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BOOKS FOR JULY.

tainment, and it is quite likely that the poor little fellow felt a sorrowful envy of those whose TRAVELS IN EUROPE, EGYPT, ARABIA lot was so much brighter than his. His gaze PETREA, PALESTINE, and SYRIA.
By Rev. Eugene Vetromile, D.D. 2 vols. was so intent that he did not notice the appearance of the servant until, Antoine, having crossed the street, laid his hand on his shoulder .-HORNEHURST RECTORY. By Sister Many Frances Clare. 2 vols. in one.... 2 50 Carlo started in alarm, and tried to tear him-

self from the servant's grasp. "Not so fast, little chap," said Antoine .--LEGENDS OF ST. JOSEPH, Patron of the "I want you."

"I didn't do any harm," said the Savoyard, trembling; for he supposed Antoine's inten-

tions were unfriendly.

wanted you." The little Savoyard looked at him distrustfully. He had met with so little kindness in his life, that he regarded strangers as enemies

rather than as friends. "You are to come with me into yonder mansion," said Antoine.

"Where the lights are?" asked the ragged boy, in surprise.

"Yes. Come, hurry along. I don't want

to stay out here in the cold. "But why am I to go up there?" asked Carlo, puzzled.

"You will know when you get there. All I can tell you is that my mistress wants you." " Perhaps I am wanted to play on my violin," thought the boy; and with this idea he followed the servant to the entrance of the mansion.

A moment later he was ushered into the brilliant saloon, blazing with lights. He looked around him, dazzled, and nearly blinded by the glare. There was a chorus of ejaculations, and the young gentlemen and ladies gathered around the timid little Savoyard, who stood bewildered in the midst of the magnificence.

In the midst of it the Countess de Charny, whose caprice had been the cause of his appearance, advanced towards the little boy, and

gently removed his tattered cap.
"Ah, he is indeed pretty," she said, as his chestnut hair fell in a natural wave over a fine brow, which seemed white in comparison with

His eyes were a bright hazel, his features were exquisitely turned, only thin from want of presence of the Countess. elegant mansion in the aristocratic Boulevard sufficient food. In spite of his rags it was of Malesherbes, in the city of Paris. It was casy to see that he was gifted with beauty.

"Countess, you will soil your gloves," said a guest, as she took the little boy by the hand and led him forward into the centre of the

"Then I can buy another pair," she said indifferently. "It is I who sent for you," she was fairly ablaze with light. Multitudes of said to Carlo. "I will tell you what to do."

The drawing commenced. The little Savoygracefully in childish dances, or eagerly partook | ard followed the directions of the Countess,

elegant ladies, most of them being parents of the king of the party," said the hostess, in ex- and bids fair to maintain by his talents the disthe children present, who with smiles watched planation; "or if it is a young lady, she shall tinction be queen. The king or queen has the right to belongs. At last came the grand ceremony of the select one of the opposite sex to share the

> "May I eat it, madam?" asked the Savoyard, with a longing glance at the cake he held

"Yes, my child; but have a care not to swallow the ring, if it should be within."

All the children were eagerly examining the slices, in the hope of finding the ring which

was the prize of the evening.

In the midst of it, the little Savoyard drew to be given to the poorest little boy we can find the glittering circlet from the cake, saying to

the Countess, "I have it, madam."
"The king! The king! The little Savoy-

"You are the king of the festival;" said the hostess, advancing and leading forward Carlo, who seemed bewildered by the enthusiasm. ...

It was a strange scene—the little raga-muffin in the centre of the saloon, surrounded by elegantly-dressed children, over which he was

"A queen! a queen! He must name a

queen !" shouted all. "Look around you," said the hostess. "It is for you to choose a queen from those present."

The little Savoyard looked around him moment, then went back to the Countess de Charny.

"I want you to be queen," he said.
"But," said the Countess, "it is the cus-

tom to choose a young girl." "I want you to be queen," he persisted.

"Why do you choose me?" she asked. "Because you are kind to me," said Carlo. Besides, you look like my mother."

"Like your mother? Is she living?" "I don't know, madam; but I have her pic-

ture." "Show it to me." said the Countess, who seemed to be moved by a strange interest.

Carlo drew from under his ragged vest a small locket suspended by a plain white string. The picture, though stained and discolored, presented the face of a beautiful young lady of twenty. No sooner did the Countess cast her his head; she drew his own sword from the moments of her existence,—nay, in the eternal ly, to be perfectly immaculate, consequently Carlo had strayed into the Boulevard des eye upon it than she uttered a cry of joy, and scabbard that hung by the bed, and she cut off decree that went before that existence. He

children who were participating in the enter- All the guests gazed in astonishment at this Jewish soldiers and people rushed down upon to approach. Why is this? Because dearly Lord loves the threshold of Zion more than all

unexpected tableau. The Countess, quickly them, and there was a mighty slaughter and a beloved, she was destined from all eternity to recovering herself, said, while an expression of joy irradiated her sweet face, "The picture is mine, as you can perhaps discover by examining it. Eight years ago, I was journeying in the northern part of Italy with my husband and my little Victor, then four years of age, when he suddenly disappeared from me. We had no doubt that he was stolen, and offered a large reward for his recovery, but without success. From that day I have mourned for him as for one whom I never again expected to see "Who said you did? I only said that I by such strange means has restored him to me."

"Yes, my child," and again the mother clasped the boy, ragged and dirty though he was, to her bosom.

"Then I shall not be hungry again," he

"Let him tell us his story," demanded the

So, seated on a chair in their midst, the little Savoyard told his story in answer to the many juestions that were poured in upon him. As far back as he could remember, he wandered about with his little violin, in Italy at first, but for the last two years in Paris, where he had suffered every discomfort and privation. He was in the charge of an Italian named Giacomo Bartoni, who professed to take care of him, and to whom his violin belonged.

Countess. "I must buy the violin of him as a memorial of the years of terrible privation which you have passed,"

customed to sleep on a bed of straw, rested his weary limbs on a bed of down, in the beautiful mausion of the Countess de Charny. The next morning, he was arrayed in a suit of elegant boy's clothing, in which he looked transformed. Scarcely was the metamorphosis complete, than his Italian master, who had been summoned, made his appearance, and bowing almost to the ground, was admitted into the

asked the Countess, pointing to Carlo, who now looked like a little prince.

"Yet you ought to know him well. It is the little Savoyard, Carlo."

Giacomo was overwhelmed with astonishment. "But I do not understand," he said.

The explanation was briefly made. The Italian was paid a munificent sum for the violin, by His infinite vision and His infinite wisdom. the immaculate woman who was destined to be which is now the only link which unites the Therefore, all that ever was to take place in the mother of Jesus Christ received at the first little Count Victor with the little Savoyard of time, was seen and foreseen by the Almighty moment of her being a grace inconceivably "Whoever finds the ring in his slice shall be former years. He is now at a military school, tinction of the illustrious family to which he

FATHER BURKE'S SERMON

"The Immaculate Conception."

(From the New York Irish American.)

On Sunday evening, May 19, Father Burke delivered a lecture in St. Andrew's Church, City Hall Place, taking for his subject "The Immaculate Conception," on which he delivered a most eloquent and effective discourse: "Thou art the glory of Jerusalem; thou art the joy of Israel; thou art the honor of our people."

These words, dearly beloved brethren, are found in the book of Judith, and they commemorate a great and eventful period of Jewish history. At that time the Assyrian King sent a mighty army, under his General, Holofernes, to subdue all the nations of the earth, and to oblige them not only to forego their existence, but also to conform to the religion and the rites of the Assyrians. This great army the Scriptures describe to us as invincible. Their horses covered the plains; their soldiers filled the valleys; there was no power upon the earth able to resist them; until at length they came before a city of Judea, called Bethulia. They summoned the fortress and commanded the soldiers to surrender. Now, in that town there was a woman by the name of Judith. The Scripture says of her that she was a holy woman; that she fasted every day of her life, and that though young and fair and beautiful to behold, she lived altogether a secluded life, absorbed in prayer to God. When she saw the outlying army of the Assyrians-when she heard the proud claims of their general: that the people of her race, of her nation, should resign not only their national life, but also their multiplied? Is she found here and there religion, and forsake the God of Israel-she arose in the might of holiness and in the power of her strength, and she went forth from the city of Bethulia; she sought the Assyrian camp; she was brought into the presence of gin Mary. God took her and preserved her Holofernes himself; and at the mid hour of from the stream of corruption that infected our night, whilst he was sunk in his drunken slumbors, she twined her hand around the hair of sanctity around her and took her in the first his head, and brought it back in triumph to her people. The morning came. The army tity: and she is the one to whom shade or the words of Scripture: "The foundations of found themselves without their general. The thought of sin or evil has never been allowed her are laid upon the holy mountain. The

And then the people, returning, met this wonsalem; thou art the joy of Israel; thou art the

honor of our people.'

Now, dearly beloved, this is not the only woman recorded in Scripture who did great things for the people and for the Church of God; and the word of Scripture, as applied to of one divine person, the Second Person of the her, was meant in a higher and a greater sense; Blessed Trinity. Reflect upon this. The it was meant directly for Judith; but it was meant in a far higher and nobler sense for her of whom I am come to speak to you this evening,-the Virgin Mother, who brought forth our Lord Jesus Christ into this earth. To Mary does the word apply especially, as every great heroic woman who appears in Scripture typified her. The sister of Moses, who led the choirs of the daughters of Israel; the daughter of Jeptha, who laid down her virgin life for her people; Deborah, who led the hosts of Israel; the mother of the Maccabees, standing in the blood of her seven sons,—these, and all such women of whom the Scriptures make mention, were all types of the higher, the greater-the real, yet the ideal woman, who was in the designs of God to be "the glory of Jorusalem, the jey of Israel, and the honor of her people; namely; the Blessed and Immaculate Virgin Mary. It is of the first of her graces that I am come to speak to you. The first of her graces was her immaculate conception. Let-us consider this, and we shall see how she is "the of the world." And if these men-one beglory of Jerusalem, the joy of Israel," and the honor of our race and our people.

Dearly beloved, we know that, before the

thing as past and future as we behold it in the God at this moment as if it were at this moment taking place. All that we can do in the actually taking place under his eyes; for the difference between time and eternity is this; that in time—that is to say, in the span of our life and in the span of the world's historyeverything comes in succession; event follows event, and each moment of time follows the moment that went before it; but in eternity,in time as viewed in relation to God, when time assumes the infinite dimensions of eternity,—there is neither past nor future, but all is present under the eye of God, circumscribed pollute our whole nature, because our nature came from Him. Just as when a man poisons the fountain-head of a river,-goes up into the mountains, finds a little spring from which the river comes, that afterwards, passing into the valley, onlarges its bed and swells in its dimensions until it rolls a mighty torrent into the ocean ;-if you go up into the mountain ;-if you poison the fountain-head of the little stream waters that flow in the river-bed shall be infeeted and poisoned; because the spring and the source of the river is tainted. So also, in Adam, our nature sinned. He lay at the fountain-head of humanity; and the whole stream of nature that flowed from him came down to you and to me with the taint and poison of sin in our blood and in our veins, Therefore does the Apostle say that "we are all born children of the wrath of God;" therefore did the prophet of old say: "For, behold, I was conceived in iniquity, and in sin did my mother bring me forth." God saw and foresaw all this from eternity; He saw that His creature man, whom He made so pure, so perfect, so holy, was to be spoiled and tainted by sin. In that universal corruption, the Almighty God reserved to Himself one, and only one, of the race of mankind, and preserved that one specimen of our race unpolluted, untainted, unfallen. That one was the Blessed Virgin Mary. Certainly such a one must have ex. isted; because the Scripture, - the inspired word of God,-speaks of such a one when it says, in the language of the psalmist: "Thou one and only one amongst the daughters."-" Una es colomba mea, amata mea, soror mea intre filias." That one was the Blessed Vir-

folded her in the arms of His own infinite sanc-

The second of th

scattering of the enemies of God and of Israel. be the Mother of God, incarnate in her own human nature. The language of the Church derful woman; and the High Priest said to is: "He was incarnate of the Holy Ghost, of her these words: "Thou art the glory of Jeru- the Virgin Mary, and was made man." She was destined from all eternity to be the Mother of God-to give to the Almighty God that humanity, that body, that flesh and blood which He was to assume in His own divine person and to make one with God by the unity Scriptures expressly tell us that nothing defiled can approach to God-that nothing with the slightest speck or stain of sin upon it can come near God. Therefore, it is that in proportion as men approach to God, in the same proportion are they immaculate. Almighty God tells us in the Scripture, expressly, that, although all men were born in sin, yet there were a few, a very few, who were excepted from that general rule, because they were allowed to approach so near God. The prophet Jeremias was excepted from that rule; and he was sanctified before he came forth from his mother's womb. "Before thou camest forth from thy mother, I sanctified thee," said the Lord. And why? Because he was destined to be a prophet, and to propound the word of God to the people. John the Baptist was sanctified in his mother's womb, and came forth in his birth free from the original sin of Adam, because he was destined to be the one amongst men to say: " Behold the lamb of God who takes away the sins cause he was to preach the word of God, another because he was to point out God to man -if they, because of this high function, were eyes of God, before the mind of God, before born without sin, surely, dearly beloved, we the eternal council of God, there is no such | must conclude that the woman who was to give God His sacred humanity, the woman who was course of time, and as we consider it. In the to be the Mother of God, the woman who was past, this world's history is before the Almighty to afford to the Almighty God that blood by which He wiped out the sins of the world, that woman must receive far more than either John future, even to the uttermost limits of eternity, the Baptist or Jeremias received; and the is before the mind of God now, as if it were grace that she received must have been the grace of her conception without sin. And, in truth, as nothing defiled, nothing tainted, was ever allowed to approach Almighty God, the woman who approached him nearest of all the daughters of the earth, who came nearer to God than all Ilis angels in Heaven were allowed to approach Him, must be the only one of whom the Scripture speaks when it says: "My beloved is one and only one, and she is all fair, and there is no spot nor stain in her."

What follows from this? It follows that God. He foresaw the creation of man, al- greater than all the grace that was given to all though that creation did not come until after | the saints upon the earth, because the dignity the eternal years that never had a beginning. in which she was created was inconceivably And so He foresaw the fall of man; how the greater than theirs. The highest angel in first of our race was to pollute his own nature heaven was made but to be the servant of God; by sin, and in that personal pollution was to Mary was created to be the mother of God. What was that graco? Perfect purity, perfect sinlessness, perfect immaculatoness, and consequently perfect love of God and highest union with Ilim. For, reflect, my dear friends, wheresoever the human soul is found perfectly free from sin, without spot or stain of sin, without the slightest inclination or temptation of sin,-wheresoever such a soul is found, that soul is united to the Almighty God by the that comes out from under the rock; -all the highest, by the most perfect and the most intimate union of divine love. God loves all His creatures; Ged loves the soul of man; so that wherever He finds that there is no impediment of sin, no distortion of inclination, nothing to hinder that union, He gives Himself to that soul in the most intimate and highest form of love; and He gathers that soul to Him by a most perfect union. Hence it is that perfect union with God and perfect sinlessness mean

one and the same thing. The Blessed Virgin Mary, conceived without sin, was kept and held aside to let the stream of sin flow by without touching her .-The only one in whom our nature was preserved in all its pristine beauty and perfection. the blessed Virgin Mary in that sinlessness of her conception, attained, at the moment of her conception the most perfect and intimate union with God. And this, -for which all the saints and all holy souls strive on the earth,-the very highest climax of saintly perfection, -was the first beginning of her sanctity. The saint who wearies himself during the sixty or seventy years of his life, the Eremite in the desert, the martyr in the arena, all aim at this one thingto purge their souls most perfectly from sin, from every mortal and venial sin; to rise above their passions and their lower and sinfulnature; amongst the daughters of men? No; she is and in proportion as they attain to this do they climb the summit of perfection and attain to closer union with God. That which all the saints tend to,-that which all the virgins and saints in the Church thirst for, -that which they consider as the very summit of their perwhole nature. God folded His arms of infinite | fection, -that is, the grace that was given to Many at the first moment of her being-nameperfectly united to God by supreme and most intimate union. And this is the meaning of

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THE LITTLE SAVOYARD.

A TRUE STORY OF STREET LIFE IN PARIS. It was the twelfth night after Christmas-an

evening celebrated in England, France and Germany by fetes and entertainments, in which | his sun-burnt cheeks. the children bear a prominent part. I must ask the reader to accompany me to an elegant mansion in the aristocratic Boulevard

easy to see that something was going on inside, for it was brilliantly illuminated, and from time to time elegantly-dressed figures were indistinctly seen through the openings of the cur-

It was a Twolfth Night festival. The saloon children, dressed with taste, moved about of the bonbons which on that occasion are all and his share of cake was handed him. ways liberally supplied. Among them moved

evening. This was the cutting of the Twelfth | honors of royalty." Night cake, which was of mammoth proportions, and of which each guest was entitled to a share. The cutting of the cake was watched in his hand. with interest, and the pieces were drawn by lot. Just before this was done, however, the Count-

ess de Charny said to the hostess, "Will you gratify me in a little caprice?" "Certainly," said the hostess, complaisantly.
"It is this: I wish my portion of the cake

n the street." The French are always fond of novelty, and this "caprice" struck the hostess as promising and is king!" shouted the children. a pleasant variety.

"It is a good thought," she said. "I will at once dispatch Antoine on your errand." Antoine was at hand, his services being liable to be called upon at any moment. He

shrugged his shoulders as the message was given him, and thought there was no account-ing for the caprices of fine ladies. But of enjoyed it better than if one of themselves had course it was not for him to remonstrate, and been chosen. he went out to execute his errand. Reaching the street, he looked around him, hoping he might not have to go far in the cold, for it was one of the coldest nights of the winter.

"Ah, there's a little vagabond, luckily!-Now to capture him."

The boy referred to was a ragged little Savoyard, of ten years old, apparently, who was standing opposite, with his little violin under his arm. He had been about the streets all day, playing wherever he could get listeners.— From some places he had been driven with abuse, for his instrument was far from being a superior one, and poor little Carlo was only a passable player. The poor fellow had suffered not only a little with cold, for his clothes were thin and by no means sufficient for the season; and he had had nothing to eat since the crust of bread which was given him in the morning by the speculator who had brought him, with several others, to Paris, and now lived on their earning, doling them out the smallest allowance of food that would keep soul and body to-

After wandering about the whole day, little Malesherbes, and had paused in front of the threw her arms around the astonished boy. beautiful mansion where the festival was going "My boy, my boy, my own little Victor! are on. He could see indistinctly the forms of the you again restored to me?"

and Market of Medical Libration (and the collection for examination of the Community of the Community of the Co Market Market was a first property of the community of the collection of framework of the Medical Community of

in this world. It is doubtless Providence who "Are you my mother, then?" asked Carlo.

This time time he returned her caress,

"No, my poor child."

"We will send for him to-morrow," said the

That night the little Savoyard who was ac-

"Do you recognize this young gentleman?"

"No. madam."

tiger, at the sound of His voice, came forth from

their lairs to lick the feet of their imperial master,

ginning of Mary's perfection in His sight.

And now let me apply the text, "Thou art the glory of Jerusalem; thou art the joy of Israel; thou art the honor of our people." Whenever the Scriptures speak figuratively or spiritually of Jerusalem, they always allude to the Kingdom of Heaven, the kingdom of the just made perfect. The Church of God, dearly beloved, consists of three great elements or portions. There is the Church that purges, in Purgatory, the elect of God, by the slow action of Divine justice, cleansing them from every stain and paying the last farthing of their debt. That is the Church Suffering. There is the Church on earth, contending against the world; the flesh and the devil; fighting a hard and weary battle, which you and I are obliged to fight every day of our lives. We are obliged to fight against our passions and subdue them. We are obliged to fight against the powers of darkness seeking our destruction, and subdue them. We are obliged to fight with the world, surrounding us with its evil maxims, with its loose principles, with its false ideas of morality, with its bad example; and, despising all these, to conquer them. We are obliged to fight the battle of our faith. We are obliged to enter upon this and other questions, and upon these questions to take our stand as Catholics, and to fight the good fight of faith. The question of sacraments, the question of education, the question of the Church, the question of the in robbing him of all his power and of his dignity; these, and a thousand others, are the burden of the Church's battle on this earth; and, therefore, she is called the Church Militant. But high above the Suffering Church or the Militant Church is still the Church of God. Having passed through the battle-field of earth, having passed through the purgation of Purgatory, and having attained to the vision of God. there she triumphs: there she rejoices in the undiminished glory and the uncreated brightness of God ;-and that is the Church Triumphant. Now, the Scriptures, speaking of that Kingdom of Heaven, or of the Church Triumphant, mentions it under the name of Jerusalem. For instance, "I saw," says the inspired evangelist, "the New Jerusalem descending from Heaven, as a bride arrayed for her bridegroom." St. Paul, speaking of the same kingdom, says, "Thou art come to Mount Zion, and to the city of the living God, and to Jerusalem, and to the kingdom of the just made perfect." Jerusalem, therefore, as expressed in the words | cause there is her work accomplished. Wherof my text, "Thou art the glory of Jerusalem." means the Church Triumphant. It means the glorious assemblage of all the angels of God; it triumphs, her mission is fulfilled, the purpose God; it means that all that Heaven or earth her joy is great in proportion. Now, where ever held or had of the noble, generous, self- has grace so abounded as in Mary? Sin sacrificing and devoted is now crowned with the abounded in this world. Christ came and shed everlasting glory of the presence of God. And, His blood that grace might take the place of of that assemblage of the Church Triumphant, Mary is the glory. She is the glory; and before. Where has grace so triumphed over why? Because, as the Scripture tells us ex- sin as in Mary? Great is the triumph of pressly, the angels of God are interested in the grace when it expels sin from the sinner's soul affairs of this world. Our Lord, speaking of and makes that which was impure to be purified, little children, says, "Woe to you who scanda- and makes that which was unjust to be glorilize them; because their angels see the face of fied by sanctity before God. Oh, still greater my Father." Elsewhere he says: "There is is the triumph when grace can so anticipate more joy in Heaven for one sinner doing sin as never to allow it to make its appearance. penance than for ninety-nine just who need not The most perfect triumph of grace is in the repentance." If, then, the angels in Heaven rejoice at every new manifestation of the glory | Christ our Lord in his sacred humanity was and omnipotence of God; if their glory is to grace itself personified in man, because in Him contemplate the Almighty God in His works, there was essential holiness, and an utter imit follows that whenever we see these works destroyed, whenever they see the purposes of fore, the joy of the Church be in proportion to the Almighty God frustrated, whenever they the triumph of grace over sin, surely she must see the work and the mercy of God ruined, be "the joy of Israel" and the first fruits of the they must grieve as far as they are capable of grieving, because they rejoice when that work is restored by repentance. They, therefore, able; the only soul, the only creature that the clooking down from their high places in Heaven, Church can offer to God and say, "Lord, look beheld with great joy the new-born race of men; they beheld the work of God, most perfect in our first parents, Adam and Eve. They saw in the first woman that was created the woman that was destined in her progeny to people Heaven with saints, and to fill the thrones that were left vacant there by the defection of the rebel angels. Their glory was that their choirs before God might be filled, and that the chorus of Heavenly music might be perfect in its harmony by the filling of their places. They saw that one-third of their angelic brethren had fallen into hell, and left the halls of Heaven, more or less vacant by their fall. They waited, - they waited for many years, we knew not how long; we know not but that time of waiting may have extended for thousands of years; —until, at length, they beheld the Creator make the new creature, man. They knew the destinies of man; they knew that this woman who was created upon the earth was to be the mother of the race that was to fill up their choirs, and to fulfil and make perfect their glory in Heaven. Oh, how, sad was their disappointment!—oh, how terrible was their grief when they saw Eve fall into sin and become the mother of a race of reprobates, and not of saints, and her destiny change; that she should people hell with reprobates rather than fulfil her high destiny and people Heaven with saints. Mary arose. The earth beheld her face. Her coming was as the rising of the morning star, which, trembling in its silver beauty over the eastern hills, tells the silent and the darkened world that the bright sun is about to follow it and to dispel the darkness of the night by the splendor and the brightness that He gave her upon the Cross, to be the mother of its shining. Mary arose; and when the angels of God beheld her, their glory was fulfilled; for now they knew that the mother of the saints was come, and that the woman was created who was to do what had failed in Eve. -to people heaven and fill heaven's choirs with the progeny of saints in everlasting glory. Therefore did they hail her coming with angelic joy. Oh, what joy, was theirs when they looked down upon the earth and beheld the fallen race of man restored in all its first integrity in pay homage to the unfallen man. The lion and the victory of God, for he adds: "And I saw another men who may be trampled on without a wound? administration of the law, it is essential that Judget

the tabornacles and tents of Judah," more than Mary Oh, what joy was theirs who rejoiced all the accumulated perfection of all the angels when Magdalen arose in all the purity of her and saints of God. Where they end is the be repentance, they who rejoice and make the vaults of heaven ring with their joy when you obedient to the dictates of His clear reason and to or I make a good confession, and do penance the empire of His unfallen will. In this was the for our sins! Oh, what must their joy have honor of God reflected as it was invested in man. been, and the riot of their delight and of their God gave him intelligence. God is wisdom; His glory, when Mary arose, and they beheld, in her, the mother of all those who are ever to be saved, the mother of all true penitents, the empire, and freedom; and the empire of God, and mother of all the elect of God; for becoming the freedom of God were reflected in the free will of the mother of Jesus Christ, she has become the mother of all the race of man. Therefore she is the glory of the heavenly Jerusalem. There- fection. The scrpent came and whispered his fore did these angels, on the day of her as temptation in the ears of the vain and foolish wesumption, joyfully come to heaven's gate, and man, who unmindful of all that she had, risked all fill the mid-air with the sound of their triumph, when heaven's queen, the Mother of God, was raised to the place of her glory. "The morning stars praised the Lord together, and all the lion, man lost all that God had given him of grace suns of God made a joyful noise." The glory of Jerusalem, the angel's glory is concentrated in the glory of God. Whatever gives glory to God glorifies them. Now, in all the works of God he is most glorified in Mary, as we shall see: and therefore Mary is the glory of the heavenly Jerusalem, and the delight of God's blessed spirits and angels in his everlasting kingdom.

But she is more; she is "the joy of Israel." What is this Israel? Jerusalem was the summit of Israel's triumphs. Israel had to fight for many a weary year before the foundations of the Holy City were laid. Israel, that is to say, the Jewish people passed through the Pope, the question of the injustice of the world desert, crossing the Red Sea, fighting with their enemies there to wait for many a long and weary year, until the holy city of Jerusalem was raised up in all its beauty, and until the temple of God was founded there. And just as that city, Jerusalem, represents the Church Triumphant, so by the name of Israel the inspired writer meant the Church Militant, the Church in the desert of this earth, the Church passing through the Red Sea of the martyr's blood; the Church crossing swords with every enemy of God, and fighting and bearing the burden and the heat of the day. Of that Church Militant, of that Israel of God, Mary is the joy. Why? Dearly beloved, Christ our Lord founded His Church for one express purpose, and it was that, where sin had abounded sin might be destroyed and grace abound still more. "For this I am come." He says, "that where sin hath abounded grace might abound still more." Wherever, therefore, there is a victory over sin by Divine grace, there is the joy of the Church Militant, beever the sinner rises out of his sin and does penance and returns to God, there the Church means the glorious society of all the saints of for which she was created is accomplished, and sin and superabound where sin had abounded utter exclusion of sin. Therefore, it is that possibility of the approach of sin. If, there-Church, the only one that this mystical body down from Heaven upon this child and daughter of Thine; she is Thy beloved, in whom there is no spot nor stain. She is the joy of Israel.'

Oh, my dearly beloved, need I tell you-you who were born in the faith like myself; you who come from Catholic stock, from Catholic blood; you in whose veins, in whose Irish veins, hundreds of years of Catholic faith and Catholic sanctity are flowing—need I tell you of the woman whose name, preached by Patrick, fourteen hundred years ago, has been, from that hour to this, Ireland's greatest consolation in the midst of her sorrows? In the loss of fortune, in the loss of property, in the loss of liberty, in the loss of national existence, every Irish Catholic has been consoled in the midst of his privations, by the thought that the Mother of God loved him, and that he had a claim upon Mary Mother. Well do I remember one whose expression embodied all of Irish faith and Irish love for Mary; an old woman whom I met, weeping over a grave, lying there with a broken heart, waiting only for the kind hand of death to put her into the dust where all she had loved had gone before her; forgotten by all, abandoned by all, the hand of misery and poverty upon her; and when I would console her and speak to her of heaven and of heaven's glory; when I endeavored to lighten the burden of her sorrow by consolation, she turned to me and said, Oh, father, you need not speak to me. The cross may be heavy, but the Virgin Mary's cross was heavier than mine." She forget her sorrows in her great love for Mary. Nay, that love, even in her sorrow, was as a gleam of hope, one ray of joy let in upon the soul that otherwise might have despaired. And thus it is that Mary - the knowledge of her love for us, the knowledge of our claim upon her through her divine Son, and the knowledge of the divine commission that of all that were ever to love Him, -is the one ray of joyful and divine consolation that Christ our Lord lets in upon every wounded spirit and every loving, grieving heart.

Finally, she is "the honor of our people." Dear friends, the Almighty God when He created us made man in perfection. "Deus fecil hominem rectum." He gave to man a mighty intelligence, a high and a pure love, and a freedom of will asserting the dominion of the soul over the body, and through that body the dominion of man over all creatures. Everything on this earth obeyed Him. The eagle, flying in the upper air, closed his wings and came to

the unfallen man. As everything without Him was obedient to Him, so everything within Him was the empire of His unfullen will. In this was the wisdom was invested in man. God gave him love. God is love; and the purity of that love was reflected in the affections of unfallen man. God is power, man, in the imperial sway in which He commanded all creatures. Thus was the honor of God invested in us. Now, sin came and destroyed all this perand lost all for the gratification of her appetite and of her womanly curiosity. The serpent came and told Eve to rebel against God. Eve rebelled; she Almighty God reflected in man, all of Divine glory that He had imparted to man, all was lost; the intelligence was darkened; the affections were depraved; the freedom of the soul was enslaved, and man was no longer the high, and pure, and perfect image of his Creator. Now, as we have seen in that sin of Adam, not only was that man destroyed and corrupted, but the whole nature of mankind was destroyed in him. How is Mary the honor of our people? She is the honor of our people in this, that where all was ruined, she alone was preserved; that, but for her and her immaculate conception, neither God in Heaven, nor saints nor angels in Heaven, nor any man upon earth would ever again look upon the face of the unfallen man. The work of God would have been completely destroyed; not a vestige would remain of what man was as he came from his Creator's hand, but that the Almighty preserved one unfallen specimen of our race, to show His angels and His saints in Heaven, and to show all men upon the earth, what a glorious humanity was the untainted nature which Ged invested in man .-She is the solitary boast of our fallen nature. Take Mary away; deprive her of the grace of her immaculate conception; let the slightest taint of sin come in ;-she is spoiled like the rest of us: and the Almighty God has not retained, in the destruction of our race, one single specimen of unfallen nature .-But not so, for God in all His works may allow His enemy to prevail against Him; He may allow the spirit of evil to come in and spoil and taint and destroy His works; but He never allows His work to be utterly destroyed; never. When mankind fell from God and from grace, so that the image of God disappeared, and the spirit of God from amongst them; and the Almighty found it necessary to destroy the whole race of man in the Deluge,-He preserved Noah, and his sons, and his daughters. Eight souls were preserved, whilst hundreds of millions were destroyed; but God, in these eight souls, preserved the race and did not allow the spirt of evil to utterly destroy His work. When God drew back again the bolts of heaven, and allowed the living fire of His wrath to fall upon Sodom and Gomorrha and destroyed the whole nation, yet, even then, He saved Lot and his family: and a few were saved, where all the rest were lost. When the Almighty resolved to destroy, for their impurity, the race of Benjamin, yet He preserved a few, lest the whole tribe might be utterly destroyed. And thus it is that we find the Almighty God always preserving one or two or three specimens of His work, lest the devil might glory overmuch, and riot in his joy for having utterly destroyed the work of God. Our nature was destroyed in Eve. One fair specimen of all that would be in us,—of all that was in Adam before his sin,—of all that God intended us to be, one fair specimen of all this was preserved in Mary, who, in her immaculate conception, enshrined in the infinite holiness of God, was preserved untainted and unfallen, as if Adam had never sinned. It may be asked, if, then, this woman was without sin, if she was conceived without sin, how is it that she calls Christ her Saviour, saying: "My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God, my Saylour." Oh, my friends, need I tell you that Christ our Lord is as much the Saviour of Mary as He is your Saviour or mine? Need I tell you that, but for His incarnation, but for His suffering and passion and death, Mary could not have received the grace of her immaculate conception, any more than you or I could have received the grace of our baptism? Baptism has done for us, as far as regards the removal of original sin, all that her immaculate conception did for Mary. For the four thousand years that went before the incarnation of the Son of God, every child of Adam that was saved, was saved through the anticipated merits of the blood that was shed upon Calvary. Adam himself was saved, Moses was saved, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, Daniel, all tha prophets, all the saints were saved by their faith in the Son of God, and by their prevision of His merits before His Eternal Father. The merits of the Son of God, as yet unincarnate, yet foreseen and applied, thousands of years before their time, to the souls of the patriarchs and the prophets,-the selfsame merits were applied to the soul of Mary in the eternal design of God, in her immaculate conception. He is as much her Saviour as He is ours; only He saved her in a way quite different from that in which we were saved. You may save a man, for instance, by keeping him from going into the way of danger you may save a child by taking it out of the street, when some dangerous procession is passing, or when some railway engine is passing-something that may endanger its life; or you may save the same child, when in immediate danger by the touch of your powerful and saving hand, and restore it to life. So, the Almighty God saved Mary by preventing the evil, just as He saves us by cleansing us from the evil which has already fallen upon us.-Hence it is that she, more than any of us, had reason to call Christ, her son, her Lord and her Saviour. "My soul doth magnify the Lord," she said, "and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour." Truly He was her Saviour. Truly He shows His power in the manner in which He saved her. He did not permit her to be immersed in the ocean of sin. He did not take her, as something filthy and defiled, and wash her soul in the layer of baptism; but he applied the graces of baptism to her conception; so that she came into this world all pure, all holy, all immaculate, just as the Christian child comes forth

from the baptismal font. Behold, then, how she is the glory of the Heaven-ly Jerusalem, the joy of the earthly Church of Israel and the honor of our people; seeing that if Mary were not as she is in Heaven, immaculate and unsustained, that Heaven would be, after all, only a congregation of penitents. Every other soul that enters Heaven enters as a Magdalen—at least, as Magdalen rising from original sin. Mary alone entered Heaven, as Eve would have entered if she had resisted the evil and conquered the temptation of sin. Thus do we behold, dearly beloved, the Mother of God as she shines, forth before us in the prophecy of Scripture—an honor and a triumph and a symbol of God's complete victory. The victory that God gains over sin is not complete when He has to come to remedy that evil after it has fallen upon the soul. The complete triumph of God is when He is able to preserve the soul from any approach of that evil, and to keep it in all its original purity and immaculateness and innocence.

Such was the woman whom the prophet beheld: "And a great sign appeared in Heaven—a woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and on her head a crown of twelve stars." Of what was this woman a sign? She was the sign of the of keenly sensitive natures? Are Bishops and Priests

sign in Heaven—a great dragon coming to devour! Have they no feelings? Alas! We know too well and there was no room for him nor, place for him anywhere in Heaven. And Mary shone forth, in the eternal council of God, the very sign and type, promise and symbol of God's victory over sin God's victory over sin was complete, as every victory of God is; and the completeness of that victory was embodied in the immaculate conception of Mary.

What wonder, then, my dearly beloved, that we should honor one whom God has so loved to honor. What wonder that we should hail her as all pure hail her from earth, whom God hailed from Heaven saying: Thou art all pure, my beloved, and there is no stain in thee." What wonder that we should rejoice in her who is the joy and the glory of the heavenly Jerusalem. What wonder that we should sing praises to her; put her forth as the very type of purity, innocence and virtue whom the Almighty God so filled with all his highest gifts, that Heaven and earth never beheld such a creature as Mary; that the very angel, coming down from before the throne of God, was astonished when he beheld her greatness; and, bending in his human form before her, said: "All hail to thee, O Mary, for thou art full of grace;" and when she trembled at his words he assured her saying: "Fear not, O Mary for thou hast found grace before the Lord." Oh, how grand was her finding! Grace was lost by the first woman, Eve; and every daughter of earth sought it for four thousand years and found it not. How could they find it? They came into this world without it How could they find that grace which Eve had lost? They came tainted by Eve's sin upon this earth. Mary alone found it—the grace of immaculate creation, the grace of primeval purity. Therefore, the angel said to her :- " Fear not, I tell thee thou shalt be the Mother of God, and that He that is to be born of thee shall be called the Son of the Most Righ. Yet, O woman, fear, not, for I say to thee, that thou has found grace before the Lord." Therefore do we honor her, my dearly beloved; therefore do we rejoice that she, being such as she is, is still our mother and regards us with a mother's love; and we can look up to her with the unsuspecting and allconfiding love of childhood. Oh, mother mine!oh, mother of all the nations !--oh mother that kep! the faith in that land of our mothers, that through temptation and suffering never lost her love for thee -that famished and famine-stricken never lost the faith,—I hail thee! As thou art in Heaven, to-night clothed with the sun of divine justice with the moon reflecting all earthly virtues beneath thy feet, and upon thy head a crown of twelve stars,—God's brightest gift,-I hail thee, O mother! And in the name of the Catholic Church, and in the name of my Cath olic people, and in the name of the far-off and loved land that ever loved thee, I proclaim that "thou art the glory of Jerusalem, thou are the joy of Israel, and thou art the honor of our people."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

FATHER CONWAY.—There is a new made grave in the chancel of Saint Mary's, Headford, its fresh red earth wetted by a people's tears; and below, pallid and motionless, sleeps the courageous and strong of yesterday, now at rest for ever. Father Peter Conway, of Headford, is no more. It is sudden and sorrowful news. When his name is called by Mr. Jus tice Keogh to come and appear for "penal servi tude," there will be no response. The lips of the dead will not open. He is gone beyond the reach of the Judge's punishment. Mr. Keogh cannot grasp him now, even for "contempt." No festering taunt can wound him further; no judicial brutality can wring his heart any more. He is gone before a more just and merciful Judge than Mr. Keogh; a Judge before whose tribunal, "many of the judgments of this world will be reversed." Father Conway died of fever. He died of a broken heart; an anguishwrung brain. He was a peculiar man. Those very failings, leaning to virtue's side, that were singled out by Mr. Keogh for heartless ridicule and coarse derision, rendered him unable to endure such attack. His was a painfully sensitive nature. Open denua ciation or invective, fair fight, no matter how fierce he could bear; for, if sometimes rash of speech, he was a generous foe, and had a bold and brave heart No war of the elements ever kept him from midnight journey to the distant mountain sheeling where the dying penitent needed his aid. No fell contagion, no deadly pestilence, ever deterred him from the sacred call of duty. In the work of that parish he carried his life in his hand. Nothing awed him. No landlord's frown, no agent's smile, no judge's threat, could move him when aroused to defensive struggle for his flock. But he had a weak point in his corslet. To derision or degrading insult he was, unfortunately, most sensitive; nay, he has been known to grieve like a child for days over some merely fanciful slight at the hands of a friend. For such a man—looked up to and revered as he was by the simple, virtuous people of his flock-and proud as he was of their affectionate reverence—to be publicly made the butt of a Judge's ridicule and contumely, was indeed to cut him to the heart. Those who knew Father Conway's peculiarities of nature and disposition, knew that Judge Keogh's brutalities of speech were more merciless to his feelings than would be the torture of the rack or the triangle. To be publicly mimicked on the Bench, to excite the derisive laughter of jeering enemics, was an indignity that he would in silence and in secret weep over bitterly. In Galway Courthouse Father Con-way's spirit was crushed, his heart was broken.— "Fever" came, as one might well expect, or found in him a ready victim. The tortured brain was all afire. For him in such a case there was no hope Death's summons came, a glad release. Judge Keogh quoted and applied to Father Conway some lines from a passage in Virgil. Here it is (Dryden's trans-

Monsters more fierce offended Heaven ne'er sent From Hell's abyss, for human punishment; With virgin faces, but with wombs obscene, Foul paunches, and with ordere still unclean.

They snatch the meat, defiling all they find, And parting leave a loathsome stench behind.

With filthy claws their odious meal repeat, And mix their loathsome ordure with their meat.

This was the filthy picture expressly applied by Mr. Justice Keogh to illustrate Father Conway's conduct and character; this the passage the first two lines of which he quoted for an audience largely composed of women, whose modesty was saved from outrage only by their ignorance of the text thus referred to. Were Father Conway alive and full of health as ever, we still would call upon civilised humanity to judge judicial conduct like this; but what shall we say of such brutality as we contemplate it to day over the clay-cold corpse of its victim? Victim number one. For who undertakes to measure the effects of Mr. Keogh's reckless and heartless assaults on priests and prelates on that dreadful day? How many sensitive natures besides Father Conway have been outraged? How many hearts besides his may be bursting and breaking to-day under the fearful obloquy of that ribald tongue? Where is their redress? Whence will justice come for them—for the living or the dead? Some of them have besought trial; will it be vouchsnfed them? Where is their hope of opportunity to confront their accuser? They hear the ferecious press of England in Ireland and in Great Britain howling over the libels that defame them as if they were solemn truths.-The original outrage is being intensified and repeated every day. How must all this affect men bowed with the weight of years? How must it affect men

that on Monday last there stood at the grave side of Futher Canway men whose death knell need astonish ao one if to-merrow we hear it toll. As for "Father Peter," with him all now is well. The wrong that crushed his heart cannot cloud his name. Life often risked, heart often moved, hand often reached, to help and save the poor—his acts have gone before him; and, his faults forgotten, his years of service and sacrifice rewarded, he reposes in the arms of a merciful God.—Dublin Nation, June 29.

BANK OF IRELAND APPOINTMENT.—Courtenay Croker Esq, son of Lady G. Croker, has been appointed to a clerkship on the result of the last open competition Mr. Croker, was prepared by Mr. G. Crawford, Civil Service Institute, 36 Molesworth-street, being the only candidate sent up by him.

Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., who claimed £2,500 damages from the publisher of the Waterford Citizen for libel has got a verdict for sixpence, which is just sufficient to carry costs.

SHRIEVALTY OF WESTMEATH.—Colonel the Hon. Leicester Smyth, C. B., of Drmerce, Killucan, having resigned the office of Sheriff of the county of Westmeath, consequent on his appointment by Governmeath, consequent on his appointment by Government to an important military, office, George Nugent Purdon, Esq., of Lisnabin, Killucan, has been swom in as High Sherrff, and Thomas Murray, Esq., of Millmount, Mullingar, as Sub-Sheriff of said county.

A little story, " founded on fact," and too good to be lost, has just come to our ears. A certain judge, of evil repute, went the other day to pay a visit to a brother judge, whose character, personal and financial, is sans reproche, This latter has a son, an "intelligent child," or as the French say un enfant terrible. The visitor asked the boy to shake hands, but the latter shrank from hin with loathing, and emphatically refused to touch him. He declared that nothing would induce him to shake hands with so wicked a man." On being pressed for his reason for having so bad an opinion of the visitor, he adduced the authority of the judge, his father, and said, "you must be a very wicked man, for papa says
you are always pulling the devil by the tail."—Dublia Freeman. . .

We understand that Captain Henry Keogh, R.M. has been removed to the city of Limerick. He will be replaced in county Derry by Robert B. Stokes, Esq. R.M., from county Tipperary.-Ib.

new paper to be called the Home and Home Rule Journal is started in Dublin.

THE CIVIL SERVICE .- At the recent examination held in London, Dublin and Edinburgh for 20 appointments in the Civil Service, Mr. James J. Macken, a pupil of the Central Model Schools, Marlborough-street, was one of the successful candidates.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING. - On Sunday evening, at about five o'clock, as Private John Morgan, of the Wicklow Militia, was standing in a boat in the river of Wicklow, he accidentally stumbled and fell into the river, in which he was for some time, when he was picked up by three sailors, named respectively Joseph Hayden, Patrick Kelly, and Samuel Farrell. On being brought to the shore Morgan was in an insensible state, but was brought to consciousness in a short time Dr. Hugh Brew, of the Wicklow Militia, being promptly in attendance. -- Correspondent of Freeman.

A NOBLE-REARTED LADY.—The Dublin Freeman of the 29th June says :- On Saturday evening, about six o'clock, as the Hon. Mrs. Deane Morgan was proceeding home from Wexford, she came up to a place where a man was lying on the road, dreadfully injured. The man, it seems, was in charge of a steam engine, and as he was trying to get up on it he fell, and was seriously wounded. The Hon. Mrs. Deanc Morgan at one tendered the use of her carriage to convey the sufferer to the infirmary, and got down and tended to his wants; but just at this moment the spring van arrived from the workhouse and conveyed him there, where he was placed under the care of Dr. Crean and Dr. Sheridan. Mrs. Williams, the head nurse of the infirmary, came with the van, and took the man under her care.

RURAL FESTIVAL AT MURRISK ABBRY .- On Saturday, Francis Christopher Garvey, Esq. (son of the late John C. Garvey, Esq., D. L.) gave an entertainment to his own tenants, and those on some of the neighboring properties on the occasion of his coming of age. Upwards of 400 were present, from the centenarian to the child of tender years, who a united in wishing long life and happiness to their entertainer, and in drinking to his health, and to the memory of his late father, who will always be remembered with affection in the neighborhood where he spent his days on eath. Dancing began early in the afternoon, and was carried on with spirit till late, when all departed to their homes having enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The barracks of the Royal Irish Constabulary were beautifully ornamented with wreaths of evergreen and flags, bearing inscriptions suitable to the occasion. A large bonfire blazed on the very summit of Oreagh Patrick, and smaller ones on some of the islands in Clew

The Record states that the rumor of Judge Keegh's resignation is unfounded.

THE CASE OF JUDGE KEOGH.—This subject continues to occupy the public mind, almost to the exclusion of every other subject. The citizens of Dublin have met to protest against Judge Keogh's conduct, and to arge his dismissal from the bench as the only possible way of undoing the mischief he has done. The meeting took place on Monday, in the Retunda, which was crowded with persons belonging for the most part to the middle class of the city. The auti-Catholic press strenuously endeavours to persuade the public that, though crowded, the meeting was a failure, because the higher classes were not largely represented. This was partly accidental. If the imputation against Judge Keogh are sustained in the evidence before Parliament, the supporters of the Liberal party in Ireland expect that party and Mr. Gladstone will throw their whole energy and weight into securing redress for the outrage and insults offered them in the shape of a legal judgment. The following resolutions and form of petition to Parliament was

adopted by the meeting:—
"That this meeting regards with indignation, and emphatically repudiates and condemns, the slanderous attack made, not only upon the prelates and people of Galway, but upon the prelates, priests, and people of Ireland, in the so-called judgment delivered in Galway in the case of the late election peti-

"That we denounce as a base calumny the foul charge that the Catholic clergy could be capable of prostituting the confessional to subserve any poli-

tical purpose or interest whatsoever." "That we feel it a bitter griovance and humiliation that in England the anti-Catholic invectives of Mr. Justice Keogh are accepted as the sentiments of a representative Catholic layman; whereas it is notorious in this country that for many years past in his public utterances he has outraged Catholic self timent, and that he does not reflect the opinions of possess the confidence of any section of Catholic

Irishmen." "That this meeting shares in the conclusion arrived at by the clergy of the Diocese of Dublin-That the courts of justice in Ireland will not obtain the respect or confidence of our people, i men capable of thus insulting all they hold venerable and holy are allowed to preside on the judicial bench.

"TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

"The humble petition of the Catholic inhabitants of the City and County of Dublin in public meeting assembled, - Showeth, - That to insure a proper

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JULY 26, 1872.

of the land should possess the respect and confidence of the people. That by the tone and terms of the property of the property of the property of the property of the 27th income of Msy, 1872, in the case of the later election petition for the Catholic people of Ireland to have any resfor the Cathonic point in the Continuance of peel or confidence in him. That the continuance of peel or confidence in his present, position will be life. Justice Keegh in his present, position will be life. Justice the whole judicial beginning calculated to bring the whole judicial eminently omes therefore pray your lordships, in conjunction with the other branch of the Legislature, may be with the such constitutional measures penson wisdom may think proper, to ensure, the as your memoral of Mr. Justice Keogh from the Irish judicial bench.

Kisa Justician petitioners as in duty bound will ever

pray."
The meeting further adopted a resolution pledging the meeting further adopted a resolution pledging the "Nolan Vindication Fund." itself to support the "Nolan Vindication Fund." The people all over the country have either held meetings, or adopted some other means of showing their indignation and contempt. The Dishop and clergy of the Diocese of Ossery have adopted a strong and eloquent protest, which we regret want of space and coordinate probleming. It is much to be regretted that all the protests adopted by the clergy in the rations dioceses cannot be seen and read in England. It would counteract much of the nonsense and false views put forward in the press .- Dublin Cor. of

It would be difficult to exaggerate the almost uni versal disapprobation which follows the dark proceedings of the Committee of the House of Lords new secretly inquiring into the working of the Land Act. From all parts of Ireland we daily receive protests against this most unconstitutional inquisition. The action of Ulster farmers is conspicuous. Their opposition to Lord Lifford is naturally enough exceedingly bitter. His lordship does not seem to enjoy that confidence which, in a person in his present situation, would be of incalculable advantage. He is contradicted in every position which he has assumed. The utmost satisfaction is expressed at the working of the clauses which he has so partially denonced. The judge whose decisions he has impugned has been tendered the respectful sympathy and support of one of the most influential bodies in the country. But above and beyond mere detail and circumstance, the Tenant Defence Associations condemn in the strongest manner the existence of a committee whose proceedings have not that phiblicity which is the grand feature of our political system. It is plain to the most uneducated mind that the evils which are almost certain to follow any action on the part of this secret committee are of no ordinary kind. Any absurdity may be advanced without check or defeat. Any enemy of the tenant may rent his ill-will in safety and without fear of refutation. A nobleman who from the very first has been in opposition to the Act, whose present energy springs from a sense of personal deprivation, whose relations with his tenants have never been remarkably happy, is hardly the fittest person to guide and and control an inquiry into a piece of legislation which, so far as he is concerned, is condemned beforehand. Lord Lifford's sentiments concerning the Act of 1870 are notorious in the three kingdoms. His notions of proprietorial rights are well known in Ireland; and when we find him in the foremost place on a Committee of the House of Lords, we look for little of that moderation and liberality which are the distinguishing characteristics of the legislation of our time. Why is this inquiry carried on in secret? Even the Westmeath Committee vielded in this matter; and from day to day we learned the names and purport of witnesses. But Lord Lifford and his colleagues are shrouded in an unhallowed mystery. They pursue their purpose amid disclaimers from all sides. They have no representative character, and they lack the dignify which ever accompanies responsibility. By what experiment has their fitness for a singularly difficult task been ascertained? and if fitness be conceded, why is not the work done in open day? We have no hesitation in expressing our belief that a more egregious blunder never was committed than the formation of this secret and irresponsible tribunal.

LONDONDERRY.-An action for damages, laid at £1,100, has been commenced by Lord Lifford against the Derry Journal.

The Standard says that in the event of a vacancy in the representation of Londonderry we believe that we are correct in announcing that Mr. Charles E. Lewis, the well-known London solicitor, will come forward as an independent Conservative candidate with every prospect of success.

William O'Connor Morris, Esq., the new Chuirman of county Louth, held his first sessions in Drogheda on the 21st of June.

On the morning of the 19th June, as the early hain from Enniskillen to Bundoran was nearing Belleck, the axletree of one of the carriage gave way, and several trucks and carriages ran off the line, which was torn up for a considerable distance, and all traffic stopped for some hours. No further injury occurred. Relays of men were immediately despatched by the officials, who cleared the line with great promptitude.

We understand that the Dominican Fathers of

Waterford, now located in a temporary church in Bridge street, totally inadequate for the necessities of religion, are likely to shortly obtain a most suitable site in Queen street, whereon to build a church. The splendid new Catholic Church of Clogheen was on Sunday, June 16th, crowded to excess on the occasion of the opening of the grand organ built by Messis. Telford, of Dublin. The church was built from the designs of Mr. J. J. M. Carthy, in the gothic of the 15th century, and is a splendid building.— The high altar occupies the whole width of the chancel, the Crucifixion and twelve Saints of Ireland most artistically curved in Caen stone; the altar of the Blessed Virgin, with a group of the Last Supper and richly decorated reredos; and the altar of St. Joseph, with a fine figure and group of the Marriage of the Blessed Virgin and decorated reredos; three thined glass windows, which, with the elegant orat the west end, gives the church a most finishal and pleasing appearance. The carving, stained glass, and decorations were executed by Messrs. Early and Powell, of Dublin, most creditably. The Most Rev. Dr. O'Bricn, Bishop of Waterford, preached a most elequent sermon on the excellence of the organ and the beauty of the church. The musical ortion of the High Mass was sung by the choir of laterford Cathedral very affectively, Mr. Bilton at the organ.

There is at present a man named Henry M'Guigan, asiding near Omagh, county Tyrone, who has reached the great age of 114 years. He was born at Plumridge, and has been living in the vicinity of Omagh or the last sixty years. He was employed as a aberer until about two years ago, when he was bod, and he can discourse over the passing events of the day. His father was born in Gortin, and lived to the can discourse over the passing events of the day. His father was born in Gortin, and lived to the age of 105 years, and his father's broher lived to the extraordinary age of 120 years, making their united ages 339 years.

It is with great gratification that we are able to mounce that the great look-out in the flax trade Belfast has at length come to an end. At a meeting of trades delegates held lately, it was resolved, after a lengthened conference, that in the present reumstances the two shillings of an advance of-

unanimity prevailed, and all the speakers concurred late Nottingham Congress are preparing an address in the propriety of accepting the masters proposal, and going in the next day at an early hour in the forenoon. Twelve o'clock was the hour mentioned May, 1872, in second of the sufferings of the time for starting work. The sufferings of the suffering sufferings of the suffering sufferings of the suffering those dependent for work on the backlers and dressers was the reason which seemed to actuate all present. The workers resumed their employment. in consequence of the immense mass of people who eminently calculated public contempt. Your petihave been idle for some time back, there was a
office in Ireland into public contempt, Your petihave been idle for some time back, there was a great deal of destitution in many portions of the manufacturing districts of the town.

Rev. Father H. McCann thanks the collectors and the generous Catholic people who made the noble offering of £200, on Sunday, June 16th, at the opening of the new Church of St. Columbus, Ballina-

Mr. Maguire, M.P. for Cork, has added himself to the roll of parliamentary authors, in a forthcoming History of the Jesnits." The theme cannot be said to be entirely new, as we already have about fifty books attempting to cover the ground.

A dreadful homicide was committed about two miles from Newbliss, on June 14th. The facts appear to be these: In the townland of Coagh there lives a man named Mulligan, whose son, some time ago, got married to a girl named Mooney. Mulligan therefore made a division of his farm, giving onehalf to his son and his wife, who came and resided on the place. Of late, however, matters have not gone on amongst then satisfactorily, and the proecedings culminated in the unfortunate occurrence of Friday. It would appear that, with a view of ettling matters, the girl's father came up. A fight took place, during the course of which the Rev. Father Duffy appeared on the scene, and partly succeeded in separating them. However, Mulligan, it is alleged, got hold of a spear-staff, and, before he could be prevented, rushed on Mooney, the girl's father, and stabbed him in the left breast. Mulligan gave himself up at once to the police.

At a recent meeting of the Roscrea Board of Guardians, a specimen of Irish manufacture of the year 1747 was shown to the Guardians by the chairman-a tablecloth, in a very good state of perservation, of the best description of cambric, beautiful pattern, and fine texture.

PROTESTANT LIBERALITY.-The Sisters of Mercy, at Cabir, have just been presented with two acres of land, free for ever, whereon to build a convent and schools, by the Lady Margaret Charteris, of Glengall Castle. Her ladyship has thus set an excellent example to the proprietors of the soil in Ireland, and given reason to have her illustrious name held in benediction by her numerous tenantry. The Hon. Colonel Charteris, it is believed, will also add a hundred guineas to this splendid bequest. Such generosity should not go unrecorded.

At Cashel, on Sunday, June 16th, the militia and the police got into conflict. There was for some a serious riot, in the course of which several of the police were hurt with stones, and the windows of the police barrack were broken. On Monday night the rioting was resumed, and for some time the state of affairs was even more critical than it had been on the previous evening, as the police had their rifles loaded, and were prepared to fire. Next day large reinforcements of military and police were poured into the place; and the militia-the Tipperary Light Infantry-were marched off for the Curragh, leaving, however, behind them fifteen of their number, who had been identified as rioters by the police, and who were committed by the magistrates to jail to await their trial.

A very animated discussion took place in the House of Commons on the motion that the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland (North Wall Extension) Bill might be read a third time .--Mr. Pim, Mr. Cogan, Mr. Maguire, and other members objected to the motion, on the ground that the line was greatly mismanaged, and that the new scheme would hinder the erection of a central station, which was much needed in Dublin. It was also contended that the Great Southern line sought to monopolise the whole of the trade in the south of Ireland, and would do nothing to develop the trade in the southern ports. Mr. Synan pointed out that the proposal contained in the present Bill was to increase the facilities for shipping cattle, and would not interfere with any scheme for the erection of a central station. Mr. Delahunty, in a very warm speech, denounced the Great Southern Railway as a "curse" to Ireland, Eventually the motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

LORD LIPPORD'S SECRET COMMITTEE. - The Cooks town Land Occupiers' Association held a meeting in that town for the purpose of taking into consideration the action of the Lords' committee in reference to the Land Act. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. J. M'Cartan, C.C., Kildress, and resolutions were passed protesting against the House of Lords holding any inquiry into the working of the Land Act for the reason that sufficient time has not yet elapsed to warrant interference with its operations; and, in consequence, a sufficient test cannot be had of its workings; that they believed the administration of the act had given, in the majority of cases, general satisfaction, the decisions being in accordance with ancient right and equity, and that any dissatisfaction which has arisen has been caused by decisions violating the recognised provisions of the Ulster custom: that they consider it desirable that such a change in the law should take place as may render the Ulster custom uniform throughout the province, as limited or particular legislation has been productive of misunderstanding incompatible with the intention of the framers of the act; that while believing with Lord Lifford that alterations in the Land Bill are necessary, they were of opinion that any alterations which his committee may recommend cannot be received with public satisfaction, inasmuch as no evidence has as yet been sought from tenants' associations in reference to the workings of the act in question, besides they consider that the tenants should be allowed the right of free sale, a recommendation not likely to emanate from the House of Lords.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Loxpon, July 5 a.m.—An influential meeting of Roman Catholics was held in this city last night, the Buke of Norfolk presiding. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the Italian Government towards the Papal authorities, and condemning the recent law passed by the German Parliament proscribing the Jesuits.

Lord Napier, who succeeded the late Earl Mayo as Governor General of India pro tem, has been created a peer of the United Kingdom under the title of Baron Ettrick.

The London Gazette announces that Mr. Arthur Russell, member for Tavistock, and Mr. Odo Russell, English Ambassador to Berlin, are hereafter to be known as Lord Arthur Russel and Lord Odo Russell. They are the brothers of Francis Russell, the new Duke of Bedford.

It is stated that the number of carpenters on strike in London is being rapidly diminished by the employment of the best hands in the country and smaller London firms. The proprietors of buildings in progress have, in some cases, taken the work into their own hands.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE .- According to returns compiled by the trade committees sitting in Bloomsbury, Westminster, and elsewhere, six thousand men end by the masters should be accepted, and a meet have been locked out; the highest number attained ing was held in the Music Hall, to take into consideration that recommendation. The attendance of ten thousand. It is understood that the trade union fax draws are thousand. ax dessars and roughers was very large. The committee of the Social Science Association and the year with 58 students, has new dair was occupied by Mr. Furly. The utmost Trade Parliamentary Committee appointed at the Father Damen is its president.

to the masters and men, suggesting modes by which the disputes may be settled.

Mn. Mooney.-In the name of all that is troublesome who is Mr. Mooney? And by what right, supposing Mr. Mooney to be somebody, does be presume to interfere with the Archbishop of York? Compared with his Grace the Archbishop of York, Mr. Mooney may be the tallest of boys, but most assuredly he must be the smallest of men, and yet he actually rose in the reproof of the expenditure of money for the Palestine Exploration Fund when so much remained unexplored in the great city of London. His Grace was somewhat annoyed, as well he might be, at the attack made upon the utility of a society over which he was presiding by so insignificant an opponent as Mr. Mooney, whose persistence must have reminded him of Sidney Smith and the midges. One evening, while walking in the meadows with a high dignitary of the church, a swarm of midges, rising from the deep grass, attacked the two learned and reverend gentlemen with as little ceremony as though they had been nothing more than Hodge, the plonghman, and Lubin, the gardener. The great dignitary of the church bore this persecution for some little time in silence, dodging this way and that fighting blindly with his outstretched hands to defend his nose and forehead, and at last burst out in such indignant expostulation against the tiny foe that Sidney Smith was compelled to call in philosophy to his aid. "Is it not strange, your Grace," said he, "that the smallest in-sect should have the greatest power of persecution?" Now a bull, for instance, would never think of proceeding in this troublesome manner, much less an elephant." His Grace stopped for a moment in his walk and stared deliberately into the face of his companion to seek the hidden meaning of the strange comparison, but Sidney Smith knew so well how to assume "the smile that is childlike and bland" that nothing was to be gathered from the expression of his countenance. The walk was resumed and all fretful complaining ceased on the part of the great functionary. Just so must the sudden fluttering sting from Mr. Mooney's words have penetrated his Grace the Archbishop, who, unable to find the right word to express all the indignation he felt at this attempt to turn the ideas of the assembly into the right channel, satisfied the feeling by pronouncing the amendment proposed by Mr. Mooney as "incompetent," which showed that his emotion must have been genuine, for it made him forget his grammar. And what was the amendment? Simply that instead of going all over the world in search of ruins they should first of all endeavor to restore the rnins of another kind in this city of London, which more pressingly demand the attention of the thoughful Christian. These rains are the rains of humanity enwrapped in squalor, poverty, ignorance, vice, and crime which, cover at least one-third of the entire population of London. Now is it not strange that though the meeting was composed for the most part of enlightened men, to whom Mr. Mooney's proposition must have been clear as neonday, not a single voice was raised in its favor? So great is the power of routine over the minds of men that not one amongst the assembly would turn aside even to approve its self-evident justice, but went on twaddling about the geology and rocky formation of the shores of Gethsemane with that appeal still ringing in their ears-rebuffed because philosophic, laughed at because true. The amendment was hushed down, and good Monsieur Gouman, the little Frenchman who lives among the towering Arabs like the hyssop that grows on the wall compared to the cedars of Lebanon, was allowed to give out his experiences in French, which, perhaps, was just as well, for the Archbishop had his time to recover from his displeasure, and the men of study and reflection to meditate upon the new light thrown upon the frivolity of the subject of the meeting when the gravity and vital importance of the "amendment" suggested by Mr. Mooney became visible-"Lady Correspondent" of the Evening Telegraph.

MORTALITY IN ENGLAND.-The Registrar General's annual mortality return, issued for the last week, shows that in 21 cities and towns of the kingdom the deaths were at the annual rate of 22 per thousand. The London rate was 10; Bristol, 19; Wolverhampton, 20; Birmingham, 19; Nottingham, 24; Liverpool, 23; Manchester, 22; Bradford, 26; Leeds, 25; Sheffield, 21; Newcastle, 22; births, 4,863; deaths, 3,061.

During the week ending Saturday last, 5,480 births and 2,842 deaths were registered in London and twenty other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. In London 2.147 births and 1.970 deaths were registered. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 94, and the deaths so many as 345, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate declined to 17, per 1,000, last week. So low a death-rate has not prevailed in London in any week since the beginning of 1865 .- Catholic Opinion, July 6.

At the second meeting of the locked-out masons, London, on Monday, it was stated that steps had been taken to collect subscriptions from Manchester and other towns. 200 men have left for work in the country. The carpenters committee paid the second dividend of 21s. The master builders held a private meeting to-day. The West-end decorators also held a meeting, and entirely approved of the course taken by the masters,

MURDER AT HAYES .- On Monday a murder was committed at Hayes, near Uxbridge. A man named Richard White, a dissolute character, who lived in idleness upon his wife's earnings as a laundress, returned drunk to his house. Shortly afterwards the dead body of the wife was found by some neighbours lying outside the back door terribly mutilated. White, on being charged with the murder, declared he had found his wife in the water butt, whence he had taken her; but this could not have been the case, as the body was wet only at the lower portion.

UNITED STATES.

OBDINATIONS .- On Sunday, 14th instant, Rt. Rev Wm. O'Hara, D.D., Bishop of Scranton, in his Cathedral of St. Vincent de Paul, conferred the sacred order of Priesthood on Rev. Patrick McManus, Rev. Patrick Hirst, Rev. Patrick O'Rourke, Rev. Patrick Murphy, Rev. John McDermott, and Rev. Thos. Res. The Rt. Rev. Prelate was assisted by the resident clergy, and the ceremony was witnessed by a large concourse of persons. We wish the newly ordained clergymen many years of usefulness in the mission. -Catholic Herald.

same occasion administered confirmation to forty-five persons.

New York is to have a new Calvary Cemetery .-Seventy-five acres adjoining Old Calvary have been purchased for this object.

The magnificent church of the Dominican Fathers. at Louisville, Ky., it is expected, will be completed by the 1st September next. Father Burke, the renowned orator, is to preach the dedication sermon. He has donated, it is said, \$6,000 towards its erection,-Irish American.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Henni, on Sunday, June 20, administered the Sacrument of Confirmation to 369 persons in Watertown, Wis Two days after he confirmed 282 more at different places.

The Fair lately held for the benefit of the Catheiral at San Francisco, netted the handsome sum of \$10,411 35.

The Jesuit College at Chicago, which began last

St. John's Church, Vine Mount, Bolinger Co., Mo., was struck by lightning a short time ago, and entirely destroyed.

The total number of schools in the United States and Territories in the year 1870, according to the returns of the last census, was 141,629, and the total number of pupils 7,209,938. The income of all these schools for the year ending June 1, 1879, aggregated \$95,402,726. The schools in New York for the same year numbered 13,020, with 28,918 teachers and 862,022 pupils. The income of the New York schools for 1870 is reported at \$15,936,793, of which \$674,732 was derived from endowment, \$9,151,023 from taxation and public funds, and \$6,111,028 from other sources, including tuition .- Montreal Star.

New York, July 16 .- An unknown man, about forty years of age, having dark brown hair, and dressed in dark coat and pants, with black felt hat, and wearing slippers, attempted to get on an emigrant car attached to a dummy engine of the Hudson River Railroad, which was passing the corner of Jane and West streets. He lost his balance, and fell under the car. The wheels passed over his head, completely severing it from the body. The trunk and head were sent to the Morgue.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15 -A portion of the Canalian Pacific surveying party have returned to Kamloops, and report that the Chicoutan Indians are openly hostile, threatening the work of the survey and that they have already attacked a detachment of the milroad party, at the Forks of the Skenna River. It is alleged that the Indians are incensed at the destruction of one of their villages by fire through the carelessness of the white travellers, and that the savages have armed themselves and notified the Government officers that no travellers or freight will be permitted to pass through their territory.

New York, July 17 .- A good deal of objection is offered by workingmen to the Internationalists taking part in the proposed eight hour parade.

The War Department has details of the massacre of the Lee family, on Fort Wark, 16 miles below Fort Griffin, Texas. The father, mother and little girl, eight years of age, were killed by arrows then scalped, and the bodies left with arrows sticking in them.

New York, July 16 .- The disagreement of the jury in the Stokes trial is regarded by lawyers as virtually an acquittal. Stokes will hardly have another trial this year, nor will it be in this city. His counsel are now moving for his release on bail, and it is probable his release will be effected. He says he can procure bail to any amount. The Tribune says editorially of the trial;

"We cannot fail to note as one of its characteristies the silent zeal with which infamous men were protected from deserved exposure during its progress. The ring which undoubtedly had pursued Stokes with endless and corruptly influenced litigation, though broken and powerless to persecute him longer, was still able to save itself from the further revelation of its infamics. No man doubts to-day that Fisk had Dorman B. Eaton way laid any more than he doubts that Stokes slew Fisk, yet such was the influence of the conspiracy of which Fish was a part that they could prevent the acceptance of any testimony on the subject of the assault on Enton, except so far only as it showed that Fisk was a dangerous enemy. Tweed and Gould, and others of his co-conspirators of Erie, who hastened to guard Fisk's room, as they had once guarded that of the dying forger, Watson lest in the delirium he might betray them; were spared the ordeal of the witness stand. Perhaps the District Attorney thought their evidence of little value, and possibly it was worthless, yet their non-appearance in this case, after having been for hours with the dying man, will always remain one of its most inexplicable peculibrities."

La Salle, Ill., July 17.—Augustus Hoffman, about 13 years of age, in playing about his father's ware-house, in Peru, on Friday afternoon, jumped into a corn pin while the corn was running out through the spout into a car, and was drawn under the corn into the spout and smothered. A lad who had been playing with him at once gave the alarm, and Mr. Hoffman leaped in to rescue his son, and shared the fate of the boy. Mr. Hoffman was a prominent grain merchant of Peru.

In Orange county, Vermont, there have been five trials for murder within three years and only one verdict obtained, and that of "not guilty."

So many cases of wife beating have occurred in southern Connecticut of late, that one of the New posts for husbands in the jail yard.

The Church of "The Star of the Sea," at Marble-Danvers, was burned on the 7th inst. It is said to have been the work of an incendiary. The build-ing was insured in the following offices: City, \$2,500 (\$1,000 re-insured in the North American;) Fireman's, \$2,590; Franklin, Philadelphia, \$4,000; Royal, \$2,000. Total, \$11,000.

The deaths in Philadelphia last week numbered 852, an increase of 106 over the number for the preceding week. 310 of the deaths were from cholera infantum, 71 from sunstroke, 21 from cholera morbus, 7 from cholera, 15 from diarrhous, 26 from congestion of the brain, 16 from apoplexy, and 15 from small-pox .- Catholic Herald, July 20th.

New York, July 17 .- Shortly before six o'clock yesterday morning John Miller, a German, fifty-four years of age, who lived at 353 East Fifteenth street, committed spicide at his residence by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

Mr. Miller, a druggist in good circumstances, had a very nice family, but occasionally had some slight misunderstanding with his wife, to whom he had been married twelve years.

For some months past Mr. Miller has been drinking to great excess, and at intervals he showed symptoms of mental abberration of mind. His friends expostulated with him, and not long since he went to Europe at their request in hope that the change would be beneficial. On his return, however, Mr. Miller continued his excesses, which made sad

ravages with his mind and business. During the latter part of Sunday night Miller was fretful and restless, and at length left his bed, and, seizing a pistol, which was near, pointed it towards his wife. She grappled with him, and during the struggle that ensued one barrel was discharged, the bullet grazing Mr. Miller's hand, but without doing serious harm. Being greatly alarmed for her own safety she caught up her child, sleeping in the room, and fled. In a few moments Mrs. Miller heard a bullet whizzing by her, and she afterwards saw where A new Church was dedicated at Paris, Ohio, on it passed through the panel of the door leading to the 7th instant by Archbishop Purcell, who on the the room she entered. Mrs. Miller opened a window arrived, much to the relief of the frightened lady On entering the house the officers made a search and in the front parlor found Mr. Miller lying dead on the floor, with a pistol shot wound in the right side of the head. It is thought that deceased at sented as being a very estimable lady.

EDGINGS AND EDGING PLANTS .-- No well-kept garden s complete without edging of some kind to define the paths, and it is necessary to decide what shall be used for that purpose which shall look best, and can be kept in order with the smallest amount of labour. A broken and neglected edging of whatever material looks worse than none. I have often seen bricks, tiles, and also boards used on the plea that or butter. they are cheap, easy to obtain, and not much trouble year with 58 students, has new 150. The celebrated to keep in order; but a living edge of never so com- het water. This will prevent discoloration of the gather Damen is its president.

Skin, or "black eye," if applied immediately. mon a plant I think far preferable.

The old fashioned dwarf box is used more frequent ly than any other plant, but it requires much time and labour to keep in good order; in fact, it is almost impossible to keep it nice in many soils, and very few non-professional gardeners can keep it ina passable condition. A perfect box edging should be three inches high and two inches wide at bottom, tapering to a wedge at the top, out with a scythe and line to the nicety of a hair. I have had men who could do it nearly as fast as they could walk; but if cut in very hot weather or just previous to a sharp frost, it will be nearly killed. But there are many plants which make a much more satisfactory edge with half the attention required for box. In a vegetable garden, curled parsley looks well, and is also useful during the summer months. It may be grown in the same place for any number of years by digging out the old soil each spring, and replacing it from another part of the garden, and sowing seeds in a shallow drill about the end of March. Thyme, especially the variegated sort, is a very nice plant for edging purposes. The plants should be divided into small pieces, and planted 9 inches apart in the row as soon as frest is out of the ground in spring; it requires but little attention besides weeding, and replanting about once in four or five years.

Another useful plant for this purpose is chivesthe small enion-like plant which is frequently found: in large patches in farm gardens, and used, chopped up with the food, for young turkeys. This plant, divided into small pieces and planted 6 inches apart in line, will meet in the season and make a nice green edge all the summer, and the flowers are rather pretty. Of course, if handled they are not so sweet as mignonette and violets, which reminds me that the "Czar" and "King" violets make a nice edging, especially in partially shaded places; they are both perfectly hardy and very sweet, and canbe kept within bounds by chopping down each side with a spade to the desired width.

For edging flower-beds and borders we require a different class of plants, several of which I will mention, knowing they will prove satisfactory, having tried them myself.

In many gardens, bads and borders for flowers are frequently raised one foot or more above the level of walks or turf, as the case may be. This is an advantage, and for some plants a necessity, especially where the climate is damp and the summer not hot enough for many plants without raising them above the general level. In other places, however, the mised bed system would simply dry most plants to death; but such plants as the echeverias, sedums, &c., look much better in raised beds, A very simple way of supporting the soil in such beds is to mark out a circle of the desired size, and lay round it three or four courses of loose bricks, and pass a wire hoop round to tie the shoots of ivy, which should be planted outside. If planted inside, it would soon take out all the moisture from the soil required for plants. Once fied, it will take care of itself, with occasional shearing into shape. The best varieties of ivy for this purpose are the common hodera helix, and several of the small-leaved kinds, such as Poetica. They also make excellent edgings to walks or large flower-beds and borders. Set small plants one foot apart in a single row, or, if a broad dging is required quickly, a double row; peg the plants down a few times the first season, after which t only requires cuttings into desired size.

The enonymus latifolius aurea maculatus (what a name) I is an excellent edging plant; it can be cut into as small size as the box, looks well at all seasons, and has been much admired. I consider this scarcely hardy; at any rate I have laid a few sprace boughs over it during very severe weather. Euonymus radicans variegatus is a very dwarf and pretty plant for the purpose.

Every one is acquainted with the variegated Japan honeysuckle (lonicera aurea reticulata), but few appear to know what an excellent plant it is for a dwarf edging. I have planted a large quantity for that purpose, both on turf and gravel, and it looks well in both cases. An edge of it here has been much admired; if has done capitally.-James Taplin in Villa Gardener.

How Easily Butter is Spoiled.-A farmers wife writes: "Of all the products of the farm, butter is the most liable to be tainted by noxious odors floating in the atmosphere. Our people laid some vent in the cellar from which a little blood flowed out, and was neglected until it had commenced to smell. The result was, that a jar of butter which I was then packing smelled, and tasted like spoiled beer Another lady render observes that there was a pond of filthy, stagment water a few hundred feet from Haven papers advocates the erection of whipping their house, from which an offensive efflurium would be borne on the breeze directly to the milk-room, when the wind was in a certain direction, the result head, Mass., attended by Rev. Dr. Chas. Rainoni, of of which was that, cream and butter would taste like the disagreeable odor coming from the pond. As soon as the pond was drained we had no more damaged butter.

> WEEDS .- I believe that weeds do not spring spontancously from the earth. They are produced from roots and seeds. If we could kill all the roots, and get all the seeds to germinate and then kill the plants, the soil would then be free from weeks.— Phis is a simple traism. But I do not believe that there is any practicable method of making a soil absolutely free from weeds. I think it is possible to make all the weeds germinate in say eight inches of the surface soil, but if when this was attained the plow should run a half an inch deoper, we should probably the next season have a plentiful crop of weeds. Let these go to seed, and relax all efforts to kill the plants for a few years, but what of all this? The only sensible plan for a farmer to adopt is to fight the weeds, and keep fighting them. - Exchange.

The Dressing of Wounds-Dr. Morton gives a lescription of an apparatus he has devised for facilitating the dressing of wounds, and obviating the use a second time of water or other applications. once contaminated by the discharge. Sponges are replaced by wads of oakum, to be east aside when onced used, and the washing is accomplished by running water, carried through a gutta-percha tube, from a small tin tank on wheels. The frame-work on wheels, which supports the tank, is supplied with a basin, vessels for waste water and soiled rags, and all the appliances of a well supplied hospital dressing case:

For Chapped Hands.—One pound of fresh lard, the yolk of one egg, one tablespoonful of clear honey, mixed with the finest part of ontment flour. Another remedy: A glycerine ointment of much repute for chapped hands and executations is made as follows: One-half ounce spermaceti is melted together with one drachm of white wax, and two ounces of fluid oil of almonds, by a moderate heat; the fluid is poured into a wedgewood mortar, when a and shouted "Police" at the top of her voice, and in a fluid ounce of glycerine is added to it, and rubbed a few moments officers from the Eighteenth precinet until the ingredients are thoroughly mixed together

THE EFFECT OF SOIL ON MILE -L. B. Arnold, of Ithaca, says:—The variations arising from the naturo of the land are important to dairy-men. Milk is: different when produced on high and rolling pastures from that on low land, and must be treated diftimes was jealous of his wife; but if so there seems ferently to obtain the best results. Milk from dry to have been no cause for it, as Mrs. Miller is represented to have been no cause for it, as Mrs. Miller is represented to the factory with but little cashing pasture can un to the factory with but little cooling or airing, and remain sweet and sound. It requires much more abuse to spoil it than milk from wet ground, and it has a much better flavor and odor, and makes finer goods. Milk from marshy grounds has a strong sourish smell, and sours and taints so easily that it requires to be thoroughly aired and cooled to make a passable product from it. Wetand dry seasons require a corresponding variation in the treatment of milk to work it into good cheese,

Brows - Apply repeatedly cloths wrung out of

Company of the control of the filler for fire

The True Wlitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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At No. 210, St. James Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY-1872. Friday, 26-St. Anne, W. Saturday, 27—Of the Octave. Sunday, 28—Tenth after Pentecost. Monday, 29-St. Martha, V. Tuesday, 30-Of the Octave. Wednesday, 31-St. Ignatius, C. AUGUST-1872.

Thursday, 1-Octave of St. James.

To OUR KINGSTON CORRESPONDENT. - Your Communication crowded out, will appear next week.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to call the attention of our subscribers to the Circular we occasionally enclose, reminding them of their indebtedness to the TRUE

We assure those in arrears to this office, that it is a disagreeable task for us to be compelled to put them in mind of the fact that we are their creditors, especially in cases in which the amount is so small as not to warrant the expense and trouble of the ordinary course of collection .-These who receive the Circular above referred to, will see at a glance the state of their account with us, and we trust will remit the amount as soon as they possibly can. To those who pay no attention to the timely notices we send them, and who are indebted to us for more a than a year's subscription, we have only to say that besides stopping their paper, we shall take the earliest opportunity of enforcing on them the observance of that very just and venerable injunction-"Give to Cosar that which belongs to Cæsar."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Paris letter to the World says it may be reliably asserted that Marshal McMahon has consented to accept the Presidency of France if Thiers resigns or dies.

According to the Paris Constitutionnel, the Italian Government has already opened negotiations with Germany, Austria, and France on the subject of a successor to Pope Pius IX., its object being to bring about a common agreement among the European Powers to exclude from the Papacy candidates who it would be hopeless to expect would be favorable to the reconciliation between Italy and the Holy See.

The World's Geneva special says the claims for the damages caused by the vessels Boston, Sallie, Jeff Davis, Joy and Music, have been dismissed by the arbitrators. The demurrer of Great Britain concerning the other vessels is overruled. The case of the Florida is concluded. The decision, it is believed, awards \$2,600,000 damages for her depredations.

Agreeably to the demurrer of the British arbitrators, several minor cruisers during the

war have been ruled out. Private Havana advices represent that the revolution is beginning to show fresh indications of strength. In his farewell proclamation. Count Valmaseda says he hoped to have seen the revolution completely suppressed before his departure. He does not think, however, that it can by any possibility last more than four or five months longer. It is alleged from Havana that his administration has been far more corrupt than any of his predecessors, that he takes with him to Spain-three millions of dollars as his share of the booty, and that all his favorites have acquired fortunes, particularly his private

The bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, introduced into the British House of Commons by Sir T. Chambers, has been withdrawn, that member perceiving that it would be impossible to carry it this season.

Cholera in Demerara is announced. An East Indiaman having a cargo of Coolies on board, reached that country, and as thirtyseven died during the passage it is most probable that the survivors will carry the infection inland. Thus far the sanitary precautions at the port of New York kept the epidemic from spreading; but if it once gains footing at Demerara it will be difficult to prevent its finding him to be confined in the Round lower, there- Gowan is broken-hearted; his offspring, born ing the vitality of Orangeism? Education. tongues. For religious bigots with political its way into the West India Islands.

bishop told them of it, that Dutch William was an Usurper. This is strange because were we with a parcel of Fenian roughs to enter an Orangeman's house and to appropriate house furniture, victuals and any odd dimes that might be floating about, not to mention sword and sash, white ducks, swallow tail and beaver, to our own use and benefit, we suspect, they would discover in it a very decided case of usurpation. Be that as it may, it is a much to be lamented, never to be forgotten fact, that the Orangemen of Canada were totally ignorant of one of the most notorious facts of English history, until the Catholic Archbishop of Toronto drew their attention to it. How these Orange orators would pass a competitive examination (unless their examiners happened to be Orangemen equally ignorant as themselves) we know not. So thoroughly taken aback was their veteran stump orator, Ogle R. Gowan of Marriage Licence Issuing celebrity, by this to him perfectly new historical fact, that he apamazement at contemplation of the possibility that if Dutch Billy was an usurper Victoria may be so too. It is however a fact worthy of a certain degree of attention, as conclusive of Orange ignorance, that this eminent Orange Stump Orator and quondam G. M., though lecturing for years on the glories of Orangeism, was all the time most blissfully ignorant of the fact, that all these glories take their rise from an usurpation as unjustifiable as would be that of "the German son-in-law of our gracious Queen Victoria, were he to invade the realm of England to dethrone our lawful Queen, and to set her daughter and himself in her stead," as Archbishop Lynch so pertinently puts it. If Mr. Gowan wishes to instruct himself in his old age in Orange history, and if Professor McLaren, who with the air of Lord Burleign in the Critic impugns the Archbishop's parallel wishes to clear up his disgracefully hazy ideas of English history, he will find that so persuaded were the people of England of Dutch William's time of this usurpation, that even at the suggestion of the Dutchman's friends, it was deemed advisable to alter the oath of allegiance by the omission of the words rightful, and lawful, before the word sovereign, because these words it was felt referred to a prc-existing title (which William had not); and "could not therefore be applicable to sovereigns succeeding (like William and Mary) not in accordance with but in opposition to law and right." To this humiliating alteration, which branded William by the mouth of every one who took the oath of allegiance, as an Usurper i.e., an illegal and non-rightful sovereign, the Dutchman with fingers itching for the British c rown, made no objection, though it leave himself, Ogle R. Gowan, Professor McLaren, and the whole Orange body in a most disgraceful predicament, fully establishing as it does the Archbishop's thesis—that he of the White Horse being King of England only "de facto' and not "de jure," was an Usurper; in other words, that Dutch Billy was not England's rightful and lawful sovereign.

Professor McLaren's ideas of jurisprudence are lax, and may be Orange, but are not rational. For a professor, his logic is simply disgraceful. "Because James had acted un constitutionally, therefore William was not an usurper;" such is the gist of his objection to the Archbishop's parallel in his speech at the Orange gathering as reported in the Mail. To all well constituted minds, not endowed with professorial subtilties James' unconstitutional conduct will have about as much to do with William's right to the crown, as churning a pound of butter has with the Man in the Moon. It is surely pot house not professorial logic to prove William white by proving James black. to establish William's legal right by James' bad deeds. The professor's conclusions are somewhat too comprehensive for his premises like the little polipods, his deductions are all

belly and no head. But even granting the learned professor the full advantage of his pot-house polipod logic; if James acted unconstitutionally did not William do so too, even to the frightening away of many of his adherents? When James was supposed to have left the Kingdom but was arrested at Feversham, William, though not the next of kin and without any authority from parliament, assumed the exercise of the sove reign authority and issued orders to the royal army. Was not this unconstitutional, learned professor? Nay more-when the Earl of Feversham, who had been sent by James to Windsor, delivered his dispatches to William, that amiable Dutchman and father of all Orangemen, forthwith arrested him and ordered quacks determined to cure or kill. Papa

THE Grorious 12TH. Your average possess by any title upon earth but brute force, Orangeman is not an intelligent being. He is and inaugurating that reign of might above sadly in want of the schoolmaster and an ele right, which has characterised Orange annals mentary education. Archbishop Lynch has ever since. This arrest shook the confidence taught our Orangemen more Orange history in of many of his followers. "He had been sent one sentence than they appear to have learnt in for," they remarked, "to protect their liber their whole lives. It never appears to have ties; and one of the first uses, which he made of entered into their supient heads until the Arch his power was to imprison a peer of the realm, without assigning any cause or observing any legal process." Highly constitutional certainly.

If the learned professor, requires any further examples of William's unconstitutional conduct, he will find one in the fact that William's quered. very accession to the throne was unconstituthe Crown of England, was itself unconstituwrits for the election of members; the remaining writs were thrown by James' own hands into the fire. But we will continue to instruct the worthy professor's ignorance of Orange History in our next. The average Orange mind is not intelligent.

Before concluding however we cannot refrain from noticing another of the Professor's peculiarities. He is confiding. He has faith in Orange good breeding. "He was sure there was not a single person in that assembly, who would insult another on account of his relipears to have been struck with horror and gious persuasion." When he uttered these words he must either have had weak eyes or must have shut them to the fact that at that moment, the Orange Banner of the Toronto Young Britons was streaming to the breeze right under his nose, inscribed with the motto " No peace with Rome until Rome is at peace with God." Every Young Briton, who walked under that banner and every Old Briton, who allowed that banner to be carried in that procession had already insulted, and was continuing to insult every Catholic in the world. But some Orators have a happy knack of shutting their eyes when they speak.

> THE DEATH-BED OF ORANGEISM .-- In our last when exposing the object of Mr. Wm. Johnston's visit to this country, we alluded as little as possible to the Orange body as a whole, because we knew well that in writing of them -heated as we then were by honest indignation-we could use only terms the opposite of complimentary, and from such an unpleasant task our heart told us to desist. Since then we have calmly and impartially reviewed the strength of Orangemen as manifested in their anniversary demonstrations, and we now calmly and impartially lay the result of our review before the readers of the TRUE WITNESS.

The Electric Messenger and the Daily Press have conveyed to us tidings of 12TH of July celebrations in various localities, such as New York, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, and Belleville. From the first-mentioned place, we learn that "two hundred Orangemen, protected by twelve hundred policemen, with three ban ners and three flags flying, (and, we suppose, one bag-pipes playing "the Protestant boys") marched through the principal streets, meeting with no opposition. That telegram speaks volumes for the forbearance of the Irish Catholics of Gotham; it also plainly tells us that Orangeism is on the decline in the Republic. Last 12TH, when the sounds of treacherous round numbers. musketry had died away, when wives, mothers, and sisters were, like so many Rachels, weeping o'er the bloody corpses of their husbands, sons, and brothers, the Know-Nothing Times vauntingly proclaimed that the four hundred processionists on that never-to-be-forgotten day would, during the ensuing twelve months, go on doubling and re-doubling their numbers, so as to present on the "Anniversary" of 1872. a phalanx even more powerful, more glorious, more pious, than the mercenaries of William of Orange, who in 1690 defeated the lawful but cowardly monarch James on the banks of the four hundred have dwindled away to two hundred; the two hundred will dwindle away to Ottawa Police Court on Monday, July 15th. one hundred; the one hundred to fifty: and so on, until the feat of meeting an Orangeman | whispers that "the Orangemen were very disbetween the St. Lawrence and the Mexican creet in repelling the uncalled for attack made Gulf, will transcend in difficulty the now popular and nursery-renowned one of "catching a pigeon by throwing salt on its tail." COLUM-BIA, strolling through her garden, sees in Orangeism the properties of a poisonous exotic; she must speedily weed it up and cast it aside, otherwise, its venom will spread to those young and thriving plants - her institutions, - of which she is so proud; and they will one after | funct old sinner, Canadian Orangeism. another bow their heads and wither away.

Turn we now to Canada, to the Province of Ontario, the whilom hot-bed of Orangeism. What death-rattle in its throat. Bowell, Ferguson, Powell, and Clemow nurse in turn the poor invalid, and administer the carefully compiled prescriptions of the Mail, the Leader, the Globe, the Belleville Intelligencer, the Daily Witness. the Ottawa Free Press, and a host of other by exercising a regal power which he did not in corruption, is expiring in disgrace; what Educated Protestants know that their fellow- aspirations it was disasterous. Unfortunately

shall he do? Luminous thought! Close the citizens professing the Catholic Faith are not kilbeg! No sooner conceived than executed. Johnston, like "Barkis, is willin';" he comes : abuse; he applies cogent stimulants in the shape of calumnies against the Catholic Church, the Catholic priests, and the Catholic people; but all of no avail; Orangeism will die, and Mr. William Johnston will never exclaim: Veni! Vidi! Vici!—I came—I saw—I con-

In order to convince curselves that Orange tional. The parliament, which tendered him ism is really on its last legs, let us take up the papers hailing from those cities in which "full tional. Fifteen counties alone had received strength" displays took place. Here is the Ottawa Free Press, the Daily Witness of the Capital, an organ incapable of misrepresenting anybody or anything not connected with the Pope of Rome. Look at the choice morceau from a lengthy article headed ORANGE OELE-BRATION in gigantic type :--

"THE PROCESSION

was finally formed shout four o'clock, numbering as near as could be estimated about 5,000 men; un der the superintendence of Mr. N. Garland, W. D. M. of 1312, who acted as Chief Marshal on the occasion. The line of march was along Elgin street as far as Spark street, thence over Sappers' bridge to Rideau street, passing dewn as far as Cumberland, along which the procession moved to Medcalf-street. They then marched up Sussex street, and as the last part of it was passing along between St. Patrick and Murray street, a stone was fired by some malicious person in the crowd, which struck Mr. Alex. Frazer of Fitzroy, in the arm. No notice was taken of this but as Murray street, was being passed a policeman attempted to arrest a man who had a large stone in his hand, when some of the crowd interfered, using the policeman rather roughly, he being struck on the side of the face with a stone. During this time

" A SHOWER OF STONES.

"was poured in upon the Orangemen from the corner of the street where the row was in progress, and from the windows of a couple of buildings in the vicinity, several of those in the procession being struck and severely injured. It seems that a shot was also fired, and the Orangemen immediately went to the rescue of the policeman, driving the erowd pell-mell down Murray street. The lodge attacked were all armed with pistols and revolvers, which were brought into requisition, and shots fired freely in the air, to let those who were inclined to molest them know that they were prepared, which had the effect of at once dispersing the ruffians. The windows in Derocher's shoe store were broken with vistol shots and stones; shots were also fired through the upper windows. The scene on Sussex st., at this juncture baffles description.

" THE FIRING OF SHOTS,

"the shricks of frightened women, the cheering of the men, the crashing of the glass, and the rushing helter, skelter of the people; some running towards the place of the row, and more getting away, presented a scene not soon forgotten. Some of those in the procession without arms, not knowing the exact nature or extent of the melee, in the excitement of the moment, made a rush on the hardware stores, which were actually cleaned out of all the weapons of warefare in their possession; while most of the men were kept in line through the influence of their

The writer of the above evidently procured a pair of multiplying spectacles for the occasion. He thought he saw 5,000 men in line, and he thinks this estimate will satify others; it does not satisfy us, for, perched in the window of a ing your happiness by every effort I am capable third storey, (no rotten eggs or blunderbusses at hand) we counted one thousand, eight hundred, and some odd men, or rather boys, about two dozen women, and-we could not number exactly the fifes and drums. One thousand, eight hundred,-two thousand, if you willfrom Ottawa City, and eight adjoining counties, the whole of Central Canada! So much for

Concerning the disturbance on Sussex street, we have not a word to say in defence of the parties at whose door the Free Press blindly lays a serious charge, but we have much to say to that journal for its misrepresentation of facts. Who caused the disturbance? The Free Press cannot prove it was the Catholics. Who continued the disturbance? Orangemen with naked swords. Who gutted the windows of mercantile houses? Orangemen with sticks and stones. Who fired in the air and through the windows? Orangemen from their rifles and revolvers. Who plundered the Hardware Boyne. False prophet! Vain boast! The stores? Orangemen again. Orangemen themselves raised the row, as was proved in the

A line or two farther down, the Free Press upon them, being afraid of injuring those who had nothing to do with the matter." Discreet in firing at random through the windows of occupied houses!-eh?

Stern old sinners, when in the agonies of death, writhe and kick at a terrible rate; and the grand demonstration in Ottawa was nothing more than a parting kick from that almost de-

In Toronto everything passed off quietly,proof indubitable that the turn-out was small, for whenever the Young Britons boast a mado we see? Orangeism ailing, dying, the jority they know not how to behave themselves. In Kingston a poor old applewoman lost her life by the fall of an Orange arch. Will the of the utter depth of Protestant bigotry. brotherhood be held responsible for the accident? From Hamilton and Belleville we have meagre spoken in winter immediately froze in the air, news, yet sufficient to set our musicians a-prac- only to be thawed out again by the returning tising a grand "Dead March."

Now may we ask,—who or what is destroy-

doors of the "Marriage License" office, and the degraded, the hostile class, that Orangeism write a pathetic appeal to the great, great represents them to be; they know that Catho-Medicine man, Wm. Johnston, Esq., of Bally- licity seeks not to trample upon the liberties of conscience; they know that priests and nuns are not the monsters painted by Orange artists: he exhausts his medicinal chest—the chest of and knowing all this, they are everywhere arraying themselves against Orangeism, to crash it to death. Soon, we pray God! will the true citizens of Canada, the liberal-minded Protestant and the liberal-minded Catholicmen who can discuss religious questions without the assistance of fire-arms—hand in hand. follow the polluted corpse, and consign it to a fathomless pit, from whose depths nor name nor souvenance can ever ascend.

PRESENTATION TO REV. FATHER DOWD. On Sunday last, after Mass, at St. Patrick's Church, the presentation which has been subscribed for by the friends of the Rev. Father Dowd was presented to him in the sacristy of the Church. It will be remombered that the rev. gentleman declined to receive anything for himself, and that he desired that whatever was contributed should be devoted to the wiping away of the debt on the St. Bridget's Home, an institution established for the support and comfort of the aged and infirm. This debt amounted to about \$3,000, and it weighed heavily upon the institution, but by the present made on Sunday we are glad to know that it will be very nearly removed,

The presentation took place, as we have stated, in the sacristy of St. Patrick's Church, after Nass on Sunday, and there a number of the subscribers to the fund were assembled.

E. Murphy, Esq., stated that in addition to the address presented to the Rev. Father Dowd last

April, the Committee thought it proper to give him a testimonial. The Committee had obtained nearly the sum (\$3,000) required to release St. Bridget's Home from debt, and that sum they presented to the rev. gentleman, with their expressions of esteem and regard, and paid a tribute to the labours of Messre, Mullarky, O'Brien, and M. Murphy, for their labours in raising the subscription.

The Rev. Father Dowd, in reply, said: I certainly cannot say that but when I came in here I was unaware that this presentation was to be made, but I certainly feel embarrassed, and as I felt that perhaps there would only be a few of the subscribers present, the others might desire to know the proceedings of the day, I thought it better to write my address. It is as follows:

MY DEAR FRIENDS,-You will believe me when I assure you that I am at a loss to acknowledge in a suitable manner this new proof of your kindnessthis golden postscriptum to your over-affectionate address. Faults and defects are to be found amongst But this amiable weakness to overmte the smallest services, and this other common error of the Irish heart, to give, and to give cheerfully and abundantly at the call of religion or of charity, I shall not try to correct. Though excessive in my regard, these characteristic qualities spring from too sacred a principle, and are too honorable to your nature not to commend my most sincere admiration and love. I accept, therefore, your rich offering coming alike from the generous hands of the rich and the poor, and inspired on the part of all by the same charity,—the love of God and of His suffering members. My gratitude is the more fervent, because I receive it not for myself, not to expend it on my own wants, but to make the home of our aged and infirm poor yet more happy.

Knowing, as you did, that my personal wants few in number, were amply provided for by another hand, you have relieved me from the only labor and solicitude that distracted and oppressed me. With no inconsiderable sacrifice of time and trouble, besides your money, you have provided for the urgent wants of our dear St. Bridget's Home. This double act of charity, so delicately blended with kindness towards myself, freshens the memory of all my past obligations, and obliges me to resolve anew to expend whatever of energy remains to me in promot-

It will give you pleasure to know that St. Bridget's is no longer in difficulty. The heavy pressure of the building debt having been removed by your generous offering of to-day, the current expenses of the institution can be provided for with very moderate attention and effort.

Accept my cordial thanks, you, my dear friends, who initiated and carried on to a successful issue this noble work. From my heart I thank, also each and every one who aided you by contributing towards this sacred fund.

But my thanks are not to be your reward. You have made our dear poor of St. Bridget's your debiors, and they shall not be ungrateful. You shall be remembered in their daily prayers, and God, who asknowledges their debt, as His own, will repay you a hundred fold in blessings on you and your families, here and in eternity.

Now, gentlemen, I may add that all the urgent debts upon St. Bridget's Home are removed by your noble contributions, there are still some debts resting upon it, but the debt is due to a gentleman who only asked a very small interest, and who will not ask for the principal until we are rich enough to pay it. And when you know that there are from 80 to 100 old men and women who are made com-fortable and happy by the institution, you will feel happy in being able to have done what you have.
And I, on the first convenient occasion, I think upon
the feast of St. Ann next Friday, will offer up prayers for the subscribers, in order that they may obtain more blessings here and happiness hereafter. The proceedings then closed.

> Veni Bambery O profanum! Ubi vidi Puritanum Felem facientem furem Quia Sabbatho shavit murem. Barnabie Itinerarium.

To Bambery came I, oh! profane one Where I saw a Puritane one Hanging of his cat on Monday For killing of a meuse on Sunday.

THE PURITANE ONE" AND THE CATHOLICS. As we said in a previous article the Toronto Mail has exhumed all George Brown's misdoings or rather missayings against the Catholics. The Mail found it dirty work, but yet worked on with an odd admixture of conscious rectitude and conamore. It was a salutary work, for which we ought to be duly thankful, because now that men's minds are calm and for removed from the excitement of the moment, it will enable the world to form a true judgment Antiphanes discribes a city wherein all words warmth of summer. This was an unfortunate city for slanderers, liars and men with reckless

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JULY 26, 1872.

for the Hon. George, he lives under similar circumstances. The fabled city of Antiphanes has become a modern reality, his intemperate words of former days having been frozen into type to be thawed out whenever the heat of an election contest should come to loosen their cy bonds. This heat appears now to be upon us and all the coarse jokes and gibes all the shameless lies—all the filthy buffoonery of past fears, which the intensest of Protestant bigots has uttered against the Catholic Church, are being shawed out, to people the air with ghost warnings. As we said before, without these bodiless voices of the pregnant air the world could never have sounded the real depths of Protestant bigotry. It requires the utmost calm, to enable us to view the river's bed. " Protestant willingness to forget old animosities" wrote a Kingston divine a few month's ago. Bah! let this good man listen to a few of these ghost warnings from the frozen air.

" One idea absorbs and animates the paltriest member of the priesthood—that, though he be pattry, a more warty of the presented that the chinks and spider holes of society, still he is part of the stupendous conspiracy which with rarying success, has toiled to undermine the freedom and hinder the progress of mankind.—(Flobs, August 7th, 1857.

" Popery fraternizes with despotism, is fearful of supereition, is accompanied by popular poverty and degradation."—Globe, March 24th, 1856.

"Rome is the most lurid moral pertilence with which our fallen world ever was vexed, and her course is invariably tracked by innorance, irreligion, and crime." -Globe,

"A man may be to the last degree immoral, and do and say everything that is vile without being taken to task by these impious priests; but let him endeavour to live like a Christian and seek to enlighten his neighbours, and down will come these bloodhounds of Rome upon him."-Globe, October 23rd, 1856.

"Why, then, do we find the modern Romans so mentally paralytic as to bow themselves to the dust before the fantasies of that nursery mythologist, Mother Goose? But one answer can be returned to the question-They lack the liberty-giving spirit of the Lord. The Elemal City, bristles with crosses, but He who died upon the cross is essentially a stranger there. His indoctrinations have an inevitable tendency to elevate, ennoble and enlighten mankind, but the Church takes no real delight in these things. 'Her heart,' to employ the words of a modern writer who speaks of Rome from personal observation, 'is with her mouldly bones; her holy audomies; ghostly elbow joints and sepulchral eurls; Christ's cradle, Virgin's petticoats; rusty iron from martyra crosses; columns sanctified by the suffering of the Saviour, handkerchiefs by his Bloody Sweat; the toys of an age of darkness metamorphosed into the idol of an age of light; holy dolls, lawdry and bejercelled so hideous in their ugliness that an infant would start from them in affright, yet drily slobbered over with sinners' kises to win the Popal paradise; heathen idols transformed into modern gods, before whom more prayers are said than rise to Heaven from all the closets of Christendom-such are the real treasures of modern Rome." -- Globe, November 28th, 1856.

This is certainly sufficiently good for a Protestantism which professes "willingness to forget old animosities." But what about the new? Supposing the English Inquisition forgotten by Catholics, as it appears so conveniently to be by Protestants; what about the new? Is the new animosity on the Protestant side any less bigoted, any more tolerant, any more enlightened than the old? Let "the bodiless voices" witness to this truth: the persecuting spirit lives still in all its strength, though like the old Lion of the fable shorn of its claws. Wo! to the weak should those claws ever regain their vigour. The man who could pen such clauses, as we have extracted from the Globe-the man who could outrage the holiest feelings of his fellow men by such outrageous bigotry, would make a Cranmor an Elizabeth. a Cromwell or any other English Inquisitor of the vilest stamp. The spirit indeed is strong, SACERDOS. though the flesh be weak.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. VII.

"Bring up your children in the discipline and correction of the Lord."-(Eph. c. 6.)

The second duty of Christian parents is the correction of their children. "Bring up your children," writes the Apostle to the Ephesians, in the discipline and correction of the Lord." It is not sufficient that you instruct them in divine things—it is not sufficient that you teach them piety and virtue-you must correct their vices and failings and must ever urge them on out of their natural slothfulness and tepidity. Do not imagine, Christian parents, that your child is without fault. This is a common temptation of the devil, by which plas he seeks to destroy their souls, lest correcting their faults you should lead your children to God. Even amongst the Saints few have been exempt from sin in their childhood—very many have led abandoned lives. St. Andrew Corsina and the great St. Austin were libertines in their early years until the corrections and constant prayers of their mothers caused them to enter iato themselves and made them great saints. in a mixed marriage? At most the child will The grace of Baptism effaces the stain of sin. but does not destroy concupiscence; and if it purifies the soul from previous sin, it does not alas render it incapable of sin in the future. Hence all children have their faults and failings; and hence the duty of correction.

But what is correction? The Apostle has already told you. Mark well his words-"the discipline and correction of the Lord." of your children ought to be the sole motives. nothing but "this horrid spawn." Christian parents, of your correction. If any Christian parents, study well your heart before alone for the eternal salvation of your children the book to our readers.

you enter on correction. If the honor of God arm you with the rod-anger never. And here you will have the blessing of God upon your words, or if indeed they fail you will at least have fulfilled your duty as a Christian parent before God. But if alas temporal interest, mere whim, or worldly propriety be the only motives of your zeal, depend upon it there will be no blessing from heaven, and at most a temporal reward will be all the return you will obtain. And yet alas how many parents are there, who check the faults of their children, not because they are sins against God and against high heaven, but only because they are improprieties against that flimsy code of public but for his clumsyness in allowing it to be debrings upon families, the inconvenience and disgrace it brings upon the household. How does the world estimate the vice of dishonesty? The rich defaulter remains still a gentleman, and roams at liberty—the poor thief is alone branded with dishonesty, and pays the penalty of his lesser crime within the prison walls. is the same Hell for all impurity, whether open or concealed, the same hell for the drunkardthe same hell for the rich and the poor thief. And ought the opinion of the world to be the rule of your judgment in condemning your children. Most assuredly not. If you would correct "in the Lord" it must be according to the standard of His divine and eternal law, not according to the flimsy code of human custom

The second thing necessary for a Christian correction is that it know no distinction of persons. If you love your children for God you will love them equally, knowing no partiality. If you correct in God, it will be the vice of your child that you will correct-not because any particular child has been guilty of it.

The third thing necessary Christian parents is, that you yourself be not addicted to the vice you would correct. How can the drunken Father correct the drunkenness of the son? How can the swearer or blasphemer correct the oaths or curses or blasphemies of the child? How can the light and frivolous mother correct the imprudences and frivolities of her daughter? Would not this be for "Satan to correct Sin!" Would not your children, think you, have a right to answer you in those words of Our Divine Lord to the accusers of the woman taken in adultery? "Let him that is guiltless throw the first stone." Yes Christian parents if you would correct your children with fruitif you would wish your words to have any weight in repremands-if you would wish to win your children to virtue and to God, first free yourself from those vices, which you would see eradicated from their souls. How can the crab mother chide the crab child for walking sideways? How can the Christian mother chide her children for faults which she herself

And here Christian parents and Christian children, is one of the evils of mixed marriages. Every Catholic parent must wish to bring up his children in the Catholic faith. But how can this be done where there is a Protestant parent? One half nay! nine tenths of the education of a child consists in the example and constant precepts of the parents. It is not so much by learning its catechism that a child becomes a good Catholic-it is by having good sound Catholic maxims instilled into him not only by precept but by practice-not only on Sundays but every day, every hour, every minute of the day. But how can this be done only have the advantage of the teaching of one parent, and the fear nay almost certainty is, that the easier and more indulgent maxims of the Protestant parent, will be accepted more readily and allowed to choke out the sterner and more exacting precepts of Catholic morality. heresy "the spawn of the devil." It would be a sad thing Christian parent to have begotten, The love of God and the salvation of the souls nourished, and brought up in your children

Lastly, Christian parents, never chide in other motive prevail, depend upon it your correction is not "of the Lord." Beware then, must spring from Christian love. Let zeal cheerful picture. We can heartily commend the book to our readers.

if zeal for God's law prompt your reprimand, shield yourself not under a perversion of terms -take not an unjust advantage of the poverty of human language. Christian zeal may be all inflamed—but not with passion; Christian zeal may be all aglow-but not with the heat of human interest and feelings. Christian zeal will be all inflamed with the love of God, and the love of God precludes all human passion. Christian zeal will be all aglow with an ardent desire for God's glory, and a desire for God's glory is incompatible with impatience and fretfulness. Whenever the rod descends let the honor of God and the eternal salvation of your children be the sole motive power of its force, decency, which is the sole check upon society, I will not point out to you human reasons for -the sole rein which prevents it from running all this of which there are many. My duty headlong and openly into every vice and liber- is not with you as men but as Christians. My tinism. The world looks upon impurity as a duty is not to teach you to be human and pardonable, nay innocent vice as long as it is rational, but to be superhuman and Godlike. undetected, or does not flaunt itself too pro- If your children were yours alone and were not minently before the public gaze. The libertine | God's-if your children were for this world only, is checked by society not for his libertinism, and not for heaven, I might then be content to point out to you merely human matives; but tected. How often does the world estimate your children, besides being your's, are God's, vice only by the amount of temporal evil which | and it is therefore from the highest spiritual it occasions? Why does the world condemn motives that you should act. Do not think for drunkenness? Because it is a crime against a moment, Christian parent, that I would not God? Because it kills the soul and deserves wish you to be severe and determined. On the Hell? No! Hell-the soul and God are open contrary, whenever your children do wrong, questions with the world, which it is not polite | punish unflinchingly and unrelentingly. For a to most in genteel society. No! these pre- grave crime a grave punishment-for a lighter eminent considerations of God's honor and the crime a lighter punishment. If your punishsalvation of souls are lost sight of by the ment is prompted by the love of God and not worldling, in presence of the temporal evils by anger, it will be just-it will never be disdrunkenness entails, in presence of the ruin it | proportionate to the offence; but when it is deserved (be it light or severe), it will be unflinching and uncompromising. Never threaten a punishment without it being deserved, and never threaten a punishment deserved, without carrying it out to the letter. To do the contrary, if not a lie before God, is at least a proof, that you threaten and punish only from caprice But is this the judgment of God? No! There or passion, and not out of a pure love of God

> ERRATUM.-In the article " Belfost in Ottawa" of last week, for "the member for South Simcoe," read "the member for Cardwell." -

PERSONAL .- Carrying with him the best wishes of his numerous friends, Reverend D. O'Riordan, O.M.I., departed from Ottawa on Tuesday morning, July 16th. The Rev. gentleman will in future be stationed at St. John's Church, Lowell, Mass.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES IN AID OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, RENFREW, ONT.—This Drawing of Prizes is unavoidably postponed to the 1st of August prox., at which date it will invariably take place.

OUR LADY OF LOURDES is the title of a new book recently published in this city, for the express purpose of making the wonderful occurrences which a few years since took place

Archbishop manning, who, archoning a Carbonic, ranks high in England as a gentleman and a man of truth, speaks thus: "Long years of residence in Rome, and intimate knowledge of it, till longer years of residence in London, and a more complete years of residence in London, and a more complete. in a grotto near that Pyrenean town, more familiar than they are to English readers.

No Catholic ought to neglect this opportunity of obtaining at a very trifling cost this authentic and well-written narrative of the miraculous apparition of Our Lady on eighteen different occasions to a little peasant girl just outside the town of Lourde on the French side of the Pyrenecs, amongst the rocks of Massabielle. Even non-Catholics would do well to read it, if daughter of Andrew Breunan, Esq., one of the most successful dry good merchants of Rochester. The only through mere curiosity.

Here in Montreal, it is doubly necessary for all Catholics to be well acquainted with the history of Our Lady of Lourde, since we have the happiness of having a crypt-chapel in her honor under St. James' Church, in St. Denis St., where miraculous cures have already been effected by the use of the far-famed water of the miraculous fountain which sprang up beneath Our Lady's feet in the grotto of Lourde. The book, printed in a cheap form, is to be had of all the Catholic booksellers, and in the sacristy of the chapel of Our Lady of Lourde.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-June shower came on and the rain fell furiously, soon, 1872-Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal. The following is a list of the contents:-

The Maid of Sker-Part XI.; Hand Immernon — Thackeray in America; Zanzibar—a Review; A True Reformer—Part IV.; New Books: The Downwards Course.

ANECDOTES OF IRELAND - By Cornelius Donovan, Hamilton. D. & J. Sadlier & Co.,

This is a very pleasant little volume, and to the Irish should approve itself especially attractive. The object of the author is to give a series of sketches illustrative of the chief characters famous in Irish history, and the selfimposed task he has cleverly accomplished. A St. Athanasius called Arius on account of his brief sketch of Ireland as she was before the days of the Norman invasion, is followed by a short memoir of the famous Brian Boru; and the stream of Irish history is followed down to the days of O'Connell, and the men of '48.-The last chapter is entitled "Ireland As It Is;" and we may express the hope that Ireland As Yet She Shall Be will present a more

We have received the following newly pubished works from Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., who will forward them, or any one of them, free by mail, on receipt of the sums respectively attached to their names :---

SIX WEEKS ABROAD-By George Foxeroft Haskins. \$1.00.

This is a very interesting and instructive record of a tour in England, Ircland and Belgium by a Catholic priest. It contains some reflections on the social and political condition of Ireland which are very interesting.

THE EXILED SOUL; Translated from the French. By Miss Sue Blakely. 50 cents. A pretty little Catholic tale for young peo-

NEATH SILVER MASK. By William O'Brien.

This is an Irish tale of which the events are placed in the beginning of the present century. It is full of adventure, and the interest is well

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of the undernamed works from the Messrs. Sadlier, which we publish together with the price at which they will be forwarded, free by mail, to the subscriber:—

DYRBINGTON COURT. By Mrs. Parsons .-

This is a Catholic story nicely told, and suited for Catholic families.

Excelsion. By J. E. Howard, A.M., and by A Lady R. V. R. \$1.50.

This little volume contains a series of Essays on Politeness, Education, and the Means of Attaining Success in Life. The first part is

THE MERCHANT OF ANTWERP. Translated by Revin Lyle from the Flemish of Hendrich Conscience. \$1.50.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

Sir,-Every now and then, certainly once a month, you tell us that "statistics show that Rome is the most immoral city in the world." Would you be good enough, at your earliest convenience, to publish these statistics, together with the name, rank, and standing of the statistician? Meanwhile, will you allow me to inform you that there is high Protestant authority for disbelieving your statement .-Blackwood, for instance, is against you. Laing (" Notes of a Traveller") says :--

"In Catholic Germany, in France, Italy, and even Spain, the education of the common people in rending, writing, arithmetic, music, manners and morals, is at least as generally diffused, and as faithfully promoted by the clerical body, as in Scotland."

The same writer tells us that "in no country in Europe, Protestant or Catholic, is the church attendance worse, the regard for the ordinary observunces of religious worship less, religious indifference—not entitled to be called infidelity, not so respectable as infidelity, because not arising from any reasoning or thinking, wrong or right, about religion-greater than in Protestant Switzerland, in the district of our Calvinistic mother church in and about Geneva."—Again. "Geneva, the scat and centre of Calvinism the fountain-head from which the pure and living waters of our Scottish Zion flow, the earthly source, the pattern, the Rome of our Presbyterian doctrine and practice, has fallen lower from her own original doctrine and practice than ever Rome fell."

Archbishop Manning, who, although a Catholic, intimacy with the metropolis of my own country. enable me to declare that in point of piety, of morality, of public order, of true civilization, which makes charity, courtesy, justice and good-will between man and man, Rome is incomparably beyond London." Much more could be written, but your space is

valuable and my time somewhat so. Montreal, July 13th, 1872.

BRILLIANT WEDDING AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, Rochester, N. Y .- A notice in another column an nounces the nuptials of James C'Neill, Esq., a wealthy merchant of Port Hope, Ont., and Josephine M., ceremony took place at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Cathedral, Right Rev. Bishop M'Quaid officiating, assisted by Very Rev. James M. Earley and Rev. Father De Reege. The bridesmaids were the bride's youngest sisters, Emma and Chara. The groomsmen were Daniel Hayes, Esq., of Toronto, and Michael Dwyer, Esq., of Kingston. The dress of the bride, who seemed as she really is, all grace and loveliness, was a light dark drab silk en train trimmed with English crape to match. Her sister Emma wore a blue silk with overskirt of tulle, and her sister Clara a pink silk with Swiss overskirt.-There was a brilliant gathering present, among whom were several of the relatives and friends of the groom. Of these were noticed his brother, Richard O'Neill and wife, and John O'Neill, Cobourg, his sister, Mrs. Walsh, Quebec, William Harty and wife of Kingston, and P. D. Doran and wife of Peterboro. At the hour fixed for the ceremony a sharp however, succeeded by the brightest sunshine—an omen of wedded life when happiest. For while none who join their hearts and hands in honorable marriage may hope their matrimonial sky will always be clear yet if the union is a true one, the clouds will never long lower above them, their troubles, like the mid-summer's shower will sweeten the atmosphere and make their sunlight all the brighter. After the ceremony, there was a reception at the residence of the pride's parents on Andrews street. The bridal party start immediately for a European tour. The bride is as much liked for her grace of manner and happy disposition as she is admired for her personal attractions. Her friends, though they rejoice over her happiness which from the character of both parties is assured as much as anything can be, for all that cannot repress a sigh when they remember that she is in a manuer lost to them for ever .- Democrat and Chronicle, July 10.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC -A large and select audience attended at the Jacques Cartier Normal School last night to witness the presentation of diplomas to the successful pupils in the Academy of Music of this Province, and to listen to delightful selections from the great masters under the direction of Mr. Ad. J. Boucher. The examination of the pupils took place on Wednesday, and resulted most satisfactorily. Owing to pressing engagaments, the Hon. M. Chauveau was unable to be present. The entertainment last evening opened with an overture from Martha by the orchestra. Then came the presentation of diplomas, after which the following choice morceaux which were most artistically and brilliantly rendered.

Chorus from Martha; Instrumental Quartette, Pleyel; Cum sancto spiritu Rossini, by the choir; first movement of Haydns first symphony; vocal quartette. Les batteurs de ble, Laurent; finale from Martha by the choir, and Le Poete et le Paysun. Suppe, by the orchestra. The proceedings terminated about ten o'clock with "God Save the Queen." - Daily News, July 19.

Pic-Nic .- The annual pic-nic of the St. Bridget's Temperance Society at Decker Park, was quite a success. The attendance was large and the amusements gratifying to all.

Pic-Nic .- St. Patrick's Benevolent Society intend holding their annual Pic-nic on or about the 7th August, at Longueuil.

A NARROW ESCAPE .- On Friday evening, Mrs. Mc-Culloch, residing on Queen street, while endeavouring, with the most benevolent motives in the world, to rescue her little dog which was drowning in the canal, fell in herself, and was gallantly rescued by two young men named John Oliver and Michael Flynu.

Shocking Accident .- A terrible accident occurred in this city on Saturday morning, resulting in the instantaneous death of a young man named Gilbert Laurion. The deceased was engaged in tarring the roof of Mr. Bouthillier's building on Notre Dame street, near St. Francois Xavier street. To enable him to work in safety a strong rope was attached to the chimney and also to a spike in the roof. His employer, Marcil Fortin, tinsmith, had cautioned Laurion to be careful and have the rope properly fastened round his body. The deceased had done so, but it is supposed that when he got down to the enves of the building he thought his footing was sufficiently secure, and he contented himself with simply holding the rope in his left hand along with his bucket, while he worked with his right hand. At this moment his bucket slipped from his hand and in endeavoring to seize it he also relaxed his hold of the rope, and, losing his balance, fell to the ground. The result of so terrible a fall may be imagined. The unhappy man gave one terrible shrick, and then was dashed lifeless on the pavement. The accident was witnessed by a lady, Mrs. Fuller, on the opposite side of the street. While the deceased was standing on the caves she happened to look out of a window and was just remarking the dangerous position he occupied when the man lost his hold of the bucket and rope, and for young gentlemen, the second for young then the body came crashing upon the pavement. An inquest was held in the course of the day by Mr. Coroner Jones, when the circumstances attending the unfortunate man's death were elicited, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. The deceased was a young man, aged 31, unmarried, and came from Joliette.- Gazette.

Napoleon Pelletier, Captain of the barque Rivoli, who stands accused of having caused the death of the crimp, James Dillon at Quebec, is a native of St. Ann de la Pocatiere. He is very well known on the river, and has always borne a good character. At the close of the inquest the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. Capt, Pelletier was removed to juil after the evidence had been heard,—Daily News.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lacolle, T. W., S2; Joliette, W. B. T., 4.50; London, J. S., 4; St. Jean Chrysostom, P. M., 2.25; Richmond, L. D., 5; Jarvis, J. McS., 4; Lennoxville, P. M., 2.50; Broughton, P. D., 2; Mountjoy, D. Merker, M., 2.50; Broughton, P. D., 2; Mountjoy, D. Merker, M., 2.50; Broughton, P. D., 2; Mountjoy, D. Merker, M., 2.50; Broughton, P. D., 2; Mountjoy, D. Merker, M., 2.50; Broughton, P. D., 2; Mountjoy, D. Merker, M., 2.50; Mountjoy, D., 75c; Savern Bridge, D. McC., 4; Beloil, Mgr. L., 10; Point St. Charles, J. C., 1; Clifton, P. R., 4; Almonte, R. D., 2.65; Point aux Anglais, Rev. M.

Per P. P. L., Belleville—Read, Rev. M. B., 2.
Per J. M., Quebec—Rev. Mr. L., 2; C. A. T., 4;
Rev. Mr. H., 2; J. L., 4; M. R. A., 2; V. R. C. F. C.,

2; S., 2; J. D., 2.
Per J. K., Sarnin—J. F., 3.
Per D. W., Lindsay—G. G., 2; J. K., 2.
Per J. B. M., Lochiel—J. C., 2.

BREAKFAST-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 cocon, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' hills."

- Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled-"James Epps's & Co, Homeopathic Chemists, London," Also makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

Married.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, Rochester, N.Y., on Tuesday, 9th inst, by the Right Rev. Dr. McQuade, Bishop of Rochester, assisted by the Very Rev. J. M. Early, V. G., James O'Neill, Esq., Merchant, of the firm of J. & R. O'Neill, Port Hope, and Josephine, eldest daughter of Andrew Brennau, Esq., Merchant, of Rochester, N.Y.

Died.

On the 10th inst., Anne Chisholm, daughter of the late John Chisholm, of Montreul, and beloved wife of Donald A. McDonnell, Lot 10, 6th Con., Lancas-ter, Co. Glengarry, Ont., aged 45 years. Her premature death, by violent disease of the heart, deprived her family of an affectionate wife and mother. Her remains were conveyed to St. Raphael's, the family burial place, and was followed by a large concourse of relations and friends, by whom she was much regretted. May her soul rest in peace.

At Rawdon, on the 12th inst., Margaret Gannon, widow of the late Luke Daly, Esq., Merchant, active of Killishandra, Co. Cavan, Ireland, aged 64 years.

At Covey Hill, on the 14th inst., Winifred McAn-nany, wife of Edward Curran, aged 72 years, native of Co. Tyrone, Ireland.—R.I.P.

At Pointe Claire, on the 16th inst., Margaret Leonard, aged 77 years, wife of Mr. L. McNabb, and mother of B. Clements, builder, St. Antoine Street.

At Alfred, Ont., on the 19th inst., Patrick M'Gauyran, Esq., aged 80 years, father of Alderman M'Gauvran, of this city.—R.I.P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

	J	шy	23.
Flour & brl. of 196 lb Pollards	\$3.50	ര	\$3.75
Extra	G.75		6.85
Fancy	6.60	@	6.70
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)	no	mi	nal.
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)	5.90	0	6.00
Strong Bakers'	6.50	1	7.00
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland			
Canal	6 00	0	0.00
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]			
Fresh Ground	110	mii	วลไ.
Fresh Ground			nal. 5.60
Canada Supers, No. 2		0	
Canada Supers, No. 2	5.50	@ @	5.GO
Canada Supers, No, 2	5.50 4.70	(Q)	5.60 4.90
Canada Supers, No, 2 Fine Middlings U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs	5.50 4.70 3.95 2.75	ଉଦ୍ଧନ୍ତ	5.60 4.90 4.10 2.85
Canada Supers, No, 2 Fine Middlings U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs City bags, [delivered]	5.50 4.70 3.95 2.75 2.90	ଉଦ୍ଭବନ	5.60 4.90 4.10
Canada Supers, No, 2. Fine Middlings U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs. City bags, [delivered] Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.	5.50 4.70 3.95 2.75 2.90 1.32	ବ୍ରବ୍ରବ୍ରବ୍ର	5.60 4.90 4.10 2.85 0.00
Canada Supers, No, 2 Fine Middlings U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs City bags, [delivered]	5.50 4.70 3.95 2.75 2.90	<u> ବର୍</u> ଷ୍ଟ ବର୍ଷ	5.60 4.90 4.10 2.85 0.00

Pease, per bushel of 60 lbs..... 0.80 @ 0.821 Wanted,

A SMART BOY to learn the PRINTING Business.

Apply at TRUE WITNESS Office. WANTED .- A MALE TEACHER for the elementary School of St. Columban, Co. of Two Mountains.

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President.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JULY 26, 1872.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE

LYONS, July 1st.—Where are we drifting to? This is the question every one is asking, and every reasoning man must reply: to the abyss whose depths have been dug by the various grades of Revolutionary Government since 1830. It is unjust to saddle our present dispression and retribution of the system inaugurated eighteen years before under Louis Phithe hour, when reacting Christianity and royan atheist regicide on the throne of S. Louis.

Nothing can be stronger, or more appalling. than the sort of delirium that seems once more to have taken possession of men's minds in France. It is the old heathen's curse: Quem be settling on us. May not Christians hope. on the other hand, that where man's intelligence seems utterly blinded, God's guidance will be the clearer, and that the confusion of minds is is the task of supporting a foreigner becoming. not only for the fall, but the resurrection of many? It is only in the supernatural view that we can find the explanation of the events of the last two years; and that view granted, we cannot doubt that God will in his own hour save the nation which his Mother has favoured with three signal apparitions—Salette, Lourdes and Pontmain-in the last twenty years. Gesta Dei per Francos is so completely a part of the tradition of Christendom, that it is only an infidel or a Protestant who can doubt of the destiny of the eldest daughter of the Church, whatever be her passing reverses. The present moment, however, is a terrible

one. Any spark may fire the train from one end of France to the other. The truth is that we are in presence of the two extremes, or as French writers say, l'absolu—the "no man's land," of moderatism, conciliation and its countless political designations exists no longer. It succession of events, and by the superior eneralone have from the beginning understood and faced the realities, and all men could do to save their country they have done, and done nobly. Had they not been hampered by an effete and cowardly bourgeoisie, by soi-distant Conservatives, ready to accept any form of government rather than risk their quiet enjoyments, they would long since have raised the drapeau blanc, and saved France by a Christian monarchy, strong in alliance and the prestige of olden glories. It is but little known in England how large and active a part the royalist country gentlemen and hoblesse have taken, and are still taking, in the reconstruction, as well as the defence of France. Everywhere Legitimists have come forward as mayors and councillors of country districts; and here in very many oases, men of high lineage and large fortune are doing the drudgery of ordinary clerks, for the good of their respective communes, and in order to hold the power of defending religion and order. I might cite among those near Lyons, and who are personally known to me-the Counts Charles De St. Victor, Phillippe De Tawnon, De Costandors, the Marquis de Fenoyl D'Albon, &c.—all of whom are leading men in the provinces of the Rhone, and who, since the 4th September, have devoted themselves to the religious and political regeneration of their coun try, as thousands of their fellow royalists are doing at every sacrifice all over France. These men have all near relations in the Chamber of Deputies; and, moreover, have numerous cadets who served in the Pontifical Zouaves, and since on the Loire, or at Belfort; and the same triple net-work of legislators, local authorities, and military men, bound by family ties and a common cause, extends over every province in a more or less degree, and will offer a tremendous resistance to the revolution when the crisis comes. It is the strongest human hope for the reconstruction of France, and come what may, they will be found at the post of dauger, of honour and of duty.

In a month or two, it may be three, France, therefore, will have to choose between a traditional Monarchy and the Catholic Church, or the democratic and social Republic, with all its horrors. The Right has done its duty; it has been moderate and conciliating, it has closed its ranks against no Conservative element; but the selfish policy of the Orleanist deputies and their chief's has crippled its action for good, and it is now too late for the Orleans Princes to mend the evil they have done. Discredited among their own partisans, their sojourn in France has been one series of petty intrigues and of de-grading compromises. They have fallen so low that nothing can raise them from the position of sycophants of M. Thiers. They might have saved France by a loyal submission to their lawful sovereign, but their petty ambitions stood in the way, and on them a second time, in a great degree, will rest the ruin of their country. In the meantime Gambetta recommends, in

a private circular he has just issued to his supporters in Marseilles, that they should use great moderation with regard to M. Thiers' Government, the more so, as he says the crisis is at hand. Let them support M. Thiers against the majority by a national petition, and if the majority still resist, lot M. Thiers return to Paris and convene the Assembly there. The gauche intends to promote addresses from all the departments to compliment the President on his conduct on the vote of the 20th June, and to approve his unconstitutional resolution of ruling by the minority of the Assembly rather than by the majority.

Christian France is engaged everywhere in prayer and expiation. A great national pilgrimage takes place to Ars and Salette at the end of August, for the purpose of imploring the mercy of God on France. The convents are everywhere literally storming Heaven with prayers and austerities, and the vocations, especially to La Trappe and the Capuchin Orcers of the Pontifical Zouaves has just been received as a novice.—Cor. of Catholic Opinion. SPAIN.

The Carlist cause shows no sign of flagging. Don Carlos is leaving his present quarters for Guernica, in the Basque, in consequence of the fresh concentrations of his forces in that part asters, either on the Empire or the Government of the country. Two thousand Remingtons of September. They were but the natural ex- have been received and distributed, and encounters take place nearly every day between Valasco, Caraca, and Castello, and the Amalippe. The decadence of France dates from deist forces. The Carlist chief, Juan Garcia, Professor Weber of Breslau by promotion to a higher was killed in a very brilliant action the other rank, and the excommunicated priest Grunert by alty in the same breath, she seated the son of day, and his loss is the most serious we have making him chaplain to the Catholic soldiers. The to register. The Carlist generals have issued movement, however, is becoming more and more most stringent regulations against blasphemy or vice in their camp; the discipline is most severe. Tristany's force in Catalonia, is so formidable have declared for the new heresy, though at Munster that Baldrich, the Amadeist general there, has on being informed that "Old Catholics" would not Deus vult perdere prius dementat, that seems to been obliged a second time to ask for two fresh regiments. Echague has left his command, and asked for an indefinite conge, and many of the and somewhat inconveniently for the apostate priests. Amadeist officers are doing the same, so odious At Kiefersfelden the ex-parish priest Bernard cannot is the task of supporting a foreigner becoming get his people to come to church, and is obliged to

ITALY.

Rome, June 22.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies are to be prorogued to-day. At the opening of the Chambers on the 27th November last year, Victor Emmanuel expressed a hope "that Rome might continue to be the peaceful and honoured seat of the Pontificate." The letter of the Holy Father informs the world how this hope has been realized, and how it is likely to fare for the future. At all events those who were in doubt before can have none new of the possibility of the two Governments going on together. Separation of Church and State now means oppression of the former by the latter. The "peaceful seat of the Pontificate" has been exemplified by the murder of the gendarmes and the daily insults to priests and sacred things. The Pontificate has been "honoured" by the blasphemous has been cut from under our feet by the rapid articles and caricatures of religion, that are published every day with the sanction of the gy of the Red Republicans. The Legitimists authorities. Even within the last few days we have had a specimen of the "peace and honour" secured to the Church by the present regime. A Catholic society at Frascati sent a deputation to Rome to present its congratulations to the Pope. On the following day the seminary and the houses of some of the members were attacked by a mob, most of whom came in the morning from Rome. The windows were broken and several people wounded, and it is reported that one has since died from the injuries he received.—Cor. of Tublet.

> Monsignor Howard has just been named Archbishop of Neo-Cæsarea in partibus infidelium. He is already Vicar of S. Peter's, which office is generally filled by an Archbishop, and condjutor to Cardinal Clarelli, the present Bishop of Frascati. His nomination has given the greatest satisfaction to all his friends.—Ib.

> THE FOREIGN DEPUTATIONS.—On Wednesday, the foreign deputations were presented by Monsignor Stonor. Belgium, France, Spain, Germany, England, Ireland and America, were represented on the occusion. Lord R. Kerr presented the address of the Catholic Union of England, and Count de la Poer that of the League of S. Sebastian.—Ib.

The letter of the Holy Father to Cardinal Antonelli is the principal topic of conversation. It is a clear and concise statement of the actual state of things, and will, it is hoped, be an that Germany expected Switzerland to take the first answer to the endless false statements about decisive measures against the Church. Aargu had Rome. The whole anti-Catholic press of already suppressed the Catholic seminary, abolished Europe, with a persistency which is perfectly wonderful, is every day denying the insults to religion and to her ministers which take place in Rome, and in all probability they will continue doing so; and further add that, as the Holy Father is in the Vatican he cannot know what takes place outside. The letter however, will prove to the Catholic public that the statements are true, and that the Church is not free so long as she is under the domination of Italy or of any other power.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE HOLY SEE .- The following pronouncement, says the Correspondence de Geneve, may be relied upon as authentic: -1. No member of the diplomatic body accredited to the Sovereign Pontiff can have the slightest relation with the usurper. 2. In the present state of affairs no ecclesiastic can occupy the position of Ambassador to the Holy See. It is therefore useless to imagine that an ambassador can exercise his functions both at the Vatican and at the Quirinal. It is well that it should be known, if any ignore it, that the Pope does not at all care to receive ambassadors sent to him as a mere formality. He has never acknowledged the law of guarantees, by which it was sought to render him a mere puppet. The Holy Father has always been, and shall always be, a sovereign in his own right; and it is not Victor Emmanuel, but himself, whom other governments should seek to please in choosing their ambassadors.

The Pope has appointed Monsignor Casanel d'Istria, formerly Vicar general of Agaccio, Prelate of the Household.

The demonstrations and official visits to his Holiness were renewed on the occasion of the anniversary of his coronation.

GERMANY.

The Bishop of Ermeland, Mgr. Krementz, has sent in his reply to the summons from the Government to obey the State and not the Church in a purely spiritual matter. His reply is that the law of the land is only to be obeyed when it is not in contradiction to the law of God; that it is for the Catholic Church to decide what the law of God is; and that the excommunication pronounced by himself falls exclusively under the province of the latter, and cannot, in spite of the Prussian law, be withdrawn without the retraction of the errors for which it has been inflicted. The actual persecution will probably shortly begin. After this will it be pretended that the iniquitous law just passed by the Reichstag and Federal Council is really, as Commissary Friedberg said it was, directed not against the Catholic Church but against the Jesuits? It is the very essence of the Catholic Church which the Prussian | their trees, as sometimes the bark turns black and | and the patients are fast recovering; among these

good family have entered since the war. Into to whom its Sacraments shall be administered, and the former Order one of the most gallant offipale of its unity. The principle on which it is acting would admit the leader of the Viennese heretics Aloys Anton, as well as the coryphees of the party in Germany, and that worthy has just published a pamphlet in which he rejects the authority of the "mystico-allegoric Rabbinism," . He concludes that remove dead bark, and produce a healty surface. the West has falsified the teaching of Jesus Christ, Whose Person, he blasphemously adds, "became gradually deified." And yet on Herr von Falk's theory, the State may lawfully prohibit the exclusion of such persons as this from Catholic communion. It has now rewarded the excommunicated obviously a fiasco every day. Out of 6,000 soldiers at Cologne called upon by the authorities to say whether they are not "Old Catholics," four only be required to attend church at all, one company is said to have profited by the distinction. The same motive appears to have operated elsewhere tell them that he will have nothing more to do with them. "What would you have?" they say to him; it is precisely because we wanted to have done with the religious service that we followed you." On the other hand, Herr Hosemann at Tunsenhausen cannot get his former parishoners to furnish him with the necessaries of life, and Herr Michelis writes in the Literaturblatt of Bonn, that "the great philosophers ought to occupy themselves a little about his position, that he knows man does not live by bread alone, but that he wants something more than to be excommunicated and to remain unknown."-Tablet.

There is a statement in the Allegemeine Zeitung with reference to the deep laid Prussian scheme for influencing the next election to the Pontifical Throne, or "refusing to recognise even spiritual functions unless they be recognised by the State," which is worthy of attention as a semi-official utterance on a subject which is occupying the journalistic rank and file in Germany and Italy. This paper states that it will be impossible to maintain the same reserve as they did in regard to the Œcumenical Council; and claims to exercise a veto on the action of a future Conclave. These organs appear to believe that nonrecognition by official Germany will be sufficient to deprive a Pope canonically elected of the obedience of the Catholic world. On the other hand the Opinione denies the existence of a reported understanding between German, Austria, and Italy, relative to the successor of Pius IX, although it confesses "on this subject there has been an exchange of verbal communications which cannot even be considered as a basis for future negotiations." This amounts to an admission that some such project is on foot. On the subject of naming an Ambassador to the Pope the Imperial Government has blurted out the truth by announcing an abandonment of the idea to establish an Embassy at the Papal Court. which proves what kind of spirits was at the bottom of the Hohenlohe business.

At Munich the 400th anniversary of the city's University has just been celebrated. The Chamber knew too well the state of things prevailing, not to see that this feast would give occasion to insults for the Church and its head, but thanks to M. Schmid, of Bamberg, the reporter for the Ministry of Public Worship, whose discourse was one of the best ever heard in the Bavarian Parliament, the minister was obliged to declare that the feast should commence this year with a Cutholic service, and that not so much as a single word should be uttered against the Church. The Liberty tells us that another result of M. Schmid's oratorical effort was an assurance from Ministers that the places of Drs. Dollinger and Friderich should be occupied by different persons, and so M. Hergenroether, of Wurzburg, was named instead of Dr. Dollinger. The Chamber also granted the sum demanded to cover the necessary expenditure.—Catholic Opinion.

SWITZERLAND.

The Tublet says :- As long ago as August, 1871 the Grand Council of the Canton of Aargu stated the Concordat with the Holy See contracted in 1828, and confiscated the ecclesiastical foundations belonging to the Bishop and the Chapter; but in Nov. 1871 it decreed the separation of Church and State on the following principle. All faculties and powers possessed by either which the State chooses to resume it may resume. Nobody can hinder it. It is not bound to leave any more freedom than it chooses to any Confession, and a Church which does not approve of its laws has no right to refuse obedience to them, or even to ask that they may be changed .-Accordingly, it has prescribed one similar organization for all Confessions, namely a lay synod on the model of the Calvinist Church Synod of 1866. The clergy are to meet and return deputics who will sit in the synod, and the synod is to name a President and Synodal Commission who are to form the central and supreme authority of the Confession. Such a confessional corporation may, however, contract a connection by means of a "concordatory convention" with a foreign ecclesiastical authority (the Bi-shop or the Pope), but in each case this agreement must be subject to the approval of the civil power. As however neither priests or people can be got to carry out this scheme, the Council orders the introduction into the schools of special books which may divest education of all denominational character, se as to withdraw the people "from its belief in authority, and raise it to independent reflection and an adhesion to personal convictions alone." Thus it will get rid of "religious education, which rests primarily on traditions transmitted from generation to generation, and, consequently, on indolence of thought." It is perhaps the most audacious attempt to seize upon and transform the essential organization of the Church itself that has ever yet been imagined. The Bishops of Switzerland have appealed collectively to the Federal authority.

VALUABLE HINTS. - Salt stimulates digestion. Onions are the best vegetable known to correct bad blood. Ice cream produces acute dyspepsia in consumptive patients. Cracked wheat, boiled or cooked as rice, is a good diet for dyspeptics. Ice held in the mouth will quench thirst in cholera, cholera

morbus and fever. CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA .- A German forest keeper eighty-two years old, not wishing to carry to the grave with him an important secret, has published a recipe he has used for years, and which, he says, has saved several men and a great number of animals from a horrible death by hydrophobia. The bite must be bathed as soon as possible, with warm vinegar and water, and, when this has dried, a few drops of muriatic acid poured upon the wound will destroy the poison of the saliva and relieve the patient from all present or future danger.

Wasues for Fruit Trees.-Twice a year, at least, every fruit tree in the orchard should be washed with some liquid, strong enough to destroy the eggs and pupe of insects, and the roots and spores of. mosses and fungi. In using caustic lye for the destruction of bark lice, several persons have killed

death of the tree follows. Lime whitewash is recommended by some persons, but it is disapproved are harmless, but are too mild for the purpose too which the application is required. The most suitders it suitable for the majority of diseases.

I am, sir, yours truly, WM. S. HOWE, M.D. able wash is a solution of sal-soda in the proportion whole New Testament, which he alleges to be "full water is the best for this purpose. This wash will of neo-Platonic and Gnostic elements." Besides not injure the bark, but will kill the eggs or pupp these, in the Epistles of St. Paul he finds also a of insects, and will clear away mosses, etc. It will

> BOOZLE'S EXPEDIENT. Mr. Boozle was at a public dinner, and was in the midst of his friends, feast had been given by a successful political candidate; and the company was consequently a little mixed. By and by Boozle observed one of the guests slip a silver spoon into his pocket; and presently he detected another one of the party in the act of doing the same thing. Boozle was scandalized, for he was on intimate terms with both these men. not expose them, and yet he wished that they should not depart with the stolen pelf upon their persons.— At length a happy idea presented itself. Seizing one of the largest silver spoons he could find, he stuck it in a button-hole of his coat. The company thought it very funny, and laughed. "Do you wear, that for a bouquet?" asked one. "Oh, no!" answered Boozle, "I observed that one or two of the company had appropriated each a spoon, and thinking that such might be the custom of the occasion, I chose to stick mine into my button-hole, as I have not room in my pockets!" It is needless to add that the guilty ones embraced the first favorable opportunity to rid themselves of the pocketed

I Love of the Brautiful.—Place a young girl under care of a kind-hearted, graceful woman, and she unconsciously to herself grows into a graceful lady. Place a boy in the establishment of a thorough-going, straightforward business man, and the boy becomes a self-reliant, practical, business man. Children are susceptible creatures, and circumstances and scenes. and actions always impress. Teach your children to love the beautiful. If you are able, give them a corner in the garden for flowers; allow them to have their favorite trees; teach them to wander in the prettiest woodlets; show them where they can best view the sunset; rouse them in the morning, not with the stern "Time to work," but with the enthusiastic "See the beautiful sunrise!" Buy for them beautiful Mr. J. D. LAWLON: pictures, and encourage them to decorate their room in his or her childish way. Give them an inch, and they will go a mile. Allow them the privilege, and they will make your home pleasant and beautiful.

Love.-A loveless life is worthless, though passed in luxury, and crowned with the proudest laurels of ambition. A life well set about with love is blessed, though haunted by that relentless fate which seems to deny to some men and women what the world calls success. To have been without a parent's love in childhood and without a love of brothers and sisters; to have passed youth without that more romanticlove which makes heaven of earth; and to live on in maturity, neither feeling or inspiring that strong enduring love which makes any sacrifice easy, and toil pleasant, any burden light so that it benefits the well-beloved, is to be poor indeed—so poor that even the pitying angels have nothing to give them that can do them good.

A MAN WITH THREE ARMS.—Wm. Jocobs, of Otsego N. Y., has three well-developed arms and hands, the member extraordinary having grown above the right shoulder blade. It hangs suspended down the back, and can be raised and lowered at will. In length it is shorter than the arms proper, but possesses extraordinary muscle, which he displayes whenever occasion demands it. No person meeting him would observe any deformity, but after being cognizant of his case would perceive a peculiar fit of his coat. He states that he has often been questioned as to why he does not place himself on exhibition. His invariable reply is that he is averse to public exhibitions. His father being a wealthy farmer, he had always preferred to remain at home, and was the most active and profitable of the farmer's

Position in Steering .- People who eat light suppers or sit up long after eating, need not trouble themselves about their posture in sleeping, otherwise than to choose the most comfortable one. But those who are inclined to rotundity, or given to late dinners, will find it advantageous to sleep upon the right side. This position allows free action of heart, and favors the movement of the contents of the stomach, in the process of digestion, through the pyloric orifice, which in that position is lowest. Such persons will consult their own comfort by lying upon the left side or on the back until they are thoroughly drowsy, and then turning upon the right side for their regular mooze.

TERRORS FOR DRUNKARDS.—Some stringent measures against intemperance are contemplated in the recommendations of the select committee on Habitual Drunkards. Among them are the establishment of sanataria, where, either at their own or the public expense, they shall be placed with a view to reformation; fines for drunkenness ranging from 30s or 30 days for the first and second offence to £10 after the third conviction; and, moreover, the establishment of a Drunkard's Register, with careful record of every case of drunkenness that comes under the notice of the police.-London Paper.

HEROIC WOMEN .- A Paris letter says :- In the batde of Neuilly several women who took part were cilled beside their husbands. The Cantinieres of the 60th and 61th Regiments were killed. One of the most hereic women of this revolution was the wife of General Eades who fought side by side with her husband. I saw to day the 153d Battalion leaving the Caserne of the Prince Eugene. Their des-tination was the Fert de Vanvres. Hundreds of women and children were sobbing and weeping, while several walked side by side in the ranks, with guns in hand. Brothers against brothers, and fathers against sons, is the sad story of civil war.

SUGAR BEETS FOR FATTENING SWINE. - Jonathan Talcott gives a statement in the Boston Cultivator of an experiment performed on a Suffolk pig, where sugar beets were largely employed in fattening. The animal was about a year old, and the feeding on boiled sugar beets, tops and roots, began on the 16th of August, and was continued three times a day until the 1st of October, after which ground feed was given, consisting of two parts of corn and one of oats, three times a day till the animal was slaughtered, the meal being mixed with cold water. The result was, on the 16th of August, when the sugar beet feeding was begun, that the weight was 360 pounds; Sept. 1st, 390 lbs; Oct. 1st, 450 lbs; Nov. 1st, 520 lbs. This is the substance of the statement given, by which we perceive the increase the last of August, when fed on sugar beets, was at the rate of two pounds per day; the same rate of increase on the same feed continued through September. When fed on ground corn and oats, made into cold slop, the gain for the next fifty was nearly a pound and a hali per day.

DR. HOWE ON THE USE OF FELLOWS' HY-POPHOSPHITES. PITTSFIELD, ME., March, 1872.

Mr. JAS. I. Fellows-Dear Sir: During the past two years I have given your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites a fair though somewhat severe trial in my practice, and am able to speak with confidence of its effects. In restoring persons suffering from emaciation and the debility following Diptheria, it has done wonders. I constantly recommend its use in all affections of the throat and lungs. In several cases considered hopeless it has given relief, ders, into which a number of young men of Government is attacking, for it presumes to dictate peels off after the application of this wash, and the are Consumptive and old Bronchial subjects, whose

diseases have resisted the other modes of treatment. For impaired indigestion, and in fact for debility commended by some persons, but it is disapproved from any cause, I know of nothing equal to debility of by the most experienced fruit growers; soap-suds from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it. Its are harmless, but are too mild for the purpose for direct effect in strengthening the nerves system repaired. The most suit.

A sure thing. CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and Shoes will not rip, leak or come apart, and are the casiest ever worn. Try them. All bear the Patent Stamp.

Manufacturers and Machinists should keep Johnonle Anodyne Liniment ready for use.

LAWLOR'S SEWING-MA. CHINES.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

No. 365 NOTRE DAME Street MONTREAL.

للنج والارواءة To those of my patrons who have been familiar with the working qualities of my Sewing-machines, during the past ten years, no other commendations are necessary; but to persons who are desirous of obtaining information to assist them in determining which of the many Machines to select, I respect. fully submit a few testimonials which will, unboubtedly, afford a sufficient reason for investigating the merits of my Sewing-machines before purchasing elsewhere.

MONTREAL, 21st Nov., 1871.

Mn. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sin,—In reply to your inquiry, we have much pleasure in stating that your Family Singer Sewingmachine gives entire satisfaction. We have used the Wheeler & Wilson and other machines of American manufacture, but give yours the preference for family purposes.

MISS PHEEBE ALLAN. "Ravenscraig," McTavish street,

MONASTERY OF O. L. OF CHARITY, Ottawa, Oct. 21st, 1871.

Sin,-We experience much pleasure in adding our testimony to the excellence of the Singer Family Sewing-machine, of your own make, which we purchased from you. We feel perfectly satisfied that it is equal to the Wheeler & Wilson, and superior to any other Sewing-machine we have ever made us of

THE SISTERS OF O. L. OF CHARITY.

MONTREAL, March 16th, 1872.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sm,-Having tested the qualities of the Singer Family Sowing-machine, manufactured by you, I have the pleasure to inform you that it is remarkably easy to understand, and it makes a superior and uniform stitch with all kinds of thread from No. 10 to 150. Thus I can do the most delicate work to perfection, and sew the heaviest cloth with the greatest facility. In my opinion, this machine is more suitable than the Wheeler & Wilson for family use and light manufacturing.

MRS. E TASSE, MILLINER,

100 Notre Dame street.

HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH, Montreal, Aug. 5th, 1871. }

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir,-On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favor of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine; but having recently tested the working qualities of the Family Singer, manufactured by you, we feel justified in stating that yours is superior for both family and manufacturing purposes. SEUR GAUTHIER.

VILLA MARIA, Montreal, Sept. 7th 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir,-Having thoroughly tested the qualities of the Family Singer Sewing-machine, manufactured by you, we beg to inform you that it is, in our estimation, superior to either the Wheeler & Wilson or any other Sewing-machine we have ever tried, for the use of families and manufacturers.

Respectfully,
THE DIRECTRESS OF VILLA MARIA.

HOTEL DIEU DE ST. ILYACINTHE, Montreal, 11th Sept. 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Siz,—Among the different Sewing-machines in use in this Institution, we have a Singer Family of your manufacture, which we recommend with pleasure as superior for family use to any of the others, and perfeetly satisfactory in every respect.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY

OF L'HOTEL DIEU, ST. HYACINTHE.

MONTREAL, May 3rd, 1872.

The Lawlor Family Singer Sewing-machine we have in this institution gives perfect satisfaction .-It is very easy to manage, and makes the most delicate stitching on gauze, and sews the heaviest cloth with great facility, using the finest cotton or the coarsest linen thread.

We take much pleasure in recommending it to

SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE. St. Catherine Street.

MONTREAL, May 3rd, 1872.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sm,-We are happy to say that your Singer Family Sewing-machine proves highly satisfactory in every respect. It works to perfection on any material, light or heavy, with any kind of cotton or linen thread. Therefore, it suits our purpose better than the Wheeler & Wilson, or any other sewing-machinewe have ever used, and we shall recommend it as such with much pleasure.

SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE, Coteau St. Louis.

Montreal, April 13th, 1872.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR,

Sin,—Having in this Establishment seventeen of

your Singer No. 2 Sewing-machines, some of which have been in constant operation on various kinds of work for upwards of seven years, I am happy to say that they prove perfectly satisfactory, and are superior to the Wheeler & Wilson, or any other Sewing-machine of either home or foreign manufacture we have ever used for manufacturing purposes. FRS. SCHOLES

Manager Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal.

Quenec, April 25th, 1872.

J. D. LAWLOR, Esq.,

DEAR Sin,-We have twenty-two of your machines which have been in constant work for the past year and we find them so serviceable that, we have arranged with you to furnish us with some more of the same, in place of other kinds we have, they stitching our work better than any other we have tried.

्रक्ष में, हे जे सबसे का हिंदू मेंबान की तथा है अहा मार्च्य प्रजानकार है

Respectfully yours, QUEBEC RUBBER CO. A. M. FARLEY.

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

r var. Se are valence var. En en er greger et ar mengea vide**en er et** ar in mener et e a kolument miger et a si.

TORONTO, ONT.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un der the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.

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

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

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

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

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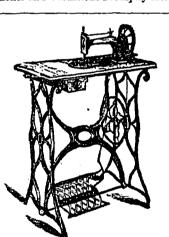
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