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#### WORKING MEN.

The noblest men that I know on earth, Are men whose hands are brown with toil, Who backed by no ancestral graves, Hew down the wood and till the soil, And won thereby a prouder fame Than follow king or warrior's name.

The working men what'er their task,

To carve the stones or bear the hod--The sweat upon their honest brows The royal stamp and seal of God ! And brighter are their drops of sweat

Than diamonds in a coronet. God bless the noble working men !

Who rear the cities of the plain-Who dig the mines and build the ships, And drive the commerce on the main ; God bless them, for their swarthy hands Have wrought the glory of all lands.

ed heart. They had been early separated from the rest of their family. At the period of their father's death, when their childish hearts had for the first rest of their family. At the period of their father's not calculated to strike at first sight; but any one death, when their childish hearts had for the first who had once looked upon her could not choose time been made acquainted with grief, they had but look again. The dovelike eyes, the lips so full been thrown entirely on each other for support and consolution.

Though many years had now elapsed, the moment was still fresh in their memories, when their mother, in her mourning habit, with pale check and streaming eyes, delivered them over to the care of the friend who was to convey them to Bruges. The sad countenances and black garments of their sisters, and of the few domestics who still remained of their former establishment, coupled with the vague, ill-defined feeling, half shame, which child-ren experience when they witness grief more intense than their young minds can comprehend, had left a deep impression upon both the youthful pension-

When first they found themselves in the ers. convent, with none but strangers around them, the timid Winifred clung instinctively to her sister, while Lady Lucy, forced, as it were, to become the prop and stay of one younger and weaker than herself, acquired at an early age the habit of seeking strength and support from above.

Loving and admiring hersister as did the Lady Winified, it may excite wonder that she did not imbibe her strict religious notions; that she also should not have looked forward with joy to the idea of devoting herself to pious seclusion, and thus, at the same time, preserving the society of the being she most loved on earth. But it was not so. On the contrary, she felt her sister's vows as a barrier of separation between them.

When first the young girls had been sent to Bru-ges, an old and faithful servant of the name of Evans had accompanied them. She was a native of Wales, and had been born in the neighborhood of the ancient scat of the Herbert family, Poole Castle, in Montgomeryshire.

Loyalty to the family of Herbert had grown with her growth and strengthened with her strength, and was only balanced by the attachment to her country, which is generally more enthusiastic in the inhabitants of mountainous districts than of any other.

The young girls had listened for hours together to old Evans's glowing description of the cloud. capped Snowdon, the green mountains, the smiling valleys, the rapid streams, the wreaths of mist-all the varied beauties of their own Wales. From the windows of their convent they could descry nothing but the flat and uninteresting country which sur-rounds Bruges ; but when the clouds formed themselves into a thousand fantastic shapes, old Evans would point out to them how one mass resembled such a mountain near their ancestral castle-how another was the very picture of Snowdon when he wore his white cap of clouds, as she familiarly ex-pressed herself. She would describe to them the peculiar customs of Wales-the snowy caps, the small black hats of the women-would expatiate self (Heaven bless and restore him to his own!) on the light form and airy step with which they trod the mountain paths—would picture to them not follow your sister's example." how beautiful were the white sheep dotting the

white rose consecrated to the Jacobite party, were of expression, the whole form so aristocratic in its

mould, so feminine in its movements, so delicate, so fragile-all were rather like a poet's dream than a being formed to encounter the chance and changes of this rough workday world. Her slender threat gleamed white from the close narrow mantilla of black silk, edged with lace, which, according to the fashion of the time and country, was closely fastened down the front; her soft brown hair was smoothly parted off her brow, and tucked under the little white cap, enclosing the back of the head, which is still worn in the Low Countries, and which formed part of the dress of the young pensioners. The character, the countenance, the features, and the habit, all seemed in unison with each other.

#### CHAPTER II.

Hail, Childhood ! lovely age, in thy short race Too oft we know our only happy hours.

With what fond yearning later we retrace Each several step in thy sweet path of flowers. The spirit bounding wild, unknowing why, And still expectant of new ecstacy— The little sorrows that to memory seem

As 'twere joys undefined in some fair dream. Unpublished Poems.

One evening the Lady Winifred was alone in the small and simple apartment of which she was now the inhabitant; the fading light had obliged her to relinquish her employment, and she gazed through the narrow grated window as the sun sank behind the bank of purple clouds which, in low flat countries, so frequently accompany the decline of day. She thought on old Rachel Evans's description of her home, and she remained lost in fanciful imaginings, conjuring the masses of vapor into the forms of mountains which she had never beheld, when she was roused from her meditations by the entrance of the sister porteress, who came to announce to her that a messenger from England had arrived, and to summon her to the parlor grate.

What were her joy and surprise at recoognizing old Evans herself, who, with a trusty servant, was sent to convey her in safety to London, where she would meet her mother, the Duchess of Powis, as she was called by all her immediate dependents, although the title conferred upon her husband by James the Second was not allowed to her son at the

court of Queen Anne. The Lady Winifred listened with fresh delight to all which Rachel Evans could impart respecting her family and her country, though she could not but express her surprise that her mother should so suddenly command her to her presence.

"Your lady mother may have her reasons." replied the old woman, with a mysterious and important air : "and it is likely his gracious majesty himmay also have his reasons for wishing you should

"The king ! He cannot surely take any thought

her with all the devotion of a fresh and unpractis- | called up an evanescent bloom, was as pale as the | and true to their lawful sovereign. It was the first | level with the sea, the eye embraces so much smalearl who spent all his princely fortune in the wars of King Charles the Martyr ;- nor would he surrender his castles of Caerlaverock and Thrieve till he had r ceived his majesty's own letters commanding him to do so. It may be a bold speech for me who am but a servant—though, I am proud to say, a trusted one—but I think a young lady should es-teem herself honored to ally herself with one de-

The Lady Winifred sighed; she also set a high value upon an honorable and noble lineage; that a woman should match herself beneath her station, appeared to her a shameful degradation. The idea of a Jacobite intermarrying with a Whigamoor, was as revolting to her imagination as to Rachel Evans's; yet she would fain have learned something more of her future husband's character, his age, and his appearance.

But, Evane," she replied, "it sometimes happens that persons of noble birth are mean and sordid in their minds, and such that it would be difficult to love and honor them, as a wife should love and honor her husband, and as I have heard you say my mother loved and honored my father. Oh ! I could tell you a sad tale which one of our nuns has often told me, how a friend of her was married to a great duke, who was of the oldest and noblest family in France."

"And was he not noble in mind, as such a great person should ever be?"

"I will repeat it all to you, as sister Margaret has so often told it to me, and you will not wonder at my fears : She was brought up in the same convent as Eugenie de St. Mesnil; they were friends from childhood; and when Eugenie was removed to her father's house, previous to her betrothment, she begged that her friend might be permitted to accompany her. One morning they were all dressed in their most brilliant apparel,-sister Margaret says that poor Eugenie looked more like an angel than a woman,-the relations were assembled, and in the adjoining apartment, waited the notaries and family of the bridegroom. The folding-doors opened-sister Margaret kept close to Eugenie, who stole a fearful glance towards the gentleman at the faither end of the room. She whispered softly to sister Margaret, 'she only hoped it was not he who wore the blue and silver !' The future bride and bridegroom were now summoned to sign their names to the parchments. Eugenie advanced, and from among the gentlemen she indeed saw him who wore the blue and silver step forward, and it was he who signed his name with hers. Sister Margaret says, that to her dying day she shall never forget the expression of despair in poor Eugenie's countenance. At that moment she resolved she would profess herself a nun; and the very day which saw Eugenie become a miserable wife, sister Margaret returned to her convent. She soon afterwards removed hither, that she might take the veil among others of her own country. Alas! alas! how often have I wished to see my native land; and now how much rather would I embrace the life of sister Margaret, than that of Eugenie de St. Mesnil. if I could do so without failing in my duty to my

ler a range than when placed on higher ground, that she did not receive that impression of its boundless expanse which she had anricipated. Yet the sight of the ocean awakened other emotions. She almost felt as if it were part of her native country.

NO. 30.

It was not till on board the vessel which was to convey her to her long-loved though strangen come and the first surprise had in some degree subsided. that her thoughts were again able to dwell on her own future fate.

After a long and thoughtful silence she thus addressed Evans :

"It would be impossible that a person who was good should fail to love her husband, would it not?"

"A woman's first duty, madam, is towards her husband."

"Then I trust I shall assuredly love the Earl of Nithsdale," she replied with a brightened countenance; " for when my contessor parted with me, he bestowed on me this little crucifix, which was brought from Our Lady's holy convent at Einsiedlin, and giving me his benediction, he told me J had been a good girl, and that he felt confident 1 should prove myself a virtuous woman. I have felt happier from that moment; for since Father Albert says so, I suppose I must prove virtuous, and fulfil my duties whatever they may be."

"I wish her grace, your honored mother, were present," answered Evans, " to hear you speak so beautifully and so properly !"

" But if I should not love Lord Nithsdale, I shall be sinful !" exclaimed Lady Winifred with a look of terror.

"Yoang ladies minds should not be turned upon such subjects as love; it is a word which does not befit a maiden's lips," replied Rachel Evans, with an expression of severity in her countenance.

The Lady Winifred was silent and abashed. She feared to have been unmaidenly in her questions, and she buried within her own bosom the emotions which she could not subdue.

It was long before she again ventured to address her companion. She found that years had not softened the old woman's character. She was faithfully devoted to the objects of her loyalty-the Herbert family, the exiled Stuarts, and, after them, the mountains of Wales; she did not imagine that any doubts or scruples could lawfully interfere where duty towards either of the first-mentioned objects was in question.

The Lady Winifred sat watching the waves as they dashed one after another against the side of the vessel; she wondered within herself to find that the accomplishment of her constant and early wish -the prospect of so soon setting her foot on British land-should not give her more pleasure. She wished she had remained in ignorance of her mother's intentions respecting her, and she felt a certain awe of that mother stealing upon her, from finding old Evans so much more stern and serious than when she had parted from her. Since that period, Evaus, who was a privileged person, had been intrusted with many of the secrets of the

## WINIFRED, COUNTESS OF NITHSDALE.

## A TALE OF THE JACOBITE WARS.

#### EY LADY DACEE ...

#### CHAPTER I.

My father stood for his true king, Till standing he could do uae mair ; The day is lost, and so are we,-Nae wonder mony a heart is sair. Jacobite Song.

The sound of the organ pealed through the chapel of the English Augustine convent at Bruges : a bright gleam of sunshine, streaming through the painted window to the south of the altar, shone upon the clouds of incense which arose in silvery folds from the censers ; it show upon the whiterobed assistants, upon the priests, and upon the calm brow of the young nun who had at that moment taken the irrevocable vows which separated her from the world-a world of which she knew but little, but which, from the circumstances in which her family was placed, offered not to her the temptation it usually holds out to youth, beauty, and rank such as hers.

The Lady Lucy Herbert was the fourth daughter of William, Marquis of Powis, who, having devoted himself to the cause of James the Second, and accompanied his queen in her flight to France, re- | companion by day and night-was now a professed ceived from the exiled monarch, as a reward for nun. his unconpromising loyalty, the empty titles of Marquis of Montgomery, and Duke of Powis.

James afterwards appointed him steward and chamberlain to his household-offices which, although of small advantage, may have been gratifying to his teelings, as proofs of the estimation in which he was held by the master to whom he had

sacrificed everything. Upon the Duke of Powis's death, which took place in 1696, his widow placed her two youngest daughters in the English Augustine convent at Bruges, while the three elder remained with her at the melancholy shadow of a court still kept up at St. Germain.

It was no grief to the widowed mother when she found that the bent of the young Lucy's mind was sincerely and enthusiastically directed towards a religious life. Although the attainder had been reversed, and her son had been restored to the marquisate of Powis, it was not till some years afterward that she ventured to return to England ; even then she lived in retirement and privacy. The widow of so zealous an adherent to King James could not be regarded without suspicion; her mcans were scanty; her elder daughters had not then made the advantageous alliances which they afterward formed; and joyfully did she hail the vocation which she hoped would secure to one of her children at least, a peaceful and tranquil existence, secure from any further vicissitudes of fortune.

But to one person the decision of the Lady Lucy Herbert was a matter of deep and unmixed sor-row. Her younger sister, the Lady Winifred, loved check, which, except when some sudden emotion James's side. They always word a noble family, mixed with disappointment. When standing on a

soft green of the steep and swelling hills, till the of what my faith may be!" youthful Lady Winifred's heart would burn within her to flee to the home of her ancestors.

Nor, though Evaus afterward returned to her mistress, the duchess, when she established herself in England did these impressions fade away.

The nunnery was all composed of English, most of whom had been driven into exile by the adherence of their families to that of Stuart ; thence it naturally arose that all their ideas of prosperity. happiness, splendor, and gayety, were blended with the memory of England. These recollections also partook of the coloring thrown around them by the joyousness of youth; so that, perhaps, in no spot of earth had patriotism a firmer hold on the human heart than in the English Augustine convent at Bruges. There also did King James the Third, as he was ever styled, reign without a r.val. To every inhabitant of the convent was his cause endeared by the sacrifice of friends, property, of rank, or of situation ; and all those whose age and disposition inclined them to hope, rather then to despond, looked forward with superstitious confidence to the time when " the king should enjoy his own again."

It was an additional grief to the Ludy Winifred that her sister's vows would prevent her ever witnessing the glorious restoration which was to take place at some future and unknown period ; and it was with a feeling of desolation, keener than any emotion she had experienced since the grief at childhood at her father's death, that she retired for the first time to her solitary apartment as one of the pensioners, while her sister-her friend, her

The Lady Lucy's vocation had been so decided, and her only surviving parent's consent so unhesitating, that her novitiate had been shortened ; and it seemed to Lady Winifred a sudden and violent separation.

During the next year, her thoughts, which could no longer be communicated as they rose in the hourly companionship of sisterhood, turned more frequently than ever towards her native land : her studies were all of the glorious deeds of England ; she read none but the English poets; she carolled none but English ballads; and she hailed with joy the intelligence that her eldest sister, the Lady Mary, was united to the eldest son of Carril, Viscount Molineux, and that an alliance was in treaty between the Lady Francis and the Earl of Scaforth, for she hoped her mother might wish for her society when her sisters were honorably disposed of in marriage.

Since she had taken the vows, the Lady Lucy had unavoidably been, not only less her companion, but moreover the constant practice of religious exerciscs occupied her mind as well as her time. She was unable to sympathize with Lady Winifred : her lot was cast within her convent walls; and she would have considered it a vain and sinful indulgence to let her thoughts wander towards scenes, or pleasures, which she had renounced. At the age of fifteen, therefore, the Lady Winifred's mind had been thrown back upon itself; and it gradually acquired a gentle reserve, a mild thoughtfulness,

It it is not for me to make so hold as to dive into

king's counsels; but it would not be fitting for all the heads of noble Catholic families and true Jacobites to be intermarrying with the daughters of crop-cared Whigamoors, as many of the young lords have done of late. If all the beautiful young ladies of loyal families were to take the veil as the Lady Lucy has done, it would not be the better for the true cause. Your fair sister, the Lady Anne, is about to be married to the Viscount Carrington; and there may be other nobles as great, or greater, whom King James may also wish to see attached to his cause, rather than withdrawn from it, by the lady whom they may chance to marry."

Lady Winfred was half alarmed at Rachel Evans's insinuations. Love and marriage were topics of conversation interdicted by the elder nuns, and subjects on which she had never wittingly allowed her thoughts to dwell. Net she could not but collect from various expressions which Evans let drop, that some alliance, by which the Jacobits cause might be strengthened, was in contemplation for her.

Her thoughts were all duty, submission, and obedience, both towards her mother and her king; but her pure and ardent soul recoiled from the idea of being condemned to love and honor one of whom she knew nothing. She questioned Evans more closely, and extracted from her that Colonel Hook had been dispatched with credentials from the court of St. Germain, for the purpose of ascertaining the situation, numbers, and ability of King James's adherents in Scotland ; that he had reported the Earl of Nithsdale to be a nobleman of much weight and consideration in the southern counties, and the head of a Jacobite family; and that he was considered by the Chevalier de St. George as a person whom it was of great importance to attach firmly to his cause, by nuiting him to a lady of undoubted

loyally. The Lady Winifred received this intelligence with tears and sorrow. The notion of resistance to the wishes of her superiors never crossed her mind as within the scope of possible events; but the prospect which unfolded itself before her, seemed to her simple, yet ardent imagination, awful iu the extreme.

"Have you ever seen the Earl of Nithsdale?" she timidly inquired, after the long silence which succeeded Rachel Evans's development of the views en-

tertained with regard to her. "No, my sweet young lady," replied Evans; "but you need not harbor a fear that he is other than a good and noble gentleman. There never was a Whig nor a traitor among any of the Maxwells of Caerlaverock. Was it not his ancestor, the noble Sir Eustace, who was as true to King Robert Bruce as your own blessed father was to his king? and rather than that the enemy should have a chance of turning it into a garrison for themselves, did he twenty-two pounds in money for this piece of service; and though that sounds little enough in these days, they say it was then thought a great sum of

"My dear young lady, you should not listen to these love tales; they are almost as bad for young people as reading idle romances and songs."

n other !"

The lady Winifred could not suppress a smile. 'Nay, dear Evans, I do not think my tale has been

a tale of love," she replied, "I dare say sister Margaret's French friend was very happy after a while, when she became accus-tomed to the strange duke."

"Alast I believe not,"-and the young Winifred shook her head. "Sister Margaret never would tell me any more of what befell her. She says poor Eugenie is at rest, and bids me ask no further of her history. It was a very sad one, she always adds; so sad, that she rejoiced when she heard of her friend's death !"

#### CHAPTER III.

You call this weakness! It is strength, I say: the parent of all honest feeling ! Who loves not his country, can love nothing. The Two Foscari.

Dear as her sister had ever been to the Lady Winifred, never had she seemed so dear as at the moment of parting from her forever; never had she so loved the convent garden, which had hitherto been her only place of recreation; the cloisters, through which she had so often wandered in the twilight; the chapel; where she had so regularly joined her companions in devotion. It was with a sensation resembling awe that she bade adieu to the tranquil retreat where she had passed a youth unruffled by any grief, if not enlivened by many pleasures, to enter upon a career which was destined to call forth feelings as pure and as ardent as ever informed mortal clay; feelings which, whatever might prove their intensity in after years, now lay dormant under an exterior almost childlike in its placidity.

To her unpractised eyes every object was new, every sight interesting. The very streets of Bruges were not familiar to her, for she had soldom passed the portals of the convent. The town appeared to her interminable. Se many houses, with their high roofs and their pointed gables; the innumerable people, who hurried past each other in every direction, intent on business and on pleasure; the various vehicles which crowded the streets ;--all confused her, and she forgot for the moment the grief. of parting from her sister, the joyful prospect of seeing her mother, her curiosity concerning her na- of an unwilling usurper. tive land, and even her dread of the husband to whom she was destined.

Uninteresting as was the country between Bruges so brightly green, at the hedgerows of willow, at piety afforded her enemies a never failing topic for the luxuriant crops; at the industrious peasant who still toiled at his daily labor, at the noisy boors who were enjoying the relaxation of their favorite game of bowls; at the stout and active boys, who not, with his own hands, assist in demolishing his almost excited her mirth by their antics as they fair castle of Caerlaverock? The king gave him ran with incredible speed by the side of the carriage.

which suited well the cast of her features. The money. It was his ancestor, Lord Robert, who was the ocean, till he fields himself almost upon the placid brow, the full white cyclids, and the rounded killed at the battle of Flodden, fighting by King shore. Though overpowered, her first emotion was

Jacobite party, and had occasionally been of service. in conveying intelligence between the Duchess of Powis and her friends. She had consequently become more and more devoted to the cause, and would have resented any difficulty thrown in the way of a Jacobite plan as an injury offered to her-self. She feared Lady Winifred might not blindly submit to the decrees of her mother, and she felt almost displeased with her for even wishing to know to whom she was destined. But the Lady Winifred was so thoroughly imbued with the principles of submission and duty, that resistance to parental authority seemed to her impossible ; yet her submission would have been that of a mind in which the sense of duty was stronger even than the warm. and ardent feelings of which she in after life gave such signal proofs, not the submission of weakness or of indifference.

At length the white cliffs of Albion actually gracted hereyes, and she once more forgot herself and all that might await her. What a strange and strong tie is that which binds the soul to the land of one's forefathers! Her heart went forth towards the very earth; strange as it was to her, it seemed similar; and as the vessel glided up the stately river, and passed the ships which bore the riches and the arms of England to every region of the habitable globe, she exulted in the power and the wealth of her country.

They passed the Tower of London; and little did the fair young creature, who gazed with youthful curiosity upon the antique edifice, anticipate what she would one day endure within those walls ! Little did she think, when the traitor's gate was pointed out to her awe-struck and wondering eyes, that he in whom her own existence was wound up would one day mount those dreary steps, and pass that ominous portal.

The duchess's coach was in waiting to convey the Lady Winifred to her mother's presence, the Duchess of Powis having undertaken a journey to London purposely to receive her daughter; she usually resided in retirement at her son's castle in Wales. She did not wish to excite suspicion by openly refusing to attend the court of Queen Anne; yet she could not bring herself to pay the accustomed homage expected of one of her exalted rank, when, in truto, she was devoted to the muse of the Chevader de St. George-when she looked upon Queen Anne as a usurper, though, as many others at that time did, she looked upon her in the light

Queen Anne was known to speak with kindness and pity of her exiled brother ; and she was not regarded by the Jacobites with the same horror they and Ostend, she looked with pleasure at the fields had entertained towards Mary, whose want of filial eloquent invective.

As the heavy coach, with its ponderous horses, conveyed Lady Winifred to that part of the town where the Duchess of Powis had for the time established herself, her feelings were too much excited to remark upon the long, muddy, and unpaved streets, which contrasted so strangely with the ex-The extreme flatness of the country prevents the treme brilliancy of the shops, which usually called traveller from becoming aware how near he is to forth the astonishment of those who visited London for the first time.

At length she was ushered into the presence of her who was at once a parent and a stranger. She

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--MARCH 10, 1876.

and the second second

knelt at her feet :---it was her mother's hand which was placed upon her head-it was her mother's voice which pronounced a blessing over her. The venerable lady embraced her, while a tear shone beneath her eyelid. She looked with tenderness upon her child her youngest child, but it was a tenderness mixed with reserve and with habitual stateliness. Her mind had been of late years turned to matters of secrecy and importance, and her countenance had acquired an expression which, while it did not amount to sternness, was nearly enough allied to it to awe her young daughter rather than to attract her. Her silver hair was parted smoothly from the forehead, while a black silk hood, from beneath which appeared a close. Cap of the finest lace, formed her headdress. Her statute was tall, and remarkably erect. She moved and looked the daughter of a long line of ancestorsthe widow of the true and loyal Duke of Powisthe mother of a race of nobles !

2

The Lady Winifred was presented to many of her relations; and to her sisters, the Ladies Scaforth and Carrington, and the Lady Mary Molineux.

All were delighted with the timid and graceful girl whose heart was as ready to receive them, as if she had ever been nurtured among them; while the freshness of her mind, her wonder at all she saw, and her determination to love and to admire everything English, rendered her as interesting as

she was attaching. The Duchess of Powis did not devote many days to making her daughter acquainted with her kinsfolk, but shortly set forth upon her journey to Wales; and at length the Lady Winifred's ardent desire to gaze on real mountains was likely to be gratified. In the agitations of the last few days, and the anhusband had been forgotten. Her mother had not alluded to the subject; and with the natural buoyancy of early youth, she gave herself up to the enjoyment of the moment, and would not look beyond the present happiness.

#### [TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

## ENGLISH CATHOLICS AND IRISH CATHOLICS.

It is most painful to think that English Catholics and Irish Catholics have been so much separa ted by a species of national barrier which is quite alien from the spirit of that glorious and sublime religion which they in common profess. Both being children of Rome, they should feel that they are united by no ordinary tie, but are linked together by a high and holy bond, to which every merely worldly consideration should give place. Some English Catholics expect Irish Catholics to be as zealous for the glory and greatness of the British Empire (the bitterest foe on earth to the Pope) as they as Englishmen are; but this is not reasonable. The Catholics of Ireland (we mean the true Catho lics) love their religion before everything, and next to that they love the rights and liberties of Ireland. No country was ever more true to Rome than Ireland, and it is manifestly unjust to impute to a long suffering Catholic nation any coldness in the cause of Holy Church because it also deeply and intensely loves Irish liberty. On the other hand. some Irish Catholics get very angry with En-glish Catholics because they cannot feel for Ireland as Irishmen ought to feel. This is most unfair. Many English Catholics are educated in anti-Irish principles. We cannot expect them to be able at once to shake off these national prejudices on account of the identity of religion. But religion and politics are very different things. The Church does not, indeed, forbid national feeling, but it places faith above everything. Let us (in order to do justice to both countries) look at history, and we shall find that Ireland preferred Catholic truth to everything, and that England, though she almost entirely lost the faith, made a bolt resistance before she was forced to surrender the priceless gem of her ancient creed and is now returning to the true fold.

Let us first look at Ireland. When the brutal edicts of the sanguinary and ruthless Elizabeth fell upon her car, she thought of nothing but to cling with redoubled love to the faith which had been kindled on her bills by St. Patrick, and which had glowed with resplendent lustre among her people for more than a thousand years. Her prelates and her priests endured horrible tortures rather than betray the sacred treasures of the true faith. For ages she suffered, but she was always steadfast. It was this feeling that gave courage to her martyrs down to the illustrious Oliver Plunket, and though Ireland was deluged with blood she was still true to her faith. In later times, when the penal laws came into force, and when a system described by the great Burke and other distinguished statesmen to be the perfection of cruelty and despotism blighted Ireland, and sought to overthrow all the best feelings of nature by bribing the apostate son to plunder the faithful father, still the nation held fast to the glorious anchor of Catholic truth. Next corruption was tried, but also without success. Gold could not triumph where the scaffold had failed, and thus it is that Ireland, neither terrified by threats nor seduced by smiles, still stands forth in history as a great Catholic nation. And now let us look at England, and let us here ask the special attention of our Irish friends, some of whom seem to think that the English people gave a welcome to Protestant error. Henry VIII., it is true, was terribly and fearfully impartial in his punishments. He gave to the scaffold the illustrious More and the saintly Fisher because they denied his spiritual supremacy ; and he, with barbarous cruelty, sent to the flames several persons who denied the doctrine of the Real Presence. As self-indulgence was his God. he cared not whom he sacrificed so long as he gratified his own brutal will. His tyrannical daughter, who cursed England with her terrible rule for forty-five years, knew no feeling but the most heartless cruelty. By her inshuman laws nothing was omitted which could tend to crush out the grand old faith which St. Augustine had brought to Britain's shores, and which had been her greatest, nay, her only glory for a thousand years. It is not true that English people welcomed Protestantism. They were tortured into it by the rack, the rope and the knife, and by penalties without number. Foreign mercenaries were brought in to hurry on the terrible work, and and at last the Catholics were overcome, though not without a long and fearful struggle. And now we live in milder times, when (though Catholics are still under some disabilities) no man can be persecuted for professing the truth, let English and Irish Catholics join heart and hand in the great work of strengthening the Catholic Church. Protestantism has given to Catholics some of the ablest men whom England ever produced. Let us rejoice on a grand common platform. Let not the Englishman ask the Irishman to love England more than Ireland. Let not the Irishman ask the Englishman to love Ireland more than England. Let cach love his own land deeply-do battle for her just rights-but let both remember that, soaring far above all political thoughts and dwelling, where no mere local feeling can presume to intrude, there is a holy and sublime cause—the cause of Catholic truth. Let each feel that to preserve this is true glory; to lose it deep degradation. Thus will each come to feel that in the most important concern of man the safety or the danger of Catholic England and of Catholic Ireland are of the same importance ; as the Roman poet says :-

THE NAME OF JESUS. O sweetest name ! O name of grace and love, Most high, most low ! Most great, most humble, human and divine,

That man can krow; That telleth us alike of heavenly joy And earthly woe.

The mighty angel, pure from blight of sin,

Who bore to earth This gentlest, tenderest Name, no'er understood Its priceless worth.

Nor fathomed the compassionate depths of love That gave it birth.

Lowly at Messiah's feet the Jewish maid Knelt to adore,

And worshipped Him with every sacred name The ancient law

Gave unto God, patriarchs and prophets knew Ages before.

But when, with yearning mother-love, she let Her soft lips press

The little face upraised, or tiny hand Lifted to bless,

Jesus, my Jesus !." broke from her full heart In fond caress.

Jesus," first word on innocent, childish tongues In gentlest prayer :

last murmur on the sinner's lips, Jesus." Saved from despair;

Or dying saint's, who sees heaven's portals ope, And Jesus there.

Not to dread and mighty names that speak, In awful tone,

God's power and justice, every knee is bowed ;

As all His own.

Jesus alone Would claim the fealty of adoring love,

## AN "UNCLE SAM" SNEER.

Up to the close of the war between Northern and Southern States, one could, at all events, understand the fervor with which some enthusiastic Irish-American newspapers would declare that the only successful way for Ireland to have her way with England was to take the sword and rifle. All other ways were reproached with "failure;" but this would not fail, could not fail, never failed at allforsooth.

The New York Irish World, in its issue last received, has a cartoon of Irish Pat "discoorsing" with Uncle Sam, and underneath the following :---ADVICE FROM ONE WHO KNOWS WHEREOF HE SPEAKS.

"Uncle Sam-' What, Pat! still a-petitionin' parli'ment for Self-Government? I should think that arter seven centuries of such work you'd 'a' got tired of it afore this. Now, if you want independence, just do as I did in "76"; and instead of carrying that 'ar piece of paper to London, make gun-wadding of it. Self-Government is to be got, not through parliment but through the rifle."

The Irish World dialogue-maker takes good care to stop at this point, lest Irish Pat, quick and shrewd, should answer as follows :---

"The Southern States did as you did, and did they succeed, Uncle Sam? Did they get self-government through the rifle in 1861-4? It does not lie on your lips, Uncle Sam, to tell subject peoples how to rebel; you have shown governments how to squelch re-You are now qualified to instruct Russia bellions. in putting down the Poles, England in putting down the Irish, Turkey in putting down the Cretans. To these powers, Uacle Sam, you, in your new character, now say: 'If you want unification, do as I did in 1864. Instead of sending that treaty of compromise or concession to Warsaw or Dublin or Crete, make gun-wadding of it. Suppression of disaffection is to be achieved, not through parley with the rebels, but through the rifle.""

It seems to us that of all the countries on the face of God's earth from which we Irishmen in Ireland. trying gallantly to do the best we can for our country, should not be insulted by reproaches of cowardice or folly, conveyed in such sneers at our efforts and such recommendations to war, it is the United States of America, especially the Northern States of that Union. That is the country, and those are the States, whereby a deadly blow has been dealt to the hopes, chances, and prospects of insurrection, revolts and secessions in our day .-Neither the Poles in Poland, the Indians in India, nor the Irish in Ireland, could equal the thorough unanimity of the Southern people. Neither the Poles, nor the Indians, nor the Irish, nor any peo-ple in the universal world, could surpass-few could equal, few ever have approached-the splendid heroism, the self-sacrifice, the endurance, the ability, the valour, displayed by the South under the galaxy of military genius, virtue, and patriot-ism, at the head of which was Robert E. Lee, the Bayard of modern American history. The South had to seek for nothing, to fight for nothing, but the end and object of the revolt, the day it seceded. That is to say, it had everything ready to its hand. like a settled and constituted government-armies, arsenals, stores, civil and military organisations.-Yet the South "failed." "Through the rifle" it "got," not success, but ruin, disaster, overthrow, and desolation. It merely amounted to this-that four millions could not fight twenty millions, no more than a boy of thirteen, no matter how spirited and brave, could tight a powerful man of forty .--Whoever else, then, may talk to us Irishmen in Ireland about the virtues of "the rifle," it is not Uncle Sam. We doubt it would be manly on his part-we would call it cowardly, treacherous, and murderous-for him, after trampling under foot his own (unanimous) four millions, to come to our (divided) four millions, and urge them to stake their fortunes on the same hazard! It is true that a hundred years ago the United States of America wrested their independence from England by force of arms. That, we may remark was before Gatling guns, and telegraphs, and steam-ships were invented. It does not follow that Ireland could do as much now, when all these important aids to the science of war are in the hands of her oppressor. That success of the United States in 1776 has really less bearing upon our case than the failure of the Confederate States in 1864 England fighting in America in the former period. was three thousand miles away from her base of supplies-three thousand miles of ocean, which could be traversed only by slow-going sailing ships ; England, fighting now in Ireland, would have reater advantages on her side than the Northero States had in their war with the South in 1864. If we are to look to America for a lesson on the chances of insurrection, it is, of course, to the latter period we should turn our attention, for the conditions, arts, and appliances of military warfare then existing are those we should now have to face .--And this being so, the lesson which Uncle Sam is now as competent as any man on the face of the earth to teach us, is that an armed uprising of a small body of people with an extemporised government, against a great nation with an established one, is not likely to prove successful; and that, in. fact, if the contest be allowed to lie between such combatants, victory will be certain to rest with the power that has the greatest resources in men, material, and money, the best credit on the stock exchanges, and the freest intercourse with the rest of the world. We are not here discussing the abstract theories or controversies of "physical force" or "moral force." The slavish doctrine that under no possible circumstances ought a people to resort to arms, is as great an outrage on history and as great an insult to humanity as is the brutal doctrine thatarms alone should be the resort of all. It would be a woeful day for small but liberty-loving nations, whether subject or free, if Almighty God left the

sion of physical force and military capacity is one. of the elements of moral force amongst nations and therefore we would have Ireland to be an armed and courageous nation. That element, in the cal-culations of our foes-though they might settle it in Uncle Sam's 1864 style if it stood alone and measured itself as such on a battle-field-adds immensely to the momentum of demands pressed skilfully on a field which gives us more advantage. The world is full of instances where this combina-

courage, and the vices of cowardice and slavery .--For it is we Irishmen who have best taught those vital maxims to Uncle Sam and all the world. No their courage and bravery; none of them have poured their blood more freely or struck more frequently for liberty than we have. If, therefore, we that just as fully prove our patriotism, we are but as the general on the field who adapts his mode of attack to the circumstances of the time and the likelihood of advantage to his forces, such as they are. It is not "after seven centuries of such work" as "petitioning"-(by the way we never heard that Ireland was now petitioning Parliament for Home Rule)—but after seven centuries of trying "through the rifle," that Ireland still holds to her protest against subjugation. Uncle Sam himself would have given up long ago, and embraced "accom-plished facts." The Irish paper that puts such a sneer against Ireland into the lips of Uncle Sam belies Irish history and insults the record of " seven centuries" that are the glory, not the reproach, of Itish endurance and Irish valour.—Dublin Nation.

#### ENGLISH ANTI-IRISH PREJUDICE.

There are few English priests, we are afraid, and still fewer English Catholic laymen, who share Father Lockhart's just and kindly feeling towards their Irish "brethren in the Faith." There is no other English priest who, by hisacts, has so deserved the gratitude and esteem of Irish Catholics as Father Lockhart has; for he is ever to be found identified with every movement having for its object the religious and social elevation of our countrymen. All this we know, and without being guilty of any "grave error" we think we may say too, that his kindly, generous nature, and strong sense of justice, impels him to wish for a speedy adjustment of all the political differences between his country and ours-between England at d Ireland. Although 'tis but a fortnight since we expressed the pleasure it afforded us to hear from the rev. gentleman that " English Catholics generally are not infected with anti-Irish prejudice," and that "it is every year more and more disappearing from among us," and trusted that the good father was not judging other peoples' hearts by his own kindly and just one, we have received confirmation of our mis-givings in a letter which appears in last Saturday's Weekly Register and Catholic Standard, and signed " A Priest." The letter is directed against the Rev. Fnther Lockhart's manly protest, which appeared in our columns, in condemnation of an article in the Dublin Review on the O'Connell Centenary, in which among other matters attacked, the Home Rule members are designated "crawlers." The correspondendent of the Register, "A Priest," having sharply taken to task the Rev. Father Lockhart, thus concludes his letter :-- "Now I cannot see what special call or occasion Father Lockhart has to get up his anti-Irish prejudice cry. Some people are never tired of appealing to the nationality of Irishmen. I detest all such, whether the nationality be English, Scotch, or Irish. Of course I speak only for myself. I am nobody's organ," &c., &c. We are very little concerned whether or not " a priest" detests all such (appeals), &c. We know he will appeal when he finds it convenient. But with his "of course I only speak for myself, I am nobody's organ," we at once join issue and plainly tell him that, whether he is conscious of it or not, he is the organ and mouthpiece of that party who would condemn Father Lockhart in their hatred of Home Rule. It is against that and not really against Father Lockhart, the writer's attacks are directed. But little as such strictures will injure Father Lockhart, either in health, person, or reputation, still less will they injure the cause of Home Rule-the cause of the Irish people. Nothing can stay that. Obstacles to its progress and final triumph, may and will present themselves. but only to be overcome. And in the day of Irish national rejoicing-the day the "old House in College-green" welcomes within its halls the representatives of a really emancipated people, the nuny opposition of "A Priest" and his party will be iorgotten and forgiven. We would gladly forgot the past, but we are so often and so insolently reminded of the relative positions of Englishmen and Irishmen that we are reluctantly obliged to notice them. And we say regretfully, if emphatically, that the Rev. Father Burke-that ornament of the Church, and honour to his country-correctly judged our relationship, when in one of his most eloquent lectures-" The History of English people well. Some of the best friends I have in the world are in England. They have a great many good qualities, but there is a secret, quiet, passive contempt for Ireland, and I really elieve it exists among the best of them with very few exceptions. An Englishman will not as a general rule, hate an Irishman joined to him in the faith, but he will quietly despise us. Generally speaking in the English heart there is, no doubt, a contempt for Ireland and Irishmen." These words we believe to be eminently true, and are in nowise surprised at "A Priest's" letter. To the Rev. Father Lockhart, whose heart is always with us, we only say that, with all his desire to do justice to Ireland and the Irish, we are obliged to still believe in the existence of a strong anti-Irish prejudice on the part of English Catholics .- United Irishman.

create a sanctuary for religious freedom into which chargeable to the rates. no Bismarck of the future could enter, and would Mr. O'Shaughnessy To-morrow, to ask leave 6 no Bismarck of the future could enter, and would introduce a bill to enable boards of guardians, when render possible the higher education of the youth, introduce a bill to enable boards of guardians, when not only of Ireland, but possibly of our own, in ar it seems to them fit, to place orphan children ou day when the school, the closer, and the altar may to board up to twelve years of are, without impos-be committed to the tender mercies of the Birming- ing upon them any ohligation to do so

The world is full of instances where university as we is succeeded in winning national be a Christian firtue, lef English Catholics be the storiof 1833 with regard to the Irish Society. He win ours; instances, let us also say, where such a leading impulse of all geneious minds; surely they should lay papers on the table on Friday next course succeeded, though "the rifle," which Uncle cannot be slick in exercising it. If gratitude be the should lay papers on the table on Friday next course succeeded, though "the rifle," which Uncle cannot be slick in exercising it. If gratitude be the should lay papers on the table on Friday next course succeeded, though "the rifle," which Uncle cannot be slick in exercising it. If gratitude is the race to which the rifle," which Uncle cannot be slick in exercising it. If gratitude is the race to which the rifle, which the rifle, which the sale of intoxicating to which the rifle on Friday next to which they owe the abrogation of the Penal we able to which they owe the abrogation of the Penal liquots on Sunday in Ireland during the whole day or anyone else on the virtues of manliness and social and intellectual influence (for they have no or anyone else on the virtues of manliness and the line of the trish national cause and the introduce a bill extending to the Municinal Course. other) in favor of the Irish national cause, and the recovery, not of a radical novelty, but of an ancient and time-honored constitution. What the Stuart people of them all have more sufficiently vindicated kings respected and the third George acknowledged -ie., the autonomy of the Irish Legislature-can scarcely be held in our own day a very revolutionary measure. Decentralization is the truest consersee. fit to wage our warfare by other means vatism, and it is the contrary system of bureaucratic centralization which has revolutionized continental Europe.

> Recent statistics prove the fearful results of this system in Ireland. Two millions and a half of Catholic peasants and tenant farmers have been driven from its shores, and so lost to the Catholic population of the three Kingdoms. What number of boasted conversions from Anglicanism, much as we may rejoice at them, will make amends for such a drain on our forces? The remedy for its continuance is, as is proved by daily experience, such a land measure as a home legislature would alone dare to pass, and which would root the Catholic peasantry on their own soil, instead of being driven to emigration and to the centres of English labor, where the contact of heresy and vice renders the preservation of faith and morals a standing miracle.

> These are all truths which must be present to every Catholic and I will not admit that we are so selfish or so unjust as to ignore or repudiate their teaching, because an "anti-Irish Irishman" calumniates the land of his birth and nurture in a Review which at most is the organ of a clique, or because a few self-sufficient Catholics here and there sneer at a race and its representatives which gave them Christian liberties thirty-years ago, and to-day constitute their sole defence in the eyes of our rulerstheir sole title to political consideration or even existence.

Believing, as I do, and have ever believed, that the legislative independence of Ireland, in whatever form, would be an equal benefit to both countries, and that it is the merest act of justice to the Irish race, I deplore all the misconceptions which have lately arisen as the work of the enemies to religious freedom and to a good common basis of action between the Catholics of both countries. They are in part owing to the misrepresentations of Irish Catholics of the higher class, who in too many cases have given a most false and injurious view of Home Rule among English Catholics of their own caste, and whose opinions are naturally received with consideration here. The repudiation of the National cause by the men who should be its natural and authorized leaders has been one great reason of its being misunderstood and misrepresented among English Catholics. They have been taught to identify it with the infidel democracy of their own large cities, with which it has not a point in common; and I do not hesitate to say that I have heard far more revolutionary theories broached in a fashionable London salon than it would be possible to do in any Home Rule conference in England or Ireland, where love of country goes hand in hand with love of the altar, the hearth and the Holy Sec. Ignorance far more than any other cause lies at the root of the so-called anti-Irish feeling alluded to in Father Lockhart's letter. A better feeling would be elicited by closer mutual knowledge between the Catholics of the two countries, and signs of it are already visible in many quarters. I may instance an excellent leader on "Amnesty" in the Weekly Register of this morning, a paper which has ever strenuously advocated the Irish cause, and which has a large and influential circulation in the upper class of English Catholics.

trust the da

the brute strength of the strong. It is not so, and all Catholic interests turn in these realms, and that duce a bill to amend the Acts of parliament by it is well for us all that it is not so. The posses- Rome Rule would strengthen the Catholic cause which the boards of guardians in England all Catholic interests turn in these reams, and thus which the boards of guardians in England and and raise an added bulwark against secularism and parochial boards in Scotland are allowed to remove State interference in religious matters. It would persons to Ireland, making their wives and child

be committed to the tender meroies of the Birming- ing upon them any omigation to do so. ham League on this side of the Linen Sea. This, however, is not the main issue. If justice be a Christian virtue, let English Catholics be the be a Christian virtue, let English Catholics be the source is a source of the Commis introduce a bill extending to the Municipal Corpora tions of Ireland certain privileges now enjoyed by Municipal Corporations in England.

Mr. Sharman Crawford-To-morrow, to ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the Landlord and Tenant Act of 1873.

Sir J. M'Kenna-To-morrow, to ask leave to in. troduce a bill relating to the rating of the townsin Ireland.

Mr. Meldon-To-morrow, to ask leave to introduce a bill relating to the Judicature Act of 1875. The O'Donohoe-To-morrow, to ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether he will lay on the table of the house returns showing the amount awarded under the 3rd clause of the Land Act since the passing of the act, showing the amount given for compensation for improvements and the amount for disturbance.

#### SELF-RELIANCE.

It is wise for individuals, as well as nations, to learn and practice the lesson of self-reliance.  $N_0$ nation in struggling for liberty should base her hopes of success on the possible support received from a foreign power.

It is safe to assume that no nation will help an. other through mere sympathy with her wocs, and if such assistance could be obtained, it is only render. ed with the hope of ultimate self-advantage. Be. yond this it is always doubtful, if the promises made by statesmen can be relied en, and a people calculating the power at their disposal should be careful to avoid the error of over-confidence, for at the last moment the ally upon whom they had counted may disappoint them, as Napoleon disappointed Ireland in 1798.

While keeping these facts before our countrymen as arguments for self-reliance, it would be wrong to say that foreign influences or fear of internal commotions have had no effect on England's policy towards Ireland. No one can fail to see that it has been fear of one or other of these that has wrung almost every concession from England, from the first relaxation of the Penal laws to the disestablishment of the Irish Church. What has happened before, may, therefore, happen again. But while prepared to take advantage of every such contingency, we must never forget that, after all, our surest and safest power lies in our own people, who certainly require to cultivate, more than they have done, the virtue of self-reliance-

"A Nation freed by foreign aid,

Is but a corpse, by wanton science Convulsed like life, then flung to fade-

The life itself is Self-Reliance!

If self-reliance then is wise in nations, as it assuredly is, it is equally wise in individuals, for what is true of the whole is applicable to the part. Men cannot learn too well, cannot stamp too indelibly on their minds this wholesome lesson. In a political movement, having right and justice for its basis, the power possessed by its humblest advocate can-not be over-estimated. In the Home Rule agitation with which justice and expediency are so patently identified, this is true in an especial manner. Every Irishman is a host in himself if he will only learn this lesson of self-reliance, or, in other words, confidence in his own power. A little vanity or egotism becomes almost a virtue when legitimately applied. Let each man influence his neighbour, instruct him if he is ignorant, encourage him if he is lagging; let him support by his counsel or his pocket, the nearest Home Rule Association, if one exists, and if not, let him with the help of a few more honest Irishmen, for these are to be found everystart an association at once, and so be enabled to take an honest pride in the fact that he has done something for the cause he loves so dear-ly. That each man in his own sphere, no matter how exalted or humble, can do something to help on the Home Rule movement is a fact that admits of no active contradiction. Let no man run away with the idea that he, at any rate, is powerless to accomplish anything, and possessed with this ides, shrinks from action. Lat him rather get the very opposite idea into his head and feel convinced that he, above all others, can do something, and when he comes to try we can promisc him he will be astonished to find what power lies in his hand. History furnishes many instances where individuals have worked wonders. Three men, by keeping the bridge across the Tiber, saved Rome. Three hundred men kept the Pass of Thermopyle against an army. A few men, like their Roman prototypes, kept the bridge and saved Athlone, and numerous other examples might be given where a few indivi-duals wrought seeming impossibilities. These actions serve to show what men are capable of doing, and it is only on testing it that a man finds his own strength. We are not exaggerating when we tell every Irishman, no matter how humble his lot, that if this Home Rule agitation, politically speaking, he is a giant. We call on every Irishman, then, to use the power he possesses by joining and supporting an already existing Home Rule Association, or aiding in the establishment of one, where none has already been founded. Be not disheartened or discouraged if your success is not startling nor instantaneous. Take this for certain the people are with you. Every political crises proves it to be so, but in almost every crisis our cause feels the want of previous organisation. This organisation cannot be perfected without some body of earnest men to direct the ener-gics or kindle the enthusiasm of our people. It is to these associations that the people look for instruction and guidance in time of need. An Association can counsel with safety and effect, where the advice of individuals would be called presumption, and treated with indifference, if not with contempt. One or two men, we know from experience, can keep an association alive. It is not necessary to be continually doing something of an exciting or sensational nature. Quict perseverance and patient work are sure to be effective and must tell in the end.

Una salus ambobus commune periclum-United in safety, united in risk.-London Universe.

Lamps are liable to explode when trimming is neglected. The wick being chared low down in the tube the flames obtain excess to the oil below. | weak in this world no countervailing resorts for | blind to the fact that Ireland is the pivot on which |

#### ENGLISH CATHOLICS AND ANTI-IRISH PREJUDICE.

An English Catholic, writing to the editor of the Dublin Freeman, handles the subject of English Catholics and anti-Iris prejudices in the following igoious letter :---

Sir,-Will you allow me to trespass on your valuable space to express the deep satisfaction with which I and innumerable English Catholics have read Father Lockhart's admirable letter, which appeared in the weekly Catholic press this morning.

Believe me when I say it has only expressed the sentiments of numbers among us, who have read with indignation and disgust the recent article in Dr. Ward's Review, and who are desirous to repudiate the statements and sentiments therein expressed, not, thank Heaven, by one of ourselves but a renegade Itishman.

As a Catholic de vieille rache, and a member of a family which shares with the Irish race the honor of having the faith under the bitter persecution of the penal days, I am able to add my testimony to that of Father Lockhart as to the growing feeling of our body at large on Irish affairs. I could point tomany of the oldest and most pious Catholic families whose sympathies are strongly in favor of Home Rule, and who would blush to speak of the Irish members of the House of Commons and the cause they represent as the Review in question has done. It is impossible that any far-seeing Catholic can be

fathers shared with yours the bitter trials of the Penal Laws, whose ancestors defended the same cause, and in many cases lost all, save faith and name, for it, shall be base enough to forget the debt of gratitude we owe to Ireland in the present century, or shrink from repaying it to the best of our power when the occasion may offer. The memory of common trials in the past, the common creed and hope which link us, should be sufficient motive for a common cause and common action to day.

#### THE HOME RULE MEMBERS. (From the Irish Times.)

Almost immediately after the opening of parliament, and the return of the Speaker from the Upper Chamber to the House of Commons, when the sitting was suspended, the Irish Home Rule representatives who have already arrived in London proceeded to the rooms of the party in King-street. Westminster, where they held a conference and decided on the course of action to be taken in the evening, either before or during the debate on the address to the Crown in reply to her Majesty's speech. Very great dissatisfaction approaching almost to something like indignation was expressed at the apparently studied and intentional omission from the royal message of all reference to Irish legislation and to the growing requirements of the people of Ireland. When the Commons re-assembled at four o'clock, the Home Rule members mustered in great strength, presenting quite a formid-able appearance, and one after the other they rose in their places, to the evident astonishment of Engish and Scotch representatives, and more particularly of the occupants of the front Ministerial and Opposition benches, and gave notice for early days of the introduction of the measures with which they stand entrusted.

#### (From the Freemon.)

On the re-assembling of the House of Commons the following notices of motion in relation to Irish affairs have been given :---

Mr. M. Henry-That to-morrow he shall ask leave to introduce a bill relating to the registration of voters.

Captain Nolan-To-morrow to ask leave to introduce a bill for the establishment of electoral county boards in Ireland.

Dr. Ward-To-morrow to ask leave to introduce a bill for the regulation and encouragement of coast and deep sea fisheries in Ireland.

Major O'Gorman (who was received with chcers) -To-morrow to ask leave to introduce a bill to assimilate the municipal franchise in Ireland to that of England.

Mr. Dunbar-To-morrow to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to union-rating in Ireland, Mr. Meldon (for Mr. Butt)-To-morrow to ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the law with reference to the tenure of land in Ireland.

Mr. Parnell-To-morrow to ask leave to introduce a bill for the reclamation of waste lands in Ireland. Mr. Biggar-To-morrow, to ask leave to introduce a bill to assimilate the borough franchise of Ireland to that of England.

Mr. Ronayne-To-morrow, to ask leave to introduce a bill relating to the grand jury system of Ireland

Mr. Redmond-To-morrow, to ask leave to intro- | - United Irishman.

If every Irishman then, in the country, is selfreliant, is confident in his own power, and applies that power wisely, carnestly, and unflinchingly, the triumph of the Home Rule cause, in the exigencies of British politics, cannot be far distant.

Then, flung alone, or hand is hand,

In mirthful hour, or spirit solemn; In low toil, or high command,

In social hall, or charging column :

In tempting wealth, and trying woe,

In struggling with a mob's dictation;

In bearing back a foreign foe, In training up a troubled nation : Still hold to Truth, abound in Love, Refusing every base compliance Your Praise within, your Prize above,

And live and die in SELF-RELIANCE. Sec

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MARCH 10, 1876.

#### LI-DOONVARNA.

Buxton has some healing springs-There's quite a lot of style and show there, Bands and balls, and all such things, But yet I never care to go there. Lisdoonvarna's spa for me, Where Biddy pumps the sulpur waters, Filling tumblers fast and free For Erin's sons and lovely daughters. Oh, my Lisdoonvarna dear, My wildand airy Lisdoonvarna. Pleasure lies 'neath many skies, But health 'neath yours, my Lisdoonvarna ! Harrowgate is brisk and gay, But swells and rakes are there in numbers; Brighton's scenes by night and day Would mar my peace and break my slumbers-Lisdoonvarna best agrees With men who seek a quiet station, For curates mild and good P. P.'s Are nearly half its population. Oh, my Lisdoonvarna dear, My tranquil, verdant Lisdoonvarna. Angels pure might dwell, I'm sure, Amidst the vales of Lisdoonvarna !

Bright-eyed maidens, young and fair, Whose constitutions-more's the pity-Seem to need some slight repair, Come here from many a town and city ; Pale-faced youths, and men whose years Should put them past all foolish notions, Gazing on the gentle dears Give way to soft and sweet emotions. Oh, my Lisdoonvarna dear, My life-reviving Lisdoonvarna-Men get health, that's more than wealth,

But loose their hearts in Lisdoonvarna! Long may Lisdoonvarna thrive, And all its springs continue flowing, And those who come there half alive Be gay and hearty when they're going ! For me-I'll often banish care With memories of the social graces, The wit, the worth I've met with there,

'Midst genial hearts and friendly faces. Ob, my Lisdoonvarna dear, My calm and peaceful Lisdoonvarna,

There's not a pain to vex the brain-EXCEPT THE RAIN-IN LISDOONVARNA ! T, D. S.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

---:0:----A factory is to be built in Kilkenny, by a Limited Liability Company.

It is expected that there will be an extension of the railway from Claremorris to Ballinrobe.

The petition signed in Drogheda on behalf of the Sunday closing of public houses obtained 3,400 signatures.

The guardians of the Mallow Union have by eleven votes to four adopted a petition in favour of the Sunday closing bill.

Judge Morris has been appointed to the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Common Pleas for Ireland.

Messrs. O'Connor & Morgan, iron and coal stores, William st., Limerick, acknowledge £5 restitution money from the Redemptorist Fathers.

Steps are being taken for the formation of a Catholic Registration Association in Ulster, with every promise of complete success.

It is proposed to start a local society for educat ing three hundred street Arabs, as soon as a train-ing ship shall have been granted to Dublin.

The London Corporation have resolved to resist Mr. Lewis' motion for the disendowment of the Irish Society, which hold extensive estates in Ulster.

It is reported from Rome that the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory, has been appointed Coadjutor Archbishop of Dublin, with the right of succession.

The Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer has delivered his ducision in the case of the Attorney. General and Delaney. Bishop of Cork, by which he rules that bequests for masses for the repose of souls are subject to legacy duty.

for a term of 31 years from September, 1854, subject to £142 18s, per annum, was sold on the premises, on the 7th ult, to Mr. John O'Neill, for the sum of £1,125 The farm known as Woodlawn, Santry, with the dwellinghouse and offices thereon, comprising 87a. 3r. 35p. statute measure, held under lease for 900 years, subject to £197 2s. 7d. per annum, was sold, after a spirited competition, to Thomas V. Ryan, Esq., in trust, for the sum of £1-100. On each sale the purchaser paid 5 per cent. auction fees.

The following clerical changes and promotions have been made in the diocese of Elphin :- The Rev. A. Quinn, P.P.; Ballinafad and Carrageenroe, has been promoted to the united par shes of Riverstown and Socey, rendered vacant by the death of the Very Rev. Eugene Feeny, P.P., V.F.; The Rev. James Geraghty, C.C., Boyle, has been made P.P., of Carrageenroe and Ballyrush; the Rev. P. O'Conor, C.C., Strokestown, has been removed to Boyle; the Rev. P. O'Hara, C.C., Oran, goes to Strokestown; the Rev. B. Smyth, C.C., Elphin, replaces the Rev. P. O'Hara; the Rev. P. McDonagh, C.C., is removed to Elphin; and the Rev. J. Coyne, C.C., Riverstown, has become C.C., of Carrageenroe, Ballinafad, and Ballyrush.

On the 4th ult., an influential and crowded meeting was held in Cork in furtherance of the Butt Testimonial. The Mayor of Cork presided. Archdeacon O'Regan and a number of other ecclesiastics, both of county and city, Mr. Ronayne, M.P., Mr. John George McCarthy, M.P., and other prominent laymen, were present, and the meeting was, in a word, representative and successful. A letter was read from the Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Bishop of Cloyne, promising co-operation in the movement, and expressing a high appreciation of Mr. Butt's labors. Nothing his lordship said, could supply their place, and the necessary consequence of his withdrawal in the conjuncture of Irish affairs would be political disruption and disorganization, and the paralysis of their healthy political life which has grown up during the last few years. Several cloquent speeches were delivered, and resolutions were adopted acknowledging in cordial terms the sacrifices Mr. Butt has made for the country, and the inestimable value of his services.

MR. BUTT'S LAND BILL .- Mr. Butt's land bill consists of three distinct parts, the first providing better protection for the Ulster custom of tenant-right the second amending the more glaring defects of the Land Act, and the third providing a very short and simple proceeding by which every tenant in Ireland can convert his tenure into one under the Act. On doing this he will be liable to eviction only in certain specified cases, one of which, of course, is nonpayment of reut. The rent will be fixed by arbi tration, subject to re-adjustment at fixed intervals, of either 21 or 34 years. Mr. Sharman Crawford who has re-introduced his bill of last year, relating solely to the Ulster custom, is acting in perfect nation with Mr. Butt. If Mr. Butt's bill is rejected, Mr. Crawford's-will be vigorously pressed, and it both be defeated, the Land Question will be again pressed upon the House in the form of a motion calling for a Royal Commission to inquire into the operation and effect of the Land Act.

THE IRISH BILLS IN PARLIAMENT .- The second read ng of Mr. Butt's bill relating to the Tenure of Land in Ireland is fixed for the 29th March. The 3rd of May is the day on which Mr. R. Symth's Sunday Closing Bill is to come on. Dr. Ward's Irish Fish-eries Bill is fixed for the 22nd of March. Captain Nolan and Mr. Renayne have secured the 23rd of this month for their bills, to provide for a reform of the Grand Jury system, and to establish county boards in Ireland. The principle of the latter bill is to invest the ratepayers with the power to elect the boards. Major O'Gorman has fixed his Municipal Franchise Bill for the first of March. Mr. Biggar's Borough Franchise Bill has secured second place on the 8th March. Mr. Mitchell Henry will bring his bill, on the Amended Registration of Parliamentary Voters, forward on the 3rd May. Mr. O'Shaughnessy's bill for the Boarding out of Pauper Children comes on in July. The 12th of April is the day fixed for Mr. Parnell's bill for the Reclamation of Waste Lands.

The following sales took place recently in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin :--Part of Kilnavara, held in fee; annual rent, £38, 58 10d; sold a £1,-033 17s 6d to the tenant, Mr. F. Fagan. Part of Kilnavara, held in fee; annual rent, £28 178 4d; people of England they also felt and prized and sold to the tenant, Mr. J. Fay, at £721. Part of Kilnavara, held in fee; annual rent, £32; sold to the tenant, Rev. P. More, at £864. Part of Kilnavora, held in fee; annual rent, £23 9s 1d; sold to the tenant, Mr. W. Blake, at £638. Part of Kilnavara, held in fee; annual rent, £71 10s; sold to Mr. T. Rielly, the tenant, at £1,787 10s. Part of Kilnavara, held in fee; annual rent, £61 16s; sold to Mr. James Cosgrave, the tenant, at £1,545. Part of Kilnavara, held in fee ; annual rent, £65 ; sold to the tenant, Mr. John McCormick, at £1,625. The prices accepted for the above-mentioned property vary from 23 to 30 years' purchase. Tinnakelly, near Rathnew, held in fee; annual rent, £449, 138. 5d. Sold to Colonel Halpin, the tenant, at £12,000. Part of Kilnacres, held in fee, annual rent, £27 13s. 10d. Sold to Mr. William Foot, for the tenant in occupation, at £650. Part of Kilnacrea, held in fee; annual rent, £43 5s. Sold to Mr. Alfred Mc-Dermott, for the tenant, at £1,031 5s Part of Bolagh Upper, held in fee; annual reat, £79 Gs 5d. Sold at £1,782 to Mr. William Acton. Part of Bolagh Upper, held in fee; annual ront, £55. Sold to Mr. Simon Cullen, the tenant, at £1,430. Part of Bolagh Lower held in fee; annual rent, £7317s. Sold to Mr. Peter Cullen, the tenant, at £2.215. Estate or Elizabeth Persse, administratrix of Margaret Seymour, widow, deceased, owner and peti-tioner, consisting of the lands of Poulneroms, containing 7a. 3r. 35p., with the dwellinghouse and offices thereon, known as the Rock House, situate in the parish of Rahcon and county of the town of Galway; net annual value, Ordnance valua-tion, £45. Sold for £700 to Mr. William Casey, Dalrymple, trustees for sale under the will of Thomas Joseph Eyre, deceased, owners and petitioners. Lot 1-Part of the lands of Carrickbeg, in the barony of Upperthird, and county of Waterford, containing 49a. Ir. 6p., statute measure, held in fec, and pro-ducing a netrental of £121 9s. 10d. Sold by private contract to Mr. Owen Callahan, at £1,950. Lot 2-Part of same lands, containing 6a. 2r. 311p., statute measure, held in fee, and producing a net rental of £31 6s. 8d. Sold by private contract to Mr. Patrick Phelan, at £260. Estate of Sir Edward Hulse, Bart :- Lot 1-Yearly rent, £29 5s., arising from 4a. 1r. of the lands of Buryagarry. Purchaser Mr. John Bell, £575. Lot 2-Part of same lands, held in fec-simple, containing 17a., and producing a yearly rent of £49. Sold to Mr. Thomas Phelan for £1,250 .- Lot 3-Part of the same lands, held in fee-simple; extent, 10a. 0r. 15p.; yearly rental, £29. Purchaser, Miss Pedder, £725. Lots 4 and 5-Parl of same lands, fee simple, 70a. 1r. 31p; yearly rental £172. Purchaser, Miss Pedder, £4,-300. Lot 6-Lands of Laganore, fee-simple, 68a. 1r. 15p.; yearly rental, £120. Purchaser, Mr. J. Feville, £2,800. Lot 7-Portion of the lands of Two-mile-bridge, fee-simple grant; yearly rental, £14 17s. 8d. Purchaser, Mr. Clibborn, £371 13s. Lot 8-Part of the lands of Gortnafleur, 13a. 1r. in future without his permission if the decision is upheld in the courts to which it may be carried on questions of law reserved during the trial. The re-near Clonmel, and contains in all 32 lots, the re-selt he courts in all 32 lots, the remainder of which will be sold hereafter. Estate of Eliza Lynam, owner'; John Cowen," petitioner. the dwellinghouse and offices thereon; comprising Or. 8p.; yearly profit rent, £52 14s. 8d. Sold at £1,-51a. 1r. and 31p. statute measure, held under lease 290 to Terence Lynam, M.D., Strokestown.

#### GREAT BRITAIN. -:0:--

London manages to dispose of 250,000 gallons of beer a day-nearly one pint for every man, woman, and child in the metropolis.

The colliers in the employ of some of the leading firms in Dean Forest have commenced work at a five per cent. reduction in wages. Coals have been lowered 18d. per ton.

Mr. George Gallie, one of the best known of Glasgow publishers, died recently at the age of eighty-three. He is thought to have been the oldest bookseller in Scotland.

An interesting relic of pre-historic London, in the shape of the massive lower jawbone of a hippopotamus, with its tusks and teeth, lately exhumed from a depth of forty feet, is now exhibited at the rooms of the British Archæological Association, in London.

Two sparks from London, while enjoying themselves among the heather in Argyleshire last autumn, came upon a decent looking shepherd reading on the top of a hill. They accosted him by remarking, "You have a fine view here; you must see a great way." Ou ay, ou ay, a ferry great way." Ah! you will see America here?" 'Farrer than that," said Donald. "Ah! how's that?" " Ou, just wait to the mist gangs awa, an' you'll see the mune!"

The house 215, Upper Street, Islington, before the increase of London, in the last half-century, and before police authorities renamed some of the streets, was a good-looking gentleman's house, situate in Trinity Row, with a good garden behind, and quite open in front, with the front rooms looking over the pleasant fields of Canonbury. There, over sixty years ago, lived Disraeli the elder, author of the Curiosities of Literature, and there the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli, the present First Minister of the Crown was born.

COMPLAICT AGAINST A J. P .- The Committee of the National Agricultural Labourer's Union, of which Mr. Arch is President, have decided to memorialise the Lord Chancellor to call upon Mr. Wilberforce, J. P. (son of the late Bishop of Winchester), to resign the Commission of the Peace, as he has lately been convicted in a penalty and costs for cruelly ill-treating two boys.

A new Claimant has appeared in England in the person of Mr. Joseph Thomas, coach builder, Birmingham, who claims the Whadden Hall estates, Buckinghamshire, which, with accumulated money, exceed in value £3 000,000 sterling-\$15,000,000. The Birmingham claimant has not been able to carry on an action before, owing to want of funds, but several gentlemen have offered pecuniary aid consequent upon the particulars of the claim appearing in the Birmingham papers.

A singular epidemic, resembling in some phases of its development the foot and mouth disease in cattle, has broken out (the Liverpool Post says) among the inhabitants of a village called Eagley, near Bolton, England. The disease has spread with great rapidity; in some cases whole families have been laid prostrate by it; and the sufferers number more than eighty. Several explanations of the causes of the epidemic are offered, the most probable being that the village milk supply was obtained from animals affected by the foot-andmouth disease.

An ingenious Frenchman living in London, has accomplished with great success the very difficult feat of cutting of his own head. His name was Francis Auguste Chere. He was thirty-eight years old, and he lived in apartments in New Cross Having become tired of life, he made for Road. himself a little guillotiue in one of his own rooms It consisted of two wooden uprights and a large double handled knife, to the upper part of which he bound two heavy stones to give it weight enough. when, all being ready, he placed the machine on his table, put a basket below to catch his head, laid on the table with his face upward, elevated the knife by means of a pulley, the cord of which he held in his hand, and let it slide. It fell on his throat, sliced the head off as clean as possible, and all was over.

The age of chivalry. In old Catholic times the world knew something of it-saw something of it. Before the Protestant religion was forced upon the acted upon that chivalry which hardly ever so much

The Growth of Catholicism in Great Britain forms the subject of an interesting article by a correspondent of the Catholic Review. He says :- In 1873 the Church in England and Scotland had 1,893 clergy of all ranks, and 1,253 public churches chapels and stations. In 1874 these numbers had increased to 1,966 and 1,268 respectively, and at the end of 1875 they were 2,024 and 1,294-an increase of 131 priests and forty-one churches in two years. The numbers of priests ordained for England during 1875 was seventy-seven, of whom twenty-eight were regulars. There were, besides, seven priests ordained at St. Joseph's College, near London, for foreign missions. The whole number of pricets in Scotland is 244, the remainining 1,780 being in England. Out of the whole number of 3,024 priests in the kingdom 611 are regulars, and these have ninety houses-to wit, thirteen houses of Jesuits, three of Redemptorists, seven of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, seven of Marists, three of Franciscans, four of Passionists, two of Vincentians

one of Augustinians, two of Carmelites, four of Fathers of Charity, four of Dominicans, four of Oblates of St. Charles, two of Oratorians, one of Pious Servants of Missions, one of Servites, one of Brothers of Mercy, four of Christian Brothers, three of Xaverian Brothers, seven of Benedictines, six of Capuchins, one of Cistercians, one of the Institute of Charity, one of Premonstratonsians, one of Brothers of St. Alexis, three of Carthusians, one of Josephites and three of Brothers of the Christian Schools. Of houses of religious women there are 289, of which 270 are in England and nineteen in Scotland. These are composed of four houses of Ursulines, forty-eight Sisters of Mercy, twelve of the Little Sisters of the Poor, ten of the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, seven of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, forty-seven of the Sisters of Charity, five of the Sister of Nazareth, one of the Apostoline Nuns, one of the French Sisters of the Little Schools, one of the Sisters of the Visitation, one of the Sours de Marie Auxillatrice, one of the Sisters of the Christian Retreat, four of the School Sisters of the German Institute of Our Lady, one of the Sisters of St. Augustine, two of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, three of the Sisters of the Assumption, four of the Sisters of Bon Secours, two of Car melites, one of Dames Anglaises, two of Dames de St. Andre, two of the Daughters of the Cross, five of Dominicans, twelve of the faithful Companions of Jesus, five of the Third Order of St. Francis, one of the Helpers of the Holy Souls, seven of the Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus, one of the Holy Sepul the Nuns of the Sisters of Jesus and Mary, one of the Nuns of the Presentation, two of the Sisters of the Faithful Virgin, two of the Canonesses of St Augustine of the Perpetual Adoration, one of the Dames of Marie Repartrice, one of the Congregation of Mary, one of the Most Holy Sacrament, two of the Most Precious Blood, twenty-one of the Sisters of Notre Dame, six of Poor Clares, three of the Poor Sisters of the Mother of God, seven of the Sisters of Providence, two of the Sainte Union, one of the Dames Reugieuses de la Croix, one of the Sisters of St. Vincent, two of the School Sister of Notre Dame; three of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, three of the Servites, eight of the Sisters of the Most Holy Cross and Passion, seven of the Benedictines, three of the Sisters of Penance and St. Dominic, one of the Visitation, one of Our Lady of Mercy, two of the Sisters of St. Joseph, one of the Sisters of the Temple, three of the Teresians, one of Our Lady of Charity and Refuge, three of the Sisters of St Paul's, one of the Bridgettines, of the Cistercians and one of the Marist Sisters. Many of these communities have but few members, but probably the 289 houses have not less than 2,000 members all told, besides their novices; The whole number of Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops in Great Britain, Ireland and the British colonies, and dependencies is 126, of whom eighteen are archbishops Add to these the sixty-five archbishops, bishops and vicar apostolic in the United States and we have a total of 191 English-speaking prelates of the Roman Catholic Church.

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

#### Cattle are getting scarce in Texas. Fifty tons of American beef are shipped from New

York to London every week.

USEFUL READING. 

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To cure a ring worm, paint it with iodine a few times and it will entirely destroy every vestige of it.

As soon as a boil becomes hard and inflamed paint it with iodine. The poison will not be scattered, but will be absorbed, by it.

To destroy ants, wrap a piece of gum camphor in cloth or paper to keep it from dissolving and place it in or about your enploard or sugar, and it will drive away those pests.

Putting cream on onious instead of butter, ( or even a little milk if one has no cream), removes much of the strong flavor, and renders them less likely to affect weak stomachs unpleasantly.

GBEASE SPOTS FROM BOOKS AND CARFETS .- TO remove grease spots from books, moisten the spot with a camel-hair pencil dipped in wine. To remove them from carpets, put a piece of blotting or brown paper over the stain, and iron with a hot iron; repeat, using fresh paper, till the grease is romoved.

Camphor is a good disinfectant and should be freely used in stables and near diseased animals. Another excellent disinfectant is carbolic acid, and this should always be applied on parts affected. The carbolic acid should be diluted with water before using on any sore; one part acid to ten of water will be usually about right, though still weaker will be effective.

VARNISH FOR BLACKBOARDS .- The following is the recipe, according to the patent of Formhals (which has expired) for a coating for blackboards : Alcobol 95 per cent., 65 parts, or alcohol, 90 per cent., 67 parts; blacked shellac, 8 parts; Paris black, 8 parts; levigated pumice-stone, 4 parts; Paris-blue, half a part ; burnt umber, 4 parts ; dryer, 8 parts. The pigments and pumice-stone are carefully mixed with alcohol, the shellac in solution being added last,

How to MANAGE APPLE SERDS .- Take three or four times the quantity of sand, that you have of apple seed, and mix the seed and sand well together, and put in shallow boxes, and expose to winter weather, to freeze and thaw. They should be kent moist, but should not be too wet nor too dry. They should be stirred occasionally, and kept out of the reach of fowls, as they will eat the seed. As the warm weather approaches, the seed will begin to germinate, and at the proper time for planting, the ground should be deeply plowed and finely pulverized to receive the seed. Rich soil is needed, and if free from weeds, so much the better. Most persons drop the seads with the sands in rows two feet, or two and a half feet, or three feet apart, so as to admit of horse cultivators. The plants must have clean culture, and thorough hand weeding and proper thinning, so as to be ready for grafting at the end of one season's growth. A naturally well-drained soil should be chosen - Apples ought to have us sweet an air for their winter home as you would give to your firkin of butter. They will take in, very readily, the musty odors of close, moist cellars, that are little better than vegetable pits. And the difference between a crisp, high flavored apple, and one that is flabby and poor, is often simply the difference in the storage they have had. This kindly fruit needs an attention due to its rank ; careful selection, gentle handling, a cool, dry room, just safely above the freezing point, and removed from all rank vegetables or unpleasant odors. If kept in the packing barrels, they will be uninjured in a temperature where water would freeze.-Record and Farmer

COORED FOOD FOR STOCK .-- The world will never quite get rid of its old fogies--those who want to be natural, but have never studied nature. When fodder shall be cooked so as to be softer and more succulent than grass, which nature has furnished for the animal, then it will do to inquire whether nature is not violated in cooking food for cattle. Nature furnishes grass, not dried fodder. dried fodder is man's work of preserving food while grass does not grow, and if he cooks this soft and succulent in imitation of grass, does he run a tilt with nature or is he imitaling her. A farmer always looks forward to the new growth of grass in the spring as affording an opportunity for his cattle The sawmills of Tacoma, Washington Territory, cooks thoroughly his wipter food his cattle are simply kept upon grass the year round. We have kent the same cows upon cooked food for fifteen winters years old. Here is what Prof. Wilkinson, of Baltimore, Md., says in relation to cooked food for cattle: "I conducted an agricultural school and exwith feeding cooked and uncooked food of every description used for cows, horses, swine, working and fattening cattle and poultry, and carefully noted the result, which was in all cases very remunerative : so much so, that even with the defective inconvenient and expensive apparatus used-for want of better-in steaming, manipulating and feeding, I found there was an average profit of fully twenty-five per cent. ; that is, in feeding the variety of animals named; but in feeding milch cows in cold whether with warmed, steamed food of every description, there was a profit of over thirty per cent., when the animals were kept at proper temperature, and fed with proper proportions of nutritious food."-Live Stock Journal. How to MAKE THE FARM PAY. - This is a subject in which all our readers are interested, and it is certainly worth examining. As a general proposition, it may be said that the farmer who makes the farm pay the largest returns on the capital and labor employed is the one, other things being equal, who has acquired the most thorough knowledge of the real adaptabilities of the farm, as determined by its soil and its situation as to markets and who devotes it to the production of such commodities as this knowledge will suggest. Each particular farm, if managed with a proper reference to these considerations, and to the capacity, habits and condition of the owner, should perhaps be in some minor details a little differently from any other farm. But take the great mass of farms as they exist in this country to day, and it will be found that the size of the farms the character of their solls, their situation as to markets, and their distance from them, the surplus capital available for use in their cultivation, the amount of labor employed upon them, and the health, capital, convenience, and information of the owners inexorably require that ninety-nine out of every hundred of them shall be largely surrounded to the coarser and more bulky products, such as grass, grain, &c. We shall find, furthermore, that the quantity and value of these products is such as to preclude the possibility of their being marketed in a crude form, and must be consumed by some description of live stock maintained upon the farms where these products are grown. Then we perceive that, considering the quantity of land devoted to pasturage and forage crops, and the proportion of the produce of the farm fed to live stock the handling of live stock is, with nine farmers out of ten, the most important. business of the farm, the profits of the farm will depend almost entirely upon the intelligence and care with which the live stock department is managed. 'If the farmer selects animals of good blood and quality, and their management is intelligent and systematic, he will always be sure of a satisfactory profit, while an indifferent, class of stock, poorly managed will not only yield no profit, but too fre-dently eat up all the profits of the farm. This is the important department to make or lose money upon the farm; and it should receive the. that the money is to be made or lost.

Mr. J. Faviere Elrington, Q.C., LL. D., has been appointed to the Chairmauship of the County of Westmeath. He is senior Crown Prosecutor for Armagh, a Bencher, and a Queen's Advocate.

There were fifty successful candidates in the late Civil Service examinations, of whom twentyeight were Irishmen, and seven of these were from Limerick alone. The highest eleven on the list are Irish.

A writer in the Freeman wishes the Irish people to crect a monument in Glasnevin over the remains of Eugene O'Curry, whose services, to the Irish language and literature were simply incalculable, and whose resting-place is now unmarked and almost forgotten.

Mr. G. Errington, M.P., has been received in au-dience by the Holy Father. Addressing His Holiness, he said-" The Catholics of Ireland are deeply convinced of the necessity of truly religious university education, and will endeavour to obtain it for their sons." The Holy Father expressed his approval of these sentiments, which, he said, were worthy of the Catholics of Ireland.

CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT FUND .--- J. T. Tatlow, Esq., J.P., secretary to the Cavan Grand Jury, has announced that the county Cavan has just received a sum of £1,500 from the Church Disestablishment Fund, as a first instalment towards the Asylum churches on the county cess, and that a sum between £2,000 and £3,000 per annum is likely to be available from same source for county cess pur--008es.

On the 10th ult., the weather was extremely cold in the central parts of Ireland. In the vicinity of the railway station at Geasbill, in the King's County, and on the road to Philipstown, the snow was nearly six inches in depth. It was not quite so deep in other places, but it was very generally spread over the country.

On the 1st ult., a fee farm rent of £66 10s. 10d. payable out of the lands of Greenhall and part of the lands of Clonygaheen, both situ ate in the barony of Owney and Arra, county Tip-perary, held in fee simple, containing 457a. 0r. 2p; Ordnance valuation, £251, was sold to Mr. J. Bergin for £1.410.

Monsignor Kirby has received a letter from Cardinal Antonelli in acknowledgment of £600 presented to the Holy See from the diocese of Cork. Bis Eminence says he has been commanded to express to the pious donors, in the name of the Sovereign Pontiff, his deep sense of gratitude for this noble demonstration of loyalty to the Holy See, and to assure them that the Apostolic Benediction, which he imparts to them, is to be taken as a sign of his special regard, and as a pledge of all the blessings he invokes for them from the Most High.

"THE LORDS OF THE EARTH AND SEA."-The Duke of Devonshire has obtained a verdict in his favour in his action against the Blackwater fishermen. The judgment declares the Duke to have the exclusive right of fishing the river from Lismore to Cableisland, and for all that distance not a net can be cast sult has caused consternation amongst the Youghal

distinguished the Catholic Church than it does at the present day. But what is the chivalry with which Protestantism has imbued the masses of our people ? Look to wife-beating, among the men of the north. Look to the ungodliness and want of principle prevailing in all quarters. Of course, we are talking of that great body of the people of England among whom religion is only a name and honour a thing to be laughed at. We are proud to have to say that among living Englishmen are to be found models of chivalry and probity. But it is the great mass which constitutes the character of a country. How does England stands in this respect? Of the rare specimen a good illustration was given during the late frost. Some boys went upon icc not strong enough to hold them, and one fell in. A bystanber, a young man, stripped off his coat and waistcoat at once, and, without thought of danger, plunged into the water. He dived and dived again and at last succeeded in rescuing the boy. We and exhausted he got on land. Now for the general specimen of modern English chivalry. The brave fellow found that his watch, chain, and handkerchief had been stolen whilst he was in the water ! For one modern Britisher who would act the hero of this scene there are many who would act the misereant -London Universe

How TO CONTROL & TIGER .- A good illustration of the respect in which we are held by the subject races of India is contained in the following: A captive tigress at Lahore made her escape one day and not unnaturally startled the station. The gardener in whose domain her cage was situated went to the proper authoritiy and begged to be ordered to take the runaway back. "Order you to take it back !" was the reply. "I'll give you no such order -it would be ordering you to be killed." "Not at all, sir," said the man : "only give me the order and I will take the tigress back." "I'll give you no such order, but you may do us you please," was the rejoinder. Hereupon the man, taking off his turban, walked up to the creature (which was lying in the shrubbery) and, after a salute, said to her, "In the name of the powerful British government, I request you to go back to your cage!" At the same time he put his unfolded turban round her neck and led her back. The poor fellow lost his life not long afterwards while trying the same experiment on a bear, whose political principles were not equal-Iy good — London Universe. A letter in the London Times says that there are

now in the English army no tewer than two generals, one colonel, three lieutenant-colonels in command of regiments, and many other field officers. who have risen from the ranks. One of the generals is a major-general, the other a brigadier, a Companion of the Bath and a "Victoria Cross," This will sruprise most of our readers, who have doubtless been educated in the belief that such a thing as an officer rising from the ranks would be simply a portent in the British military system; and it is Burgoyne, who afterwards laid down his arms at Saratoga, organized the first light cavalry regiment in the British service, "promotion from the ranks". did not appear to him within the bounds of possibility, and in his well known" Code of Instructions" he expressly says that "the ranks of corporal and sergeant must be considered as the most signal honours that a man from the ranks could attain."

urn out lumber from logs 100 feet in length.

A leap-year ball, givon and conducted by the young ladies of Rockwood, was the best ever held in and found them vigorous at nineteen and twenty that place.

The Maine farmers are going into the beet sugar business. They will probably find it unremunera-tive, as it has been found in Ontario and several of with feeding cooked and uncooked food of every the States of the Union.

Belle Plain, Iowa, claims the smallest woman in the world-Maggie Minot. She is 18; 27 inches high, and weighs 31 pounds. Tom Thumb is six six inches taller.

The wreck season on the lakes has commenced early. The scow-schooner Harmonia left an east port for Racine, Wis., some time ago, and has not been heard of since.

Capt. Wm. Glazier, of Boston, intends to start from that city on the 1st of next May for a trip on horseback across the continent to San Francisco and return. He has estimated that he will require six months for the journey.

Louis J. Jennings, until the present time editor of the New York Times, has been virtually dismissed from the position by George W. Jones, who owns now over one half the stock of the concern. A Mr. Ford is now the responsible editor of the paper.

The Rev. Dr. Lorimer, of Boston, tells a story that, while in Kentucky he was invited to perform a marriage ceremony, and rode ten or twelve miles through mud and rain to unite the pair. At the conclusion of the ccremony the mother of the bride offered Dr. Lorimer a filled wine-glass, which he declined, and said :---" You ought to be ashamed of vourself, madame, for offering the young people that which may ultimately work their ruin." The woman, placing her arms a kimbo, said : "Look h'yar, Mr. Preacher, you kim to marry this yar. couple. You've married this yar couple, Now git.

About the long peuding fishery claims question the New York Tribune says :- So much delay has beset the organizing of the Fishery Commission provided for by the Treaty of Washington that it may prove more satisfactory to devise other means for adjusting our differences with Canada. It ought to be possible for our Government to determine how far the Dominion may be entitled to compenration for the use of her fishing grounds. If our statement in that event be made clear and equitable, the Canadian Government can hardly afford to insist on the tardy procedure of a joint commission.

A London correspondent writes to the New York Graphic :- A curious story is told of an American General here who, while walking through a back street in London the other day, encountered two or three women tramps surrounding a well dressed girl three or four years old. Suspecting that the child had been lost he took it away from them after much resistance on their part, brought it to nerfectly true that but a century ago, when John | his lodgings, and notified the police. In the evening he was to dine at the house of a well-known leader of fashion, but on reaching the door was informed that his host could not receive him, as that morning their only child had been decoyed away from hor nurse in the park. Your readers can of ourse imagine the sequel-the gratitude of the parents and the affection entertained for the name farmer's earliest and latest study. It is right here of R-z in at least one English household,

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--MARCH 10, 1876.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PBINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR, JOHN GILLIES,

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, March 10, 1876.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MARCH, 1876. Friday, 10-The Holy Lance and Nails. Embe Day. Saturday, 11-Ember Day. The Forty Martyrs of Sebaste (March 10).

Sunday, 12-Second Sunday in LENT. Monday, 13-St. Gregory I., Pope, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church (March 12). Tuesday, 14-Of the Feria. Wednesday, 15-Of the Feria, Thursday, 16-Of the Feria.

### REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

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

On the first four days in Lent, as well as every day in Holy Weck, the use of flesh meat is prohibited. The use of flesh meat at every meal is permitted on all the Sundays in Lent, Palm Sunday excepted. The use of flesh meat is also by special indulgence allowed at the one repast on Mondays Tuesdays, and Thursdays in every week from the first Sunday in Lent, to Palm Sunday.

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

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The principal item of the past week's news is the flight of Don Carlos and the termination of the war in Spain. Don Carlos passed into France with over 15,000 troops, who sought refuge on French territory.

A correspondent, writing from Mesopotamia to the Missions Catholiques, regards the position of attairs between the Chaldeans and the Church in the gloomiest light. He seems to think that actual schism is imminent, and says it may be formally made either at once or in the course of two or three months.

After all their labours in getting a Constitutional Government, the unlucky Italians find out that it was hardly worth the time and pains spent on it and the many sacrifices they made in order to get it; for, though Parliament is hardly ever assembled, decrees are poured torth thick as hail. They come from the King and his Ministers, who constitute the real Parliament ; it is more than a month since the members met, and it will be another six weeks before they get together again, and all this time the King and Ministers have it all their own way, so that even the Liberal papers begin to com-

In the early church-supposed to be common ground for even the mildest developments of the principle of free judgment-we find religion was nursed in the cradle of austerity. The primitive Christians served the laborious apprenticeship to martyrdom in solitude and fasting. Tertullian relates how the Christians were known in a crowd by the palor of their features. The same tells us how in the midst of the licentiousness of an idolatrous camp the Christian soldiers assembled together to recite the prayers prescribed for the solemn time of fasting.

Some 1600 years ago, St. John Chrysostom commenced one of his Homilies on the first Sunday of Lent by congratulating his flock on their appearance of gloom and their garb of penance. With them. Lent was no useless coremony; the sound of joy had ceased, the garb of mourning had replaced the gaudy and colored dress; the loud laugh of the carnival was changed to the sobs and sighs of repentance. " I rejoiced, I exulted with a holy joy," crics out the great saint, " when the bursting dawn bade me hasten to the church to greet you who had risen from the lethargy of sin to present to heaven the pleasing spectacle of a congregation in tears." If the great Chrysostom were to stand before one

of our congregations on some bright Sunday morning in Lent, what a contrast he would find :- The smile and giddy chat of the thoughtless ; the air of indifference and routine, and the callous inactivity of a dormant faith ; if instead of the mourning dress and the garb of a penitential season, he found the fair nortion of those Christian assemblies, flaunting the vain trappings of human vanity, would not the spirit of Chrysostom weep over the lost fervor of the church as we weep over the grave of entombed love : his language would not be of congratulation . it would thunder forth the dreadful anathemas of divine justice and arouse our guilty indifference to a salutary dread of the awful judgments of the future.

But perhaps we don't require penitential works as needed by our forefathers; perhaps virtue has now assumed her control over the actions of men, and religion, holy and undefiled reigning in the heart of society, has banished immorality and vice, and prepared the world for eternal recompense. Would to Heaven it were so! But ours is the world the prophet saw floating in iniquity; irreligion and vice stalk around with fearful impunity, scandals of intemperance and lust disgrace the columns of the press? thefte, murders, and sacrileges are more common than the heroic deeds of virtue.

But which of us can put an unblemished hand on his heart and thank his God he has never sinned? If there be any such, we recommend him the holy observance of Lent for perseverance, for edification and for the increase of happiness hereafter : but for those who feel they blush in the memories of the past, the observance of Lent becomes a necessity : for us who have missed the path of innocence, Heaven is only to be reached through the steep and rugged path of repentance.

FALL OF DON CARLOS-HIS RIGHT TO THE SPANISH THRONE.

The sun has set again on the Carlist defeat .--Hone may still gild the future of the valiant claimant of the Spanish crown, but for the present the sword of civil war has been sheathed : the brave mountaincers that fought so bravely for a desperate cause are scattered, and he who was proclaimed in nearly half of the country as Charles VII. of Spain, is now a refugee in London.

duced to quit the capital-to travel north to meet

two faithful Spanish priests, Ferdinand manfully

the full Cortes of Spain. The old ex-king, indig-

nant at his refusal, threatened his son with personal

nd even bloody civil war, we are convinced a mur- encountering hosts; the rustic leaves his plough mur of sympathy will come from many an honest | for the tight; the artisan his loom, the tradesman believer in the legitimate claims of Don Carlos to his counter, the student the university hall, the the Spanish Crown-many believed the interest of monk his cloister, the nobleman his mansion, and religion and right were centered in his cause, and sometimes even beauty herself (as in the case of many believed if Charles VII. came to the throne, the Countess Burita and of Antonia Laragosa), casthe would be the medium of such political combinaing aside the lyre grasps a spear, puts on the breasttions, as would strengthen France and restore the plate and helmet of Minerva, and waxes terrible in Temporal dominion of the Holy See. That Provher wrath. The wild Guerillas and their chiefs idence which directs the destinies of men ordains dart down like falcons from the rocky fastnesses on for the oppressed and their sympathisers other means the unsuspecting foc, break his lines, cut off his of redress besides those to which man in his ardor communications strike him with dread, then disand impatience blindly rushes. perse : again unite-hover now upon his rear, now A personal acquaintance with Dou Carles, and a upon his van ;-and pursue his squadrons with undeep loving sympathy with the grand old Catholic tiring wing. Castanos a hero worthy of Spain's country of which he claims to be the rightful king olden time gains the glorious victory of Baylen; has made us long ago a student of his bistory; we Saragossa in a seige the most memorable, since that of Saguntum opposes to disciplined skill the subcan draw from the repertoire of memory a few interesting historical facts connected with the strange lime energy of dispair and though she at last falls, destiny that obliges a legitimate sovereign to be a her death song sounds like the pean of victory. refugee from the country he should rule. We The Irish bard has said :-must, therefore, lead our readers back for a moment Sublime was the warning which liberty spoke. And grand was the moment when Spaniards awoke.' to that page of Spanish history where the ancestors of Don Carlos first appear on the scene of political The latent energies of a great people, foolishly thought to be extinct, were aroused by a great oclife. casion; and the warning which here liberty spoke Charles IV., to whom the Crown had always been was sublime for it, was a wise, and a pure, and a a heavy burder, in the popular outcry agaidst the holy freedom. It was the liberty of the altar,--the guilty minister Godoi, fearing not only for his kingdom, but for his own personal safety, abdicated liberty of the throne-the liberty of the domestic hearth, the liberty of all orders of the state, the the throne in favor of his eldest son the Prince liberty of the individual and the liberty of national independence. How after the drunken, bloody title of Ferdinand VII., was on the 19th of March, 1808, proclaimed King of Spain and of all the In-Saturnalia of the goodless anarchic France of 1792 this glorious national outburst of religious patriot. dies. This important event was the issue of the celebrated popular rising of Aranjuez, which, like a sm cheers and consoles the Christian ! Mr. Pitt declared that it was the highminded peotempestuous night, broke up the long deep calm of the eightcenth century, and was the prelude of that ple of Spain which was destined to strike the first blow at the gigantic military tyranny which then education in this country. These savants of the series of terrific storms which were now for thirty w ighed on the nations of Europe; and long afteryears to desolate this devoted land. wards the prophetic words of the great statesman Ferdinand became the victim of the machinations were ratified by Napoleon himself, "That unfortuof Napoleon, and through the intrigues and intimidation of the famous Murat, then commanding nate war in Spain," said he in his exile at St. Helena, the French arms in Spain, the young King was inwas the cause of my destruction."

torrent of abuse, and so violent, that Don Pedro Cevallos, one of the faithful priests present, has declined to transcribe it in his memoirs

Under moral compulsion and physical restraint, the unfortunate Ferdinand makes an unconditional surrender of his Crown to the French Emperor.-The Chateau of Prince Tallyrand is then assigned to him for his abode, and here he is doomed to pass a long captivity of six years.

In the meantime there were passing events at the Capital, and throughout the whole of Spain, which indicated the Catholic and chivalrous national glory of other days and contributed to the downfall of the great ambitious Emperor who had in his unbridled ambition placed his heel on the neck of the Spanish nation.

The French troops had overrun the country, and held possession of Madrid. The people, not intimidated at the overwhelming force that held them in subjection, openly proclaimed their indignation at the national insult, the isolation and imprisonment of their King, and the hated presence of the French troops. They fought all over the country in bloody and fatal collisions with the invading army; but an event of seeming trivial character was the last straw on the camel's back, and roused the people of Spain to deeds of heroism the grandest on the records of their country.

Shortly after the departure of Ferdinand, and on the 2nd of May, 1808, the royal carriages draw up before the palace, and the people are convinced that as reported, the last remaining members of the royal family are about to be taken from them. It is reported the Infante Don Francisco, a lad of fourteen is weeping bitterly at the thought of leaving his country, and a aide-de-camp of Murat, who has been sent by him to know the cause of the tumult is, on attempting to enter the palace, very roughly handled by the populace. The French Commander then sends this officer with a picket of troops and

with two pieces of cannon. Blood flows on both sides. Instantly the whole city is in a flame : the people fly to arms, surround detachments of the French and in some instances cut them to pieces. The Spanish troops who, by order of the Provisional Government, have been shut up in their barracks, are now attacked by the French : the people fly for protection to their own soldiers, and the Spanish artillerymen, headed by two heroic young officers, Daviz and Velarde, one thirty and the other twenty-five years' old, plant a twenty pounder before the arsenal which the French are preparing to attack. As their troops advance up a narrow street, they are swept down by the Spanish cannon and twenty times they are repulsed. At last they make a tremendous rush, and by their superior numbers overcome the Spaniards, and slay at the cannon the two brave officers named. These are the first martyrs of the national independence

and their blood becomes the sceds of heroes. The cruelties of Murat in the brief hour of his triumph, the execution of the nobles and the outrages offered by lawless soldiers to the religion and chastity of the nation roused the people to a desperate effort to shake off the oppressor and the intruder.

"Let us die for the just cause," rang through the country from the peakes of the the Pyrennees to the forest of masts in the harbour of Cadiz. This sublime cry of a martyr people, mounts up to heaven and in dying that people wins the palm of victory. Indignant patriotism flashes from every eye; armed men spring up from every brake ; the plains bristle with spears; the watch fires blaze on every moun-

Whilst we rejoice in the cossation of a protracted | tain height; the soil trembles under the tramp of

tina, of the Neapolitan family. From this union was born Isabella the ex-queen of Spain and Mother of its present king. The Princess Christina by her beauty, her fascinating manners as well as her spirit of intrigue soon prevailed on her husband to change the law of succession in favor of his daughter Isabella. The Salic law, passed by the Cortes at the accession of the Bourbon dynasty, was still in force; by this law, females to eternal reprobation. There is something so at. were excluded from royal succession. A revolutionary Cortes had revoked the decree in 1812, but Ferdinand had in 1814 annulled all their acts. To carry out his purpose however, he pretended he found in a secret chest a decree of the Cortes of 1789 ratified by his father Charles IV., and which repealed the Salic law and restored the old order

of succession to the throne. But such a decree even if it had been really made had no force for a law not promulgated if null hnd void. Had the king convened the legitimate Cortes and obtained their consent to the abolition of the Salic law (harsh as it might have been to his brother Don Carlos) he would have secured on a firm basis the rights of Isabella, and saved the country the protracted civil struggle that has for years weakened and paralysed the commercial interests of the nation. Ferdinand, instead of this straightforward course, got some of the principal members of the Government to swear allegiance to Isabella, then makes his last will. In a severe fit of illness shortly after, his conscience smites him and he alters his will in favor of Don Carlos, his brother. On his recovery, the intrigues of the queen and one of the princesses of the roval family, induced the monarch to make a second alteration in his last testament in favor of his daughter. He hereby reverses the whole policy of his life and dying shortly afterwards in 1833, bequeathed civil war and revolution to his country.

Don Carlos appealed to arms and for seven long years the contest raged with uncertain success on either side. Had the life of the noble Zumalcarreguibecn spared, there is every probability that the queen regent though possessed of all the resources of Government, the military forces and the treasury, and though supported too by a portion of the conservatives and the whole revolutionary party and not only the moral countenance but active aid of Great Britain, France, and Portugal the crown usurped by Isabella would have fallen to its rightful claimant. It is a noble descendant of this Don Carlos who is now called " Pretender" and 'Insurgent," that has once more failed in his struggles for the rule of dynastic legitimacy.

In recording the passing defeat of the aspirant to the Spanish throne, we must indite the epitaph of many a brave son of Ireland who has fallen in this unsuccessful struggle. The heroes of the Irish Zouave corps, who fought for Pius IX., in his feeble resistance to the usurping force from Lombardy, who afterwards fought so bravely under the command of Charette at Orleans and La Vendee for the blighted cause of France, have finally left some of their noblest blood on the bill sides of Northern Spain, where another great and sacred cause has succumbed to superior force. Many will remember in the early part of the Carlist campaign of the sad fate of Lieut. Murray-one of the most accomplished and brave of the little hand that started from this very city like crusaders of old to fight for the cause of justice and religion. Alongside of Murray on the bloody charge in which he fell were youths bearing the names of Burke, Kirby, and Dennahy, who were in their day the stalworth sons of Tipperary.

army of Don Carlos, will arouse an expression of lics and therefore obnoxious to the Protestant sen

primitive style of barbarism ! Then this precious petition asserts that " libraries are discouraged, and billiards, cards, and dominoes are substituted is useful literature, in many of these sectarian (Ca. tholic) institutions ; by their books and otherwise false views of history are promulgated and while it, (the Catholic school system) gives salvation to the criminal on the scaffold, it sends poor Guibori surd in the medley of ideas here presented, we must quote the passage :---

"On investigation it would result that not ten per cent. of the teachers in the schools, receiving or holding diplomas, could pass an impartial examination. The standard of teachers is fully as low as the education imparted to the pupils would indicate

"Libraries are discouraged, and billiards, cards, and dominnes, are substituted for useful literature in many of the sectarian institutions. A reference to the French newspapers published in the Province of Quebec, will establish the fact that general in. formation is not sought after, and that the literar standard is lamentably reduced, and the limits of public discussion wonderfully curtailed. No Frenct. Canadian newspaper, circulating amongst Roman Catholics, can exist, except on condition that its articles are approved of by the ecclesiastical authority. The Sectarian School system is cultivat. ing and strengthening a narrow sectarian spirit us. favorable to the peaceful and friendly relations of persons of different creeds and nationalities.

"The Sectarian School system has, by books and otherwise, led to the promulgation of incorrect views of history, and of ideas and impressions unfavorable to the historical renowr, the literature and the free institutions of the British Empire, and hostile to civil and religious liberty. If its teach. ings wera literally followed up, our country would be restored to the condition of ancient days, when crowned heads and rulers only held office during the good pleasure of the Bishop of Rome. The Sectarian School system has prevented the dissemin. ation of literature, it has placed under the ban libraries and the means of extending knowledge. While the criminal on the scaffold has, on receiving the last rites, been assured a certain salvation, we have seen the body of the poor printer, Guibord, con. demned to eternal infamy for daring in his life. to belong to a literary institution under the ban It is keeping the minds of those under its influence in a state of tutelage, unfavorable to their welfare and advancement in life, and, consequently, to the general welfare of our country, leading to povent and dependence, and causing numbers to emigratfrom our Province, who, under liberal educations influences, might have remained with advantage 'o their own interests and benefit to their country."

We are not aware whether the Protestant Defense Alliance represents the whole Protestant community or only a fanatical portion, who are as sincerin their hatred of the Catholic Church as they are reckless in their assertions concerning her do. trines and teachings. Time was when we had to wield our feeble pen to answer some deep and interesting objections to Revelation and Catholic doctrine, drawn by Protestants of culture and cour. tesy from the hidden and difficult recesses of nature and science, but have we come to Montreal to heat it asserted that the Catholic Church prefers dor. inces and cards to libraries and scientific culture can we believe our senses when we read this in a document purporting to be the endorsed declaration of an enlightened body, and intended for the perusal of the highest assembly in the land, and the ground work of legislation in our Senate. We would lower our estimate of the high culture of the Protestants of this country, to think that such unwarranted and insulting language could come from sheer ignorance and yet must we believe that a body of respectable men sink to lies and calumnies either to convert or persecute their poor benighted Roman Catholic brethren.

Passing over some strange demands for the The very fact of there being Irish troops in the change of laws granting trifling privileges to Catho-

plain that Constitutional Government with them only a myth.

The London correspondent of the Mauchester Guardian writes :- "Some of the leaders of the Evangelical party in the Church of England are preparing two formidable questions for the present Protestant Premier. It is proposed to ask Mr. Disraeli whether the Duke of Norfolk is not infringing the law in endeavouring to raise funds on behalf of the 'persecuted' Roman Clergy in Germany. The matter is supposed to have its international aspect, from which it is believed to be not altogether defensible. The other subject relates to the degree recently conferred by Cardinal Manning, on the authority of the Pope, upon Professor St. John Mivart, of the Kensington Roman Catholic University. A degree granted by the Pope is believed to be illegal in this country, inasmuch as the authority to grant such honours which his predecessors exercised previous to the Reformation was transferred by statute to the Primate of all England in the reign of Henry VIII. in conjunction with the power to grant special licences and dispensations. From the days of the Reformation till last week no attempt has been made to revive the expired power, and the proceeding is considered the less admissible since at any rate two Nonconformist bodies, if not more, have declined to petition the Crown for a charter to grant degrees of divinity, in order not to cheapen unduly the academical distinction. It is deemed by those who move in this of Asturias. Accordingly this Prince, under the matter to be unfair that Catholics should exercise a privilege from which Nonconformists are excluded."

When Cardinal Ledochowski visited the Pope, on Sunday last His Holiness exclaimed :-- " We rejoice with thee, intrepid defender of the Faith. May God crown thy noble aspirations !"

It is stated that the Vatican will not make a formal protest against the clause of the new Spanish Constitution concerning religious tolerance.

LENT.

In looking over the history of the past it is not the antiquity of the practice of fasting that strikes | Napoleon, and even to enter France. Here he was us but the the contrast between the present age in | forced to abdicate the throne of Spain. Supported its tepidity with the fervor and austerity of the by the advice and fidelity of two noble friends in early church. Whether we address ourselves to the Protestant or Catholic the testimony of the past refused the demand of the Emperor to give him speaks the language of reproof. We might take the | the throne of Spain, except conditionally, and before Catholic of the present day by one hand, and in the other, the hopeless victim of the modern reformation, who denies the necessity or antiquity of the castigation, and the French Emperor throws out Lenten fast and startle the one with the fervor of mysterious menaces of a trial for some events which his early fathers and convince the other with irre- had recently occurred, and for which he held the fragable proofs of the divine institution and Apostolic practice of the penitential canons he would feign despise.

Then came the glorious struggle of the Peninsular war in which Wellington and his Irish soldiers

won unfading laurels of fame and the restoration of Ferdinand VII. It was precisely at this juncture that the complications of the Carlist cause commenced and the scenes in the pages we have quoted contributed in a certain degree to the failure of the cause which History once more receives into her | Province. They have the coolness to assert that cold embrace.

In event of his death, leaving no male issue, the throne should revert to his eldest brother, Don young King responsible. At the same moment, the Carlos. However in 1828 he married again ; al. fitted" for the adequate training of the young with Queen, his mother, rushed into the apartment, and though advanced in years he won the hand of the reference to the requirements of modern civilizapoured forth against her unfortunate son such a accomplished and beautiful princess, Maria Chris- tion." These religious are supposed to be in a

sympathy form millions of Irish scattered over the world.

But all along there has been a sympathy between the Spanish nation and the Green Isle. Both were closely connected in their origin, both at a latter period had frequent commercial intercourse and both agree in cordial hatred of persecution and interference of heretical powers. In their hour o sorrow and oppression what a generous hospitality did not the sons of Erin find on the shores of Iberia ! Then as our poet sings " the shamrock of Erin and the olive of Spain were intertwined" their family alliances both have intertwined their affections and on many a glorious battle field have entertwined their laurels. Both have ever been destinguished for the same military ardor, the same love of romantic adventure, the same rich and almost Oriental glow of fancy. And both too,-one in the langour of political decline, the other under severe religious persecution, have evinced the same elastic energy of character, the same unswerving devotion to the principles of freedom and love for the Catholic Church.

#### A PRESUMPTUOUS PETITION.

The Protestant Defence Alliance-a mountain of pious indignation lately discovered on the banks of the St. Lawrence, is showing signs of eruption. This Alliance was ostensibly formed to withstand Roman encroachments. Dull work to wait for; and behold they have changed their institution from the defensive to the offensive. Strange too their first move in this new warfare, is to attack the strongest fortress of the Cathelic Church-her educational institutions. We have seen their petition to Parliament to change the whole system of new Alliance, say Catholics are not fit to be entrusted with the education of their youth ; and Parliament is to be requested to shut up their schools in the whole Province and hand the children over to Protestant instructors who will give them that high standard of education which flows from free thought and free indgment.

We know not which surprises most, the falsehoods that are teeming through the document thus prepared for Parliamentary information, or the audacity of a handful of men to ask to be entrusted with the education of the great majority of the not ten per cent. of Catholic teachers holding diplomas, could pass an impartial examination ; that religious, because they are religious, are unfit to teach "for by their seclusion from public life they are untiment, we come to some startling accusations against Government officials and misappropriation of public money; then comes an appeal that the Christian Brothers may not be recognized in the Province as a corporate body, " as a thorough inspection of the system of teaching practised by the Christian Brothers will show conclusively that it is not advisable to introduce their system into any locality where education is really required."

It is not our intention in noticing this manifesto of the Offensive Alliance, to answer all its false statements; most of them are flagrant violations of truth. fair play, and even Christian feeling. As a strange set off to the very bigoted and illiberal character of this document, we find even amongst their own body a different estimate of inestimable institution of the Christian Brothers. In the Nouveau Monde of last Thursday we read the following facts, " Brother Irlide the Superior General of the Christian Brothers, recently announced that he had received during the session of the last chapter at Paris, a letter from the Protestant Governor of a Province of England, who offered to the Superior General the immediate direction of two hundred and twenty schools in his province as well as the direction of the Normal School."

"Lately the Superior General also reported that the Protestant bishop of Liverpool had written to him declaring a pressing need for the Christian Brothers and offered to them at once the care of forty schools !"

We could pile on some few hundred of these testimonies, but we do not wish to hurt the feelings of a class of fanatics who are evidently guided more by prejudice than erudition, and who may yet see the folly of seeking even through the penal laws of a Government, to wrest Catholic education from Catholic hands. That such pretentious demands could come from a sect, which acknowledges itself in the minority, seems to be one of the saddest developments of that sectarian fanaticism which has become painfully rampant of late in the Protestant Church of Canada.

The Devils CHAIN .- In our last issue, we inserted a very flattering notice of this work contributed by a friend. As our attention has been since called to some passages of doubtful propriety, we cannot endorse all the encouragement our reviewer has somewhat enthusiastically expressed.

Rev. Father Rousselot, the much esteemed Pastor of Notre Dame, has left town last week on a visit to Europe, to recruit his health, much impaired from over work. We wish the Rev. genntlema. bon voyage.

Remittances in our next,

Ferdinand had married three times without issue.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MARCH 10, 1876.

## "THE BOOK OF KELLS."

Modern inquiry has proved a fact interesting to all who love the dear old land across the sea-inquiry too by enemies whose judgment has not been shackled by the trammels of unchristian prejudice In the ages of Ireland's freedom she had an education and an art of her own, that no country in Europe could boast of. We will give a short space for the cause of justice and fair play to a notice from time to time of Ireland's ancient Manuscripts: to-day we call attention to one of the most beautiful and valuable entitled the "Book of Kells" From the reports of Mr. Gilbert the Secretary to the Public Record office of Ireland and Professor Westwood we cull some interesting particulars concerning this valuable MS of ancient literature.

"The Book of Kells" is the chief Irish palmographic and artistic monument which has descended to us from the ages in which Ireland, under the name of "Scotia," was renowned for her schools, whence religion and letters were carried to various parts of Europe.

This manuscript is a copy of the Gospel, and received its present name from having belonged to the Columban monastery of Cennanus, or Kells, in Meath. The foundation of that establishment has been ascribed to St. Columba, but it would appear not to have been of much importance till the early part of the ninth century, when the descent of the be long green in our affections had brought a gloomy Norsemen on Iona caused the community of that island to provide a place of asylum iu Ireland. Under the presidency of Cellach, nineteenth successor of Columba as Abbet of Iona, from A. D. 802 to A. D. 815, a " new city of Columb Cille " was constructed at Kells. This became the chief station of the Columban community, and the abbot of Kells was long known and recognised as the legit. imate successor of St. Columba.

The Irish Annalists record that, in the year 1006. "the large gospel of Colum Cille" was sacrilegiously stolen in the night out of the great church of Kells. They add that this book was the chief relic of the western world on account of its chief relic of the western world on account of its behold I am with you, &c., &c. We are the people singular cover, and that it was found "after forty in particular whom you are sent to teach, therefore nights and two months, after its gold had been taken from it, and with sods over it."

It has been conjectured that the "Book of Kells" is the volume culogised in the twelfth century by Giraldus Cambrensis as the marvellous book exhibited to him at Kildare, and popularly believed to have been executed under the direction of an angel.

Of this, work Professor J. O. Westwood, in his work on the miniatures and Ornaments of Anglo-Saxon and Irish Manuscripts, writes almost as enthusiastically as Cambrensis. He says :---

Ireland may be justly proud of the " Book of Kells," a volume traditionally said to have belonged to St. Columba, and un ;uestionably the most elaborately executed MS. of so carly a date now in existence; far excelling, in the gigantic size of the letters at the commencement of each Gospel, the excessive minuteness of the ornamental details crowded into whole pages, the number of its very peculiar decorations, the fineness of the writing, and the endless variety of its initial capital letters, the famous Gospels of Lindisfarne in the Cottonian Library. But this manuscript is still more valuable on account of the various pictoral reprcsentations of different scenes in the life of our Saviour, delineated in the genuine Irish style, of which several of the manuscripts of St Gall, and a very few others, offer analogous examples.

Again, the same learned writer says of it :--"Especially deserving of notice is the extreme delicacy and wonderful precision, united with an extraordinary minuteness of detail, with which many of these ancient manuscripts were ornamented I have examined with a magnifying-glass the pages of the Gospels of Lindisfarne and Book of Kells, for hours together, without ever detecting a false line or an irregular interlacement; and when it is considered that many of these details consist of spiral lines, and are so minute as to be impossible to have been executed without a pair of compasses, it really seems a problem not only with what eyes, but also with what instruments, they could have been executed. One instance of the minuteness of these details will suffice to give an idea of this peculiarity. I have counted in a small space, measuring scarcely three-quarters of an inch by less than half an inch in width, in the Book of Armagh, not fewer than one hundred and fifty-eight interlacements of a slender ribbon-pattern; formed of white lines edged by black ones, upon a black ground." Mr. Gilbert concludes his very valuable Report by promising that in the next issue of these facsimiles the series will be continued from the early part of the twelfth to the end of the thirteenth ceutury. The announcement will be gratifying to all who have a regard for the fame of ancient Ireland, and the work itself will be a powerful help towards clearing the character of the country from the load of aspersion cast on it by successive swarms of ignorant and hostile writers.

## PASTORAL VISIT OF THE BISHOP OF OTTAWA TO FITZROY.

On Sunday, 30th ult., the Catholics of Fitzroy and vicinity turned out in a respectable body, in their sleighs and cutters to meet their Bishop and Revd Clergy, and a large escort from Pakenham. At Mohr's Corners a grand procession was formed the order of march well conducted they soon came within hearing of the sound of the new bell sending forth its joyous peals of welcome to the new Bishop. The approaches to the church being handsomely decorated by a beautiful arch of evergreens, (with the words welcome to our Bishop in large letters upon white muslin) spanned the gateway the anxious crowd with reverential decorum divided to either side, while the Bishop and clergy entered the Sacred edifice. At a proper time, Mr. P. O. Kelly, accompanied

by Dr. Dubour, stepped forward, and after a few words by way of introduction in a clear and audible voice, in the presence of a large congregation, read and presented the following address :-

To the Right Revd. Thomas Joseph Duhamel, Bishop of Oitawa,

My Lord, we the members of the Roman Catholic Church of Saint Michael of Fitzroy Harbour, beg leave most respectfully to approach your person, and tender to your Lordship, upon this occasion of your first pastoral visit to this part of your diocese, our earnest and warm welcome as the messenger of glad tidings of good things concerning our spiritual and temporal welfare: My Lord; the death of our late Bishop, your illustrious and saintly predecessor and founder of this diocese, whose memory will shadow over the minds of this people, at the sad news of the loss we sustained, but we are taught by the Catholic doctrine to extend our charity beyond the grave, and to follow him in our prayers to the Throne of Mercy, where he was called to re-ceive the reward of his good stewardship here, and like Elias of old, he has left his mantle behind him, and it has pleased God to send us another Elesius to wear it.

My Lord, it was with pleasure we learned that the Vicar of Christ upon earth, Pius the Ninth, successor of St. Peter, through the unbroken line of Pontiffs, has chosen you to fill the vacant See of this diocese, a Bishop of that Church established by the Redeemer of the world, who promised to be with her till the consummation of all things, you have received the divine mandate, go teach all nations and we desire to assureyou of our willing submission to your Episcople authority, and of our wishes to cooperate with your instruction as obedient children in the interest of this diocese over which you are by divine appointment chief pastor. We are taught by the Saviour of the world in His Holy Gospel to obey the Church, which is the pillar and ground of truth, he that heareth you heareth Me. said Christ to His apostles. We believe the Church in its foundation, its doctrine, succession and perpetuity, to be most perfect, but in its individual members it undergoes the vicissitudes incidental to humanity, which is the cause of many miseries common to the world, which is the sad fruit of

My Lord, we deeply sympathize with our Holy Father, Pius the Ninth, not only because of the speliation of the patrimony of the Church and confining him a prisoner in his own house, but also for the conspiracy of the anti-Christian power of Europe against himself, the Hierarchy, clergy, and all religious orders of the Catholic Church of whom Dr. Dollenger, Bismarck, and Prince Hohenlohe, are the prime leaders in the sad tragic drama, also Mr. Gladstone, the once talented British statesman and former friend of Catholic Ireland, in his mischievious pamphlet has attempted to fix the brand of disloyalty on the Catholic population of the whole world, but in his present humiliation is veri- govern the Church of God -Com. fied the words of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, that with the talent of an angel a man may become a fool. All the powers of darkness may for a time combine to assail the Church, but never can prevail no more than could the Emperor Julian rebuild the temple of Jerusalem in opposition to the divine predictions of Our Lord.

We feel happy to say that although the population of this place is composed of many religious denominations, nevertheless we all live in good har mony together, with due respect to each others religious convictions, every man free to worship God in the temple of his choice according to the dictates of his own heart, and rendering due lidelity, respec-tively to the Altar and the Throne. My Lord, we rejoice to say that we receive the sweet consolation of our holy religion in this parish by our faithful and deservedly respected priest the Rev. D. J. Lavin, whose indefatigable labors, combined with his amiable disposition in the discharge of his sacred duty, in the holy ministry endear him to the hearts stand." of his flock. Accept Right Rev. Father in God. an expression of our gratitude, accompanied by our best wishes that your health and life be long spared to improve and embellish this great field, cultivated by the labors of your eminent predecessor, whose memory is revered by you and us. His Lordship very graciously replied, by thank-ing the congregation, not only for the very affec-tionate and loval address just read and presented to him, but also for the very becoming demonstra-tion so handsomely organized for his reception. His Lordship spoke at some length upon the present position of the sovereign Pontifi, his tuture prospects and final triumph of the Church. He congra. tulated them upon their splendid Church and vestry, with their handsom finish. He also exhorted them to give their children a thorough Christian education and to live in bands of charity toward all mankind,-Com.

Galway, which is about 40 miles distant from Downeyville. The day was delightful, the sky being bright and clear, and the air as mild and balmy

as on a morning in leafy June. The road at this season of the year, though good is very dreary and de-solste, nothing being seen to relieve the monotony of the landscape on either side, save an occasional dwelling, the ubiquitous stump, an odd cluster of pretty evergreens, and interminable stretches of wooded land and rocky hills. Galway is a sparsely settled township, situated in the north-western portion of the county of Peterboro. As might be expected from the name a goodly number of its inhabitants-I believe one half-are Irish Catholics. Though buried in the depths of aCsnadian wilderness, far away from church and Priest, these poor people, with the characteristic devotion of their race, are strongly attached to the faith of the Emerald Isle. Of this they gave a tangible proof by the manner in which they attended the Stations on Ash-Wednesday and the follow-ing Thursday. Some of them had to travel 10, 15, and 20 miles these days; but they would be present -no inconvenience or personal suffering could prevent them from seeing and hearing the first Bishop that ever entered this wild and distant locality. About 140 went to Confession and Communion, and 84, after being thoroughly catechised and instructed by His Lordship, had the happiness of receiving the Sacrament of Confirmation. The proficiency which they exhibited in the knowledge of their religion was semething extraordinary considering their circumstances. Their prompt, correct, and intelligent answering would put to blush many of the favored children of our irontier towns and cities. The Bishop's remarks on each day were exceedingly appropriate and practical, and produced an effect which should be witnessed, to be properly realized. At no distant day, these good people intend to erect a church on a lot of 100 acres of land purchased some time ago, for this purpose, by their beloved Lordship returned again to the "Cross," followed and devoted children of Galway.

#### ENNISMORE.

The faithful of this part of the parish had their religious feast-their red letter day on the the 5th instant. From early morn they began to assemble village. This church is a handsome brick building, with a beautifully proportioned spire from whose apex the glittering symbol of salvation can and may be just regarded with feelings of honest pride by priest and people. To both it must have been a source of great joy to see it dedicated to the service of the Most High, on the above named day, by the good Bishop of the Diocese. The religious exercises were the same here as on the preceding Sunday in Emily, and were attended with the same happy and gratifying results. His Lordship, after preaching a beautiful sermon and lecturfor the spirit and generosity exhibited by them in of praise to the venerable pastor, and tendered his warmest acknowledgments to the parishioners in general for the magnificent sum of \$900, which they contributed towards the liquidation of the Diocesan Debt. Finally, he expressed himself well pleased with his visit to Emily, Galway, and Ennismore, and I am sure the Catholics of these places were equally gratified with it. If it be any consolation to a Bishop to know that his labors are highly appreciated and productive of immence good, and that he himself lives enshrined in the affections of the children committed to his pastoral care, then His Lordship of the Diocese of Kingston ought indeed to be one of the happiest of the prelates that to day

## "FALSE WITNESS " AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Sun:

DEAR SIR,-My attention has been called to the following, which has appeared in a paper called the Montreal Witness :---

"Following Archbishop Lynch, a Rev. Mr. Stinson delivered a lecture last Sunday in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, in which he denied that Boman

Our esteemed contemporary the Nouveau Monde 

"It has spoken as becometh one of our most faithful organs of a religion unjustly attacked. We are always sure to find this journal in the first rank of soldiers who, combat for truth and justice. It has claims long acquired, to the sympathy and support of the English-speaking Catholics of this Province and they will know how to express their appreciation of the services it has rendered and is continually rendering."

#### STEPHEN J. MEANY.

It is with unfeigned pleasure we notice the signa success of Stephen J. Meany in his lectures in Toronto. We partly anticipated the keen judgment of our Torontonian friends would soon appreciate the sterling merits of our distinguished and patriotic countryman. Our congratulations however must mingle with our sympathy for Mr. Meany who comes back to us to contend with a host of troubles. We here print the following complimentary notices of the Toronto press on his recent lectures in that city :--

#### [From the Irish Canadian]

On Sunday afternoon our esteemed and highly. gifted countryman, Mr. Stephen Joseph Meany, Editor of the Montreal Sus, arrived in this city. He was received at the Union Railway Depot by a deputation from the various National societics, and escorted to St. Michael's Palace, where he was the guest of his Grace Archbishop Lynch during his stay in Toronto. In the course of the evening Mr. Meany was visited by several friends; and next day was introduced to many leading Irish citizens. As was announced, Mr. Meany came at the invitation of his Grace to lecture for the benefit of the Sisters and respected pastor. On Thursday afternoon His of the Good Shepherd ; and consequently St John's Hall, Bond street, was the great centre of attraction, no doubt by the prayers and blessings of his grateful and thither flocked a goodly number on Monday evening.

The Brass Band of the Young Irishmen formed in front of St. Michael's Palace at half past seven : and shortly afterwards Mr. Meany, accompanied by several clergymen and lay gentlemen, issued from the main entrance. The whole party then turned in hundreds around the church, which is built on a gently-rising eminence, overlooking the embryo which struck up the National (Irish) Anthem and which struck up the National (Irish) Anthem and played till the lecturer and his friends reached the Hall, on entering which Mr. Meany received a perfect ovation. The Hon. Frank Smith, Senator, be seen for miles around. It was erected within took the chair, while in its immediate neighborhood the past few years, is now completely finished, were seated the clergy of the city, and many clergymen from a distance.

Mr. Meany having been introduced to the audience by the chairman in a few suitable remarks, the discourse commenced, In the hands of the talented lecturer much was expected from the subject- " The Poets and Poetry of Ireland." Mr. Menny gave a rapid glance at the relation of the ballads to the character and history of a people-a glance full of thought, fire, and eloquence. He then touching, complimented the people in the highest terms | ed on the old Bards of Erin ; and gave some readings from them in the noble verses of Clarence Mangan building their new Church, paid a graceful tribute and Samuel Ferguson. After a enlogy on "the port of all circles and the idol of his own," as Lord Byron'said of Moore, some fine readings from the "Melodies" and one admirable rendering from Lallah Rookh, Mr. Meany entered on the glorious era of "Young Ireland." He read "Cenoch O'Leary" with a tear-starting pathos-verses which immortalise Keegan, as the burial of Sir John Moore immortalised Keegan's countryman, the Rev. Mr. Wolfe

The lecturer then took up, with an especial gusto, the Beranger of Ireland-Thomas Davisand, in illustration of that great poet's powers, gave a rendering in fice syle, full of point and power, of the splendid lines on "Fontenoy," For two hours he held his audience entranced whether with the beauty of his own oratory, or some new features of loveliness brought out on the faces of precious, old friends who have been canonized in the immortality of Irish poetry,

Mr. Meany is a correct and graceful speaker. He has also the advantage of commanding staturebeing somewhat over six feet in height-with a face in which are blended great henevolence and a genial expression that always beams with kindness. It is unnecessary to say that his sentiments were Catholics are bound to believe that persons out. enthusiastically cheered during the delivery of his

to order by Casella, London, England, with modern improvements and necessary appliance of concentration and polarization of light. The only it leaving for Europe prefers to let the instrument and at a sacrifice rather than expose it to the danger i travel. Further particulars can be had from the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS

### Married.

BRENNAN-BRENNAN-On the 28th uit, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, John Bren-nan, Esq., of Quebec, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late James Brennan of this city.

Died.

FENTON.-In this city, on the 29th Feb., Miss Mary A. Fenton, aged 19 years and 7 months.-R.I.P

McDevirt .- On Friday the 25th ult., Rose Mc-Devitt, relict of the late Geo. McDevitt, and mother of Rev. J. C. McDevitt, Fredericton, aged 86 years, and for the last 52 years a resident of St. John. your charity pray for the repose of her soul.

Greenbacks bought at 121-dis. American Silver bought at 10 dis.

	MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS	(Gazette)
l	Flour # bri. of 196 ib Follards	2 \$2.90
1	Superior Extra	5.20
1	rancy. 470	4.75
İ	Spring Extra. 450	4.55
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	Extra Superfine	4.95
	Fine	3 40
	Strong Bakers' 3.90	4.60
	Middlings	3.35
	U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs	0.00
	City bags, [delivered]	2.40
	WheatSpring	0 00
	do White Winter 0.00	0.00
	Oatmeal 165	4 70
	Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.574	0.00
	Oats	0.32
	Pease, per 66 lbs 0.85	0.00
	do afloat	0.00
	Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.55	0.60
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	Lard, per los. 0.13	0.00
Ì	do do do pails 0.14	0.00
	Cheese, per lbs., 0.104	0.114
	do Fall makes	0.00
	Pork-New Mess	24 00
	Thin Mess	00.00
	Dressed Hogs	8.75
	Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel 00.00	00.00
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	Firsts	0.00
	Pearls- 0.00	0.00
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#### TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.-(Globe.)

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Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	Ś	50	8 75	
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb	6	00	7 00	
" fore-quarters	3	50	5 00	
Mutton, by carcase, per lb.	i,	00	8.00	
Butter, lb. rolls	0	22	0 25	
" large rolls	0	21	0 22	
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J. H. SEMPLE MFORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER. 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundlin

### ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Preparations are being made amongst all classes of Irishmen for the celebration of our national festival. Bands, processions and entertainments are all brushing up to come out at their best on Ire-I and's great day. It is consoling to look over the world, to see so many millions looking forward to this festival. The press on every side is teeming with notices of meetings entertainmente and celebrations. We believe there is not one spot on the whole American continent, where the nationa festival will be celebrated more peacefully and more loyally than in Montreal, whilst no city can come up to us for generous splendour and magni. ficence. The great attraction of course will be the Grand Mass at St. Patrick's. A drama is announced for the 14th as a kind of vigil to the Feast in St. Mary's College-entitled " The family of Martyrs."

The Directors of the Catholic Commercial Academy have also decided to bring out in first class style, the grand religious Drama entitled the "Double Triumph" written by Rev. Dr. O'Reilly Editor TEUR WITNESS. This drama is very highly spoken of and has been styled by the press as a literary gem. Then we presume, the St. Patrick's Society will have their time honored entertainment in honor of their patron. On the whole we look, forward to an unusually grand celebration ; Irishmen will on that day forget petty differences and in the noble forgiving spirit, inculcated in the faith given us by St. Patrick, will shake hands, stand on the same platform and meet in the social circle those with whom they may have now some difference of opinlon: Helt: They the Post of the second of

#### PASTORAL TOUR OF BISHOP O'BRIEN EMILY.

On Sunday, the 27th ultimo, the good people of this township were rejoiced beyond measure, for on that day they had the honor of receiving a visit from their new Bishop, the Bt. Rev. Dr. O'Brien. To this auspicious event they had, for some time previous, looked forward with feelings of fond satisfaction, may, of the greatest possible delight, They had heard so much of this beloved prelatewhose praises are on every tongue-that they actual. ly yearned for the day to arrive when their eyes would be blessed by seeing him in their midst. This happiness came at last, and highly indeed was it appreciated by all. At the hour appointed for divine service on the above-named day, the neat little church at the "Cross" was filled to its utmost capacity by a very respectable and tuly devout congregation. High Mass was sung by Father Larkin, the popular curate of Cobourg, and a sermon preached by the Bishop in his usual happy and eloquent manner. The wrapt attention of all, and the tear-bedewed cheeks of many in the audience told unmistakably what was the effect produced by his fervid and impressive language. After Mass he erected the Stations of the Cross, and in the evening delivered a lecture on the "Catholic church." Those who were present on the occasion it is needless to say, enjoyed a rich, a rare intellectual treat. On leaving the sacred edifice many were heard to give expression to their admiration in heart-felt and oft-repeated prayers for the health and long life of the gifted Divine. Of the leture itself I will merely say that it was like all Bishop O'Brien's efforts in that line-learned, logical, and exhaustive.

GALWAY.

On Tuesday morning his Lordship, accompanied by Fathers Coyle, Browne, and Larkin, set out for

side of their own faith will necessarily be lost; al so, that no priest should enter the political arena, except when his Church was attacked, as in such case he would stain his sacerdotal robes. A contrast here with the Romish clergy in this Province! If it were not for the 'Immutable' character of the Church which may be presumed to lie underneath these outward appearances, we might fear that in its case 'a house divided against itself will not

Now. Mr. Editor, I hate liars, and have never called any one a liar; but, in this case, I must inform the now despised Witness that he does not speak the truth. The Catholic doctrine is, that "all beretics and schismatics remaining culpibly in their incredulity, and thus dying outside the Catholic Church, cannot be saved." A Protestant may be saved through invincib'e ignorance, if having done all he can to know the right Faith, and hay. ing searched the Scriptures, &c, he is still persuadcd he is in the True Church ; then, if he lives a life of purity, committing no sin, when he dies, he may be saved. But where is the man who commits not sin? and, if one outside the Catholic Church do commit sin, who has power to forgive him? This is what I said from the pulpit of St. Patrick's Church, nothing more, nothing less. What a difforence between the facts assorted, and the one reported to have been in existence by the " beautiful ' Witness of Montreal. What was the object of this lecture? Well, it was to prove "the effect of the Church upon Society." In the first part of that lecture, I supposed that Society existed without a Church, I found that it could not exist. In the second place, I regarded the Church and the State. each existing and the one independent of the other: that ground could not be held, and finally I came to the true conclusion that the Church is independent of the State, but that the State or Society must be nourished and assisted by the Church, I told my hearers to act as their conscience dictated ; and if they do this they will ever act in obedience to the Church, for the Catholic Church is not the institution to misdirect the minds of men.

I hope I do not make the verilable Wilness uneasy. I like to see all men happy; but where there are lies there cannot be happiness.

I never said one word about " sacerdotal robes." nor did 1 say " priests should not enter the political arena," but now I say, at least as far as I am concerned, I keep my "sacerdotal robes," quite clean, notwithstanding the fact that I think I have a voice in the affairs of this country as well as any other individual, because I pay my taxes, and this has been my action in the past, and please God will be in the future. The Wilness need have no fears for the immutability of the Church, nor may he fear that the "house is divided against itself." " Behold I am with you all days even unto the consummation of the world" is at this moment ringing in his ears ; and whilst he serves to propagate scandal and insult men of worth, they stand high above him, looking upon his abject form, and upon those outstretched hands receiving the little now left that he may get through a world, in which to say the least, his existence is as harmless as are his inthe least, and intervals, tentions unholy. Your obedient servant, F. J. J. S:

E. J. J. STINBON, P.P. Almonte, Feb. 26th, 1876.

lecture, and that at its close the applause was unbounded. A vote of thanks to Mr. Meany was moved by Vicar General Rooney and seconded by Mr. John O'Donohoe, Barrister-after which the large assemblage dispersed, delighted with the rich intellectual treat of the evening.

#### (From the Toronto Sun.)

lectured in the St. John's Hall, Bond Street, last evening on the subject of "The Orators, Patriots and Martyrs of Ireland," Archbishop Lynch occupied the chair. There was a good attendance. Mr. Meany, in appearance and manner, has nothing in common with the traditional Irish revolutionist. He lacks the verve and flamboyancy characteristic, or supposed to be, of the generality of the advocates of the cause of Ireland. For anything in his aspect to the contrary the sedate elderly conservative-looking gentleman who stepped upon | price of ticket is 50cts. the platform amid loud plaudits, shortly after the hour had struck, might have been a well-to-do banker come to deliver a speech explanatory of the mysteries of finance and the laws of commerce before the Y. M. C. A. He speaks without a trace of the Hibernian brogue merely a faint suspicion of the Dublin accent betraying his origin to the critical ear. His address is pleasing, the language in which his appeal to Irish patriotism are couched being well chosen and at times fervid and impassioned. Grattan, Emmet, Wolf Tone and Lord Edward Fitzgerald were the principal themes of his discourse and he depicted the stirring events in which they participated in a manner which elicited frequent applause from his auditors. Though strongly in favor of Irish Independence his language was on the whole temperate and not churacterized by the upreasoning invective which too frequently resounds from the Irish lecture platform. Mr. Meany made a decidedly favorable impression upon those who heard him being evidently well versed in the history of his native land and in strong sympathy with the cause he advocates, which imparts an effective cornestness and force to his utterances.

## BARRIE, March 3rd, 1876,

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. Sm .- The Catholics of this Town lately formed a St. Patrick's Benevolent Society having for its object the religious, social and intellectual improvement of its members. At a meeting held on Wednesday last twenty seven new members were admitted and the following officers were elected. Chaplain-Very Rev. Dean O'Connor; President -Patrick Hickey ; Vice President-Bernard Hinds; Recording Secretary-Michael J. Frawley ; Financial Sec .- Michael Moloney; Treasurer-Very Rev. Dean O'Connor; Conductor-George Byrnes. Executive Committee-Messrs. D. A. McDonald. Thomas Kennedy, and Alexander Byrnes. Visiting Committee-Messrs., G. Tolen, E. Byrne, S. J. Hurley, C. McGuire, and A. Beardsley.

C. McGuire, But ... I remain yours truly, A MEMBER.

MICROSCOPE FOR SALE .- We have entrusted to us for disposal, a large binocular Microscope, one of the most powerful imported into this country, made

#### MONTREAL May 1st, 1874.

37-52

WANTED -A MALE TEACHER holding a second or third class certificate of qualification to teach in the Roman Catholic Separate School in Eganville. County Benfrew, Ont., during the remaining part of (From the Toronto Sun.) Mr. Stephen J. Meany of the Montreal Sun, to be made to REVD. M. BYRNE, P.P., or JOHN FOLEY, Trustees.

> The Sisters of Mercy wish to inform the public that they are to have rafiled divers objects amongst which are ;-

A lady's cloth mantle, braided and beaded, this mantle is valued at \$100, and the price of ticket is 50cts.

A child's mantle of white French merino embroidered, this mantle is valued at \$100, and the

A dress of pink swiss silk for a child from eight to ten years old, this dress is valued at \$20, and the price of ticket is 25cts.

A magnificent piano of rose-wood valued at \$630, price of ticket SI.

The persons who desire to encourage this raffle which is made for the benefit of the Institute, will please address at No. 253 Lagauchetiere st., corner of Campeau st.

A special announcement will make known to the public the day which will be chosen for this rafile. The Sisters of Mercy profit by this circumstance to announce to the public that they have a clothing department where they make all kinds of Gentlemen's, Ladies and Children's work, and that they have constantly divers work ready to be furpished on demand.

A call is respectfully solicited at their clothing department, No. 253 Laganchetiere st., corner of Campean s



### The New LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE

is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength of stitch, range of work, stillness of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits.

It is the cheapest, handsomest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Machine now being manufactured.

A complete set of Attachments with each Machine.

Examine them before you purchase elsewhere."



# TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, MARCH 10, 1876.

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## IT NEVER PAYS

6

It never pays to fret and growl When fortune seems our foe ; The better bred will look ahead, And strike the harder blow, For luck is work, And those who shirk Should not lament the doom, But yield the play, And clear the way, That better men have room. It never pays to wreck the health In drudging after gain ; And he is sold who things that gold Is cheapest bought with pain ; An humble lot, A cosv cot Have tempted even kings, For stations high, That wealth will buy, Not oft contentment brings. It never pays ! a blunt refrain, Well worthy of a song, For age and youth must learn the truth, That nothing pays that's wrong ; The good and pure Alone are sure To share prolonged success, While what is right In Heaven's sight Is always sure to bless.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

---:0:---FRANCE.

dreadful explosion of fire-damp took place in a colliery at St. Etienne, France, on the 4th inst., causing a loss of over 200 lives. The circumstances are analogous to those attending the great disasters in the most explosive and destructive of the English mines. The pit was full of combustible gas, without the knowledge of the workmen, and when the fatal spark was communicated, the scene became one of universal ruin. With creditable promptitude, the various authorities were immediately represened on the spot, to rescue all who might be living from the deadly embrace of the heavy choke-damp. Several were brought up maimed and bleeding, and on the point of depth. A priest was in attendance, who knelt bareheaded at the mouth of the shaft, praying with the injured, and administering con-solation to the dying. The whole of the popula-tion is in mourning for the victims. The Courrier de Genere announces the death of M.

Louis Huet du Pavillon, a veritable relic of the great French Revolution, under which his family suffered severely. The deceased was a Breton, and during the whole of his long life he devoted all his energies—all the powers of sword and pen, and he could use both formidably—to the restoration of the Royal Family of France, and to the cause of the of the infidel son, who kept watch and ward over Church. His loss deeply afflicts the Catholics of his father's death-bed and turned a deaf ear to the Geneva, where he had retired for refuge, who were dying man's appeals for the aid of a priest, whom daily witnesses of his strong yet simple and true devotion.-KIP.

A solemn Mass for the repose of the soul of Marshal, the Duke of Elio, was celebrated in the Church of St. Louis d'Antin, Paris, on Feb. 3rd. A large number of French, and of Spaniards dwelling in him, and threw the coverlet over the miserable Paris, were present bearing witness, by their prayers and sympathy, to the veneration felt for the memory of the hero of the Carlist cause.

Ba on Taylor a French notability, who had formerly set apart his allowance of 30,000 france as Senator under the Empire for founding prizes, is about to give another proof of his generosity by a gift of a handsome house to be apportioned among the different societies of writers and artists of which he is the honorary president. All the ground floor of the building, which is situated in the Rue de Trevise, will be set apart for a fine hall suitable for lectures, theatrical performances, concerts, or for organizing exhibitions; the first floor will be ap-propriated to the Society of Literary Men; the second to the Association of Painters, Sculptors, and Engravers; the third to that of Dramatic Artists; and the fourth to the Society of the Musicians.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY .-- A diabolical case of murder, says the Paris correspondent of the London Echo, Archbishop of Posen. What has been gained by has just come before the Assises of the Landes, in his imprisonment? Some of the fantastical Liber-France. Bernard Castay lived in the Commune of Miramont Sensaco. He was a middle-aged man, by dint of hard work and economyhad amassed a dred headed hydra of Ultramontanism," to smite little capital, which he employed in money-lending. Among his debtors was a man named Duluc, of low, dissipated habits, whose wife was generally reported to be the mistress of Bernard Castay. One day the money-lender disappeared from his home, and after a long search his body was found at the bottom of a gulf known in the country as the Trouaux-Fees. From the wounds on his head and body it was clear that he had been murdered, and the ted to his keeping by God and the Holy See. One absence of the money and valuable papers he always bore in his pocket, indicated that theft must have been the object of the crime. The police set to work, and in a short time discovered that M. Castay had been invited on the eve of his disappearance to dine with Duluc, and that on the following day one Lacaze, a notoriously bad character, was seen to leave Duluc's house in a haggard and suspicious state, Dulue, his wife, and Lucaze were forthwith arrested. At first they all professed their innocence, but finding that convincing proof of their guilt was being gathered, they confessed, each one, however, throwing the responsibility of the crime on the shoulders of the other two. The has gradually desisted from its attacks against "Ulevidence brought forward on the trial showed that Dulue and Le cize had long resolved to murder and nationality is being struck at by the blows aimed bulue and L cize had long resolved to murder and rob M. Castay, and that Dulue's wife approved of the design. A pistol was bought and loaded to the laymen or ecclesiastics, have been moved by the muzzle, en attendant the execution of the crime. Dulue invited M. Castay to come and dine with him and talk over money matters; the money-lend-er accepted the invitation. Before he arrived at Dulue's house, Lacaze entered, and after having drunk several glasses of brandy, hid himself in the hayloft, armed with a bar of iron. M Castay diued with Duluc and his wife, and either drank too much or was drugged, for he fell asleep on the table. Duluc then got the pistol and fired it point blank into the sleeping money-lenders face ; but as it had been charged with small shot only; Castay was not killed on the spot. He jumped up and rushed to the door to raise an alarm, when he was met by Lacaze, who smashed in his skull with the iron bar. The murderers next stuffed up his mouth with quicklime, and dragged him into a cupboard, where he died in a few minutes. They then ransacked his pockets of about twenty pounds, which were divided. On the night following Lacaze brought a cart to Duluc's house. The body of the murdered man, hidden in a sack, was placed in it, and the two men drove off to the forest. On arriving there the murderers had to carry the remains of their victim for some distance before they reached the Trou-aux-Fees, which lies build amid trees and bushes. They then pitched the body into the woodland gulf and returned home. Lacaze was condemned to death, but extenuating circumstances being found with regard to Dulue and his wife-why to the former is a puzzle-they got off with hard labour, the man for life, and the woman for ten years."

have entered France at St. Jean. They are crossing the frontier in hundreds at Alduiderr. The French will immediately intern them. King Alfonso has arrived at Pampeluna. A despatch received at Bayonne from Ainhoa announces that Don Carlos entered France this forenoon at Arnegui. A special to the Evening Standard, dated St. Jean De' Luz at 2 o'clock this afternoon, says :-- " Don Carlos has crossed the frontier and taken refuge in France." The Paris despatch of the Times says that as soon as Don Carlos entered France a Franch general, in accordance with orders of Gen. Cissey, Minister of War, waited on him and informed him that the officers of his staff might retain their swords and horses, but he and his officers would have to submit themselves to the orders of internment which were communicated to them by the civil authorities, Don Carlos appeared depressed, and was quite disposed to conform to the orders. He begged to have his thanks conveyed to the French Government for its courtesy. The French Government hastened to inform the Spanish Government of the surrender, and to congratulate it on the happy conclusion of the war. 'The Times' correspondent adds," I have received the following authoritative information:-Don Carlos asks the privilege of remaining in France, but the Government will probably refuse it. The exact terms of the orders for the internment of Don Carlos and suite are not yet known, but it is thought Don Carlos will not remain long in France."

King Alfonso left the question as to return of ex-Queen Isabella, to the Ministry. The latter have not reached a determination in the matter.

The Diario Espanol states that Senor Canovas Del Castello has informed several deputies that no concession has been made to the Carlists, and their submission is altogether unconditional.

A Madrid letter states that Don Alfonso received recently a deputation of ladics, who presented to him a petition begging that Catholicism should continue to be recognized as the State religion in Spain. No less than sixty thousand names were appended to the petition, and amongst them were those of twelve duchesses sixty, marchionesses, and fifty of the lesser nobility.

#### BELGIUM.

RETRIBUTION .- A most painful story is told by the Brussels correspondent of a Swiss Catholic paper. The father of a certain family had become imbued with the principles of the Freethinkers, and entered into a solemn (written) pact with them, that under no circumstances should any priest be admitted to see him when in a moribund state. Years elapsed one of his sons grew up a Freethinker, one a good Catholic, and the father himself returned to the desire to make a good end, as was subsequently proved by his will, but seems to have entirely forgotten or ignored the agreement with his former associates. When howthe second son of course desired to introduce. The elder and most unnatural son prevailed, the father in his agony fell into despair, but tried to join his hands in the attitude of prayer, when the son actually had the brutality to try and prevent man, " to prevent such mummeries." The wretched father died in his anguish, his body was taken possession of by the elder son, and was buried by the Freethinkers triumphantly.

#### GERMANY.

The Cologne Gazette says it is now expected that the cathedral of that city will be finished in about six years.

The Berlin correspondent of the Liberte (Fribourg), says that the emigration from Germany is assuming proportions almost incredible. During the month of January, German families were literally leaving their homes in thousands to take passage for either the United States, or South America,

THE ARCHBISHOP OF POSEN .--- WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED BY HIS IMPRISONMENT -A year and nine months have passed away since the prison gates closed on the als hailed Prince Bismarck at the time as the new for calculation, and estimating the average yield Hercules, whose mission it was to crush "the huneven that one head which had hitherto proved immortal. Has he got even any way nearer to his end than he was in May, 1874? The Cardinal Arch-bishop has now again affirmed, just as he did then, that he denies the power of any temporal authority to interfere in ecclesiastical concerns, and that he will cheerfully submit to any restriction of his personal liberty rather than betray the trust commitset of effects, indeed, have been obtained, although not exactly such as were desired. The population of Prussian Poland has been deeply stirred, the attention of Europe has been again directed to a region which had almost dropped out ot sight, the treasures of Catholic faith and feeling which lay hidden in the bosom of the Polish people are being fast transmuted into actual current coin. Nay, the higher classes of the Poles, both within and beyond the Prussian frontier, are being daily drawn together and knit into s unity unprecedented in the history of their race. The very Radical press of those Polish provinces, despite all sorts of encouragement examples set them in the eastern limits of the empire, and have acted in a way worthy of their models. Thus the intended victim has become a champion leader; the man whose amiability and gentleness were proverbial has become a type of unswerving firmness; the "persona gralissima" in Court circles at Berlin has become a Confessor of the Faith, the Confessor par excellence of our day, whose devotion and sacrifice has deserved, at the hands of the Head of the Church, the highest honour which could be conferred upon him on earth. Well and appropri-ately does the Germania observe :--- "Ultramontanism is never stronger than in its 'weakness.' The Church celebrates two festivals in commemoration of the Chief of the Apostles, his, death on the cross and his imprisonment."—Tablet.

since an Italian prince in one of the chief cities of Italy made a speech as if he were a professor in a chair, and said he never could undestand what the Vicar of Christ could want with a temporal dominion, arguing that, as St. Peter had no Temporal Power, so the Popes needed none. "This Prince," said the Pope, "did not reflect, or perhaps he never knew, that the Prince of the Apostles, though desti-tute of a temporal kingdom was yet gifted by God with a power of inflicting sudden death on liars and hypocrites." His Holiness went on to speak at before him with the cowardly conduct of certain other impiegati, both of high and low estate who had betrayed their offices, and in spite of their gains were miserable objects of pity and scorn. He closed his address with the collect for the day. "O God, who knowest us to be set amiid so many and great dangers, that by reason of the frailty of our nature we cannot always stand upright, grant to us such strength of mind and body that, by Thy help, we may overcome those things which we suffer for our sins." He then exhorted them to continue in their good course and strengthened them with the Apostolic blessing.

#### RUSSIA.

THE PERSECUTION OF POLISH PRIESTS .--- Under the above caption, the Westminster Gazette gives the following account of the unhappy priests exiled in the interior of Russia :- Many difficulties stand in the way of attaining an exact knowledge of the state of the unhappy priests exiled in the interior of Russia, and of the inhuman treatment to which they are subjected. Nevertheless, we are in a posi-tion to give some details, furnished us by one of these victims, and we hope from time to time to supply additional information as to this infamous persecution. At first the number of Polish priests exiled was over 400, but of these 100 soon died, being unable to bear up against the terrible hardships to which they were exposed. They were wholly dependent upon the Governors-General or their subordinates, who enriched themselves at the expense of their unfortunate victims. Thus, in some places they received six roubles monthly (less then 20 francs), in others a rouble and a half, whilst there were some who received absolutely nothing whatsoever. Petitions to the Government were forbidden under heavy penalties, and when their rejuests or remonstrances were addressed to their Governors-General they received worse treatment. The answer generally was, "Know that you are as rebels beyond the pale of the law; work among the peasants for your livihood." We will now de-scribe the treatment of the Abbe K, a native of Galicia, sent to Tunca in Eastern Siberia. After having for five years endured this terrible captivity he remonstrated with the Austrian Government and obtained authorization to return to Galicia, in virtue of the Imperial Russian manifesto which set all foreigners at liberty. In spite of this authorization, Ern, at that time Governor of Irkutsk, opposed his liberation. It was not until he had been detained in prison for some time that his victim, enfeebled by typhus, was ordered in the midst of the terrible rigor of mid-winter, to proceed on foot, under an escort, together with forty criminals condemned for robbery and brigandage, to krasnojarsk, where, after a march of eighty-three days, and of intense suffering, the unfortunate priest arrived in almost a dying state. On regaining his health, the Abbe K. went to Tomsk, where he again fell ill. His recovery was due to Polish doctors, and to the care of his own countrymen in that town. He is now in Galicia, and can bear witness to the horrible treatment to which these exiled Polish priests are subjected. The subscriptions sent for these unhappy victims of Russian persecution have reached their destinations, and are in the hands of those who have undertaken to distribute them. The cxiles, scattered about in the villages of Eastern Siberia, are exposed to great misery, especially in winter; they are even forbidden to exercise the functions of the priesthood. It is only at night, and in secret, that they offer up the Holy Sacrifice, which is their greatest consolation. Calm and resigned, they are prepared to die if

already helped them in their terrible trials. The lumber cut in Michigan for 1876 will be about 2,100,000,000 feet. Taking this as a basis ) feet, 250,000 eres of nine cre at 8.0

succor does not come; they bless those who have

the time given to rest have not been exaggerated. Active person, of nervous temperament, can hardly get too much sleep. We know very well that the saving of two or three hours a day from slumber is, in one sense, equivalent to a prolongation of human fact still remains that sleep may be so abridged as to leave the system incapable of as much effective work in two hours as might be performed in a better conditio 1 in one.

والمراجع والمحافظ والمحافظ والمعالية والمناب والمحاف المراجع والمحاف والمحاف والمحاف والمحافظ والمحاف

BAD EFFECTS OF BEER DRINKING .- The worst results from accidents in the London Hospitals are said to be draymen. Though they are apparently models of health and strength, yet, if one of them receives a serious injury, it is nearly always necessary to amputate, in order to give him the most distant chance of life. The draymen have the unlimit. ed privilege of the brewery cellar. Sir Ashley Cooper was once called to a drayman, who was a powerful, fresh-colored, heathly-looking man, and had suffered an injury in his finger, from a small splinter of a stave. The wound, though triffing, suppurated. He opened the small abscess with his lancet. He found, on retiring, he had left his lan-cet. Returning for it, he found the man in a dying condition. The man died in a short time. Dr. Gordon says : - "The moment beer-drinkers are

attacked with acute diseases, they are not able to bear depiction, and die." Dr. Edwards says of beer drinkers, "Their diseases are always of a dangerous character, and in case of accident, they can never undergo even the most trifling operation with the security of the temperate, They most invari-ably die under it." Dr. Buchan says, "Malt liquors renders the blood sizy and unit for circulation : hence proceeds obstructions and inflammation of the lungs. There are few great beer-drinkers who are not phthisical, brought on by the glutinous and indigestable nature of ale and porter. • • These liquors inflame the blood and tear the tender vessels of the lungs to pieces." Dr. Maxon says, "Intoxicating drinks, whether taken in the form of fermented or distilled liquors, are very frc-quent predisposing causes of disease." The Hospi-tals of New York show an equally unfavorable record of the intemperate, and private practioners everywhere have the same experience .-- Sanitarian for January,

Dogs as AUMANISBRS .- Of all animals, wild and domestic, known to mankind, there are none that hold such a lasting influence over our race as dogs. Inalmost every part of the globe where man is found, may be found his faithful companion, the dog. Much has been said of the influence of horses over mankind, but horses fail to exhibit anything like a fond affection for us, however we'l we may treat them. Generally speaking, the fondness or affection existing between man and horse, if any, is almost altogether manifested by the former. We have horses because of their strength, beauty, and usefulness, but we have dogs, not only for these, but for their lasting affection and faithfulness. Of course there are different degrees of affection in dogs as well as in human beings. We have known in-dividuals who seem almost destitute of affection; or at least have succeeded in hiding the manifestation of that particular feeling from their fellow creatures, who nevertheless, have shown great affection towards animals, especially dogs. We have seen men who would weep over a dead dog that would not weep over anything else; and this affectionate regard must be called forth by something inherent in the dog that is not in the same degree and quality found in anything else. No person loves affectation and insincerity, which unfortunately, is more or less mixed with human affection, and which are singularly destitute in animals, especially dogs .---Like begets like, hence dogs, being remarkable for the manifestation of strong affection, produce the same feeling in human beings, in a greater or less degree, and thus proving themselves to be great humanisers in our domestic circles. No animal will so thoroughly return good for evil as this. We always take it as a sign of good and superior qualities to see a person fondle a dog.

EPP'S COCOA .- GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING .- " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. ΤŤ is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating arouad us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopa-thic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Koad and Camden Town, London.'

#### GRAND LOTTERY,

- AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOS. PITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE GREY MUNS OF MONT. REAL.
- Under the Patropage of His Lordship the Bishop of Gratianopolis.

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river, 45x120 ft., with a handsome		•		
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5 Lots at Point St. Charles (Congre-	,			
gation Street) each valued at \$450	2,250	00		
. A double action Harp, handsomely	-,	~0		
gilt, valued at	400	08		
gilt, valued at A bcautiful Gold Bracelet, set in	•			
diamonds, valued at	100	80		
. "Ecce Homo," a fine Oil Painting				
said to be the original work of Carlo				
Dolce	100	00		
A strong, useful Horse, valued at	100			
. 2 Lots of \$60 each (1 French Mantel	200	00		
Piece Clock, and 1 Gold Watch)	120	00		
. 7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1	0			
Bronze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1				
Lace Shawl, and different articles of				
vertu)	280	00		
10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, differ-	140	00		
ent articles	250	00		
20 Lots from \$15 to \$20 each, differ-	200	00		
ent articles.	350	60		
30 Lots from \$10 to \$15 each, differ-	000	vu		
ent articles	375	٥٥		
40 Lots from \$6 to \$10 each, differ-	010	00		
ent articles	320	00		
50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different	010	00		
articles	250	60		
75 Lot of \$3 each, different articles	225			
150 Lots of S2 each, different articles	300			
200 Lots of \$1 each, different articles	200			
600 Amount of Prizes §	510,120	00		
	<b>.</b>			
100,000 Tickets.		•		
100,000 Heads.				
I'he month, day, hour and place of dra	awing w	vill		
be duly announced in the Press.				
ckets can be procured at :				
The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon	Dufres	ne.		
The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Revds.				

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- M. Bonnissant, and Tambareau.
- The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy Street. Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St.
- James Street, and at its different Branches-St. Catherine, 392; 466 St. Joseph, and corner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets.
- At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame Street.

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FOR SALE-VALUABLE-Adjoining TOWN of LINDSAY-200 acres-Can be made into two farms -130 acres cleared-in a high state of cultivation -good barn-stable-sheds-terms to suit purchasers .- This farm is within five minutes walk of market, Separate School, and Convent. Address Box 235, Lindsay, Ont. 23.

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS. 61 ST. ALEXANDER STREET -:0: MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN, SCULPTOR. MONUMENTS, MANTEL-PIECES. IN LARGE VABIETY, ALWAYS ON HAND August 6, 1875. 51-52 P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria,) PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTITRICAN 252 GUY STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS-B to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.-THE MARTYRS OF THE COLISEUM: BY REV. A. J. O'REILLY, MISS. AP. Sixth Edition-Considerably Enlarged by the Author THIS WORK has been blest by his Holiness Pirs IX., by letter of 4th March 1874. It is the first and only authentic work on this subject ; it has been translated into several languages, has been read publicly in the religious houses at Rome, and is thus spoken of by both Protestant and Catholic Reviews :---"We do not believe we can recommend to our readers, a more useful, instructive, and entertaining book. The narrative abounds with incidents so picturesque, surprising and delightful, as to equal the richest fancy of the novelist."-Civilla Cattolica. "We may say without exaggeration, that in interest and value it surpasses Fabiola."-London Tablet "The first really authentic Christian account of the scenes in the Coliseum. The work is evidently the result of much careful study."-Catholic Opinion. Father O'Reilly has given us a collection of narratives as fascinating as they are truthful, and far more thrilling in their intensely interesting incident than the most sensational of the trash that is so widely, but still so surely, corrupting our modern life. The volume is creditable to his research, and is equally creditable to his scholarship; and we again express our delight that so beautiful and so novel a book should be the work of a young Irish Missionary .- Freeman's Journal. "A well executed work and may well stand side by side with Fabiola."-Lilerary Churchman. "Few books are more likely to enchain the interest of children than this. It is a beautiful record of the triumphs of Christianity.-Church Re-"Fr. O'Reilly deserves the thanks of Catholics for this contribution towards the history of the Coli-seum, which is carefully compiled, well printed, and told in an interesting und attractive style."-Westminster Gazette. "The Rev. Mr. O'Reilly's ' Martyrs of the Coliseum,' is one of those books which, when they ap-pear, fill us with wonder why they were not written before. The writer has done his task very well, taking old Acts as his guides and authorities."-Month.

#### SPAIN.

END OF THE CARLIST WAR .- DON CARLOS SUR-RUNDERS TO THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES .- The tollowing official intelligence has been sent to the Spanish Minister at London :--- "The war is at an end. Don Carlos has asked France for hospitality. He in-Garlos has asked. France for hospitality. He in- their glus. He and had caused them to lose their curtailing the hours of repose, and of sleeping but ness and kinds, constantly he would enter France at 9 o'clock this forenoon by employment. He said it had been coming on for a little. We are inclined to think that there is room liberal terms. Orders add the bridge of Arnegui." Three thousand Carlies great many years; it was now more than twenty years for doubt whether the benefits of closely limiting 371 promptly executed.

#### ITALY.

The Princess Donna Francesca Massimo had a private audience of the Pope recently, to whom she presented ten thousand francs as an offering entrusted to her care by the Count de Chambord.

A special audience was given on a recent Sunday to the various Civilian Officers of the Pontifical Government who refused, for conscience' sake, to serve under the new Government. This year as in the former year they came to renew their protestations of fidelity and devotion to the Holy Father and to ask his blessing. The immense Ducal Sa-loon was entirely filled with these officers. Shortly after the hour of noon the Pape came in, attended by Cardinals Pecci, Asquini, Beyardi, Randi and Martinelli ; the prelates also of his antecamera and many distinguished personages. A long address was read by Oh valier Luigi Tongiorgi, to which His Holiness replied, saying he thanked the Giver of all Good for inclining the hearts of the whole Catholic world towards the Holy See, to which all parts of the world come to offer their homage and their gifts. He alluded to the change which had

are annually cut. It the work of destruction should go on at this rate for fifteen years, only stumps and scattering groups of pine will remain of the vast forests that once covered the cutire State.

The late editor of the Catholic Advocate of Louisville, T. J. Fitzgerald, has accepted a position as auditor of one of the railroad companies. Mr. Fitzgerald was a fine writer and a zealous laborer, Railroad men will appreciate his enlightened and administrative ability. Catholic editors are " lock ing up "in the market. A week or two since Father Cronin of Buffalo was presented with a splendid watch, and now a Southern collengue is railroaded to honors and fortune.—Catholic Review.

The Hoosac tunnel line is now thoroughly organized, and is already a formidable competitor for the western through-freight business. This line, which is now bringing a cargo of grain to load a ship for Great Britzin, brought through a train of cars from Toledo, on Saturday, which were unloaded and the grain put on board the vessel in exactly four days from Toledo. This shows that the like is able to make as quick dispatches as any of its rivals -Boston Advertiser.

The Mendota III., Despatch says :- Yesterday a little boy not eight years old, son of Mrs. Ahearn, of this city, fell into a well twenty-five feet deep, containing twelve feet of water, drawing a tem-porary windlass with him in his fall. After sinking twice, wonderful as it may seem, the little fel-low succeeded, unaided and alone, in reaching the surface by actually climbing up the stones lining the perpendicular sides. Save being thoroughly chilled, the brave boy seems none the worse, and his first exclamation was, "God bless God !"

One of the features of the English department of the Centennial Exhibition will be a magnificent collection of china ware. A letter in the Philadelphia Press describing it says :- A neat little set of dessert plates each ornamented with an exquisite vignette portrait of a child, first attracted our attention. The rim of the frame was fretted and gilded as if for a frame to the centre porcelsin picture. Every face of the twelve was a distinct portrait, no two having the same shade of hair, expression of face, or pose of head. On enquiring, What will be those plates per dozen?" "Five guineas each plate, Sir," was the extinguishing reply.

SALTPETRE AND SCURVY .--- A French chemist asserts that salt alone answers all purposes for packing pork, provided all animal heat has left it before salting. No saltpetre shoud be used, as it induces scurvy The brine should be as strong as possible, and cold water is capable of dissolving more salt than hot water.

Sound SLEEP .- Sound sleep is essential to good health. It is impossible to restore and recuperate the system, exhausted by labor and activity, without this perfect repose. Sleep has a great deal to do with the disposition and temper. A sound sleeper is seldom unduly disturbed by trifles while a wakeful, restless person as apt to be irritable. A great deal has been written about the advantages of

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FATHER MURPHY, GRATTAN and the Volunteers of '82,"

(With a Portrait of the lamented deceased). Price, 10 cents.

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FOR SALE, an EXCELLENT FARM, known as MOUNT ST COLUMPA FARM, known as MOUNT ST. COLUMBA FARM, West Williams, North Middlesex, Ontario, containing 130 acres, all enclosed, of which 110 are well cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres of woodland well tembered, plenty of good water, first class frame buildings, stone wall cellars under dwelling house, large bearing orchard, and well fenced all around, within a quarter of a mile of the Catholic Parish Church and Separate School; four and a half miles from Park Hill Station on G.T.R. Road ; thirteen miles from Strathroy, and twentycight miles from London; good gravel roads to and from it. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to the Pro-prietor on the premises, L C. MOINTYRE, Bornish P.O., North Middlesex Ont.

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GENERAL JOBBER Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street.

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"The gracefully written series of biographies."-Weekly Register. For Sale at this Office. A Very liberal discount

11y .-- Ang. 28, 1874 | to the Trade.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -- MARCH 10, 1876.

### PEOPLE WILL TALK.

You may get through the world, but 'twill be very

If you listen to all that is said as you go; You'll be worried and fretted, and kept in a stew-For meddlesome tong nes must have something to do, And people will talk.

If quiet and modest, you'll have it presumed If quiet and modest, you'r nave it presented That your humble position is only assumed— You're a wolf in sheep's clothing, or else you'a fool, But don't get excited, keep perfectly cool— For people will talk.

And then, if you show the least boldness of heart, Or a slight inclination to take your own part, They will call you an unstart, conceited and vain, Bat keep straight ahead-don't stop to explain-For people will talk.

thread-bare your dress, or old-fashioned your hat Some one will surely take notice of that, And hint rather strong that you can't pay your way, But don't get excited, whatever they say-For people will talk.

If you dress in the fashion, don't think to escape, For they criticise then in a different shape; You're ahead of your means or your tailor's unpaid, But mind your own business-there's naught to be m ide—

For people will talk. Now, the best way to do is to do as you please; For your mind, if you have one will then be at ease Of course you will meet with all sorts of abuse; But don't think to stop them-it ain't any use-For people will talk.

AN ANGEL WITHOUT WINGS .- The following singular advertisement has appeared in the London Morning Post : " A lady is anxious to find a home for a young lady in whom she is deeply interested, as wife to a man with or without children. She has good health, good temper, cultivated mind, quiet and homely tastes, deep religious principles, devoted to children. A Plymouth brother would be preferred. Any one who gets her will bless God for

life for such a companion." As illustrating the saying "what's in a name?"-the author of the "Story of a Convert" declares, for many years while he officiated as an Episcopal clergyman in Northern New York, he preached Catholic doctrines, and neither himself nor his hearers saw anything wrong in them until they found them to be doctrines of the Church of Rome! So in this city a Methodist gentleman, describing his views of future punishment for lighter faults, was told by his Catholic listener, "Why, that is the doctrine of purgatory." "Then," said he, horror-stricken, "I don't believe it!"

WEAT 18 WOMAN .--- In the Legislative Assembly, during a late discussion as to the propriety of females being employed as telegraph operators some valuable information was elicited as to what a woman really is and what she ought to be. Mr. Parkes, in the course of an unusually didactic speech, made the astounding announcement that woman was a human being! Mr. Farnell, however, made a bull of which any son of Erin might justly be proud. "I say," said the hon. gentleman, " that the proper sphere for a woman is to be another man's wife." The effect on the House may be imagined.

YE PICTURE TRACT.

Air, The Bills of Shandon. A correspondent from Limerick, who signs him-A correspondent from Lingerick, who signs him-self "Pincher," states that picture tracts, entitled, "What Rome Teaches," have been distributed in the city of the broken treaty, and writes the following :---

- "What Rome Teaches" Ay, "What Rome Teac Hell still impeaches—
- Albeit non-santo, yet a Sank-ey game-
- Plies press and pencil,
- Each tried utensil
- From Connemara to the bank of Thame. Ye brood of railers-
- Ye reverend jailers-Un-" sent" assailers of the truth, attend ! False coin with fitness
- Must bear false witness
- Anent the sterling to the fiery end.

AN ABIZON & WEDDING .- A correspondent writing from Arizona is delighted with the country. He had just attended a wedding when he last wrote. It was to him a beautiful scene-full of the sweet essence of analloyed joy. "The fair and dainty bride," says he, "arrayed in white muslin, blushes and smiles. The proud and happy bridegroom, ar-rayed, in blue overals, a hickory shirt, and sheepish cast of countenance. The bride's noble father arrayed in satinet, corn juice, and "chawing" tobacco. The smiling mother arrayed, in gray calico, dishes grease and sponge cake. And the wall arrayed in about fifty rifles, ready for use when the guests have drank the bride and groom's health often enough. This was indeed a scene of rural enchantment and sylvan joy. I would have enjoyed it much more than I did if it hadn't been for a disagreement which occur-ed between me and one of the owners of the guns. He accosted me : "Stranger," he said, "you're from the East. Where do you sling yerself around when the East. Where do you sling yerself around when yer to home? "I don't sling myself at all. Its considered vulgar where I come from to sling one-self. I don't get drunk." "Stranger," was the gen-tle reply, "yer a fool,"—"you're mistaken," I an-swered,—"Oh that's as much as to say I lie. Jack, hand me my rifle. I'll blow the top of this galoot's head off." "My dear sir," said I, "you're mistaken around I had no interview to call, we're mistaken again. I had no intention to call you a liar."again. I had no intention to call you a har. — "That's twice," said he. "Any man that contra-dicts me, call me a liar. Jack hurry up with that shooter." Jack reached him his rifle, and I bounced under a table. He made a blow at me with a butt of his rifle, and hit another man. That other man grabbed him by the threat, and then the fight be-come argument. The table under which I lay was came general. The table under which I lay was knocked over, and I was walked upon by the contending gentry. The fight was finally ended by the matron saying that if they didn't stop "foughton" she'd give them no more whisky. When the wed-ding party broke up, I heard one gentleman re-mark: "Well, that's the pleasant ast time I've had in six months, though there wasn't but three killed."

press Company, and a member of the Common Council of the city of Rockland. He was suffering from asthma, with symptoms of Consumption. I to'd him to try your hypophosphites. He did so and yesterday I found my friend quite cured of Asthma, and otherwise as well as ever. Yours truly.

> G. WINCHESTER, Travelling Agent Eastern & N. A. R. R.

WILBON'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME .- The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist Boston. Sold by all druggists.



Strong Pot Roses, suitable for immediate flowering, eent safely by mail, postpaid, Five splendid varietics, all labeled, \$1 00, 12 do. \$2.00, 19 do. \$3. 00.26 do. \$4.00, 35 do. \$5.00. For 10 cents each, additional, one Magnificent Premium Rose to every dollar's worth ordered. Send for our new GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE, and choose from over 300 finest sorts. We are the largest Rose-Growers in America, and the only ones allowing purchasers to make their own selections. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., ROSE GROWERS, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.





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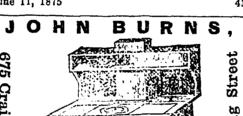
case of sickness Parents wishing their children to be furnished with materials for Drawing and Fancy work, should deposit funds for that purpose in the hands of the Superioress of the Convent. No Pupil will be admitted without a recom-

mendation. Uniform : Black and Plain.

Board during the two months vacation, if spend at the Convent \$10.00. The Scholastic year commences in September and closes at the end of June.











29-6

27-5

From the Toledo Blade. SPECIALTIES IN MEDICINE. We publish on our eighth page a lengthy article

describing the system of the noted specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., in which he sets forth with considerable force and clearness his leason for devoting his wole time and attention to a single department of medicine—the treatment of lingering chronic diseases. The same article also takes up the subjects of diagnosis, methods of consultation and treatment, etc., and will be found to contain many valuable hints to the invalid. Dr. Pierce is the author of a work which has already attained a large circulation—" The People's Com-mon Sense Medical Adviser"—containing some devoted to medicine in all its branches, a work well calculated for the guidance and instruction of the people at large, and which may be had for \$1.50 (post paid) by addressing the author. Dr. Pierce has now been before the general public long enough to enable the formation of a careful estimate of the efficiency of his treatment and his medicines, and the verdict, we are glad to know, has been universally favorable to botb.

BOSTON, June 14, 1874.

Jas. I.Fellows, Esq :---DEAR SIR: Last fall being in Rockland, I spent an evening with a friend of mine, named B. Weeks, agent of the Eastern Ex-.

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-MARCH 10, 1876. 8 P. DORAN, LIST OF BOOKS. ST. MICHAEL'S COLLECE, DR. M'LANE'S UNDERTAKER & CABINET MAKER DEVOTIONAL AND INSTRUCTIVE, FOR THE TORONTO, ONT. SEASON OF LENT AND HOLY WEEK. UNDER THE SPECIAL PATEONAGE OF THE MOST BEVEREND ABCHBISHOP LYNCH, CELEBRATED 186 & 188 St. Joseph Street, Lenten Thoughts. By the Bishop of North-Begs to inform his friends and the general public AND THE DIRECTION OF THE .... \$0 75 LIVER PILLS. ampton The Lenten Manuel. By Rt. Rev. D. Walsh FITS! FITS! FITS! that he has secured several BEV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S. -50 TUDENTS can receive in one Establishment Elegant Oval-Glass Hearses, The Lenten Monitor; or, Moral Reflections, ather a Classical or an English and Commercial FOR THE CURE OF etc CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR. FALLING FITS. BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. which he offers for the use of the public at extremely Sermons for Lent. By Fr. Liguori, SJ.... 1 50 Feasts and Fasts, and other annual observ-Education. The first course embraces the branches isually required by young men who prepare them-· moderate rates. BY MANCE'S EPICEPTICE THE PARTY AND A START STREAM Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, selves for the learned professions. The second Wood and Iron Coffins ances of the Catholic Church. By the DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE. course comprises, in like manner, the various branches Rev. Alban Butler, D.D. .. 2 25 of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied .... which form a good English and Commercial Educa-The Office of Holy Week according to the Roman Missal and Breviary ; in Latin and on the shortest notice. tion, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geo graphy, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52 Symptoms of a Diseased Liver. English; containing Instructions when Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemis ry, Logie, and the French and German Languages 60 to kneel, stand, etc ..... Easter in Heaven. By Rev. F. X. Wenninger, TAIN in the right side, under the edge DORION, CURRAN & COYLE. A MOST REPART AND A CURE . PILADELPINA, JANG 284, 157. STM HANCK, BAIKIMOVY, MG, -- Dear Str.; Soedag You Arrent Manner, Baikimovy, MG, -- Dear Str.; Soedag You Arrent Manner, Baikimovy, MG, -- Dear Str.; Soedag You Arrent Manner, Baikimovy, MG, -- Dear Str.; Soedag You Arrent Manner, Baikimovy, MG, -- Dear Str.; Soedag You Arrent Manner, Baikimov, MG, -- Dear Str.; Soedag You Arrent Manner, Baikimov, MG, -- Dear Str.; Soedag You Arrent Manner, Baikimov, MG, -- Dear Str.; Soedag You Arrent Manner, Baikimov, MG, -- Dear Str.; Soedag You Arrent Manner, Baikimov, Baikimov A MOST BEMARKABLE CUBE. I of the ribs, increases on pressure; some-TERMS. ADVOCATES, 75 S.J. imes the pain is in the left side; the pa-Full Boarders, ..... per month, \$12.50 The Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius.... 1 00 No. 10 St. James Sreet, Montreal. ient is rarely able to lie on the left side; The Christian Directory, Guiding Men to 7.50 Half Boardere do Day Pupils...... Washing and Mending..... sometimes the pain is felt under the shoul, do 2.50 their Eternal Salvation. Parsons. .... 1 75 P. A. A. DORION, B.C.L.; J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.; der blade, and it frequently extends to the 1.20 do Meditations for the use of the Clergy for every Day in the Year. 2 vols .... 2 75 St. Anselem's Book of Meditations & Prayers 1 50 P. J. COYLE, B.C.L. 0.60 .... 2 75 Complete Bedding ..... do top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mis-0.30 do Stationery ..... taken for a rheumatism in the arm. O The Music ..... Painting and Drawing..... The Day Sanctified; being Spiritual Read-ing for Daily use DOMINION LINE. do 2,00 stomach is affected with loss of appetite ... 1 10 do 1.20 This Line is and sickness; the bowels in general are Prayers and Reflections for Holy Comcomposed of the costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the munion, with a Preface. By Cardinal following FIRSTin three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th 1 50 Think Well On't. By Challoner. head is troubled with pain, accompanied . . . . of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be 'llowed CLASS, FELL-POW -20.... with a dull, heavy sensation in the back ERED, CLYDE St. Liguori's Way of Salvation 75 part. There is generally a considerable BUILT STEAMsttend the College. on the Commandments Sacra-Address, REV. C. VINCENT, loss of memory, accompanied with a pain. sups, and is inments .... 40 .... tended to perful sensation of having left undone some-President of the College, 44 41 Spirit of .... 30 ... .... Toronto, March 1, 1872 Moral Dissertations. form a regular service between LIVERPOOL, QUEthing which ought to have been done. A 44 .... BEC and MONTREAL in SUMMER, and LIVERPOOL 11 75Life of slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendar DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE. " On the Love of Our Lord Jesus IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY: and BOSTON in WINTER :---The patient complains of wearines; and 13 THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY: The subjoined will answer. GRENADA Miss. June 33. -SETH S. HANCE. - Dear Sir: You will find enclosed five dollars, which I send you for two boxes of your Epileptic Pills. I was the first i can who then your Pills in this part of the country. My sen was badly addened with fits for two years. I whole for and received two boxes of your Pills, which he hock ac-cording to directions. Ho has never had a fit since. It was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyou Frid, which he hock ac-cording to directions. Ho has never had a fit since. It is, Persons have written to ma from Alaberra and Tennessee on the subject, for the purpose of ase train-ing my opiono in regard to your Pills. I have all they yrecommended them, and in no instance where I have had a chance of hearing from their effort have they failed to cure. Yours, etc., C. H. GET, Grennda, Yalabusha County, Miss. 30 These vessels have very superior accommodation Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street. debility; he is easily startled, his feet are " 44 for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Prepaia cold or burning, and he complains of a TORONTO, ONT. Tickets are issued at reduced prices to those desirous of Clock of the Passion of Jesus DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits Christ.... Christian Virtues Christ.... 75 bringing out their friends. This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un 11 1 25 Sailing from Liverpool every Wednesday, calling we low; and although he is satisfied that der the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City. " Meditations on the Incarnation 1 50 at Belfast Lough to take in Cargo and Passengers. exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he The Science of the Saints in Practice. By can scarcely summon up fortitude enough Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been Pagani; 4 vols ..... Anima Devota; or, the Devout Souk...... Capt Bouchette totry it In fact, he distrusts every remedy. 60 \*\* Capt Roberts Student of Jesus Crucified..... Several of the above symptoms attend the untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site 38 " Capt Mellon A Little Book on the Love God..... disease, but cases have occurred where whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to 60 Capt Lindall MISSISSIPPI ..... 2200 " Spirit of St. Therese ..... 60 inform their patrons and the public that such a few of them existed, yet examination of TEXAS ...... 2350 11 Capt Laurenson The Words of Jesus.... 60 place has been selected, combining advantages rarely ANOTHER REMARKABLE QUEBEC ..... 2200 che body, after death, has shown the LIVER Capt Thearle The Spiritual Consolor ..... 60 met with. Capt Reid CURE OF CPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS, to have been extensively deranged. The School of Jesus Crucified ..... The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of 60 BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLA. MONTHOMMENT, Texas, June 20th, 187. TO SETH S. HANGE: -A person in my englow hadh, on afflicted with Fits, or Epilepsy, for thirteen years, he had these attaces at laterval of two four weeks, and often itimes several requires a several occasion, so achieves they lasted nutli his mind appeared to tally demaged, in which exists he would continue for a day or two after the fits core of tried several requires the several occasions, they lasted he would continue for a day or two after the fits core of tried several remedies presented by our resident phy-sicians, but without success. Having seen your adver-tisoment leconclude to try your remedy. I obtained two isokes of your Pills, gave them secondian to directions, and they effected a permanent curve. The person is now a stort, healthy man, about 20 years of area, and have at had a fit since, he commenced taking your mode the, they store that time, been explored to the severated to be the store that time, been explored to the severated to be the store that time, been explored to the severated to be the store that time, been explored to the severated to be the store that time, been explored to the severated to be the store that time, been explored to the severated to be the store that time, been explored to the severated to be the store that time, been explored to the severated to be the store that time, been explored to the severated to be the the severated continees in your remedy, and we take the The Christian Armed ..... The Steamers of this Line are intended to Sail Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view 38 AGUE AND FEVER. Introduction to a Devout Life ..... for Liverpool as follows ;--and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to ren-75DR. 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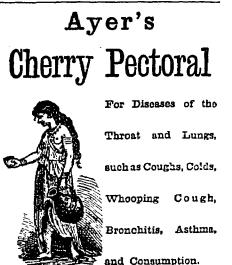
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