was kneeling at the head of Adolf's couch; she had taken her green veil from his hand; and her tears fell hot and fast upon this token of her affection, and of his self-sacrifice and devotedness. She spoke not a word; she did not even steal a look at Adolf; but covered her face with her hands, and wept bitterly. The priest, too, stood motionless, his eye steadily

fastened on the wounded knight. He marked some wonderful changes passing over his features, which spoke of returning life and vigour. And in truth his eyes had lost their fixed and glassy expression, that he had mercifully touched the lower double of and his countenance no longer bore the signs of approaching death.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

DISCOURSE OF THE HOLY FATHER To the Members of the Sacred College.

"I take part with you, and I take it with all my heart and in great sincerity, in the sorrow for the losses we have suffered in these days-losses so much more sorrowful inasmuch as they have occurred in the midst of the present agitation of the world.

"This agitation, whose very long period is not yet at its term, nor shows signs of terminatingwhilst the Church shines with the grand examples of faith, of force, and piety, which go forth from her and arise in her bosom; whilst it administers to you, venerable brethren, new fatigues which you accept with so much abnegation, and new motives to combat and always sustain intact the rights of the Spouse of Jesus Christ against the abuse of power-this agitation, it cannot be denied, is the cause that this Church itself is opposed, trampled underfoot, and persecuted both within and without in such a way that, like the Hebrew people on one occasion, it is constrained with one hand to repair the walls of the mystic Jerusalem spoiled by rebels, and with the other to brandish arms against the enemics who assail it from without.

" Internal enemies, although they are few, persccute her; external enemies, and they are many, persecute her. The internal enemies may truly be called seditious, and unitedly with the external are all moved and animated by the spirit of haughtiness and of pride, and the one class as well as the other cry and repeat in various tones : ' Non serviam' -'I will not obey.' The former assail the Church with voice and with pen, publishing works of greater or lesser design, but which all tend to diminish the authority of the Church. Some are printed anonymously, and they depart from the gloom of some saloon. External enemies assail the Church with fire and with sword; they usurp, destroy, attack not only property, but the most sacred rights.

"The first write and speak on their own accounts having no mission : Ex semetipsis loguntur, as Jesus Christ himself said to the Pharisecs. And in consequence they walk blindly—Nubes sine aqua— preaching errors in abundance. They speak, but loving hearts. In former times their greatest plethey cannot say with the divine Master, with that assertion, true prodigy of humility: Mea doctrina, pleasures money affords, this they miss the most. non est mea, sed ejus qui misit me, Patris. We likewise, venerable brothers, can say with all truth : sometimes so far in saying, "Our good God must Mea dotrina non est mea, sed . . . Patris. Our groatines so far in saying, "Our good God must doctrine all comes to us from God, and we do no i donation to something, so as to enable us to make

she had seized his hand, and was bedewing it with of holding my name in high estimation, but I knew and despised myself.

It came to pass that I was caught, quite unawares, by the mania of a financial exploit, which, in a whirl of excitement, carried me off with a hoard of stolen treasure. I fell, not from any precipitous height, still it was a fail. In my prostrated condi tion I looked around me for those whom I always believed to be my friends; but it was in vain. In this utter desolation a few helpless, beloved beings whose vitality greatly depended upon my own existence were my only companions. And at this juncture I did not possess even the courage to face poverty, or to reconcile myself with the inevitable, for the longing to die grew stronger in me. Still possessing what once a few called "talent," I paused. But oh! the sad thing. Shortly before I fell this talent's value was unimpaired. but at the hour it was offered in exchange for break those heartless speculators with onr talents closed their doors against me (but not so one, to whom my heartfelt thanks are due). I commenced to reason within myself, maybe talent had deserted me also, or perhaps I had never possessed it. The buyers of this article, I opined, are, after all, the best judge as to its value. I continued to work, but it was insignificantly small, and desperately bad. One day, just after finishing the first page of one of my miser. able attempts, I beheld dark despair settling by me closely; the devouring fire of her eyes was fixed upon mine, and fear completely overpowered me. It was then that I raised my suppliant voice to Almighty God. He did not come, for he was already with me! In the innermost parts of my soul I heard that he had mercifully touched the lowest depth of my conscience. And then the first tears of repentance burst from my eyes; these were even sweeter to me than the morning salutation of my beloved mother, who, in the days of my early childhood, roused me from my cradle with a kiss. The morn. ing following these events I consulted with a distinguished gentleman whose experience was great, but who made no pretentions, and who loved me. Considering his age, he might have been my son ; however, I called him my father. He instructed me in matters of such vastness and manifold greatness, which I learned to comprehend. It seemed to me the work of a moment, when these inculcated truths had passed from his heart into my own, that I understood how to remove the veil from the depth of my poor soul, and confessing my sins, obtain through him forgiveness of the same from our Father who is in heaven. The following day was Christmas. My wife and daughter conducted me. in a trembling condition, and my heart strangled with emotion, into the sanctuary where the remains of martyrs of our own times, and where more of them will join them, are entombed. I joined the holy supper-table, and celebrated my second communion forty-seven years after the first. Thus have been connected two periods of my existence over the chasm of a lost half-century. God be praised in the greatness of his mercy! I arose with new vigor and strength. With the help of our Lord Jesus Christ, I shall live and die so strengthened ! Upon our return to the house, the happy faces of the little ones greeted us. What a feast it was! they almost devoured me with kisses. Since then cheerfulness has returned into our midst. During the vacations we are having splendid times. We number, all told, ten. Every evening the eight children kneel around their mother, and I, before the crucifix, read the prayers contained on the first page of the catechism. Their voices respond in various keys; some are already manly, others still sweet and youthful. One is a soldier for to-morrow, another a sailor for next year. That blonde, silk-haired boy will join, after six years, the Polytechnic, and this fat and helpless angel proposes to plead in twelve years. One is amongst them who works already for her living, and who but yesterday declared she did not know of what use her studies would ever be. She is the eldest of the other three, who will also have to work. They know this, and are proud of it. May God bless them asure consisted in distributing alms. Of all the Madeleine, who is seven years old, forgets herself

CHAPTER XXIV.

Although a great part of the Flemish troops was engaged in pursuit of the flying enemy, there still remained some companies drawn up in order on the battle-field.

John Borluut gave orders to his men to keep a strict watch on the field until the following day, according to the custom of war. The division led by Borlaut consisted now of three thousand men of Ghent; and in addition to these, many others had remained on the ground, either wounded or exhausted by fatigue. And now that the victory was won, and the chains of their fatherland broken, the Flemings testified their joy by repeated cries of, "Flanders and the Lion! Victory! Victory!" Their shouts were echoed back from the walls of the city by the men of Ypres and Courtrai with even greater energy. They, too, might well shout victory; for while the battle was raging on the Groeningen Place, the Castellan van Lens had made a sortie from the citadel, and would have reduced the city to ashes, had not the men of Ypres made so vigorous a resistance, that they drove him back into the citadel after a long conflict. The castellan found that scarcely a tenth part of his soldiers had escaped the rage of the citizens.

The captains and knights now returned to the camp, and thronged round the golden knight, to express to him their fervent gratitude; but, fearful of betraying himself, he answered not a word. Guy who was standing at his side, turned to the knights, and said:

"Messires, the knight who has so wondrously delivered us and all the land of Flanders, is a crusader, and wishes to remain unknown. The noblest son of Flanders bears his name."

The knights were silent immediately; and every one was endeavouring to guess who this could be, who was once so brave, so noble, and so lofty of stature. Those of them who remembered the meeting at the wood in the valley were not long in recognising him; but remembering their 'pledge, they kept pround silence. Others there were who had no doubt that the unknown was the Count of had no doubt that the unknown was the Count of opened it; and the golden knight entered. Matilda's Flanders himself; but the wish of the golden knight tender frame trembled with fear; she raised her to remain unknown imposed on them also the obligation of secrecy.

After Robert had conversed awhile with Guy in a low voice, he cast his eyes over the surrounding group of knights; and then turning to Guy, with trouble depicted on his features, he said: "I do not see Adolf van Nieuwland; an agonising doubt troubles me. Can it be that my young friend has fallen beneath the sword of the foe? That would indeed be to me an intolerable and an enduring grief; and my poor Matilda! how will she mourn father; let me taste all my bliss." grief; and my poor Matilda! how will she mourn her good brother!"

"He cannot be dead, Robert; I am sure that I saw his green plume waving just now among the trees of the Neerlander wood. He must be in close pursuit of the foe : you saw with what irrepressible fury he threw himself upon the French in the battle. Fear nothing for him ; God will not have al-lowed him to be slain."

lowed him to be slain." "O Guy, are you, speaking the truth? My heart is wrung that my hapless child cannot taste the blood in her veins, and who loved her so deeply and tenderly; and she listened with beating heart pray you, my brether, let the men of Messire Bor-lunt search the field, and see whether Adolf is "Watilda" seid he "my noble child God has among the slain. I will go to console my anxious

that the death of all she loved was inevitable, and that some horrible doom awaited herself. As the war-trumpets echoed over the field, both maidens shuddered and grew pale, as if in that sound the stroke of death had descended on them. Their terror was too great to be expressed in words; they fell on their knees, buried their faces in their hands, and hot tears streamed down their cheeks. And thus they lay in fervent prayer, motionless, almost lifeless, as though sunk in heavy slumber, while from time to time a deep groan broke from their crushed hearts. As they caught the distant sounds of the fight, Maria sighed :

"O God Almighty, Lord God of Hosts, have mercy on us! Bring us help in this our hour of need, O Lord !"

And Matilda's gentle voice continued : "O loving Jesus, Redeemer of men, shield him! Call him nct to Thee, O Jesus most merciful | Holy Mother of God pray for us! O Mother of Christ, consolation of the utilicted, pray for him !"

Then the roar of battle came nearer, and filled their hearts with fresh alarms; and their hands shook like the tender leaves of the aspen-tree. Deeper sank their heads upon their breasts, their tears flowed more abundantly, and their prayers were murmured with fainter voice; for terror had paralysed all their energies.

The strife lasted long; the appalling cry of the troops, as they fought hand to hand resounded through the lonely cell. For long hours those low-whispered prayers went forth; and still they prayed, when the golden knight knocked at the abbey-gate. The sound of heavy footsteps caused them to turn their eyes towards the door, and they were still and motionless with sweet anticipation. "Adolf comes again ! sighed Maria. " Oh, our

prayer is heard !"

Matilda listened with greater cagerness, and replied in tones of sadness :

"No, no, it is not Adolf; his step is not so heavy. O Maria, it may be a herald of evil tidings !"

The door of the cell turned on its hinges, a nun eyes doubtfully and timidly to the stranger who stood before her and opened his arms to her. It seemed to her a delusive dream ; but her agitation was fleeting as the lightning which flashes and is gone; she rushed eagerly forward, and was clasped in her father's arms.

"My father !" she exclaimed ; "my beloved father I do I see you again free,—your chains broken? Let me press you to my heart. O God, how good

Robert de Bethune embraced his loving daughter with unutterable joy; and when their hearts at length beat more tranquilly, he laid his helmet and gloves of steel on the low stool on which Matilda had been kneeling. Wearied by his exertions, he his bed stood many knights in deep silence, mourn-sank into a coach. Matilda threw her arms around ing for their friend. John van Renesse, Arnold van him, gazing with admiration and awe on him whose face had been ever to her so full of consola-

" Matilda," said he, "my noble child, God has

"I implore you do not reject my petition ; hear me ; grant it, my lord and my father."

Robert would have preferred leaving his daughter in the care of the nuns ; for he feared, with reason; that the sight of the dying knight would completely overwhelm her : yet he could not deny her urgent prayers; he took her, therefore, by the hand, and said :

"Be it so, my daughter; go with me and visit the unfortunate Adolf. But, I pray you, distuib triumphant. him not by your grief; think that God has this day "May God bestowed on us a great mercy, and that He may be justly provoked to anger by your despair."

Ere these words were ended they had left the cell. Adolf had been brought into the refectory of the monastery, and laid carefully on a feather-bed upon the floor. A priest, well skilled in the heal-ing art, had examined him with care, and found no open wound; long blue stripes indicated the blows he had received, and in many places were large bruises and contusions. He was bled; and then his body was carefully washed, and a restorative balsam applied. Through the care of the skilful priest he had recovered a measure of strength : but yet he seemed at the point of death, although his eyes were no longer so dull and lustreless. Around his bed stood many knights in deep silence, mourn-Oudenarde, and Poter Deconinck assisted the priest in his operations; William van Gulick, John Borluut, and Baldwin van Papenrodo stood at the left hand of the couch, while Guy, Jan Brey-del, and the other more illustrious knights, gazed on the wounded man with their heads bowed low in sorrow and in sympathy.

Maria was kneeling weeping near her brother;

more than spread his voice.

"But what shall we do meanwhile, and what is the assigned task to check the fierce assaults ? The Church laments the seditions, and exclaims Filii matris mess pugnaverunt contra me.' And it repeats: 'Filios enuirivi et czaltava; ipsi autem sprevernnt me!' We meanwhile will follow the teachings of the apostle St. Paul; 'Argue, obsecra, increpa in omni patientia et doctrina'-admonist, pray, and cry, if need be, adopt the arms of the Church, the canonical penaltics, when it may be necessary, in order that the simple and the weak may not fall into the snares of these deceivers.

"And pointing to the other enemies, we will exclaim at the foot of the throne of God : ' Usgrequo, peccatores, Domine usquequo pectatores grioiabun-ter? Oh! my God, and how long will these persecutors pant for prey, to despoil the Church in material substance, always ready-and this is the worst-to take from her her rights, to deprive her of her liberty of teaching, of preaching, of ordain-ing_in fine, of all the liberties which thou hast conceded to her, and especially the liberty Catholics, who believed in giving their son a of teaching? Since not to others, but to thorough education. In his fifteenth year he enthe apostles alone thou hast said : ' Euntes docete omnes gentes.'

"But, venerable brothers, as we oppose ourselves to the haughtiness of the one, so shall we remain safe from the ferocity of the others. Yes, to these, who already seem judged by God, we should op- of which a school-boy might be ashamed." The pose that constancy which has been, until now, the classical course at St. Michael's required five years. admiration of angels and of men, and with the help J. C. Curtin made it in three. He came out first in of God it will finishing by triumphing. In fine, up to the present we may say that we are persecuted, but that we have continued strong in the exercise of our duties; Persecutionem palimur, sed sustinemus. Let us continue in the same manner, venerable brethren, until the end of our days. And so we may be able to present ourselves before the tribunal of God, and say: 'Behold we have been faithful guardians of thy Church militant, and we have done | he followed the "course," he was at the end a trifle all that was in us to sustain its rights.' And therefore, with the trust of the apostle, we may be and English composition, however, he stood invari-enabled to ask the crown of glory in the Church ably at the head of his class. On completing his

" May God bless these our desires, and with his benediction pour forth renewed courage upon you and on me. May the same benediction descend upon your families, upon all things which concern While pursuing his theological course he wrote you, and remain with you to the consummation of much for the newspapers, and also managed to acyour days. "Benedicto, Dei, etc."

A CONVERSION.

The event of the return to the holy faith of the Catholic Church of Paul Feval, the distinguished French novelist, is already well known, and it may not be necessary to mention here the fact that this eminent writer is now engaged in the sacred services of his Redeemer.

Paul Feval writes thus :

I am besieged from every side for a sketch of the history of my conversion. In case I should do this, it will be by reason of the pressure of the demand. It transpired in a most simple manner, for I was, indeed, unworthy of the manifestation in my behalf of a miracle.

I have enjoyed a tolerably brilliant career, and was considered an honourable and happy man. A and never do his notes come back dishonored. multitude of my fellow-creatures did me the honor N. Y. Sunday Citizen.

donations to the poor." Judge whether I could feel annoyed at this sentiment. Yesterday, however, I met her quite happy and reconciled by the discovery which she professes to have made. In a triumphant manner she addressed me thus : "Do you know that to have only ten sous and to donate all of it is worth one thousand francs ?" She has only ten sous, and these are her one thousand francs for "her poor." My father, I cannot remember the time when we loved each other so dearly as we now do. They will never be rich, this is quite certain; but whatever may be in store for them, may Almighty God's providence permit me yet to be cheerful .- La Revista Catolica.

PROMINENT IRISHMEN IN AMERICA.

J. C. CURTIN.

Some twenty-five years ago the subject of our sketch first saw the light in the town of Lindsay, Ontario, Canada. His parents were good Irish tered St. Michael's College, Toronto. It appears his stock of information at this time was quite astonishing; but, like the famous Gibbon, at the same time of life, he "had an amount of erudition that would have puzzled a doctor, and an ignorance his class on two occasions in ten consecutive weekly examinations. Thus by superior ability he managed to "jump" two classes, and did not fail to carry off a good share of the prizes. Yet he never aimed at the bauble of a prize. It was knowledge he wanted-knowledge he worked for. He hated "cramming"—as old Carlyle calls it—and certainly he did not love mathematics, and though more ignorant than when he began! In rhetoric studies at Toronto, Mr. Curtin went to Montreal, entered the Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice, made a four years' course of theology, and graduated about eighteen months ago from that famous institution. While pursuing his theological course he wrote quire a thorough knowledge of several modern languages. He speaks French with the ease of a Parisian, and he is quite familiar with German, Spanish and Italian. Having completed his course at the Seminary, Mr. Curtin concluded that his sphere was journalism. About a year ago he came to New York City, joined the editorial staff of the Irish World, in the columns of which he wrote eagerly every week. He had the satisfaction of seeing many of his spirited and ably-written articles copied by other journals. Severing his connec-tion with the Irish World, Mr. Curtin became connected with the New York Tablet as assistant editor about two months ago. When Mr. Harpen-some weeks ago-resigned the editorial charge of the Tablet, he succeeded him. Though young in years, he has succeeded in laying by such an immense stock of knowledge, that he can easily, at any time, make large drafts on his rich intellectual bank,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—FEB. 9, 1877.

the Protestants say about the Book of Revelation, the better for their arguments. This argument of referring to Scripture was a dangerous one. A certain doctor once argued that Peter was never in Rome, because he never said he was. It was not a very logical conclusion, but it was the best he could draw. If Scripture was absolutely relied upon how was it Sunday was regarded as the Sabbath at the present time, when the Bible commanded Saturday? Why did we pray to the Holy Ghost when Scripture said nothing about it. This appealing to Scripture was like the Australian boomerang, it flies away, but returns again to the feet of the thrower. Besides Catholics were not obliged to look at Scripture for their faith. Their Church existed before the Scriptures. The Scriptures came out of the Catholic Church, and not the Catholic Church out of the Scriptures. But the question is again urged, are not these prayers to saints injurious to the mediatorship of Jesus Christ? This was confusion of ideas again. The prayers of saints only obtained answer through Jesus Christ. If Catholics expected saints to obtain anything for them independent of Jesus Christ, then their prayers would be derogatory to Him; but they did not. Where then the injury? When the apostles asked each other's prayers, as they did when on earth, was that injurious to the mediatorship of Jesus Christ? Certainly not. How then could it be in-jurious for us to ask their prayers when dead? But again it is said, why not pray direct to Christ at once? In reply he would say : for the same reason that impelled the poor publican, when he went to the temple to pray, to stand afar off, and not so much as raise his eyes to heaven. It was because they felt their unworthiness to approach the spotless Saviour. How could the saints hear our prayers? In reply he would ask, would you give the Devil more liberty than the saints. Scripture says that the Devil goes about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour. Would you then give him liberty, and lock the saints up. Did not the Bible tell us that the saints heard our prayers, where it says, " there will be joy in heaven over one sinner doing penance, than over ninety and nine just persons who require no penance."

The rev. gentlemen continued his eloquent discourse, of which the above is but a brief outline, at some further length, and was listened to by a most attentive and appreciative audience .- Port Hope Times.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

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DEATHS OF CARDINALS .- Five Cardinals died during the year 1876, and during the Pontificate of Pius IX. 114 Cardinals have died.

The Catholics of Marseilles have resolved to present a golden throne to the Holy Father on the day of the celebration of his Holiness' "golden wedding" to the Episcopate.

According to letters from Rome, it has been decided by the Propaganda not to take any steps for the present towards filling the See of Ross, vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. O'Hen.

Alabama, was dedicated to the worship, of God on Sunday, January 21st, at half-past ten o'clock a.m., by Right Rev. Bishop Quinlan.

CATHOLIC ACADEMIA IN THE UNITED STATES.-St. Paul, Minn., U.S., has been established the first Catholic Academia in America. Arrangements have been made for a free library and reading-room in connection with it.

SUMMONED TO ANSWER .- The Diretto announces that the officer of the Roman Correctional Tribunal has served Archbishop Ledochowski with a copy of the indictment and summons to appear before the Posen tribunal to answer for breaches of the German law.

DEATH OF A COLONIAL BISHOP .--- 'The French' papers record the decease of Mgr. Le Turdu, Bishop of Coreyra, in partibus, and Vicar Apostolic of Malaysia. Mgr. Le Turdu died at Hong Kong, whither he had gone for the the benefit of his He was a native of the diocese of St. health. Briene.

above institution, w week by a high mass sung in the chapel of the Seminary by Rev. Mr. Langes, and an able sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Lagace Principal of the Normal School. CARDINAL PATRIZI .--- The will of the late Cardinal Patrizi contains not a single bequest which is not of a charitable nature. To his chaplains and servants be left life annuities equal to the salaries they used to receive. All the rest of his property is given to the poor. The horses two in number, of his Eminence were sold for 600 lire, and his three carriages for 150 lire. DEDICATION OF A NEW CHURCH AT GREENSBORO. N.C.-Quite an impetus has been given to Catholicity in the Vicariate Apostolic of North Carolina, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Gibbons and his zealous co-laborers. The latest evidence of the growth of Catholicity in the Vicariate was at Greensboro, N.C., when on Sunday, January 21st, Rt. Rev. Bishop Gibbons dedicated a new church in that place. The new church was handsomely decorated and can boast of a fine painting of the Crucifixion. It will be attended every fourth Sunday of the month from Wilmington by the Rev. Father Gross. The pews are to be free and open to all. THE MARK OF CHRISTIANITY .- A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes from Scutari as follows: "The Roman Catholic women wear large scarlet cloth capes, with yellow silk embroidery on the back and shoulders. Formerly they used to wear black cloaks, like the Greek and Turkish women; but a Pasha, having fallen in love with a girl he saw passing, was so enraged when he discovered he could not marry her owing to her being a Roman Catholic, that he ordered, as a mark of his dis-pleasure, that in future all Roman Catholic women wear red capes to mark them in the streets as Christian women." ALSACE LORAINE .- The Catholic deputies for the Reichsland have published an address to their constituents giving a very brief account of what they have tried and failed to do in the Reichstag. A leading Berlin Liberal journal, the Vossische-Zeitung reprints the address, and characterises it as " very quiet and dignified." It notes that this address was first published in the Mainzer Journal, and that not a single newspaper published in Alsace Lorraine has copied it, or made the slightest allusion to it It says that this fact is a most conspicuous illustration of the state of things within that province, especially as regards the Press, and that it cannot fail to make an impression on thoughtful persons. THE PIETY OF FRANCE.-The Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris, in a Mandement prescribing prayers for the Chambers, says :- "I doubt not that the concourse of the faithful will again this year testify the sentiments of faith and religion which, whatever may be asserted, remain those of the French nation. May these acts of national piety be a kind of public protest against the torrent of impiety of which we are daily the afflicted witnesses! May this homage rendered to God turn away the chast's ments which the unmentioned outrages offered 66. to the Holy Church and to religion itself may call upon a country! Lastly, may depositaries of power of all grades be imbued with this grand truththat a nation which ceases to respect itself by exposing the most sacred things to scorn, runs the risk of losing the esteem of other people, and places itself on the brink of irremediable ruin !"

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BAPTISM OF FIVE CONVERTS -St. Bridget's Church Copake, one of the out-missions attended by the Rev. James J. Moriarty, Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Chatham, (four corners) Columbia county, N. Y., was recently the scene of a very edifying and consoling ceremony, the reception into the true fold, of five converts. Their names are, Mrs. Douglass and her daughter, Miss Josephine Agnes Douglass, (of Fifth Avenue, New York) and Mr. Peter Armitage and his two sons, Isnac and William. Two of these converts were baptised on Sunday, January 21st, the feast of St. Agnes, and the other three on the following morning, Monday. The Rev. Pastoi was very careful to see that all were thoroughly instructed in the Catholic religion, a work to which he devoted himself with characteristic zeal. Mrs. Douglass' husband, the late Alfred Douglass, Esq. a lawyer of this city, was received into the Church by Father Moriarty, about three months ago, and an account of his conversion was published in the Freeman's Journal. Mrs. Douglass is a niece of the late Rev. Dr. Waterbury, a distinguished Presby-terian Minister, who died lately in Brooklyn, and also of the Rev. Dr. Scudder, a Presbyterian Missionary to India .- N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

BURNING OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, ELMIRA, N.Y .- On Saturday, January 25th, a fire broke out in St. Mary's Church, Elmira, N. Y., Rev. James McManus, Pastor. The fire originated from one of the registers, the large centre one, it is thought, directly in front of the altar. The heat may have set fire to the wood work, or paper or some other inflammable substance must have lodged in the register. Rev. Father McManus was early on the ground and assisted in efforts to save the Church. He was first to approach the altar and at imminent risk to himself succeeded in carrying out in safety the sacred vessels that rested in the tabernacle. The altar was not burned. Quite a large section of the floor in front is burned away or cut into, to get at the fire, and about twenty costly seats fronting the altar, destroyed by the fire. The principal damage is from smoke and water, which defaced and blackened the walls which had been elaborately and elegantly frescoed at a large cost, and greatly injured much of the plastering upon the walls. Much of this will have to be retouched, or entirely repainted. The total damage, it is judged will be in the neighborhood of S2,500. There is an insurance of \$10,000 on the church. of \$5,000 in the Home, of New York and \$5,000 in the London Assurance Corporation .- Elmira Gazette, Jan. 25.

CONVERSIONS .- A propos of the Old Catholics, we may mention the return of several of their priests. Besides Father Schoopf, of Sauldorf, Baden, three other Jansenistic priests have brought consolation to our holy Mother the Church, by their conversion which is believed to be sincere. The "Old" priest

of Epfenhofen, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, the priest Kufliski, formerly vicar at Gratz, in Posnanis, and Father Alphonsus, Conventual, of Ogger-sheim, have returned to the fold of their Mother, the latter, after holding a Jansenist appointment for two years, in Switzerland. He has even applied for re-admission into the order he was so unfortunate as to leave. It may also be of interest to mention among the Protestants who have embraced Catholicity, the two Barons Von Schierstaedt, one of whom was formerly a Lieutenant of Lancers at Posdam, and who made his abjuration some three months ago; and the other Hermann, is from Dahlm, near Goerzke, district of Magdebourg, in Paderborn. Baron von der Borch has recently become a Catholic at Munster, and the Chief Counsellor of the Regency, Franz, has followed the example of his family and made his abjuration at

Liegnitz, in Silesia. RHEIMS CATHEDRAL TO BE RESTORED .- The Minister of Public Works has authorized an expenditure of \$400,000 upon the restoration of Rheims Cathedral, which is classed among the Historical Monuments of France. The present building was begun in the year 1212 upon the site of the old cathedral, built in the ninth century, which had been destroyed by fire the year before, the architect being Robert de Coucy. The roof of the new cathedral was burned in 1421, and though it was replaced by another roof shortly afterward the building has 000 or more. since been mutilated in several parts, and it will be no casy matter to restore it to its primitive

OURBEC SEMINARY .- The feast of St. Francois de splendor. Rheims Cathedral is 457 feet long by QUEBEC SEMINARY.-Ine least of St. Francois de spieldor. Anerms Cathedral is 457 feet long by Salles, which happens to be the patronal feat of the 110 feet broad, the transepts have a total width of ens to be the patronal reat of the vas duly solemnized on Monday 165 feet. The height of the roof is 110 feet. The second sole of the stand of the stand glass windows, dating from the thirteenth century, are still in a perfect state of preservation. The windows in the choir each contain portraits of two French kings, and two archbishops of Rheims, while the rose window in the southern transept represents the twelve Apostles. The restoration of the woodwork and carving of the interior will cost a large sum; the organ placed in the cathedral in 1481, is still in an excellent state of preservation. Rheims Cathedral possesses, next to Paris, the richest collection of gold an silver ornaments in France. It may be added that Charles X, was the last French sovereign crowned there, Louis Philippe not having been crowned at all, while the Emperor Napoleon III, was crowned at Notre Dame .- Paris

recently with an address and testimonial, consisting of a purse with seventy sovereigns, from his friends in Ballingarry, where he minis-tered to the spiritual wants of the people for eight years.

It is rumoured that the Chief Justiceship of the Irish Queen's Bench was offered to, and refused by, both Baron Fitzgeralà and Lord Justice Christian. Differences of opinion are ascribed to the English and Irish Chancellors on the subject of filling up this vacancy.

By the inundations of the Shannon large tracts of the lowland adjacent to Killaloe and Castleconnell have been flooded, and in some instances the riparian cottiers have been obliged to abandon their homes. For the past few days, the heavy rains have ceased, but without any sensible diminution of the floods.

Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., in a letter to a Dublin contemporary, urges the desirability of holding immediately a new Irish Party Conference. He says that the Conference held by the Irish members last year, just before the opening of Parliament, was of very great service, and assures Mr. Butt that if he calls a similar meeting he will find a willing and disciplined party around him.

The report of the directors of the Cork Improved Dwellings' Company for the half-year ended the 31st December has been published. The revenue account shows a net profit of £763 12s. 8d. on the half-year, which, with a balance brought from last year enables the directors to declare a dividend of 31 per cent. for the half-year, making 6 per cent. for the year, and to carry forward to the credit of the next account a sum of £200 12s. 3d.

The house-to-house canvas on the Sunday Closing Question has just been completed at Clonmel. Voting papers containing the following query :-Are you in favour of the entire closing of publichouses, beershops, taverns, and spirit groceries in Ireland on Sunday ?"-were left with the head of each family. On being collected the result stood thus:-For Sunday closing, 1,289; against 74; de-clined to vote 253. The 98 licensed traders in the town voted thus :- For, 37; against, 23; declined, The population of Clonmel in 1871 being 38. 10,112, occupying 1,378 houses, the poll must be considered a very exhaustive one.

A large and very important land meeting was held at Tralee, Co. Kerry, on the 9th ult. There were fully 10,000 persons present, and the attendance of M.P.'s and clergy was unusually large. The chair was taken by the Very Rev. Dean Mawe, P. P., of Tralec. The two most important resolutions adopted by the meeting were as follows :---

1st-"That the compensation given to the tenant under the Land Act of 1870 is altogether inadequate to recoup him for his outlay or improvements, or to encourage him to invest his capital in the soil; we are, therefore, of opinion that a measure such as that of Mr. Butt's is absolutely necessary for the permanent pacification and prosperity of the country." 2nd—" That in the opinion of this meeting pro-

vision should be made by the Legislature for the allocation of suitable plots for bona fide agricultural labourers, and facilities afforded for the erection of cottages thereon, in the spirit of the clause expunged from the Land Act of 1870 by the House of Lords."

The house-to-house canvass in favor of Sunday closing has just been completed in Ennis, the result of the vote being as follows-For Sunday closing, 869 ; against, 108 ; declined to vote, 144; total house holders canvassed, 1,122. The licensed traders voted thus-For Sunday closing, 30; against, 49. The population of Ennis in 1871 was 6,503.

Almost all that can be said of the effect of the recent storm in Dublin has been said but something may be added with respect to the injury which the Clontarf township suffered in the space of twentyfour hours. The roadway from the railway arch to Dollymount afforded evidence that the tide of Wednesday, Jan. 2, had overspread it, and caused an amount of damage which may be estimated at ± 1 ,

The Dublin Irish Times of Jan. 6, thus describes the effects of the recent floods in Antrim-For miles the county of Armagh has all the appearance of an inland sea, the course of the river and canal in many places being blended with the immense flood, thus destroying all traces of their individuality. Never in the memory of the oldest inhabitant have the floods risen to such a height, and nothing is heard on every hand but doleful complaints of the endless rain. As a proof of the terible fury of the blast it may be mentioned that between Portadown and Tandragee no fewer than forty-two telegraph poles were blown down along the railway. On the railway between Enniskillen and Londonderry as many as 242 poles came to grief. After the Presentment Sessions, recently held at Carndonagh, county Donegal, an influential meeting assembled and discussed the project of a line of railway from that town to the city of Londonderry. The chair was occupied by Geo. Miller Harvey, Esq., D.L., and the following, amongst other resolutions. was adopted viz .- That considering the large and increasing traffic between Carndonagh, Moville, and Londonderry, an in order to develop the resources of this part of the country, it is desirable that steps should be taken immediately to connect Carndonagh and Moville with Londonderry by railway." A treasurer having been appointed and a vote of thanks passed to the chairman the meeting separated. An influential committee has charge of the project. Speaking of the recent floods in Fermanagh the Dublin Freeman of January 6 says: "Thursday's downpour of rain has again risen Lough Erne to a greater height. In Enniskillen the Militia Barracks n Queen street, Main Barracks, Messrs Clark's Spool Mill, the back rooms and yards in the new row, and many other houses near the lake are all flooded. The rush of water through the West bridge is very great, it being about a toot higher on the upper part than on the lower side. The lake has not been known to be so high since the deepening of Portroe Channel, some thirty years ago. The Silies river has flooded the country along its whole course, and many people have had to leave their homes, and others sail from place to place in a cot. Many of the roads are also flooded, and in some place impassible. A despatch from Ballinasloe, dated Jan. 4, says-In consequence of the heavy downpour which has prevailed in this and adjoining districts almost without intermission during the past week, pasturage and particularly low lying lands are flooded. It is deplorable to see a large area of low-lying districts adjacent to the banks of the Suck inundated by the water of that mischievous little river. The low-lying land situate between the Workhouse and the station of the Midland Railway Company presents the appearance of a huge lake. On the County Roscommon side of this town, between the bridges at Lancaster's Mill and the village of Poolbeg, the River Suck has overflowed its banks to an alarming extent, so that the little town of Ballinasloe is now nearly converted into an island. The Connaught Telegraph of January 6, says "We regret to have to announce the death of Missi Charlotte MacDonnell at her residence, Cahir House, Aughamore, on Tuesday morning last, after a very brief illness. The deceased lady was so well and so widely known throughout the entire county that her sudden demise has caused universal grief. Killing bunaloss and proserves as thousand buffaloes Miss MacDonnell succeeded her sister, Mrs. Oaven-Miss MacDonnell succeeded her sister, Mrs. Oaven-are killed in one day. that her sudden demise has caused universal grief. dish, in the proprietorship of the Mayo Telegraph, are killed in one day. and conducted that journal for many years with

mained to the very last faithful to the motio of the paper, "Be just and fear not," and advocated the rights of the people with the same fearless vigor that characterized the members of her family whom she succeeded in the position."

ENGLISH BLOOD-HOUNDS IN IRELAND .- One thing must be said of English landlords in Ireland, and that is, that they never go back on their oppressive agents. On this account we were agreeably surprised to find from our Irish exchanges that Mr. Buckley, the English parvenu millionaire who became proprietor of the Mitchelstown estates, and who employed the notorious Bridge as his slavedriver and whipper-in of his poor Irish tenant serfs, had at length discharged his miserable tool and flung him aside when his dirty work was done. It appears, though, that the news was too good to be true, and that Mr. Buckley not only retains Legre, but also praises him for his noble conduct in trying to root out the mere Irish and in bringing unfortunate Crowe to the gallows. The Nation of the 8th of January says: "We regret to observe that the report regarding the agent of Mitchelstown, circulated by the Central News telegraph agency and copied into our columns last week, has proved incorrect. Mr. Sargent, who was Mr. Bridge's solicitor in the recent proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, has written to the papers to say that Mr. Bridge has not been cashiered by Mr. Buckley; and this intelligence has been confirmed by the publication of a letter from Mr. Buckley to Mr. Bridge, in which the writer pronounces the story about his intended change of front unfounded ' from beginning to end.'" Of course it was unfounded, for who ever heard of an English blood-hound giving up his prey, particularly when he was an unfortunate Irish tenant.

CORKNEN TO THE FRONT .- The following is extracted from the annual report of a Cork literary association :-- Men bred in common schools of Cork hold their own to-day with the best culture of Oxford and Cambridge in literature, in science, and in art, at the bar, and in the House of Commons. The son of a shop-keeper in Patrick street has just stepped into the front rank of English poets. The son of a trader in Dominick street has just shewn that he can wield the sceptre of vice-royalty with the firmness of a pro-consul-bearding the strong, protecting the weak, upholding the right. A county Cork man has achieved the one great success of the present Parliament. A Corkman is the first of living actors. A Corkman is amongst the first of living composers. Better portraits are painted on the South Mall than in Pall Mall. A Corkman is among the first of living novelists. A Corkman wields the thunders of the Times. A Corkman is one of the ablest of London lawyers. A Corkman is an American Chief Justice. A county Corkman brings the ripest learning and the soundest sense and the readiest eloquence to the old See of Cashel. When Gladstone assailed the Church he was answered by a Corkman with a logical force that not even Newman or Manning surpassed. The Cork pulpit has men worthy of the best days of pulpit oratory. The Cork press is second to none in the empire. Amongst a hundred prelates, where will you find one sounder in scholarship, larger in culture, courtlier in presence, or priestlier in heart than your own?

GREAT BRITAIN. -:0:---

Eighty-six deaths from small-pox occurred last veek in London.

Oneen Victoria treated all the members of the roval household to free vaccination the other day, those alone being excepted who had small-pox or been vaccinated with the last seven years.

Prince Ernest Leiningen, the Queen's cousin, has been promoted to the rank of admiral for his distinguished services in running down the Misletoe in the Solent, while in command of the royal yacht,

The coroner's inquiry respecting the Abertillery colliery accident which caused the death of 25 men. has concluded with a unanimous verdict that the occurrence was totally accidental. The jury added to their verdict a recommendation that a rule should be observed and strictly adhered to henceforth compelling the firemen to go down the pit in each turn and report the condition of the mine before the colliers descended.

BAD TIMES IN ENGLAND.correspondent savs so that in case of fire, or other accident, they may leave the buildings in the best order and in the shortest possible time.

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The Minnesota farmers have taken hold of the business of planting trees in earnest. Over ten millions of cuttings were set out during the past year, most of which are doing well.

A number of gentlemen, residents of the Pacific coast, have formed a company, with a capital of \$10,000,000, gold coin, to get out lumber in Alaska for ship building and other purposes.

The people of Massachusetts took out of the save ings bank some \$2,400,000 more last year than they put in. Hence the question, do savings banks save ?

Oakland, California, has just passed an ordinance prohibiting all persons, except railway employes, from jumping off trains in motion while passing through the city, and affixing as a penalty a fine of from \$5 to \$50 for each offence.

The farmers of Utah who plowed up their ground after the grasshoppers had deposited their eggs, find that the eggs have been entirely destroyed by the heavy frosts. This will shorten the hopper crop several million, but there will undoubtedly be enough left to go around next spring.

The jury in the inquest on the Brooklyn Theatre fire have returned a verdict finding the management of the theatre responsible for the disaster, in neglecting to furnish necessary appliances for extinguishing fire and to maintain proper discipline.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY .- The Herald's Columbia S.C., special says Hampton having pardoned a convict and a sheriff refusing to release him, Judge Mackey rendered a decision which holds that Hampton is Governor. The pri oner was discharged. An appeal to the Supreme Court is taken.

PROSELYTISM .--- Since the foundation of the New York Juvenile Asylum, a quarter of a century ago. 19,156 children have been received. During the past year 802 children have entered the asylum, of whom 485 were discharged to their friends and 154 sent West. There are now in the asylum 789 children. Only the recording angel knows how many of these children lost the faith. Charity is too often a mask for proselytism.

President Grant has signed the Electoral bill, and says he will send a special message to the Senate announcing his approval of the bill. The president in his message approving the act providing for the count of the electoral vote, says he believes the hill gives assurance that the result of the election will be accepted without resistance by the supporters of the disappointed candidate, and that the highest officer shall not hold his place with a questioned title of right.

INCREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT .- The total public debt is reported at the colossal figure of \$2,229,-922,520,35-in round numbers Two Thousand Three Hundred Millions of Dollars! And the increase during the month of December just passed, directly attributable to prostrate industry and business consequent upon the attempt of the Republican leaders to steal the Presidency, is over three and a half millions \$3,585,142,39 : With four thousand millions of indebtedness-national, state and municipal-and government and railroad bonds untaxed, the problem for the country, and for the laboring class (who pay their taxes as far as they go, and produce the country's wealth, if they don't have it), becomes a serious one.

SUCCESS OF HAMPTON'S STATE GOVERNMENT. Hampton's government is now nearly complete. The appointees throughout the State are in the main exercising the functions of their respective offices and he is daily receiving the best assurances of loyalty from the masses of the people. Already under the call for ten per cent, of last year's tax levy, Hampton's treasurer has received \$35,000, nearly half of the whole amount, from nine counties only. The charitable institutions and Penitentiary have been provided for, the Judges have been paid their salaries, and the entire machinery of government is in thorough working order. Chamberlain officials are unable to collect taxes, and if the company of United States troops now in the State House was withdrawn the farce of a dual government would be ended. THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION .- The following work has been done by the Board of Commissioners of Emigration since its establishment in 1847. During the 29 years of its existence, up to the first of January, 1876, it superintended the landing of 6,009,000 emigrant passengers with their baggage. Within the same period the Commissioners cared for 1,717,838 emigrants for a longer or shorter period during the five years subsequent to their arrival in this country, and treated and cared for 547,209 patients in the various hospitals. Temporary board, lodging and pecuniary assistance was supplied to 485,669 and 400,187 were procured employment, through the labor bureau at Castle Garden. The number of emigrants returned during the same time at their own request was 58,122, and 226,561, were relieved and provided for in the various counties and institutions of the State, the sum of \$1,411,474 having been expended by the Commissioners for that purpose. THE U. S. PRESIDENCY .- The Electoral Commission, at its adjourned session, discussed the subject of rules with regard to hearing argument, &c., and adopted the main features of those governing proceedings of the Supreme Court. Sessions for hearing arguments are to be held in public in the Supreme Court room. The duration of oral arguments is limited to two hours for each side on objections, and four hours for each side on the main points at issue in each case. The limitation as to number of counsel who will be recognized as conducting the case is two for each side. All these limitations, may, however, be enlarged at the discretion of the Commission, whenever the majority deem a point in controversy of sufficient importance to warrant more extended argument. The rules are comparatively brief, and, after being revised in print, will be made public. The report of the majority of the Florida House Committee states that it is difficult to conceive a more wanton attempt to defeat the will of the people, and impose on the State and country officers not their choice, than is here presented. Florida will give 90 majority for Tilden and Hendricks beyond dispute. WHAT OUTSIDERS SAY OF THE UNITED STATES .- Mr. Thomas Connolly, a visitor to the Centennial, has written a long letter in the London Times, on what he observed during his visit to America. He strongly advises British manufacturers who may propose to transfer a portion of their business not to do so, chiefly because of the commercial and industrial depression. But he adds: "I am convinced this country (the United States) cannot long remain in its present state, and that it will in due time regain its wonted prosperity, for the politicians cannot steal away, its unbounded natural resources, and the people are laborious and industrious." He adds: "They are thoroughly loyal to their country and its republican form of government, notwithstanding any apparent defects in it." In Mr. Connolly's closing sentences some practical advice is conveyed. It runs thus : " In conclusion; I desire to state that the only emigrants required in Americs at present are agricultural laborers and persons who would purchase land and settle on it. They could easily suit themselves in the Western States, Western Virginia, or Texas; but artisans and gen-eral laborers are far better at home for there are twice as many of those classes, here as can get em-

Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette. APPEAL OF THE NOBLE FAMILIES OF ROME .- The following circular is from a number of nobles, men and women in Rome, and is as follows :-- "This year another event of deep interest will take place in connection with the august person of His Holiness, Pope Pius IX. The 21st May, 1877, will be the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the dignity of the Episcopate. Divine Providence seems to have ascreted the inexorable hand of time from that precious life, which in this stormy cra is,

indeed, the beacon of salvation to the whole Catholic world. The Romans, who have the enviable privilege of possessing within their walls the person of this august Pontiff, have resolved to make an appeal to all Catholics in every part of the world to unite in celebrating an event fraught with such interesting memories. A committee has been formed for this purpose. They invite all those who belong to the Catholic Church to concur by sending such presents or offering to the Holy Father as will be acceptable to him. May neither distance nor any other difficulty present an obstacle to the zeal of Catholics, but may they vie with one another in

counterbalancing, as far as lies in their power, the efforts of the wicked, who take such active part in the fierce combat now waging against the Church of Jesus Christ. In order that the Father of the Faithful may on that day have the consolation of being surrounded by his children from all parts of the world the undersiged committee beg that a deputation may be sent from each country as its representatives on this auspicious occasion ; also, that the signatures of those who take part in this offering be sent in time to have them bound in the album which on that same day will be presented to His Holiness. So many proofs of devotion and affection are being offered every day to the Vicar of Jesus Christ that the members of the Roman committee entertain great hopes, and almost a certainty that the present appeal will find a generous echo in the hearts of all Catholics throughout the world, for which reason they even now offer up their thanks to the Most High."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

A marriage recently took place in Westmeath, the bride being 85 years of age, and the bridegroom

The biggest sail in the world has just been made at Dublin. It is rectangular in shape, and in size 180 feet by 60. It will be used in raising sunken vessols.

PRESENTATION TO A PRIEST .- The Rev. Thomas

I never recollect the time when the domestic trade of England was in so depressed and wretched a state as it is now. Go where you will, and ask whom you will, and you will hear the same thing. 'There is nothing doing; we think ourselves lucky if we can pay our expenses." As for the demand from the United States for English goods, it seems to be almost a thing of the past. The great steamers go out from Liverpool or London in ballast week after week.

A DEADLY POOL .- Some remarkable statements were made recently at an inquest held at Bury, in Lancashire, Eng, respecting a mill-stream, known as "Old Charley's Lodge," or "The Hatter's Cemetery," in which a young woman, nincteen years old drowned herself. The lodge, it seems, is in the midst of a thickly populated neighborhood, and is not protected by any fence. The water being warm, it offers unusual temptations to suicide, and owing to its unguarded condition, it is also the scene of many fatal accidents to young children who fall into it while playing on its banks. The coroner said he considered it "a public scandal" that "Old Charley's Lodge" was not fenced off some way. He had himself held inquests on the bodies of from fifteen to twenty persons who had met with their deaths in that lodge, and he understood that altogether upwards of fifty bodies had been taken out of it. He did not think that there was another place in the kingdom to equal it.

MR. CARLYLE ON "DARWINISM."-The Ardrossan and Saltcoats Herald publishes the following extract of a letter written to a friend by Mr. Carlyle :-'A good sort of man is this Darwin, and wellmeaning but with very little intellect. Ah, it is sad, a terrible thing to see nigh a whole generation of men and women, professing to be cultivated, looking around in a purblind fashion, and finding no God in this universe. I suppose it is a reaction from the reign of cant and hollow pretence, professing to believe what, in fact, they do not believe. And this is what we have got to. All things from frog spawn ; the gospel of dirt the order of the day. The older I grow-and I now stand upon the brink of eternity-the more comes back to me the sentence in the Catechism which I learned when a chid. and the fuller and deeper its meaning becomes. What is the chief end of man ?- To glorify God. and enjoy Him for ever.' No gospel of dirt, teaching that men have descended from frogs through monkeys, can ever set that aside."

UNITED STATES. -----:0:-

The State of Maine pays five dollars bounty for every bear killed within its limits. Last year was apparently a good, or rather a bad year for bears, for 544 were killed, costing the State \$2,720.

A two-horse wagon was driven across the Mississippi River at Hickman, Kentucky, the other day. This is said to be the first time that any person ever crossed on ice at that place.

Fifteen hundred men are said to be engaged in killing buffaloes and preserving their hides and

The Board of Education of New York has order PRESENTATION TO A PRISET.—The Rev. Thomas fund conducted and unflagging patriotism. She re- ed the children in the public schools to be drilled, playmont." Cullen, of the archdiocese of Cashel, was presented great ability and unflagging patriotism. She re- ed the children in the public schools to be drilled, playmont."

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—FEB. 9, 1877. THE TRUE WITNESS

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR, JOHN GILLIES, AT NO. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE.

Editor-M. W. KIRWAN.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Feb. 9, 1877.

CALANDER-FEBRUARY 1877.

CALANDER—FEBRUARY 1877.
9th—St. Andrew Corsini, Bishop and Confessor. St. Apollonia, Virgin and Martyr. William Carleton, the Irish Novelist, born 1796. Amedeus King of Spain abdicated 1874.
10th—St. Scholastica, Virgin. Boston taken by the British, 1776. Queen Victoria married, 1840.
11th—Quinguagesima Sunday. De Witt Clinton, who projected the Eric Canal, and was four times chosen Governor of the State of New York, died, aged fifty-nine, 1828.
12—St. Raymond of Pennafort. Confessor. Michelet.

12-St. Raymond of Pennafort, Confessor. Michelet, French Historian, died 1874. Lady Jane Grey Beheaded, 1554. Wolfe Tone arrived in Paris from America, 1796.

13th-Feria. Shrove Tuesday. 14th-Ash Wednesday; beginning of Lent. Val-

entine Day. 15th-SS. Faustinus and Jovita, Martyrs. The Irish Volunteers at Dungannon resolved unanimously "That the claims of any body of animously "That the claims of any body of men other than the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland, to make laws to bind this Kingdom is unconstitutional and a grievance," 1782. Galileo born.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

All the days in Lent, Sundays excepted, from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday inclusive, are Fast days.

On the first four days in Lent, as well as every day in Holy Week, the use of flesh meat is prohibited.

The use of flesh meat at every meal is permitted on all the Sundays in Lent, Palm Sunday excepted.

The use of flesh meat is also by special indulgence allowed at the one repast on Monday's Tuesdays, and Thursdays in every week from the first Sunday in Lent, to Palm Sunday.

On all days in the year without any exception, on which the use of flesh meat is prohibited, it is perfectly allowable to use animal fat, such as lard, or drippings, in the preparation of meagre food; for frying fish, for instance, eggs, and other Lenten diet; but it is not permitted to cat the meat, or animal fat in its natural condition.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B. QUEBEC .--- You mistake our mission. We have announced before that "bigotry in any and in every form will find in us a foc." We are desirous of treating all denominations with courtesy. Above all things we do not wish to promote a belief that it is a Christian duty to hate each other for the love of God. You will find us ready enough to defend Catholic interests, but you will not find us ready to insult our Protestant friends.

present a population of about 28 millions. Of these 28 millions-two millions at least are Catholic, and yet Great Britain does not send one Catholic M.P. to the House of Commons. The two millions of Catholics in Great Britain are as Catholics, practically disfranchised. Lord Robert Montague at one time indeed represented an English Constituency, but it was before he became a convert. At the present moment there is not a constituency in England with which he would have the shadow of a chance of being elected as its representative. His religion is a sufficient barrier against the support of English politicians, of every shade. Neither Conservative nor Liberal England would tolerate a "Papist," and so our people are debarred from that Parlimentary representation which is supposed to be the guardian of English liberties. If the Catholics of Great Britain were represented according to their numbers, they would have 30 or 40 M.P.'s from Great Britain alone, but the "tolerant" policy of '' liberal'' England, shrinks from allowing "papal propagandists" to range upon either side of the Speaker's Chair. . But how different it becomes in "bigoted," " priest ridden," " intolerant" Ireland. The land of superstitions "priest craft," and "mimic ceremonials." How different it is all there. Many, if not most of the leaders of the popular party are Protestants. All the Protestant Home Rule M.P.'s represent constituencies where, from four-fifths to seven-eight, of the electors and non-electors, are Catholic. Butt, Henry, Bigger, Parnell, Bryan, and many other Protestant M.P.'s represent Catholic constituencies. Even the last elections-Waterford and Sligo -illustrate this. The new M.P. for Sligoa man who will yet, in chivalrous devotion to his native land, prove the Smith O'Brien of

512. 1

Ireland - King-Harman-is a Protestant. Sligo is a Catholic County, but it trusted its honour into the keeping of a Protestant Home Ruler, and one for whom we predict a brilliant and a patriotic career. But it is so all through the Country. Bigotry is unknown. The Dublin Corporation which is always threefourths Catholic, alternately elect a Catholic and a Protestant for the office of Lord Mayor. Last year it was a Protestant— Owens-this year it is a Catholic-Tarpey. And so from one end of the land, and from one end of the year to the other. And this is "Catholic Intolerance." But let us look a little nearer home. Let us look here in Canada, and what do we find? We find in this Catholic Province of Quebec the Protestants have 15 members in a House of 65 and of these, 15 two are Cabinet ministers. This number is apparently small, but it is more than they are entitled to by

Senate, Legislative Council, and in all other Gov-

"OLIVER CROMWELL." The Rev. Charles Clark is a brave man. He

speaks like one who has the courage of his convictions, and he acts like one who is prepared to stand against all odds in vindication of the principles he holds. This virtue is to be admired in its way, and when allied to Truth, it is a boon well calculated to make a man respected by his fellows. Mark you, we do not think that the people of Montreal entertained "an angel unawares" when they went to hear the Rev. Mr. Clark's lecture on "Oliver Cromwell" last week, or that a half filled house indicated much appreciation of the cloquent gentleman who stood before the audience to defend, nay to applaud, England's great "Protector." There is so much triming of the social and political top-sails in these days, that it is refreshing to hear a man boldly and honestly-in language full of impassioned eloquence and choice diction-stand up for what nearly the whole world condemns, that we are forced to respect his pluck and his convictions, while we may reject and differ from the conclusion he forms. It is thus with ourselves and the Rev. Charles Clark. In the first place it is difficult to understand why the Rev. Charles Clark never mentioned Cromwell's career in Ireland! The record of the " Protector's" life is not only incomplete, but it is imperfect and unreliable, without containing some of his deeds when he combated for the Commonwealth, against "the Irish enemy." To a man of the Rev. Mr. Clark's attainments the "Ormond Papers" must be well-known documents, and as they are the most reliable source of information about Cromwell's career in Ireland, we must express our astonishment that the subject was never referred to. We will not charge the Rev. Mr. Clark with being overtaken with that coward conscience which is supposed to make poltroons of us all, but still it was passing strange that this page in Cromwell's life which should disclose the "heroism" and "piety" of his nature. was not opened to the view. If he was afraid of the hostility of Lingard, of Curry, of Macaulay, of Carey, of McGee, of Apppleton, and others; had he not the support of Goldwin Smith, Froude, and Carlyle. The Rev. Charles Clark grew pathetic over the "martyrdom" of "Sir John Elliott" and justified the execution of King Charles because of Elliott's death; but he was silent over the butchery at Drogheda where thousands perished by the sword for the glory of the Puritan God, the interests of England and by the orders of "Oliver Cromwell, Esq." We shall not excuse the "murder" of Elliott as the Rev. Charles Clark boldly excuses the murder of King Charles. We are not as brave five or six members. On the Bench, in the as Mr. Clark, nor do we wish to show our pluck by bigoted and vindictive retaliation. of art and curious remains of autoquity, now courses

gent audience-that Cromwell secured the boon of civil and religious freedom. But we shall leave Ireland out of the question. Cromwell's record in that country is stained with murder. Fanatical, and cruel, he has left behind him a name, which is likened to that given to Ivan of Russia, called the Terrible-"a tiger at large." The Rev. Mr. Clark was in some respects as prudent as he was brave, and by omitting the mention of Ireland in his lecture, he adopted that course which is supposed to be the better part of valour.

But let us look at the lecture from an English point of view, let us review it as if we were destitute of Irish sympathics, and take it as we find it. We have alluded before to Pym, to Elliot, to the Rev. Mr. Clark's justification of the murder of King Charles, and to the apology he made for the murderer of Buckingham. We pass all these by, and shall confine ourselves to the question of Cromwell's policy and its results. Did he secure civil and religious freedom for the people of England ? What do we find? In the first place we see that from the time of Henry VIII, to that of Charles I. not a single voice was lifted up in England to protest against the violent suppression of the Christian priesthood .--More and Fisher perished for denying the Pontificate authority of the King. The Church was, in the chaste language of Fulke, "spat upon" as a "greasy, stinking, antichristian" order. But the Church flourished in spite all Ridley and Hooker and Fulke could do. It flourished until even as late as the reign of Charles II. But even long after this to admit a convert into the Catholic Church was a capital crime. Alluding to this time Dr. Johnston said that "there is no instance even in the ten persecutions, of such severity, as that which was exercised against the Catholics.' This continued until long after Cromwell's time. In 1691 an act was passed by the English House of Commons providing that "No person should sit in the Irish Parliament, should hold any Irish office, civic, military, or ecclesiastical, or should practice law or medicine in Ireland, till he had taken the oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, and subscribed to the Declaration against Transubstantiation.' Yes, and that act was not repealed until 1829. Was that civil and religious liberty To say that Cromwell brought about civil and religious liberty in England, is to express what history will not sustain. The Puritans, says Macaulay, were

"as intolerant and as meddling as Laud had been. of worship. Churches and sepulchers, fine works of art and curious remains of antiquity, now totally ernment positions, the Protestant minority, in We shall not wish that Cromwell was assassin- in the royal collections which contained representa-Catholic Quebec, have at least a fair representa- ated as the Rev. Mr. Clark rejoiced at the tions of Jesus or of the Virgin Mother should be

quite ready to continue the discussion if our contemporary is so disposed.

Again referring to our remarks in reply to "ethnology in politics" last week, the Witness savs that :---

"Irish Protestants are not always so well received by Irish Roman Catholics as even Scotch Protest. ants. A proof of this is the preference which we believe is general throughout Ontario amongst the Irish Roman Catholics for Mr. Mackenzie, a Scotch. man, over Mr. Blake, the son of an Irishman."

The Witness is again astray. We deny that it is "because Mr. Mackenzic is a Scotchman" that he is preferred to Mr Blake by the Catholias of Ontario. Our history refutes the charge. We suppose the Witness has heard of Emmet. of Tone, of Fitzgerald, of Orr, of Mitchel, of Martin, of Butt, of Galbraith, and other Irish Protestants who are politically rovered by our people. It is not to Protestants, but it is to fanatics and bigots we object. But there is still another item of news to note in the Witness. It says that :---

"Arthur a Beckett, who has lately joined the staff of *Punch*, is a Roman Catholic, and was editor of *The Tomahawk* when Matt Morgan drew the libellous cartoons of the Queen, which gained it notoriety, but destroyed it. F. C. Burnand, author of 'Happy Thoughts' in *Punch*, is also a Roman Catholic

We hope the news has not alarmed our contemporary, for if it has we must add fuel to the fire. Fully one half the men on the staff of the London press are Catholics and Irish. men. They have made their way against the current, and they will no doubt hold it as well.

THE OKA INDIANS.

A deputation of Evangelists has been interviewing the Government on the Oka Indian Question. The deputation which was composed of the Rev. Alexander Sunderland, Secretary-Tressurer of the Methodist Missions Society, accompanied by Ald. Clendinneng, of Montreal, and Mr. W. H. Walker, had an interview with the Minister of the Interior.

To Ald. Clendinneng fell the task of "setting forth the condition of the Indians, and asking that some action might be taken." The duty was a pious one to the worthy Alderman, and we can readily picture the apostate zeal with which he bent to his labour. No warrior among the Oka braves ever flourished tomahawk, or whirled in the mad fever of the war dance, more resolutely than Alderman Clendinneng of pious repute, laid the grievances of the Oka Indians at the feet of the Government of Mr. MacKenzie. But "impediments" were in the way, and the Alderman and his friends were informed that " the Government had no jurisdiction in the matter, and the question in dispute would have to be settled before the Courts." The deputation, was discomfited, the Government acted discreetly and well, and the deputation returned from whence they came, vowing no doubt that the trail of the serpent is over Mr. McKenzie and his Governmen

NEW BRUNSWICK .- The interesting event to which your letter referred is now too late to notice.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT

We have received an important communication from the Government in reply to our articles on the Immigration Question. In our next issue we shall publish the communication. and review the question again.

" CATHOLIC INTOLERANCE !"

To the bigoted mind we "Papists" are the most intolerant of men. We rejoice in the days of "wooden shoes and brass money"glory to the Inquisition, and the St. Bartholemew slaughter-delight to hear of our Papal Juggernaut grinding the unbelievers of the earth into raw heads and bloody bones, and in general, kick up such fiendish pranks before high Heaven as make the angels weep. We are the Nazareth out of which no good can come. We can be improved only by being swept off the face of the carth. We are good for little in this world, and are only fit for fuel in the next. We are, in fact, miserable sinners all. Death is the wages of our crimes. There are no bowels of compassion for our misfortunes-we must go down, down below, and say the bigots of this earth sent us there. It is a pity that this should be so, but it is yet true. Hatred of Catholicism is the only religion that some men profess. It is, in the opinion of bigots, quite enough to shout "Down with the Pope," to secure salvation. But are we as bad as we are painted ? Are we all " lewed fellows of the baser sort?" Is there no place for us in our "Father's Mansion ?". Are we intolerant and idolatrous? Let us see ! And first let us take the case of Great Britain and Ireland. Well, what do we find? We find England and House of Commons. These 500 M.Ps. re- malice or ill-will;

tion. Even Montreal-which is more than three fourth Catholic yet "intolerant" "priestridden" Montreal-sent a Protestant to each

House of Parliament; returns 11 Protestant Alderman out of 27 and elects a Protestant Mayor alternately with an Irish and French Catholic-has a Protestant Chief of Police, as well as many other officers in the various civic departments. Now turn to the Protestant Province of Ontario where the Catholics number about one fifth of the population. In a house of Assembly comprising 6S members there are now but eight Catholics, and until recently they had but two or three, including one member of the Cabinet. In the Dominion Parliament there are but two Catholics returned, against 19 or 20 Protestants sent by Quebec to the Parliament of the Dominion. Where is the "Intolerance" here? Of the two Catholics

returned from Ontario for the Dominion Parliament, one is returned from Ottawa, which is now more than half Catholic in population. Last year in Toronto, they had not one representative in the City Council, out of 27 Aldermen, while this year the Protestants have so far relaxed that they have allowed one Catholic to squeeze himself into the Chamber. In Toronto there is not a single Catholic employed in any office of note, under the Corporation. The "Protestant Defence Society" takes good care of that ! The Senate of the Dominion is the only representative Assembly where the Catholics can claim anything like fair representation. But after all, we repeat now what we have said before-that we are not represent. ed according to our numbers. We form nearly one half the population of the Dominion. Our representative in the Senate is satisfactory. But this is not the doing ot the people. It behoves us then, to look to our interests. It is time we awake from our lethargy, and manfully confront the difficulties of the hour, and ascertain for ourselves if we cannot do some. thing to improve the difficulties of our situation. We are neither "bigoted" nor "intolerant," neither at home nor abroad can our enemies make "good their boasts, nor prove them true." Bigotry, in any and in every form, will in us find no friend, but we shall meanwhile do

assassination of Buckingham. Life to us is far more sacred than it appears to be to the Rev. Mr. Clark; Drogheda more cherished in our annals than "Nasby fight," or the "Hypo-

critical Puritans," as a famous Englishman called the "Reformers" of the day. The Puritans, with Cromwell at their head, were and are accursed in Ireland. On the 1st of May of his pen he confiscated five millions of acres of the best land in Ireland, he vowed to long visaged Puritans in the mock solemnity of their ways. Ireland was to "Obadiahed" or Ireland was to be destroyed. He transported S0,000 of our people to Barbadoes. where they were sold as slaves. In the language of the Scriptures, he lay the county void as a wilderness :---

"Women and Children," says Prendergast, "were found daily perishing in ditches starved. The bodies of wandering orphan children were preyed upon by wolves. Man, beast, and bird were all dead, or had quit the desolated localities. The priesthood were hunted down like wild beasts."

And yet Mr. Clark tells us that one of the grand results of "Oliver Cromwell's" acts was to secure "civil and religious liberty." Why Pym, Cromwell's bosom friend and subordinate, boasted that the Puritans would not "leave a priest in Ireland." Even in Cromwell's time the priests were counted as one of the three "burdensome beasts"-the wolves and the Tories being the others. Cromwell was in Ireland in 1654, and we read that in 1655, the "Jails were full of priests, and they were transported to Barbadoes in hundreds, where they lived in cabins. In 1658 a Lieutenant Wood received a reward of twenty-five pounds for apprehending five priests, and soldiers of Colonel Leigh's Company ten pounds for arresting two priests."

and so on at the marketable rate of "five pounds" for the head of a "Papist" priest. And this is "Civil and Religious Liberty" under "Oliver Cromwell"! The "fanatical hypocrite" did not know the meaning of the phrase. Why there was no semblance of civil and religious liberty in Ireland until 1829-and even at the present hour, there are offices in Ireland which

burned. Sculpture fared as ill as painting, ny ohms and graces, the work of Ionion chisels were deliver-ed over to Paritan stone masons to be made decent."

These were some of the lovers of civil and religious liberty !

The "Reformation" promised the same. There is no reliable testimony to sustain Mr. Clark. It was after the time of Cromwell that Lecky wrote about the "Scotland cowering in 1654, Cromwell made a law quietly sending our | helpless subjection before the reformed people to "Connaught or to hell." At a stroke clergy." Even Emerson admits that the Catholic Church "had been for centuries the democratic principle of Europe, and Christi butcher the Catholics unless they followed the anity lived by the love of the people." Cromwell assisted in substituting the State for the Church-it was only as Hallam said "a change of Masters," but the change was not to give Civil and Religious liberty. The people became weaker instead of stronger. "The whole of the Northern people of Protestant countries, said Lord Molesworth, himself a Protest ant, " have lost their liberties ever since they changed their religion for a better."-Was that " civil and religious liberty ?" Why "civil and religious liberty" did not exist in England until recently-some men say it does not exist there now. But of one thing we feel assured that there is not that freedom from religious intolerance which every true friend of liberty would wish to be universal, and to which the Rev. Mr. Clark is not likely to contribute. It is a pity that a gifted man should be eaten up with the rancour of religious fanaticism, and that hatred of Popery should be his incentive to public emulation.

THE "WITNESS" WRONG AGAIN! The Witness in reporting the lecture of the Rev. Mr. Clark says :---

"As the audience emerged from the door of the hall, persons who were stationed there distributed hard bills emanating from a Roman Catholic source, and announcing a reply to Rev. Mr. Clark's lecture through the *True Witness*. It is thus apparent how the exposition of the truth is feared."

We found it necessary to correct some mistakes which the Witness made last week. We now find ourselves compelled to put the Witness right again. It is surely a strange way to fear the exposition of the truth by giving Scotland sending 500 M.Ps. to the British what we can to fight our own cause without are surprised at the bravery of the Rev. Mr. The Witness is wrong again, and so far from

and all.

"THE CHURCHES OF CHRISTENDOM."

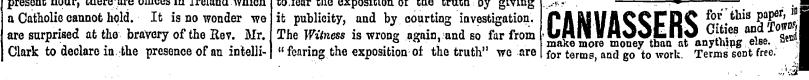
The Rev. Alfred Bray is announced to give a course of six lectures in Zion Church. The six lectures are-" The Greek Church, the Romish Church, the Waldensian Church, the Church of England, the Puritan Church. and the Unitarian Church." We may as well complete the advertisement published in a contemporary, and announce that the price of tickets is \$1 for the course of six lectures, or 25cts for a single admission. Now we do not find fault with the Rev. Alfred Bray for giving six lectures on "Historical and Critical" sub jects as announced. But is it not somewhat odd that among all the churches he has selected to lecture about, the "Romish" Church is the only one he ventures to name irreverently.-We are the "Romish" Church. Well, if men ever stand before God with the brand of "bigot" on their countenances, our loving neighbors in Montreal will assuredly be in danger. But let us pray for their conversion, for they know not what they do-for all is dark, dark, dark, even amidst the blaze of ".aooa"

MR. O'CONNOR POWER, M.P.

We notice that Mr. Power is announced to lecture in the Mechanics' Hall on Thursday next. The subject of his lecture is to be "The Martyrs of Irish Liberty." and it is one well calculated to call forth all the genius and pathos of Irish oratory. We have made at. rangements to give a special report of the leeture, but the report will convey but a poor impression of the manner with which Mr. Power delivers it, or of the fervid eloquence by which he kindles enthusiasm in his audiences.

THE MISSION.

The Mission at St. Patrick's and St. Ann's Churches will open on the first Sunday in Lent. The Missioners will be the Redemptorist Fathers.



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-FEB. 9, 1877.

REVIEWS.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY RE-VIEW .--- Contents :---

The Liberalistic View of the Public School Question, by the Rev. P. Bagma, S. J. Pantheistic Theories of the Soul, by Professor F. A. Paley. Symbolism of the Cosmos, by Brother Azarias. Fashions and Principles in Poetry, by M. F. S. Can the Immateriality, Spirituality, and immortality of the Human Soul be Demonstrated, by the Rev. Walter H. Hill, S. J. A Partisan Assault upon the Catholic Church, by George Dering Wulff. Book Notices.—Philadelphia, Hardy and Mahony, publishers and proprietors. Subscription \$5.00 per annum. Papable in advance.

THE AMERICAN QUARTERLY enters upon an insight into the details of military life-and its second year, and sustains the high reputation which it has so well earned. Brilliant and ly the "high school" for the nation, we are profound, it furnishes the student with that inclined to give her opinion, all the weight class of reading which developes all the best which her vast experience entitles her to. characteristics of our nature. "The Liberalistic View of the Public School Question," is a defence of a lecture recently given by the illustrious Bishop McQuaid, and a reply to a lecture given by a Mr Abbot, the editor of the Index, a weekly Masonic paper. In this vexed question of education it appears to us that the Bishop has all the argument on his side. We suppose that it will be regarded as natural that we should think so, but to our minds the facts speak for themselves. So far as the Catholic World is concerned there is but one opinion, and with that opinion the writer of the "Liberalistic View of the Public School Question" agrees, and that is, that Godless education is an evil, and that religious instruction is necessary to train the youth, to subject the flesh to the spirit, and to enable him to use those means which God has provided, through the Church, for the advancement of a noble and difficult duty. "Pantheistic Theories of the Soul"-is an essay on the immortality of the Soul. The writer traces the various opinions held by the ancients, and points out that " the About. Frontispiece. John Dougall & Son, Mon-treal. Price, 15 cents per copy, or \$1.50 per doctrines of a judgment and of retribution in the other world were early inculcated in the schools of Orpheus and Pythagoras more than five centuries before the Christian era." The unerring instinct of man implanted even in primal tradition a future state, and whether we accept the Homeric "shadowy, unsubstantial and scarcely animate forms, pining for the bodily vigour and sensuous enjoyments it had left;" or the school of speculation of the ful poem, and although the idea "For Death Anaxagoras and Ionic philosophers; or the speculations of Pythagoras, and Epicuras; still a future state in some form was accepted chest, the grave" is not new, yet it is nicely put, by nearly all the ancient philosophers whose and has a polished aspect. We wish we views have been transmitted to posterity. "The Bismarck of the Eighteenth century" is a brief in commendation of all the features brought record of the life and times of the celebrated -or rather notorious-Don Sebastian Joseph Carralho Melho, Count of Ogras, and whom on the Belief of Islam, the writer rakes up the writer styles the "Bismarck of the Eightcenth Century." This man was of noble birth, but of no fortune. He was born in 1699 in CATHOLIC WORLD .- February, 1877. -- Con-Laura, Portugal. The writer in the American Quarterly says that "he shed more blood with the weapons of calumny and statecraft than all his freebooting progenitors had done with pistol and stiletto. A student, and then a soldier, he became distinguished in both school and camp. Nor was his ambition greater than his abilities or success. The grandees opposed his advancement, but he soon overturned ths proudest heads in Portugal, and necks that were too stiff to bow to him were given over to the cord and to the axe. He swept the nobles from his path to absolutism; with bloody hands and feet he marched to the attack of the last citadel between him and his goal, the Society of Jesus. In this too he succeeded, and "in 1773 Pope Clement published his brief for the suppression of the Jesuits. The curtain fell and the world thought that the brilliant drama of the Jesuit history, that had been played before its wondering gaze for more than two centuries, had reached its final catastrophe in the tragedy of the suppression. The world was disappointed. The curtain rose again, forty years after, on lecture halls thronged with students, listening to Jesuit professors, and penitents besieging the Confessional of Jesuit missionaries. The Jesuit was seen again in his old haunts. wherever there was a mind to be framed, or a heart purified for heaven." Pombal lived to see all this, but his fate overtook him in the end. His power declined, he was brought to trial and was banished. Pombal was to Portugal what Machiavelli was to Florence, Cayour to Italy, and Bismarck is to Germany. TEN YEARS OF MY LIFE .- By the Princess Felix Salm-Salm. Belford Brothers; for sale at Dawson Brothers, Montreal. The Princess Felix Salm-Salm, has given an interesting narrative in "Ten years of my life." The language is choice without any strained attempt at word painting. The scenes are laid amidst some of the most stirring events in the history of the last decade, and bring us over much of Europe and America. The Princess Felix Salm-Salm was married in 1862. Prince Salm-Salm was a German, and served in Denmark. The family was Catholic

Frederic Ozanam, Amid Irish Scenes, A Story and the young Prince emigrated to America The International Railway Guide for Febru- N. S., a relative of Mr. Carmichael, M.P., has been any address.

in 1861-took service in the Northern Army ary. Price 20 cents. C. R. Chisholm & Bros. Montreal. -married the authoress who was a Catholic

plauds the North, is enthusiastic about Maxi-

millian, and is enamoured of the Prussian

Military system. We do not wonder that the

Princess Salm-Salm has during the ten event-

ful years of wars and rumours of wars, which

she so modestly yet vividly describes-acquired

when she says that the Prussian army is simp-

But we cannot forget all the time that Prince

Salm-Salm, was a German, and that the

Princess-dutiful and loving-saw good in

all things appertaining to the Fatherland. Her

husband fell fighting for German Unity

and all these no doubt prompt the writer to

look favourably upon all the Germans do. Al-

though we, as sympathisers with France, could

not accept " Ten years of my life" as our text

book upon all the important events described,

yet we heartily recommend it to all who desire

a faithful expression of opinion from, a Ger-

man lady who has seen stormy times, by flood

swer to Geometrical Puzzle in December Number

THE HOME .- The Golden Mean. Window Gardens

(Illustrated) An Experiment. Home-made Candies.

literary Notices and Notices and Illustrations .-

The New Dominion Monthly for January.

has much in its pages to interest the class of

readers for whom it is intended. " My Young

Master" promises to be attractive, while the

"Manufacture of Wild Beasts" is well calcul-

ated to amuse our young folk during the win-

ter. "The Valley of the Shadow" is a beauti-

was never a King, but only the steward-slave,

that puts the treasures of God in his treasure-

could stop here, and that we could only write

out in the New Dominion Monthly. But we

cannot. Bigotry sullies its pages. In the essay

vague asser tions against the "Church of Rome"

which are as noxious as a twice told tale.

Lieutenant-Governor Letellier de St. Just. The

and field.

Annum.

tents ·---

RECEIVED-Belford's Magazine, Devotion also—and during ten eventful years she was of the Holy Rosary, Sadlier's Catholic Directthe companion of her husband in the wars beory, Blackwood, Harper's New Monthly, tween North and South, Mexico, and the Catholic Progress, British Quarterly. Franco-German war of 1870-1871. She ap-

LATEST NEWS. -:0:-

The Mayor of Quebec, Mr. Murphy, leaves London for New York next week.

Recent advices from England report great animation in the timber trade.

American speculators are depleting the New Brunswick market of potatoes.

Le Gaulais asserts that Count de Chambord is staying at Versailles incog.

The judgment in the Charlevoix election case will not likely be given for several weeks yet.

A fresh agitation is being begun in favour of a regular mail between Victoria and Cassiar, British Columbia.

Lord John Manners, the English Postmaster General, proposes increasing the number of female clerks in the Post office. Their pay ranges from forty to four hundred pounds,

hibited in London, Eng., except by special license from the Privy Council.

40,000,000 of inhabitants in the Cnited States, there are 6,000,000 of Roman Catholics.

A special from Berlin says Servia has agreed to accept the offer of Turkey, to restore it to its position before the war as a basis of treaty.

coast of Nova Scotia, frozen over during the late cold snap are open again and clear of ice.

Governor of Oregon in the place of Gowan who has been elected to the United States Senate.

member for Kamouraska, will contest the vacant seat for the Commons in the Conservative interest.

ment.

New MINISTER .- The name of Mr. C. Clarke, M.P. P., for Centre Wellington, is talked of in connection with the new portfolio likely to be created in the Local Government, at Toronto.

PROMISTION .- The Quebec Temperance League has ceased to exist in consequence of the formation of the Dominion Alliance for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

The Rev. Joseph Molphy has written an able letter on the "Unity of Christs' Church" to the Strathroy Despatch. We regret that pressure on our space prevents us giving it in our columns.

It is rumoured that the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company are to purchase the line from Annapolis to Yarmouth, and will remove their headquarters to Annapolis.

The tide of emigration is setting in from New York towards Australia. A body of some hundred emigrants, mainly mechanics, sailed from New York on Saturday for that colony.

At the Sillery convent on Friday afternoon, five young ladies took the white yeil. His Honor Lieutant-Governor Letellier paid the institution an official visit on Saturday afternoon.

KAMOURASKA ELECTION .- Zephinin Permult, advocate of Kamouraska, has been chosen as Liberal candidate for that constituency. Mr. Tasche and Mr. Roy, M.P.P., are spoken of as Conservative candidates.

The total number of immigrants who arrived at Quebec during the past year was 2,434; value of effects brought into Canada, S46,641. This is a decrease of over 2000 persons as compared with

Memoranda are said to be in the possession of

created a Senator, vice Hon. John Holmes, deceased; and Mr. Pelletier, the new Minister of Agriculture has been created a Senator, vice Hon. L. de St. Just appointed Lieut-Governor of Quebcc.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON III -Some 5,000 persons were present at the Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Emperor of the French, at the church of St. Augustin, Paris, on Monday. The church was filled with the notabilities of the Bonapartist party. Nearly every person present vore a bouquet of violets. The demeanour of the crowd outside was orderly and reverent, and there were no crics or manifestations of any kind.

Messrs Hill and Robertson, of the Nova Scotia Government, have been in conference with Attorney-General King, representing the New Brunswick Government, on the subject of maritimo union and a common emigration policy. It is thought the two Governments will agree to abolish their emigration agency in England, which has been held by Hon. Wm. Annand.

A hitch has occurred in the negotiations between Servia and Turkey on account of a disagreement concerning frontier fortresses. Both sides are preparing for war. Tchernayeff, who is in England, says there will be no war until April. The Prince of Montenegro also declines to treat for peace, on the ground that the war feeling among his subjects is too strong. In consequence, war-like preparations have been resumed.

The nine parish priests of Ross met at Clonakilty on Tuesday, at the invitation of the Archbishop of Cashel, to take action in reference to the vacancy in that see created by the death of the lamented Dr. O'Hen. There has been some talk of amalgamating the diocese with that of Cork, with which it is conterminous, but the clergy have, it appears declared for leaving things as they are, and have selected, in the usual manner, for presentation to the Holy See, the names of three elergymen as fit to succeed the late bishop. These three elergymen are Canon Fitzgerald, president of Fermoy College dignissimus; Dean Neville of Cork, dignoir ; and the Very Rev. John Ryan, P.P., Ballingarry, and V. G., Cashel, dignus.. It is needless to say that they are all very eminent and distinguished men.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

LECTURE BY REV. CHAS. CLARK.

Thursday evening, 1st inst., the Rev. Chs. Clark whose success as a lecturer in this city will be remem bered by all who had the pleasure of hearing him delivered a lecture at the Mechanics' Hall on the subject of Oliver Cromwell. He commenced by a rapid survey of events during the reigns of Elizabeth, James J. and Charles 1, that led up to the great struggle between King and Parliament, and introduced Cromwell as member for Huntingdon in the Parliament of 1648, when Sir Philip Warwick described him as a man very plainly dressed, unclean linen, and with sword girt close to his side. He pointed out how much out of the common must Cromwell have been at that time when Hampden, in reply to a question "Who is that sloven ?" repliced, " That sloven is my consin, and if events should happen to cause a rupture between King and people he will be the greatest man in England. He also quoted Lord Falkland's opinion that Cromwell would be the first man in England if ever they came to blows. He said that one of the results of Cromwell's acts was to secure political and religious liberty. The lecturer then gave a sketch of Cromwell's life, pointing out how unlikely were the reports of his dissolute youth, when he married at the age of twenty, and suggesting that the eight years of his life following his marriage and during which history lost sight of him, were spent in that great change of life called conversion when a man takes a step in life that either leads upward or downward for over. He then referred in most eloquent terms to the deeds of Sir John Eliot, the first martyr to the cause ; of Pym and Hämpden, the undaunted leaders in the resistance to the King, and of other noble champions of Parliamentary liberty. The incidents of the struggle-the impeachment of Buckingham, his assassination by Felton, the refusal of Hampden to pay ship money, the presentations of the Petition of Right and the Remonstrance, the frequent dissolutions of Parliament, the execution of Strafford, the attempted arrest of the five members, the mingled weakness and obstinacy of the King, and the final appeal to the arbitrament of war. He traced Cromwell's career in arms, showing how at the very commencement of the war he saw the great lack of discipline, and how he formed his famous regiment of Ironsides-men who were not only bound to one another by the iron hand of the strictest discipline, but also by the unity of their religious feelings; each man felt that he had a special mission to smite the Amulekites; no wonder then they became almost invincible, and that they uttered with pride their boast that they had never been defeated. The death of Hampden afforded Mr. Clark an opportunity of displaying his power of utterance of deep feeling, and in moving and eloquent terms he depicted the death-bed of this hero, whose last prayers, forgetful of self, were all for his country, his unhappy country. The principal events of the war were then recapitulated; down to the battle of Naseby, which Mr. Clark described by reciting Maculay's wellknown Puritan war song, " Naseby Fight," by Obadiah Bind-their-kings-in-chains and their nobleswith-links-of-iron, sergeant in Treton's regiment. The manner in which he rendered this was such that holding his audience almost spell-bound, at the conclusion they evinced their appreciation of the lecturer's wonderful ability by a most enthusiastic and long-continued applause. The trial and execution of King Charles were briefly detailed, and in speaking of Cromwell's con-nection therewith, Mr. Clark declared that the martyrdom of Sir John Elliot almost justified the act, although he believed Cromwell did not in his heart desire the death of the king, but was controlled by the condition of affairs and the circumstances of the time. The further career of Croinwell was then dealt with; his victories of Dunbar and Worcester, his foreign policy by which he made the name of England as powerful in Europe as ever that of Rome was; his Home government in which he showed his title to be called England's greatest ruler in that he employed all the best men of England, irrespective of their political or religious opinions, to assist him in the affairs of state ; his dealings with his Parliaments whose expulsion the lecturer justified Comwell in performing; then turning to his private life he ridiculed the popular idea that Cromwell was afraid of assassination, or that he was overcome in the end by any other cause than that his lion-heart broke at witnessing the sufferings of his favorite daughter, whose death caused that of her father on the anniversary of his "lucky day," 3rd September, 1658. Of Mr. Clark's ability as a lecturer we have long ere this given our opinion. The mere fact, however, that for two hours, without note or reference of any description, without the slightest hesitation, and with that clearnest of diction that his every word could be heard throughout the hall, Mr. Clark enchained the attention of his audience, is proof sufficient that he is one of the ablest lecturers and elocutionists the citizens of Montreal have ever had an opportunity of hearing,-Gazette.

PROCRAMME

THE PILGRIMAGE TO ROME. OF THE IRISH CATHOLICS OF CANADA.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE EPISCOPAL CONSECRATION OF OUR

HOLY FATHER, PIUS THE IX. The Anniversary celebration takes place in

Rome on the 21st of next May. In consequence the Pilgrimage will leave Montreal on or about the 17th of April, visiting our Lady of Lourdes on the way, and reaching Rome a few days before the celebration.

. It is desirable that all the members of the Pilgrimage, who can do so conveniently, should meet in Montreal on the day before starting, and prepare themselves to receive the Holy Communion at a mass which will be said in St. Patrick's Church the morning of starting. The Pilgrims who will take the direct route for New York from Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, and London, will make a general Communion before leaving their respective starting-places. 3. The Pilgrims will proceed, on a day to be determined later, from Montreal, and from the places named in preceeding paragraph, to New

York, where in a spirit of great kindness and religion, a Committee has been organized to receive them. From New York, the Pilgrims will proceed

by a beat of the Imman or White Star Line to Liverpool; from Liverpool, under the charge of a special agent of Cook, Son & Jenkins, they will proceed by Paris and Bordeaux to Lourdes and, after two days stay at Lourdes they will resume their route by rail to Rome by Marseilles,

Genos, Leghorn and Piza. The Pilgrimage will be at an end so soon as it shall have obtained an audience and received the Benediction of the Holy Father; till then no member of the Pilgrimage shall be at liberty to separate from the body. Up to this point all expenses are paid by the Committee out of the common fund.

6. On the return from Rome the Committee will furnish each member of the Pilgrimage with a ticket to Liverpool, ela Florence, Verona, Bologna, Venice, Milan, Turin, Mt. Cenis Tunnel, Paris, Dieppe, London and Liverpool. This ticket will cover travelling, but not hotel expenses, so that each one may hasten or prolong his journey as he may desire. The Committee also furnishes a ticket-dirst-class-to return to New York by any one of the Inman or White Star mail steamers, embarking at Liverpool or Queenstown, as may suit the convenience of each. This thicket will be good for one year.

To carry out these arrangements, each Pilgrim will pay the sum of three hundred dollars, in the manner pointed out in paragreph 11. It is clearly understood that hotel expenses on the return from Rome to Liverpool, as also all travelling after the close of the Pilgrimage, except what is expressly provided for in the preceding paragraph, will be at the personal charge of each.

8. The Filgrimage is limited to one hundred.
9. All Catholics speaking the English language are cordially invited to join this Filgrimage of the Irish Catholics of Canada. Ladies accompapied by their husbands or fathers are admissible. This rule in regard to Ladies cannot be departed from, except for rensons which will be unanimously accepted by the Executive Committee in Montreal.

0. Applications to join the Pilgrimage will be addressed to the Executive Committee in Montreal, from Montreal and from all places in the Province of Quebec. In Ontario, application will be made to the Sub-Committee of each Diocese, by all who reside in the Diocese. A list of these Committees is appended to this programme. In each Diocese, the admission or rejection of the applications made will belong to the Committee of the Diocese.

11. When an application to join the Pilgrimage has been accepted, information will be given to the applicant without delay. As a guarantee, the applicant will be required to pay on or before the first of March next; the balance to be paid by the first of April. In the Province of Quebec payment will be made to the Treasurer of the Executive Committee in Montreal; in Ontario, to the Treasurer of the Sub-Committee of the Diocese.

The sale of cattle, sheep, and goats has been pro-From the latest statistics it appears that out of the

Lunenburg and other harbors on the southern

Secretary of State Chadwick has been inaugurated

My Young Master. Night Line Fishing. The Valley of the Shadow (Poetry). The Girl's Voyage. The Belief of Islam. Dark Days. A Carnivorous Plant (Illustrated). Young Folks.—Harry Daintry's It is announced that Mr. C. Roy, the present local New Year. My First Secret. Proud Little Dody (Illustrated). Manufacture of Wild Beasts (Illustrated). Holiday Games. Historical Enigma. Au-

Hospital as demanded by the Federal Govern-

The Quebec City Council refuse to contribute anything towards the maintenance of the Marine

itte Far west. Turee Up the Nile. Six Sunny Months. Dr. Knox on the Unity of the Church. Montieur Lombard's Mistake. The Home Life of Some Eighteen Century Poets. Letters of a Young Irishwoman to her Sister. Modern Melodists. New Publications. Sadlier & Co., Montreal ; price 45cts, free by mail. Frederic Ozanam is a review of the life of the founder of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. In his lifetime, Frederic Ozanam did great things for literature and for the Catholic Church. His father was one of the most remarkable men of the period, and it was to his early training that Frederic owed much of the distinctive excellence of his character .---This great Frenchman died twenty-three years ago, at the early age of 40. He received the congratulations of Lamertine when only 18 years of age. The sketch is well written, and is instructive. "Amid Irish Scenes," is an interesting account of the Rock of Cashel. " Letters of a Young Irishwoman" continue to be interesting, and the writer displays a capacity for word

picturing which must attract attention. I he Catholic World for February is worthy of its predecessors, and this fact is sufficient commendation of its contents.

CATHOLIC RECORD. - Hardy & Mahony, Philadelphia. Terms-\$2.50 per annum; single copies, 25cts. Contents of January number :----

A present Need. Legend of the lest Beloved. The Dream of Pere Sylvestre. Library of George-town College. Some odd Notions about the Moon. Christmas Carols. Christian Charity. The Mor-gans. Editorial Notes. Reflections of a Nervous Man. New Publications.

The Record for February must be seen to be appreciated. We say "it must be seen," because the title to the contexts may not be attractive, but, when seen, the contents are all that we could wish. "Some Odd Notions About the Moon," is a charming history of the opinions which men have, from the earliest

date, held about our beautiful satellite.

SADLIER'S EXCELSIOR READER AND SPELLER, FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH READER, AND SORIPT SPELLER.

This series is novel and attractive. The association with the object to be spelled. The pictorial illustration in the series are of rare he attributes his present indisposition. excellence and we can recomment? the books to Catholic parents.

the Congressional Electoral Committee corroborating the evidence implicating the members of the Louisiana Returning Board in the falsification of returns.

The MARQUIS OF BUTE.—On Friday, the 12th of January, Archbishop Howard presented His Holiness with the sum of $\mathcal{L}1000$, as an offering on behalf of the Marquis of Bute.

WORK FOR QUEREC .- The signing of the petition to the Dominion Government, in favor of the immediate commencement of the Harbor Improvements, is progressing cheerily and it is to be hoped that immediate action may be taken in this most important matter.

The New York Tribune says :- 50,000 Russian Mennonites have determined to immigrate to the United States. They have the alternative of taking up arms or leaving the Empire, and prefer to cross the sea. Fourteen thousand of them will settle in Kansas early in the spring.

Cuban advices report that a powerful expedition corps is being organized by the insurgents for the complete devastation of the villas in the depart. ment in which are located the mass of the sugar estates upon which Spain levies taxes.

A Cabinet Council was held at Washington Saturday, when the President submitted the text of his contemplated message to Congress on the specie resumption question. The date on which the message will be transmitted has not yet been fixed.

Mary Horan, an Irishwoman, has just died at Sheffield at the age of 105 years. She retained all her faculties to the last, and there can be little doubt about her age, as some time ago the guardians, as well as some of the local papers, thoroughly investigated the case.

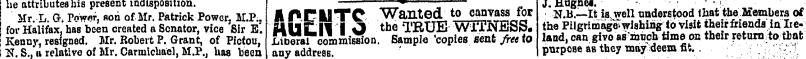
An address and testimonial amounting to nearly £1,300 has been presented to Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., by his many friends and admirers, previous to his departure from Ireland, to take up his residence in London.

Governor McCrary, of Kentucky, has recognized Nichols as Governor of Louisiana, by issuing a requisition upon him for the delivery of a criminal arrested in New Orleans for fraud committed in Kentucky.

The heavy sentence passed on Gambetta's organ is creating no little excitement in French parliamentary circles, and an interpellation on the Gorernment on the subject will probably be made by the Left.

A special to the London Standard from Frankfort says a treaty between Roumania and Russia is on the point of coming into operation. The Russian army received orders on Saturday to be prepared to cross the Pruth if the Porte concentrates troops on the Dalmatian frontier.

The Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Roman Catholic Bishop of London, Ontario, is making a stay in London. Dr. Walsh has just come from Rome, via method adopted is to train the eyes to mental Marseilles, and is not at present in very good health. During his journey from Rome to Marseilles the sirocco was blowing with severity, and to that cause



2. The offerings collected for our Holy Father in each Diocese, will be presented to His Holiness by the representatives of the Diocese.

The control and direction of the Pilgrimage during its journey to Rome will be in the hands of a Committee, composed of the Montreal Executive Committee, and of one member from each of the Ontario Sub Committees.

COMMITTEES

FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE FROM CANADA TO ROME.

MONTREAL-The Central Committee to make all preliminary arrangements, and to draw up the Programme of the Pilgrimage :-- Rev. P. Dowd, Messrs. W. H.Hingston, Mayor of Montreal ; M. C. Mullarky, O. M'Garvey, J. Hatchette, E. Murphy, James O'Neill. M. Donovan, T. F. O'Brien, William O'Brien, Wm. Brennan, M. Farmer, P. Donovau, J. P. Sexton, R. Carrick, John Cuddy, T. J. Donovan, M. Guerin.

To carry out the decisions of the Central Committee the following were appointed an Executive Committee :--Rev. P. Dowd, Chaplain of the Pil-grimage, President; Mr. O. McGarvey, Treasurer; Mr. M. Guerin, Secretary; Messrs. W. H. Hingston, M. C. Mullarky, J. Hatchette, E. Murphy. ARCH-DIOCESE OF TOHONTO.—The follow-

ing are a Sub-Committee to organize the Pilgrimage within the Diocese: His Grace Archbishop

Lynch, President; Messre, Hon, Frank Smith, Eugene O'Keefe, J. Walls, B. Hughes. KINGSTON.—The following are a Sub-Com-mittee to organize the Pilgrimage within the Diocese: His Lordship Bishop O'Brien, President; Messrs. Dr. Sullivan, Patrick Browne, James Swift, Patrick Harty, Wm. Harty.

OTTAWA.-The following are a Sub-Committee to organize the Pilgrimage within the Diocese : Rev. John L. O'Connor, D.D., President; Messrs. W. L. Waller, Mayor of Ottawa; Daniel J. O'Donohue, M.P.P.; Alderman Henry, Patrick Baskerville, Daniel O'Connor, Richard Devlin.

HAMILTON .- The following are a Sub-Committee to organize the Pilgrimage within the Diocese : His Lordship Bishop Crinnon, President; Messrs. M. D. Healy, D. Smith, Jas. F. Egan, Alderman Fitzpatrick J. H. Hogan.

LONDON.—The following are a Sub-Committee to organize the Pilgrimage within the Diocese: Very Rev. J. M. Bruyere, President ; Messrs. Hugh MacMahon, Q.C.; Daniel Regan, John F. Mahon. NEW YORK COMMITTEE.—The following gen-

tlemen have kindly volunteered to act as a Com-mittee: Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, Pastor of Peter's; Messrs. Eugene Kelly, J. D. Kelly, jun., President of St. Michael's Society, P. Farrelly, James Lynch, President of St. Vincent de Paul Society of U. S., W. J. Hughes.

purpose as they may deem fit. 8 E - ()

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FEB. 9, 1877.

FOR THE "TRUE WITNESS." BE KIND.

6

A kindly word, it costs the speaker little, Will often cheer a sorrow-stricken heart, Will give fresh strength to weakened dying cour-

And to fast-fading hopes, new life impart.

A sympathetic look was never yet regretted, The tear in pity shed was never shed in vain : The giver may forget a glance in sorrow given,

But he, who felt its charm, its mem'ry will retain

Then give a cheerful smile, whenever one is called

A ready, willing hand, to help a brother rise, For he you now will succour, in time may be your savior.

Lay stores of mercy by for darker hours, Be Wise. MARIE.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

The awful cry of famine is spreading like wild fire, and the Empress of India is confronted at the outset of her Imperial regime by this gaunt and dreaded spectre. Eight hundred and forty thousand persons are already employed on the relief works in Madras; and 50,000 in Bombay. The Government estimates show that the famine in Bombay will gradually increase reaching the maximum in April, when a million persons will require relief, after which it will gradually decrease. In Madras the prospect is proportionately worse. The districts affected in Madras cover 50,000 sor miles and contain a population of 18,000,000. In Bombay the famine striken territory covers 6,400 square miles, and has a population of \$,000,000, five millions of which are in districts more immediately affected.

MONKS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

Mrs. Jameson thus speaks of the monks: "But for the monks of the Middle Ages, the light of liberty, and literature, and science, had been forever extinguished : and for six centuries, there existed for the thoughtful, the gentle, the inquiring, the devout spirit, no peace, no security, no home but the cloister. There, learning trimmed her lamp; there, contemplation 'preened her wings;' there, the traditions of art, preserved from age to age by lonely studious men, kept alive, in form and color, the idea of a beauty beyond that of carth-of a might beyond that of the spear and the shield — of a Divine sympathy with suffering humanity. To this we may add another and a stronger claim to our respect and moral sympathies. The protection and the better education given to women in these carly communities; the venerable and distinguished rank assigned to them when, as governess of their order, they became in a manner dignitaries of the Church; the introduction of their beautiful and saintly effigies, clothed with all the insignia of sanctity and authority, into the decora-tion of places of worship and books of devotiondid more, perhaps, for the general cause of woman-hood than all the boasted institutions of chivalry."

WHY PRIESTS DO NOT MARRY.

Non-Catholics profess to find in the Sacred Scriptures arguments against the celibacy of the clergy. They never tire of quoting St. Paul's their race. Whoever reads Captain Kirwan's ac-words to the Corinthians : Have we not power to count of "LA COMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE," will feel him-carry about a woman, a sister, as well as the rest self all the better for having made the acquaintof the Apostles?" They are careful to mistrans-late gune (woman) tor wife. We have the Apostle's high exemplars of honour and self-sacrifice; and or the Apostles " They are careful to mistrans-late gune(woman) for wife. We have the Apostle's own words for saying that he was unmarried: "I say to the unmarried, and to the widows, it is good for them if they so continue, even as I." As Marshall, in the "Comedy of Con-vocrtion," observes: "Perhaps the most ardent admirer of hymeneal rites would admit that he condition to consider the starting on the starting of the second action to the starting on the starting of the second mathematical admit that he condition to prove the starting on the starting of the second the second could not conceive St. Paul or St. John starting on a nuptial tour, accompanied by the latest fashions from Athens or Ephesus, and the graceful brides whom they were destined to adorn. They would Kirwan proves himself not less ready with his pen a vision as that. Nor could the imagination picture sal of his book without feeling a thrill of pride in its wildest moods the majestic adversary of the Arian emperor attended in his flight up the Nile by Mrs. Athanasius; nor St. John Chrysostom escorted in his wanderings through Phrygia by the wife of his bosom arrayed in orange blossoms."

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE TRUE WITNESS. SECOND EDITION, " LA COMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE," **THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS:** A NARRATIVE OF

THE IRISH CONTINGENT DURING THE

FRANCO-GERMAN WAR. BY

M. W. KIRWAN, OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

"Captain Kirwan has given, in the work now before us, a simple and interesting narrative of the fortunes of the Irish Company during the disfications for the task of chronicling the vicissitudes experienced by the gallant little corps than its able and accomplished commandant. The tale is told with earnestness and vigour, yet withal there runs through it a vein of humour which betrays the nationality of the writer. The style is graceful and graphic, and even those who disapprove of the enrolment of the corps for the French service will sympathise with the story of its hardships and difficulties, its trials and dangers, so touchingly nar-rated by Captain M. W. Kirwan."—Irish Times.

"An admirable epitome of stirring events, which must prove deeply interesting to a numerous circle thor and the public on the manner in which the volume has been produced."-Freeman's Journal.

"All through this interesting work-the style of which is graceful and graphic, and which we expect will soon be in the hands of thousand of young Irishmen, and will be read amid breathless attention by many a hearthstone in Ireland-the author exhibits a fine soldierly spirit, and a good deal of that capacity for producing effective word pictures of such stirring scenes as he has gone through. The pictures drawn in this volume of the sufferings of Irish soldiers during the terrible winter of 1870-71 who desire to have a clear conception of the realities of a soldier's life in time of war. Nowhere are the utter disorganization and incapacity of the French 'Commissariat' more clearly brought out than in those pages. This volume is, than in those pages. This volume is, on the whole, a record of Irish chivelry, Irish cadurance, and Irish bravery, of which this country may well be proud, and for which Irishmen will feel grateful to the patriotic and gallant Captain of

LA COMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE."-Nation. "The case and dash of the true soldier are apparent in every line of this lively narrative. In the style which is fresh and fluent, we can trace the hand of a man who can command language as well as men, who, unlike Myles Standish, can write as well as fight. Men never suffered greater hardships or endured greater privations than the Irish Company of the Foreign Regiment during the late War. The frost bit their shoeless feet; they were often almost deroured by hunger, and their bed was generally the snow sludge, and mud, mud, several inches deep. But in the midst of all this, the Irish soldiers never lacked the spirit of

portraying with a masterly power many of those characteristics which distinguish our countrymen in situations of difficulty and danger. Captain that Ireland can produce such men as himself and those who followed him through the stirring, but disastrous, events which he so ably describes .--Ulster Examiner.

EPPS'S COCOA.-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.-" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provide breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured h age which may save us many heavy doctors' It is by the judicious use of such articles of that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tendency to di Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating arou. ready to attack wherever there is a weak I We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping selves well fortified with pure blood and a pro nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold in Packets labelled-"JANES EPrs & Co., Homo thic Chemists, 48, Threedneedle Street, and Piccadilly, London."

HOMES IN THE WEST.

A new paper called "THE EMIGRANTS G containing reliable information about the l prices, prairie, timber, soil, climate, Cat churches, Schools, Railroads, Markets, Irish tlements, how improved lands are sold on a years' credit, where improved farms may be tained, how free transportation is procured, how products will pay for the land and improvem how, where, and when to go West. Together a sectional map showing Railroads, towns, stre lands sold and unsold, with much other valu

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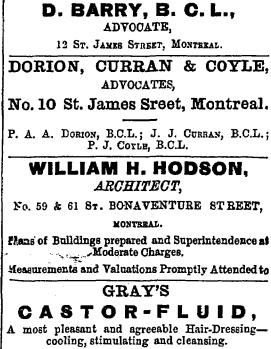
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	371 promptly executed [1y -Aug. 28, 1874	TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOS. PITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM
	THE MENEELY	POOR OF THE GREY NUNS OF MONT REAL.
lune," lands,	BELL FOUNDRY, [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]	Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop Gratianopolis.
tholic	THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly	· · ·
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uable		LOTTERY PRIZES.
Parish	ST. MICHAEL'S COLLECE,	1. I Lot of ground, near the Village of Chateauguay, south-east side of the
1	TORONTO, ONT.	river, 45x120 ft., with a handsome
	UNDER THE SPECIAL PATEONAGE OF THE	stone residence, valued at
	MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, AND THE DIRECTION OF	2. 6 Lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine (St. Olivier Street) cach valued at
	REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.	\$550
Mo.	TUDENTS can receive in one Establishment	3. 5 Lois at Point St. Charles (Congre-
ice of	sither a Classical or an English and Commercial	gation Street) each valued at \$450 2,250 00 4. A double action Harp, handsomely
GENTS,	Education. The first course embraces the branches	gilt, valued at 400.00
re our nents	asually required by young men who prepare them-	5. A beautiful Gold Bracelet, set in
	selves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches	diamonds, valued at 100 00 6. "Ecce Homo," a fine Oil Painting,
). P.	which form a good English and Commercial Educa-	said to be the original work of Carlo
18, 41	tion, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geo	Dolce 100 00
Con-	graphy, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemis	7. A strong, useful Horse, valued at 100 00 8. 2 Lots of \$60 each (1 French Mantel
1	try Logie, and the French and German Languages	Piece Clock, and 1 Gold Watch) 120 00
. N.	TERMS.	9.7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1
BENTS,	Full Boarders, per month, \$12.50	Bronze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1
mates	Half Boarders do 7.50	Lace Shawl, and different articles of vertu)
	Day Pupils do 2.50 Washing and Mending do 1.20	10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, differ-
	Complete Bedding do 0.60	ent articles 250 00
	Stationery do 0.30	11. 20 Lots from \$15 to \$20 each, differ- ent articles
	Music do 2.00 Painting and Drawing do 1.20	12. 30 Lots from \$10 to \$15 each, differ-
	Use of the Library do 0.20	ent articles 375 00
$\mathbf{LE},$	N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance	13. 40 Lots from \$6 to \$10 each, differ-
	in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after	ent articles
eal.	one week from the first of a term will not be 'llowed	articles 250 00
	u attend the College.	15. 75 Lot of \$3 each, different articles 225 00
C.L.;	Address, REV. C. VINCENT, President of the Coulom	16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles300 0017. 200 Lots of \$1 each, different articles200 00
	President of the Coileze. Toronto, March 1, 1873	
		600 Amount of Prizes \$10,120 00
•	THE LORETTO CONVENT.	100,000 Tickets.
	Of Lindsay, Ontario,	The month, day, hour and place of drawing will
ET,	IS ADMITTED TO BE	be duly announced in the Press. Tickets can be procured at :
	THE FINEST IN CANADA.	The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Dufresne.
ace at	The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the	The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Revds.
	New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Archi- tect having preferred them to those adopted in any	M. Bonnissant, and Tambarcau. The General Hospital of the Grey Nupz Curr
ied to	Educational Institutions in the United States or	The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy Street.
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\$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland,

19-12m

Insolvent.

Plaintiff;

Defendant.

His Attornies ad litem.

SUPERIOR COURT.

At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame

In the matter of Amable Bouchard, Merchant, of

O. LECOURS, ASSIGNEE.

at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the

undersigned will apply to the Superior Court, at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, for dis-

AMABLE BOUCHARD, By TRUDEL, TAILLON, 5& VANASSE.

Dame Marie Felsque, alias Faixe, of the City of

Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of

Antoine Bessener, Junior, of the same place, yeoman

VS.

An action of Separation of property has been in-

judicially authorized a ester en justice,

charge under said act.

CANADA,

District of Montreal.

The said Antoine Bessener.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

25-5

stituted.

25-5

On Wednesday, the seventh day of March next,

-	Street.
	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, 1875.
	CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

the city of Montreal, in the District of Montreal,

Dec. 12]

and important information, endorsed by the Pa

M. O'DOWD,

THIS PAFER is kept on File at the Offic

THIS PAPER is kept on File with GEO

THIS PAPER is kept on File by E.

There is another text of Holy Writ also used by continence. It is taken from the First Epistle of St Paul to Timothy, in which he warns him : "In the last times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to spirits in error—forbidding to Marry." The Apostle there alludes to the Ebionites, Gnostics and Manicheans, who taught the foolish and falso doctrine that marriage was sinful. The divine wisdom of the Church is nowhere more apparent than in the law of ecclesiastical celibacy. Without it the evangelizing of pagan nations would be impossible, and if priests were permitted to marry the Gospel of Christ would indeed be preached in vain. -Irish Democrat.

THE PENAL DAYS.

This was the age that gave to Irish topography every barony map in Ireland. "The Mass Rock!" the men that followed him were in reality of 'the What memories cling around each hallowed moss-stuff that a soldier's made.' They underwent withclad stone or rocky ledge on the mountain side, or in the deep recess of some desolate glen, whereon for years and years, the Holy Sacrifice was offered up in stealth and secrecy, the death penalty hang-ing over priest and worshipper! Not unfrequently mass was interrupted by the approach of the bandogs of the law; for, quickened by the rewards to be carned, there sprang up in those days the infamous trade of priest-hunting, "five pounds," being equally the government price for the head of a pricet as for the head of a wolf. The utmost care was necessary in divulging intelligence of the night on which mass would next be celebrated, and when the congregation had furtively stolen to the spot, sentries were posted all around before the mass began. Yet in instances not a few, the worshippers were taken by surprise, and the blood of the muidered priest wetted the altar stone.

Well might our Protestant national poet, Davis, exclaim, contemplating this deep night time of suffering and sorrow :

" Oh! weep those days-the penal days, When Ireland hopelessly complained; Ohl weep those days-the penal days, When godless persecution reigned

"They bribed the flock, they bribed the son. To sell the priest and rob the sire; Their dogs were taught alike to run Upon the scont of wolf and friar. Among the poor, Or on the moor, Where hid the pious and the true ; While traitor knave And recreant slave Had riches, rank and retinue; And, exiled in those penal days, Our banners over Europe blaze,"

MULCAIR BROS.,

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No. 87 & 89 St. Joseph Street,

MONTREAL.

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15 11

"This book, which we have perused with a careful avidity, is really one of the best of the class we Protestants in their arguments against the vow of have seen issued from the Press. It has the true continence. It is taken from the First Epistle of dash of the soldier about it, its style being easy and graceful, possessing none of that painful ruggedness which distinguishes the generality of many latterday publications. It also has an especial interest attached to it by its being a truthful, authentic, and detailed account of the hardships and privations, endured with characteristic and hereoic fortitude by the Irish Company, which tollowed and partook of the fortunes of the French Army. The Author's vivid description of the severe outpost duty, his racy account of some few prominent characters, his familiar narrations of the terrible conflicts in which they were prominently engaged, will, from the first, seize the attention of the reader, and lead him on through moving incidents of flood and field."-Tuam Herald.

"Captain Kirwan's interesting book proves that out a murmur privations absolutely distressing, even to be read of, in the depth of a rigorous winter; they were badly clothed, and all but famished, and yet they answered the bugle note, which sounded for action, with joyjul alacrity, and from the officers commanding the division they won again and again the warmest praise."-Tipperary Free Press.

"Exceedingly lively and graphic account of the Irish Company of Volunteers, written and published in excellent style."-Roscommon Messenger. "There is, throughout this lively narrative, the

dash of soldierly candour and simplicity, and the book may be read as a faithful sketch of the partaken by our countrymen in the late Franco-German War."-Mayo Examiner.

"Captain Kirwan's book is a capital work, brilliant, racy, entertaining. We and must do him and his men the justice to say, that under the most trying difficulties, dangers, and hardships, they gal-lantly upheld the honour of Old Ireland. We feel and Administrator-Apostolic of Nerth Carolina. proud of the brave Captain and his men, and would | The following is a part of contents :--that the honour of our country was in their keeping under such dreadful trials and terrible disasters. -Wexford People.

formation and exploits of the Irish Company of the Foreign Regiment in the service of France during the War of 1870.71. The narrative-for such it may be called—is exhaustive in detail, and the inevitable monotony attendant on the life of a soldier, when "off duty," is relieved by the gallant young Captain introducing, here and there, occasional flashes of true Hibernian wit and quick repartee."- Carlow Post.

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Jan. 8, '75

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WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1876. I take pleasure in expressing my entire confidence in the responsibility and fidelity of the Law, Patent and Collection House of GILMORE & Co, of this city. GEO. H. B. WHITE,

(Cashier of the National Metropolitan Bank.)

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GENTLEMENS' HABERDASHERY.

Montreal, 16th January, 1877. DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX. **HUTCHINSON**, & WALKER. 24-ŏ Attorneys for the Plaintiff. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. No. 370. Dame Caroline Ploude. Plaintiff; VS. Augusto Grundler, Defendant.

The Plaintiff has the Seventeenth day of January, instant, instituted at the said Court an action en separation de biens against the Defendant, her husband.

Montreal, 23rd January, 1877. ERNEST DESROSIERS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT, Dame Maria Jane Wynn, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of John Paxton of the same place, Trader and Manufacturer, and duly authorized a ester en justice for the purposes of this suit, Plaintiff, and The said John Paxton,

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

Montreal, 10th January 1877. DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDEUX, HUTCHINSON & WALKER, 23-5

MULCAIR BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 87 & 89 St. Joseph Street,

MONTREAL.

and the second second

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—FEB. 2, 1877.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

· · · · ·

CARBOLIO ACID IN VETERINARY PRACTICE .- La Tribune Medicale of Savoy states that a destructive epidemic of cattle plague was arrested by the following treatment :--- 1. Bleed to the extent of three quarts. 2. Administer a quart of lukewarm water, in which are dissolved two and a half drachms of in which are dissolved two and a hart draching of crystalized carbolic acid. 3. Give, once or twice, four quarts of strong infusion of coffee. 4. Ener-getic fractions to excite cutaneous reaction. 5. Scarify the infiltrated regions. 6. In the course of the complaint give several quarts of the infusion of gentian. 7. Dress with a solution of the above mentioned carbolic acid, above the pistules which form on the hide. In this manner fifty cows, seven horses, and one pig was treated, of which only one cow died, and the epidemic was arrested.

ENEMIES OF BEES .- An enemy of bees is thus described by Prof. C. V. Riley: The large two winged flies which you have observed only within the last two years and which have the pernicious habit of killing bees, belong to an order of Dipteru or two winged flies, properly known as robber flies, or Asilus flies They may be readily recognized by the stout throax, narrow, strongly nerved wings, bristly haired face and legs, and more especially by the long, slender abdomen tapering posterily to more or less of a point. There are several species all of which are, in the perfect state, fierce canni-Among these the Nebraska bee killerhals. which derives its popular name from the State in which it was first captured-occurs very generally over the United States, proving in many localities very destructive to the honey bee. This fly is about one and a half inches in length, of a yellowish brown or a yellowish gray color, with the head, thorax and legs clothed with bristly hairs. It preys almost exclusively upon the honey bec, pouncing upon the latter in the air with lightning-like rapidity, and, alighting with its prize upon a leaf or upon the ground, pierces the throax with its strong proboscis and proceeds to suck out the vital juices.

How TO PRODUCE LAYERS .--- In every lot of hens some will be better layers than others. Let us suppose we start with six Houdans-a cock and five hens. Probably out of this five two may lay thirty eggs per annum more than either of the others ; their eggs should be noticed and only these set. By following this for a few years a very great increase in egg-production may be obtained. My attention was drawn to this subject by a friend having a Brahma pullet, which laid nearly three hun-dred eggs in one twelve months, though valueless as a fancy bird, and the quality descended to several of her progeny; and I have since found other instances which prove conclusively that a vast improvement might easily be effected in nearly all our breeds were that careful selection of brood stocks made for this purpose which the fancier bestows on other objects. It is to be regretted that more is not done in this way, and having more room than I had, I hope myself to make some experiments in this direction shortly. I will say now that I am perfectly certain the number of two hundred eggs per annum might be attained in a few years with perfect ease were the object systematically sought and I trust these few remarks may rouse a general attention to it among those who can easily do all that is necessary without any knowledge whatever of fancy points, or any attempt to breed exhibition birds.

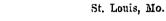
REGULARITY OF WORK .--- The fine weather has enabled the farmers to finish up their fall work, and push on with that for spring. It would be well to keep on as long as the weather remains favorable, for we know not what spring may bring forth. Work should be done with regularity, and not by "fits and starts." At this season the hours of work may be shortened, and the days labor finished at four o'clock. There is much work that may be done indoors ; reading, studying, planning for the future, which are all equally as necessary to be done as plowing and digging drains. By apportioning the time to different labors, one may often get through more work than in other ways. System is every-thing in planning work, and goes a great way in doing it. By economizing the time, there may be five hours daily set apart for reading. About the house everything should be done to make things snug, and all requisitions made by the housekeepers and everything should be done to relieve their necessary work of much of its weight. Fuel should be put under cover, and properly prepared for convenient use. Drains should be made to carry off water; a place provided for slops and wasts, where they may be saved for use as fertilizers ; the cellar thoroughly cleaned, whitewashed and protected : shelves put up where needed; porches for protec-tion around the doors and well should be made, and all these done without considering that any undue calls are made upon the patience or the time of the farmer or mechanic. The home should be considered first,—Agriculturist. Wily FARMING 19 UNPROFITABLE .- The question. "Will Farming pay?" was discussed before the New Hampshire agricultural society as follows: It is complained that farming is unprofitable. Men are leaving the farm and are seeking employment in manufactories and the trade of the city. New Hampshire, the agricultural part of Massachusetts, of Maine and Vermont have gone back in popula-tion, and productive agricultural wealth in the last ten years. Without seeking to touch all the reasons for it, may we not find it largely in this, that we ask too much for the farm? Having a capital of \$2,000, \$3,000 or \$5,000 invested in it, we ask that the farm shall support our families, educate our children and give us a comparative wealth for old ago besides. And yet, do we treat it as other men do their business who succeed? If we fail in getting all this from it, we say at once that farming is unprofitable. We are unmindful of the fact that in mercantile business only one in a hun dred is fairly successful, and only one in a thousand eminently so. Does not farming do as well as that and better? Does only one in a hundred succeed to a competence and only one iu a thousand to affluence? And yet we do not deal with our farms in the same way that we have seen that the nation does with its producers? Do we not take everything off and put comparatively nothing on the land? In every other business in life all the gains a man gets he immediately puts back into his business. The merchant increases his capital from gains of the preceding year, if he is a prudent man, until it becomes as large as he can profitably manage. But if a farmer makes any surplus on his farm, as a rule, does he return it to his land, either in increased facilities for farming, in enriching the soil, adding to his stock or draining his land? On the contrary is he not much more likely to invest in railroad shares or bond or some manufacturing enterprise, or loan it to some neighbor ? Having taken away from the farm what the farm has brought him, and ought to be returned to it again to make it more productive, he leaves it impoverished, and then complains that the gains do not increase. Is not the difficulty that is continually taking away the increase of his capital and leaving it only what it was at the beginning? The merchant, as we have seen, increases his capital year by year; but the farmer frequently takes his and invests it in other enterprises and then complains that the farm does not succeed. No farmer we ever heard of mortgaged his farm to put manure on it, yet men frequently do mortgage their farms for the purpose of building a find house, and many take all the earnings of the farm for ten years for thai purpose. The mortgage or indebtedness once on a farm, as a general rule in the past, except in the change of fortune made by the chance of prices arising from the was, remains years, if not forever. Jan. 8, '75

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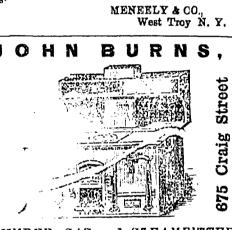
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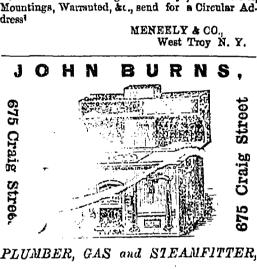
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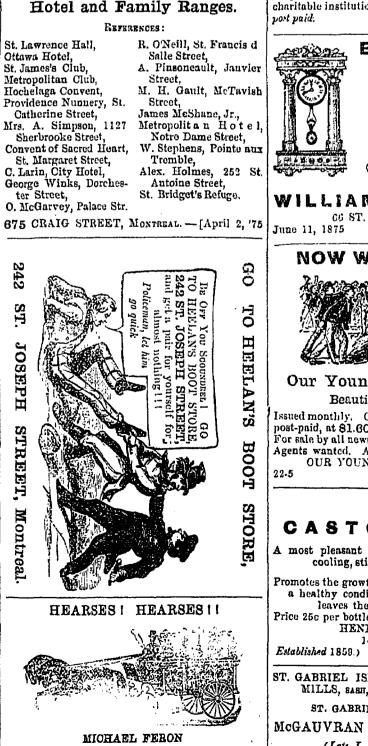
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WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—FEB. 2, 1877. THE TRUE

THE EXILED JESUITS.

8

Of the Jesuits who have been exiled from Germany for the last four years we find some account in a late issue of our contemporary, the Germania. Prior to 1872 the Germau province of the order had about one hundred and fifty members, and since their banishment these have spread over all parts of the globe. About twenty of them are now in the United States, whilst in Central and South America five of them have settled. The vast majority of the German Jesuits, however, have selected Eritish India for the field of their exertions. There are hundreds of them in the peninsula, and the Catholics of the whole presidency of Bombay, are entrusted to their spiritual leadership.

RUMOUR.

It is rumored that the Ontario Government will be re-organized at the close of the present session. Hon. S. C. Wood will take the Treasurership, and Mr. Hardy, for South Brant, will be appointed Secretary. Mr. Crooks will re-main in Government as Minister af Education; Mr. Wells is to resign the Speakership in favor of Mr. Hodgins, M.P.P. for West Elgin. This latter Mr. Hodgins, M.F.F. for Wess Eight. This fatter arrangement takes place, it is reported, in accord-ance with an understanding implied at the first meeting of the House, when Mr. Wells was chosen, and Mr. Hodgins, yielding to the pressure from the Government, declined to oppose him as he at first intended to do.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Bangor, Dr H, S2; Mount Elgin, P K, 2; J D, 2; Connaught, J W, 2; Newcastle, N B, Rev P W D, 2; North Lancaster, W K, 2; Aspey Bay, N S, J D, 2; Leonard's Hill, P T, 2; Napanee, M C, 2; St Thomas, Rev P F, 2; Savages' Mills, P M, 2; Point St Charles, Mrs C, 2; Carronbrook, J K, 2.9 Per A McR, Glennevis-Self, 2; Port Lewis, Mrs D McK, 1.50.

- Per J'O'B, Kingston-Wolfe Island, J B, 2. Per R E, Brockville-S B 2.
- Per M F, Conn-R D, 1; Mount Forest, P D, 1; P H, 1; Derrynane, D S, 1; J T, 1; J P, 1. Per W D, Norton Creek-J McD, 1.50.

- Per M C, Dunnville—J S, 1. Per J O'B, Inverness—J B B, 1.50; Rev J C, 1.50; M M, 1.50; A K, 1.50; Glenmurray, J McN, 1.50, Per F L E, Kingsbridge-J D, 2; D D, 2; M
- McN, 1. Per M J K, Eganville-Self, 2; J McK, 2; D McG,
- 1; Pembroke, J C, 4; Douglas, J F, 2. Per T F, Picton-J F, 2; J P, 2; J K, 2.
- Per J D, Ormstown-Self, 1.50; Valleyfield, 1.50;
- Nebraska, P M, 1.50. Per Rev J A McE, Rockburn-H D 1.50; A T, 1,50.

Birth.

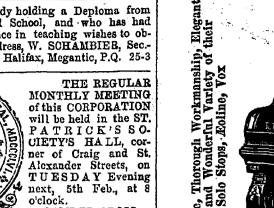
DUVAL.—In Ottawa, on the 28th ult., the wife of George Duval, Esq., of a daughter.	Subscriptions for the current year will be received	And of	O A TERTANO Ess Sharif	MANUFACTUBEB
Goorge Duval, Esq., of a daughter.	at this meeting. Captain Kirwan will be present, and address the	M. P. RYAN, E eq., L. A. JETTE, Esq, M.P.,	C. A. LEBLANC, Esq., Sherifi, R. A. R. HUBERT, Esq., Prothonotary,	OF EVERY STYLE OF
MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS (Gazette.	meeting.	O. J. DEVLIN, Esq., N.P.,	MICHAEL STEWART, Esq, C. S. RODIER, Esq.,	
Flour & bri. of 196 ib.—Follards\$0.00 @ \$0.00 Superior Extra	A full attendance is requested. By Order,	R. H. TRUDEL, Esc., M.D., ALFRED LAROQUE, Esc.,	PIERRE LESPERANCE, Esq.	PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE.
Fancy, 6.45 6.50	M. MACNAMARA, RecSec.	1	he three Committees, composed of the most respect-	NOS. 7 , AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET
Spring Extra 6.15 6.25 Superfine 5.85 5.99		able citizens, cspecially organized to that effect.	•	(and Door from M'Gill Str.)
Superfine	PRIZE DRAWING		ade to insure a fair and honest drawing of the four	Monireal.
Fine 4.30 4.40	AT LINDSAY	thousand prizes offered, from \$1.00 cach to		Orders from all parts of the Province carefully
Middlings	THE	THE GREAT PRIZE	E, \$10,000 IN GOLD.	executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.30 2.32	Last Week in March, 1877,		:0:	
Wheat,Spring 1.13 1.18	FOR THE	List of		ALLAN LINE.
do White Winter	LINDSAY CONVENT.	1 Prize in Gold of		Under Contract
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.53 0.53		1	1,000 00 1,00 0 00	with the Govern- ment of Canada
Oats 0.37 0.38 Pease, per 66 lbs 0.90 0.91	TICKETS are being distributed in all parts of the country.	1 " "		for the Convey-
do afloat	JAN. 23rd 1876.—The Roman Catholics of Ontario	5 "		ance of the CAN- A D IA N and
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.60 0.65 do do do U. Canada 0.00 0.00	have an opportunity of shewing their grateful ap-	25 " 500 Building Lots, valued each at		UNITED
Lard, per lbs 0.12 0.121	preciation of the labours of Rev. Father Stafford in the cause of Temperance and Education by taking	50 Prizes, "	24 00 1,200 00	
do do pails 0.00 0.00 Cheese, per lbs.,	an active interest in this prize drawing Conudian			1876-7-WINTER ARRANGEMENTS-1876-7
do Fall makos 0.00 0.00	Post, Lindsay, Jan. 26th, 1877. 25-8.	8 "	6 00 48 00	This Company's Lines are composed of the under- noted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-
Pork—New Mess				Engine Iron Steamships :
Dressed Hogs 7.05 7.15	WILLIAM H. HODSON,	12 " "		Vessels Tons. Commanders.
Beef—Prime Mess, per barrel00.00 00.00 Ashes—Pots	ARCHITECT,			SARDINIAN
Firsts	No. 59 & 61 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET,	2000 "	1.00 2,000.00	POLYNESIAN
Pearls 6.00 6.10 BUTTERQuiet; 16c to 25c, according to quality	MONTREAL.	I " "	4 00 4 00	SARMATIAN
	C'ADE of Buildings propared and Superintendence at	Total	\$272,594 00	CASPIAN
TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET(Globe.) Wheat fall, per bush	Moderate Charges.		:0:	SCANDINAVIAN
do spring do 1 28 1 29	Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to	All tickets will bear the signatures of F.X	LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT	AUSTRIAN
Barley do 0 60 0 72 Oats do 0 50 0 00		Managing-Director. and the Grand Seal of the Lot	ent, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE tery; all others are counterfeits, and the holders of	NESTORIAN
Peas do 0 77 0 80		fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utm The FIFTEENTH of AUGUST, 1877, is the	ost rigor of the law provided in such cases.	PERUVIAN
Rye do 0 65 0 00 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs 6 90 7 25	OALLAHAN & OO	Eleven tickets for ten dollars.	· · · ·	MANITOBAN
Beef, hind-grs, per 1b 6 00 7 00	CALLAHAN & CO.,	Special inducements to agents and buyers of a Single Tickets St. 00, to be had personally or h	large number of tickets. by mail, on application at the office of the Managing-	CANADIAN
" fore-quarters		Director	y man, on appreasion at the once of the Managing-	ACADIAN,
Butter, lb. rolls	GENERAL JOB PRINTERS,	F. X. COCH	-	WALDENSIAN
" large rolls 0 20 0 22			258 Notro Damo Street Montreel	
tub dairy 0 20 0 22			256 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.	NEWFOUNDLAND 1500 Capt. Myllns.
tub dairy 0 20 0 22 Eggs, fresh, per doz 0 27 0 30	No. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE,			The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE
tub dairy 0 20 0 22 Eggs, fresh, per doz 0 27 0 30 " packed 0 13 0 14	No. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE,	55 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.	P. DORAN,	The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY and
tub dairy 0 20 0 22 Eggs, fresh, per doz 0 27 0 30 " packed 0 13 0 14 Apples, per brit 1 50 2 20 Onions, per bush 0 80 1 60			P. DORAN , UNDERTAKER & CABINET MAKER	The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Pas-
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tub dairy	(Under "TRUE WITNESS" Office), 	SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, S for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of advertising. \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and \$12 terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit \$12 and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine, 19-12m. D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. \$12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. \$12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. \$13 SEWING MACHINES. CELEBRA'TED \$56WING MACHINES. :-0-:- The New LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength of stitch, range of work, stillness of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits. It is the cheapest, handsomest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Machine now being manufactured. A complete set of Attachments with each Ma- chine.	 P. D O R A N, UNDERTAKER & CABINET MAKER 186 & 188 St. Joseph Street, Begs to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several Elegant Oval-Glass Hearses, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates. Wood and Iron Coffins of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52] ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET. MONTREAL P. q. W. P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GBIST MILL MACHINERY. Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water, Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Oities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Glinders for Buildings and Bailway purposes. Patent Holsts for Buildings and Bailway purposes. P	The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Lock Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Pas- sengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intend- ed to be despatched FROM PORTLAND Prussian
tub dairy	(Under "TRUE WITNESS" Office), 	SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, S for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and and estimates showing cost of advertising. \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit \$12 and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine, 19-12m. D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTHEAL. LAWLOR'S CELEBRA'TED SEWING MACHINES. Price \$35 with Attachments. :-o-: The New LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength of stitch, range of work, stillness of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits. It is the cheapest, handsomest, best technically constructed Machino, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Machine now being manufactured. A complete set of Attachments with cach Ma- chine. Examine them before you purchase elsewhere.	 P. D O R A N, UNDERTAKER & CABINET MAKER 186 & 188 St. Joseph Street, Begs to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several Elegant Oval-Glass Hearses, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates. WOOD and Iron Coffins of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52] ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET. MONTREAL P. Q. W. P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. IIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. IIGHST MILL MACHINERY. Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Oities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fre Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Warehouses. Propellor Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels. SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the Ast and 	The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Pas- sengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intend- ed to be despatched FROM PORTLAND Prussian
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tub dairy	(Under "TRUE WITNESS" Office), 	SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, 5 for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of advertising. S12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and S12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and S12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine, S12 and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine, D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTEBAL. I A W LOR'S CELEBRA'TED SEWING MACHINES. Price S35 with Attachments. :-o-: The New LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength of stitch, range of work, stillness of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits. It is the cheaplest, handsomest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Machine now being manufactured. A complete set of Attachments with each Ma- chine. Examine them before you purchase elsewhere. J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER, 365 Notre Dame Street,	 P. DORAN, UNDERTAKEK & CABINET MAKER 186 & 188 St. Joseph Street, Begs to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several Elegant Oval-Glass Hearses, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates. Wood and Iron Coffins of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52 ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET. MONTREAL P. q. W. P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS. EIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINEF AND BOILERS. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GBIST MILL MACHINERY. Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Offices, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Bailway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propellor Serew Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels. SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent, in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Puilles, 	The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINR (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Pas- sengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intend- ed to be despatched FROM PORTLAND Prussian
tub dairy	(Under "TRUE WITNESS" Office), 	SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, 5 for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of advertising. S12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and S12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and S12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine, 19-12m. D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTEBAL. I A W LOR'S CELEBRA'TED SEWING MACHINES. Price S35 with Attachments. :-o-: The New LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength of stitch, range of work, stillness of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits. It is the cheapest, handsomest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Machine now being manufactured. A complete set of Attachments with cach Ma- chine. Examine them before you purchase elsewhere. J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER,	 P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER & CABINET MAKER 186 & 188 St. Joseph Street, Begs to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several Elegant Oval-Glass Hearses, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates. Wood and Iron Coffins of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52 ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET. MONTREAL P. 9. W. P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IBON BOAT BUILDERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. Bollers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Oities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Hotels and Warehouses. Propellor Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels. SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the bast and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves '33 per cent, in fuel over any other 	The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINR (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Pas- sengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intend- ed to be despatched FROM PORTLAND Prussian

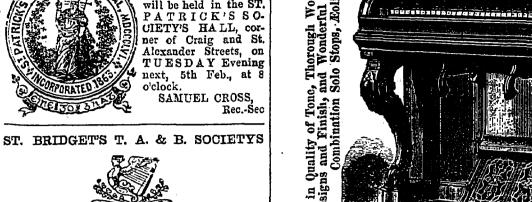
In every City, Town and Village, to canvas for the "True Witness." Energetic Canvassers can make from \$3 to \$5 a day

AGENTS WANTED.

Apply at once. WANTED—A Lady holding a Deploma from Laval Normal School, and who has had several years experience in teaching wishes to ob-tain a situation. Address, W. SOHAMBIEB, Sec.-Treas., Schools, South Halifax, Megantic, P.Q. 25-3







GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT -IN THE-

MECHANICS' HALL.

On Tuesday, 6th Feb. 1877. A SPLENDID BRASS BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

CONCERT TO COMMENCE AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tickets, Gents', 50 cts.; Ladies, 25 ots.

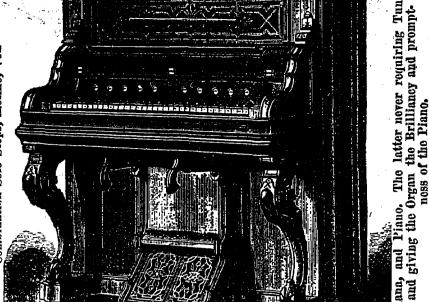
P. MCGEE, Rec.-Sec.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Montreal Branch of the IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE, for the Election of Office-bearers, and the transaction of other business, will be held, in ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, on WED-NDSDAY, the 7th instant, at EIGHT o'clock, sharp. Subscriptions for the current year will be received at this meeting.



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Excel These remarkable instruments possess capacities for musical effects and expression never before attained. Adapted for Amateur and Professional, and an ornament in any parlor. Beautiful New Styles, new ready. GEO. WOODS & CO., Cambridgeport, Mass. WAREROOMS: 608 Washington St., Boston; 170 State St., Chicago; 28 Ludgate Hill, London. THE VOX HUMANA, -A leading Musical Journal of selected music and valuable reading contains from \$2 to \$3 worth of the finest selected music. GEO. WOODS & CO., Publishers, Cambridgeport, Mass.



AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MON-TREAL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

His Honor JUDGE COURSOL.

President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart,

And of the Honorables J. A. CHAPLEAU, and G. OUIMET,

Wheat,-Spring 1.13 1.18	FOR THE	List oi	Prizes :	ALLAN LINE.
do White Winter 0.00 0.00		1 Prize in Gold of		Under Contract
Ostmeal	LINDSAY CONVENT.			with the Govern-
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.53 0.53 Oats 0.37 0.38	TICKETS are being distributed in all parts of the	$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$		ment of Canada
Pease, per 66 lbs 0.90 0.91	country.	5 . "		for the Convey-
do afloat		5 "		ance of the CAN- A DIAN and
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.60 0.65	JAN. 23rd 1876.—The Roman Catholics of Ontario have an oppertunity of shewing their grateful ap-	25 "		
do do do U. Canada 0.00 0.00	preciation of the labours of Rev. Father Stafford in	500 Building Lots, valued each at		STATES MAILS.
"Daid, per ibertit tott tott tott off off	the cause of Temperance and Education by taking			1876-7-WINTER ARRANGEMENTS-1876-7
do do do pails 0.00 0.00	an active interest in this prize drawingConadian			
Cheese, per lbs.,	Post, Lindsay, Jan. 26th, 1877. 25-8.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	18 00 756 00 6 00 48 00	This Company's Lines are composed of the under-
Pork-New Mess				noted First class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-
Thin Mess	WILLIAM H. HODSON,		6 00 72 00	Engine Iron Steamships :
Dressed Hogs 7.05 7.15	•	12 " "		Vessels Tons. Commanders.
Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel 00.00 00.00	ARCHITECT,			SABDINIAN
Ashes—Pots 4.35 4.35			2 00 2,000 00	OIRGASSIAN
Firsts	No. 59 & 61 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET,		1.00 2,000 00	POLYNESIAN
Pearls 6.00 6.10 BUTTERQuiet; 16c to 25c, according to quality	MONTREAL.	1	4 00 4 00	HIBERNIAN
BUTTERQuiet; 160 to 250, according to quarty		Total	\$272,594 00	CASPIAN
TOBONTO FARMERS' MARKET (Globe.)	Chane of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at			SCANDINAVIAN 3000 Lt. W. H. Smith, B. N. R.
Wheat, fall, per bush \$1 39 1 52	Moderate Charges.	;		PRUSSIAN
do spring do 1 28 1 29	Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to		LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT	AUSTRIAN
Barley do 0 60 0 72	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee of Manageme	nt, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE	NESTORIAN
Oats do 0 50 0 00		Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lott fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utme	ery; all others are counterfeits, and the holders of	MORAVIAN
Peas do 0 77 0 80		The FIFTEENTH of AUGUST, 1877, is the c	lay appointed for the Drawing	MANITOBAN
Rye do 0 65 0 00		Eleven tickets for ten dollars.	and all house of the manual.	Nova-Scotian
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs 6 90 7 25 Beef, hind-grs. per lb 6 00 7 00	CALLAHAN & CO.,	Special inducements to agents and buyers of a	large number of tickets.	CANADIAN
" fore-quarters 0 00 0 00		Single Tickets \$1.00, to be had personally or b	y mail, on application at the office of the Managing-	CORINTHIAN 2400 Capt. Jas. Scott.
Mutton, by carcase, per lb 0 00 0 00	GENERAL JOB PRINTERS,	Director		ACADIAN
Butter, lb. rolls	GENERAL JOB FRINTERS,	F. X. COCH	UE,	WALDENSIAN
" large rolls 0 20 0 22			256 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.	PHENICIAN
tub dairy 0 20 0 22	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	······································		NEWFOUNDLAND1500 Capt. Myllns.
Eggs, fresh, per doz 0 27 0 30	No. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE,	$\phi = \phi \phi \phi$ and $\phi \phi \phi$ and $\phi \phi \phi$ and $\phi \phi \phi$		The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE
" packed 0 13 0 14 Apples per bri		\$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.	P. DORAN,	(sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and
Apples, per bri 1 50 2 00 Onions, per bush 0 80 1 60			UNDERTAKER & CABINET MAKER	from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Pas-
Turnips, per bush 0 40 0 50	(Under "TRUE WITNESS" Office),	CEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York,	186 & 188 St. Joseph Street,	sengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intend-
Potatoes, per bus		D for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of		ed to be despatched
Hav 12 00 15 00		3000 newspapers, and and estimates showing cost of advertising.	Begs to inform his friends and the general public	
Straw 11 50 14 00	;-0-;		that he has secured several	FROM PORTLAND
Geese, each		010 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and	Elegant Oval-Glass Hearses,	Prussian 3rd Feb.
Turkeys 0 50 1 00	All orders promptly attended to.	12 terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine	which he offers for the use of the public at extremely	Moravian 10th do
Cabbage, per doz 0 50 0 60		O10 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit	moderate rates.	Nova Scotian
THE KINGSTON MARKET (Brituh Whig.)		and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta,	Wood and Iron Coffins	Peruvian 24th do
		Maine. 19-12m.	of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied	Polynesian 3rd March
FLOUR-XXX per bel			on the shortest notice.	Sardinian 19th do
Family " 100 " 3.00 to 3.25	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, 1875.	D. BARRY, B. C. L.,	ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52	RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND,
GRAIN-Barley per bushel 0.00 to 0.00	CANADA,	ADVOCATE,		Special Reduction in Rates of Passage
Bye " " 0.62 to 0.62	PROVINCE OF QUEREC SUPERIOR COURT.		ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS.	
	District of Montreal.)	12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTBEAL.	NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET.	Cabin \$80, \$70, \$50
Oats " " 0.40 to 0.45 Wheat " " 1.00 to 1.15	In the matter of Amable Bouchard, Merchant, of the city of Montreal, in the District of Montreal,	TATTIOD'S	MONTREAL P. Q.	(according to accommodation)
Wheat " " 1.00 to 1.15 Fall Wheat 0.00 to 0.00	the city of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Insolvent.	LAWLOR'S		Intermediate
MEAT- Beef, fore, per 100 lbs 0.00 to 0.00	O. LECOURS, Assignee.	CELEBRATED	W. P. BARTLEY & CO.	Steerage
" hind " " " 0.00 to 0.00	On Wednesday, the seventh day of March next,	UNDEBRATED	ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT	THE STEAMERS of the GLASGOW LINE are in-
" per lb 0.00 to 0.00	at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the	CEWING MACHINEC	BUILDERS.	tended to sail from the Civde and Portland at
Mutton per lb 0.05 to 0.08	undersigned will apply to the Superior Court, at	SEWING MACHINES.	HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES	intervals during the season of winter navigation.
Ham "in store 0.15 to 0.17	the Court House, in the City of Montreal, for dis-		AND BOILERS.	RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND,
Veal " " 0.00 to 0.00 Bacon " " 0.12 to 0.13	charge under said act. AMABLE BOUCHARD,	;		
Pork 8.50 to 9.25	By TRUDEL, TAILLON, & VANASSE.	Duine COE with Attachments	HANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.	Cabin
HIDES-No 1 untrimmed 4.00 to 4.50	25-5 Bis Attornies ad lilem.	Price \$35 with Attachments.		Steerage
" 2 " 4.00 to 0.00			Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools	
" pelts 0.15 to 0.20	CANADA,	······································	and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for	An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.
Calf Skins	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.	The New LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE	supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam	
Dekin Skins 0.25 to 0.30	District of Montreal.	1 *	Winches, and Steam fire Engines.	For Freight or other particulars apply to:
Poulter-Turkeys, each 0.75 to 1.00 Geese " 0.50 to 0.60	Dame Marie Felsque, alias Faixe, of the City of	is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength of stitch, range of work, stillness of motion and a	Castings of every description in Iron, or Brees	In Portland to H. & A ALLAN OF J. L. FARMER; IN Bordeaux to LAFITTE & VANDERGRUYCE OF E. DEPAN
Ducks per pair 0.60 to 0.70	Montreal in the District of Montreal, wife of	t reputation attained by its own marits	I CASE AND TITOURIES ITON COLUMNS SUCH TATA TAT	The Cort in Olighan to Arrive Due & Cort in Trends
Fowls per pair, 0.30 to 0.40	Antoine Bessener, Junior, of the same place, ycoman	It is the cheapest, handsomest, best technically		t_{0} (or M () r
GENERAL-Potatoes, per bag 0.75 to 1.00	indicially authorized a cater en justice.	constructed Machine, most durable and the least	I HOWIG AUX WAICHOUSES, FIUDEIINF MCRAW WHAAIA	LITEMAND ROOGINGT DID die 4 Compose has sin Aminost I
Butter, tub, per 1b 018. to 0.20	Plaintiff;	liable to get out of order of any Machine now being		
do print 0.22 to 0.25	vs. The said Antoine Bessener.	manufactured.	water Wheels.	Kotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & Boon: in Hamburg,
Eggs, per dozen 0.20 to 0.22	The said Antoine Desseller. Defendant.	A complete set of Attachments with each Ma-	WOULL IT LICELD.	W. GIBSON & HUGO; In Beliast to CHARLEY & MALGOLIN
	An action of Separation of property has been in-	Examine them before you purchase elsewhere.	SPECIALITIES.	in London to MONTGOMERIE & GREENHORNE, 17 Grace- church street; in Glasgow to James & ALEX. ALLAN
J. H. SEMPLE,	stituted.		Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and	70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BRO
MPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROOEB,	Montreal 16th January, 1877.	J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER,	most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33	THERE, James Street ; or to
53 ST. PETER STREET,	DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX,	365 Notre Dame Street,	per cent, in fuel over any other Engine	H: & AI ALLAN.
	HUTCHINSON, & WALKER. 24-5 Attorneys for the Plaintiff.	MONTREAL.	Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Philles, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valver &o &c. 1-y-36	Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal
MONTREAL	24-5 Attorneys for the Plaintin.	I III III IIII IIII	'and Hangers. Hydrants, Valver &c &c. 1-y-36	Jan. 15, 1875
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