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THE LION OF FLANDERS:

OR,

THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS.

-:-0-:-BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE. and bitter tears; but by the evening of that selfsame day her tears were dried and forgotten, and she was ready to caress her hawk as before.

After Guy's eyes had for some time rested unmeaningly upon his son, he suddenly let fall the hand which supported his head, and asked,

"William, my son, what is it your are asking so fervently of God?"

"I am praying for my poor sister Philippa," was the youth's answer; "God knows, my father, whether the Queen Joanna has not already sent her to her grave; but in that case my prayers are for her soul"

And as he spoke he bowed forward his head, as if to conceal the tears which fell from his eves The old father sighed heavily and painfully. He felt that his son's evil foreboding might but too

easily turn out true, for Joanna of Navarre was wicked enough to make it so; nevertheless he would not give utterance to such a feeling, and so he only replied : "It is not right, William, to sadden yourself with

forebodings of evil. Hope is given to us mortals for our consolation here on earth; and why, then, should you not hope? Since your sister has been in prison, you mourn and pine so, that not a smile ever passes over your countenance. It is well to feel for your sister; but in God's name do not give yourself up to this dark despair."

"Smile, said you, father? smile while our poor Philippa is buried in a dungeon? No, that I can not! Her tears drop upon the cold ground in the silence of her dungeon : she cries to heaven because of her sorrows; she calls on you, my father,-she calls on us all for relief; and who answers her? the hollow echo of the deep vaults of the Louvre t See you her not, pale as death, wasted and faded like a dying flower, with her hands raised to heav. en ? hear you her not, how she cries, ' My father, my brothers, help me; I am dying in these chains !' All this I see and hear in my heart; I feel it in my soul; how, then, can I smile ?"

Matilda, who had half listened to these sorrowful words, set her hawk hastily on the back of a chair, and fell with a violent burst of tears and sobbing at the feet of her grandfather. Laying her head on his

shall I not then see her again ?"

"You have not understood him," answered the

piegne, and throw ourselves at his feet." "And Queen Joanna ?"

"The implacable Joanna of Navarre is at Paris, and Enguerrand de Mariguy with her. Never was there a moment so favourable as this." "The Lord grant that your hope may not deceive you! And when will you undertake this perilous

expedition, my father?" "The day after to-morrow Messire de Valois

comes to Wynandael with his suite, and he will accompany us. I have called together those nobles who remained true to me in my misfortunes, in order to inform them of this matter. But your brother Robert comes not; how is it that he has not yet returned to the castle ?"

Have you already forgotten his quarrel of this morning, my father? he has had to clear himself of the lie direct; of course he is with De Chatillon." "You are right, William. I had forgotton that.

This quarrel may do us harm ; for Messire de Chatillon is powerful at the court of Philip the Fair." In those times honour and good name were a knight's dearest possessions, and not the shadow of a reproach could he allow to pass upon them without a demand for instant reckoning; combats, therefore, were matters of daily occurrence, and excited but little attention.

Presently Guy rose, and said :

"There, I hear the bridge fall; doubtless my faithful nobles are already there. Come, let us go to the great hall."

And immediately they went out together, leaving the young Matilda alone, and took their way to the hall, where they were speedily joined by the Lords of Maldeghem, of Roode, of Courtrai, of Oudenarde, of Heyle, of Nevele, of Roubuis, Walter of Lovendeghem, with his two brothers, and several more, who came in one after the other, to the number of two-and-fifty in all. Some of them were already temporarily lodged in the castle, others had their possessions and residences in the neighbouring plain

All stood with uncovered head before their lord, anxiously awaiting the intelligence or command he might have to communicate. After keeping silence for some little time, Count Guy addressed them thus:

"My friends, it is will known to you that the true obedience with which I have ever followed the commands of my liege lord King Philip has been the cause of all my misfortunes. He it was that laid it upon me to call the city corporations to account for their government, which I therefore as a true subject and vassal desired and attempted to do. Then the city of Bruges refused me obedience, and my subjects rose against me. . . Afterwards, when I went into Franc to do my homage to the king, he made me prisoner; and not only me, but my poor child, who was with me, and who still groans in the dungeons of the Louvre. All this you know; for you were the companions of your prince. Then, as became me, I sought to make good my right with arms; but fortune was against

"I, with my nobles, must go to the king at Com- | speak for some days to come. He is not dead, God be praised for that; but another mishap has befallen us. Adolf of Nieuwland, who was with me as my second, fought with St. Pol, and he had al-ready wounded his opponent in the head, when his breastplate failed him; upon which he received a severe wound, I fear even a mortal one. In a few minutes you will see him, for my men are now carrying him hither."

"But say, my lord," proceeded Diederik ; "think you not that this journey to France is a venture somewhat of the rashest?"

"What journey? I know not what you mean." "What! you have not yet heard of it ?"

" Not one word."

"Well, we set off to morrow with your noble father for France."

"What is it you say, Diederik ? are you jestingto France ?"

"Yes, Lord Robert. To throw ourselves at the feet of the French king, and sue for forgiveness .-I have never yet seen a cat creep into a sack of her own accord ; but before long I shall see it at Com-

piegne, or I am greatly mistaken." "But you are quite sure of what you say, Diederik? You fill me with alarm."

"Sure, do you say? Be pleased to go into the hall; there you may see all your friends assembled with your father. To-morrow we set out for our prison. Believe me, then, and cross yourself when you leave Wynandael."

Robert could hardly contain himself for indignation at this intelligence.

"Diederik, my triend," he said, "I pray you have my poor Adolf taken up to my own chamber when he is brought in, and laid upon the left-hand bed. See that he is duly cared for until I come myself and send, too, for Master Roger to dress his wounds.'

And with these words, he hurried away to the hall, where the Count was still in conference with his nobles, and pressed forward hastily till he stood before his father, not a little to the astonishment of all present; for he was still in full armour from head to foot.

"O my lord and father !" cried he; "what report is this I hear? are you really about to deliver yourself up to your enemies, that they may make a mock of your grey hairs? that the vile Joanna may cast you into fetters ?"

"Yes, my son," answered the Count steadfastly; "I am going to France, and you with me,--such is the will of your father."

"Let it be so, then," replied Robert; "I will go with you; but not to fall at the king's feet | God forbid that we should so humiliate ourselves !"

"It must be so, my son; and it behoves you to accompany me," was the unalterable reply.

"I!" cried Robert in fury; "I fall at Philip's feet! I, Robert de Bethune, prostrate myself be-fore our foe! What! shall the Lion of Flanders bow his head before a Frenchman, a maker of false coin. a perjured prince ?"

The Count was silent for a few moments; but as

ther, and yours, my brave son. I will myself kneel before Philip; since such is the will of God, I hum-bly submit. And you, Robert, shall go with me; but not to bow the head or bend the knee before the oppressor. Hold yourself, as ever, erect : that so there may be a Count of Flanders after me free from shame and reproach."

NO: 3.

The various preparations for the journey were now discussed at length, and many important points were deliberated upon and settled. Robert de Bethune now calmer and more collected, left the hall, and proceeded to the smaller apartment, where Matilda still remained, he took the maiden by the hand and led her to a chair; then drawing one for himself, he sat down beside her.

"My dear Matilda," he began, "you love your father, do you not ?"

"You know I do," was the reply, while she caressed the knight's bearded cheek with her soft hand.

"But" he continued, " would you not also love a man that ventured his life in my defence?" "Yes, surely; and bear him oternal glatitude."

"Well then, my daughter ; a knight has risked his life in your father's quarrel, and is sorely

wounded, perhaps even unto death." "O God I I will pray for his recovery forty days

and more too !"

"Do so, my child, and for me too; but I have to ask yet something more of you."

"Speak, my father; I am your obedient child." "Understand me well, Matilda; we are going for some days on a journey, your grandfather and I, and all the knights that are here with us. Who, then, shall give the poor wounded knight to drink

when he is thirsty ?" "Who? I, my father; I will never leave his side till you return. I will take my hawk into his chambor, and be his constant attendant. Fear not that I will leave him to the servants; my own hand shall hold the cup to his lips. His recovery shall be my best hope and my dearest joy."

"That is well, my child; I know your loving heart ; but you must, moreover, promise me that in the first days of his illness you will keep his chamber perfectly still; make no noise there yourself, nor let any one else do so."

"Fear not for that, father; I will talk to my hawk so softly, that not one word of it shall the wounded knight hear."

Robert took his daughter by the hand, and led her out of the chamber.

"I must show you your patient," he said ; " but speak low while you are with him."

Meanwhile Adolf of Nieuwland had been carried by the attendants into a chamber of Robert's lodging, and laid upon a bed; two surgeons had bound up his wounds, and now stood with Diederik die Vos by the bedside. No sign of life was to be perceived; the countenance of the young knight was pale and his eyes closed.

"Well, Master Roger," inquired Robert of one of the surgeons, "how goes it with our unfortunate friend ?"

is not dead."

ment; "why, then, does my uncle William speak so of death ?"

Count; "we know of no change that has taken place with regard to her."

while a reproachful look upon William, and saying

to him, in the midst of her sobs :

"You are always saddening me to no purpose,

The young girl then dried her tears, casting the

knees, she cried out pitcously : "Is my dear sunt dead ? O God ! what sorrow !

The old Count raised her tenderly from the

ground, and said kindly : "Be calm, my dear Matilda : weep not ; Philippa

"Not dead !" exclaimed the girl with astonish-

CHAPTER III.

-:-0-:-

The knight, or minstrel, who was admitted within the walls of Wynandael by the hospitality or compassion of its inhabitants, found himself on passing its gates in an open square; on his right he saw the stables, amply sufficient for a hundred horses, before which innumerable pigeons and ducks were picking up the stray grain; on his left were the lodgings for the soldiers and military retainers of all kinds, tegether with the magazines for the siege artillery of that day; as, for instance, battering-rams, with their carriages and supports, balistas, which at one cast threw a shower of arrows into the besieged place, and catapults, which hurled crushing masses of stone against the hostile walls; scaling-ladders, fire-barrels, and other like implements of war.

Right in front of the entrance lay the residence of the Count and his family, rising majestically with its turrets above the lower buildings about it. A flight of stone steps, at the foot of which two black lions, reposed, gave entrance to the ground-floor, consisting of a long range of quadrangular rooms, many of them provided with beds for the accommodation of chance guests, others decorated with the arms of bygone Counts of Flanders, and with banners and pennons won on many a hard-fought field.

On the right-hand side, in one corner of this vast building, was a smaller apartment, altogether different from the rest. On the tapestry with which its walls were adorned might be read the whole story of the sixth crusade fin figures which almost looked alive. On one side stood Guy, armed from head to foot and surrounded by his warriors, who were receiving from his hands the Cross; in the background was a long train of men-at-arms already on their way to the scene of action. The second side exhibited the battle of Massara, won by the Obristian army in the year 1250. St Louis, King of France, and Count Guy, were distinguishable from the other figures by their banners. The third side presented a hideous scene. A multitude of Christian knights lay dying of the plague upon a desert plain. Among the corpses of their comrades, and the carcasses of horses, black ravens flew over the fated camp, watching for each one's death to gorge themselves with his flesh. The fourth side showed the happy return of the Count' of Flanders. His first wife, Fognets of Bethune, lay weeping on his breast, while her little sons Robert and Baldwin lovingly pressed his hand in theirs.

. By the marble chimney-piece, within which a small wood fire was burning, sat the old Count Guy in a massive arm-chair. Full of deep thought, he was supporting his head on his right hand, his eye resting unconsciously on his son William, who Was busily reading prayers from a book with silver clasps. Matilda, Robert de Bethune's youthful daughter, stood with her hawk on the other side of the chamber. She was caressing the bird, without heeding her grandfather or uncle: while Guy, with a dark misgiving of the future, was brooding over the past, and William was praying to Heaven for some alleviation of their sorrows, she was playing with her favorite, without a thought that her fathere inhoritance, was confiscated, and possessed by ed with King Philip."" his enomies. Not that she was wanting in feeling ; "In a transport of joy the young man struck his ers inheritance, was confiscated, and possesseu of in a transport of joy the young man successful to that she was wanting in feeling; I in a transport of joy the young man successful at bill as she was, her sorrow did not last hands together, and exclaimed : by bill as she was, her sorrow did not last hands together, and exclaimed : by bill as she was, her sorrow did not last ' ' O Heaven ! His good angel must have spoken when she was told that all the towns of Flanders by his mouth ! And what is it you have to do, my when she was told that all the towns of Flanders by his mouth ! And what is it you have to do, my

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uncle! One would think that you had forgotten all words of comfort; for you ever talk in a way that makes me tremble. My very hawk is frightened at your voice, it sounds so hollow! It is not kind of you, uncle, and it vexes me much."

William regarded his niece with eyes that seemed full of sorrow for the suffering he had caused her. No sooner had Matilda preceived this look of grief, than, running up to him, and seizing tenderly one of his hands :

"Forgive me, dear uncle William !" she said ; "I do love you dearly; but do you too think of me, and not torture me so with the terrible word, death, which is now ever upon your lips and in my | not for his magnanimity, I should not be with you ears. Forgive me, I pray you."

And before her uncle could answer her, she had already returned to the other end of the room, and was playing with her hawk again, though with tears and to get me once more on my father's seat. This still in her eyes. still in her eyes.

" My son, said Count Guy, "do not take our little Matilda's words amiss; you know she does not mean unkindly,"

"I forgive her, sir, from my heart; for, indeed, I love her from my heart. And the sorrow which she showed at my poor sister's supposed death was comforting to me.

And again William opened his book, and read, this time aloud :

"O Jesus Christ the Saviour, have mercy upon my sister ! By thy bitter pangs release her, O Lord!" And as the name of his Lord sounded in the old Count's ears, he uncovered his head, folded his hands, and joined in William's prayer. Matilda set down her hawk again on the back of the chair, and knelt in a corner of the chamber, on a great cush-

ion, before a crucifix. William went on :

"Blessed Mary, Mother of God, hear me, I pray! Comfort her in the dark dungeon, O Holy Virgin!

"O Jesus ! sweet Jesus ! full of pity ! have mercy on my poor sister!"

Count Guy waited till the prayer was at an end, and then asked, without giving further heed to Matilda, who had again returned to her hawk :

"Tell me one thing, William; do you not think that we owe great thanks to Messire de Valois?" "Messire de Valois is the worthiest knight I know," answered the youth; "he has treated us with true generosity; he has honoured your grey hairs, and even done his best to give you some comfort. I well know that all our troubles, and my sister's imprisonment, would soon be at an end if it depended on him. May God grant him eternal bliss for his nebleness of heart l"

"Yes, may God be gracious to him in his last hour !" said the old Count. " Can you understand, my son, how it is that our enemy should be noble enough to endanger himself for our sakes, and bring upon himself the hatred of Joanna of Navarre?"

"Yes, my father, I do understand it, when it is Charles de Valois that does it. But, after all, what can he do for us and my sister ?" "Listen, William. This morning, as we were

riding together to the hawking, he showed me a way whereby, with God's help, we may be reconcil-

and the false Edward of England disregarded the bond we had entered into, and deserted us in our need. Now my land is confiscated; I am now the least among you, and your prince no more;

another is now your lord." "Not yet!" cried Walter of Lovendeghem; "when that day comes I break my sword forever. I know no other lord than the noble Guy of Dampierre."

"Sir Walter of Lovendeghem, your faithful attachment is truly gratifying to me; but hear me patiently to the end. Messire de Valois has overrun Flanders with his arms, and has now received it as a fiel from his brother King Philip. Were it here at Wynandael ; for he it was that assigned me

this pleasant abode. But this is not all ; he has resolved to build up again the house of Flanders, my noble friends; for I need your help in it."

The astonishment of all present, who were listening with the deepest attention, reached its highest pitch at this announcement. That Charles de Valois should be willing to give up the land he had won and taken possession of, seemed to them utterly incredible. They regarded the Count with looks that expressed all they felt ; and after a short pause he resumed :

"My noble friends, I doubt not in the least your affection for me; therefore I speak in the full confidence that you will grant me this last request which I now make you; to morrow I set out for France, to throw myself at the king's feet, and I desire to be accompanied by you, my faithful nobles."

All present answered, one after the other, that they were ready to accompany and stand by their Count, where and when and in what way he would. All answered him except one, Diederik die Vos. "Sir Diederik," asked the Count, " will you not go with us?"

"Surely, surely," answered he, thus personally appealed to, "the fox will go with you, were it to the mouth of hell. But I tell you, noble Count forgive me, but I must have my say-I tell you. that one need be no fox to see where the trap lies here. What | after once having been caught in this way, will you run into the very same suare again? God grant that all may turn out well; but one thing I tell you, Philip the Fair shall not catch the fox."

"You judge and speak too slightly, Sir Diederik," answered Guy; "we are to have a written safe conduct from Charles de Valois, and his honour is pledged for our free return to Flanders."

The Flemish nobles, well knowing De Valois as a model of knightly honour and good faith, were satisfied to trust to his promise, and went on to discuss the matter with the old Count. Meanwhile Diederik slipped unobserved out of the hall, and wandered up and down the outer court wrapped in deep thought.

Before he had spent much time in this occupation, the bridge was lowered, and Robert de Bethune entered the castle. As soon as he had dismounted, Diederik approached, and thus addressed him :

"I need not ask noble Count, as to the result of your affair of to-day : the Lion's sword has never

soon as Robert's first burst of indignation had sul sided, he resumed :

" And yet, my son, you will do it for my sake?" "No, never !" cried Robert; "never shall that blot rest upon my shield. Bow before a foreigner-

I! You know not your son, my father !" "Robert," pursued the old Count calmly, "your father's will is a law for you : I command it !" "No!" cried Robert yet again ; "the Lion of

Flanders lites and fawns not. Before God alone, and you, my father, have I ever bowed the head or bent the knee; and no other man on earth shall be able to say of me that I have thus humbled my. self before him."

"" But, Robert," insisted his father, "have you no compassion for me, for your poor slater Philippa, and for your unhappy country, that you thus reject the one only means by which we may yet be delivered ?'

Robert wrung his hands violently, in a very agony of grief and anger.

"What will you now, my father ?" he exclaimed ; 'do you indeed desire that a Frenchman should look down upon me as his slave? I am ready to die with shame at the very thought. No, never 1 Your command, your entreaty, even, is of no avail. I will not,-I connot do it !"

Two tears glistened upon the old man's hollow cheeks. The singular expression of his countenance threw the lookers-on into doubt whether it was joy or grief that had touched him, for at the same time a smile of comfort seemed to hover on his countenance.

Robert was deeply moved by his father's tears; he felt, as it were, the pains of martyrdom in his heart. At last his emotion burst all bounds, and almost beside himself, he exclaimed :

" My prince and father ! your curse upon me, if you will but this I swear to you, -never will I creep or bow before a Frenchman! In this thing I cannot obey you"

But even amid all his excitement Robert was terrified at his own words. Pale and trembling in every limb, he clinched his hands convulsively, till the iron scales of. his gauntlets might be heard grinding u, on one another throughout the hall .--He fult his resolution shrinking, and awaited the curse he had defied in an anguish like that of death.

All present waited for the reply of the old Count with anxious expectation. At last he threw his aged arms round his son's neck, and cried with tears of love and joy :

"O my noble son 1 my blood,-the blood of the Counts of Flanders, flows undegenerate in your veins! Your disohedience has bestowed on me the the happiest day of my life. Now willingly could I die! One more embrace, my son ; for words do not suffice to express the joy of my heart."

Admiration and sympathy filled the hearts of all the noble company, who looked on in solemn silence, while the old Count, releasing his son from his embrace, and turning to his barons, exclaimed enthusiastically:

"See, my friends; such was I in my younger. days, and such have the Dampierres ever been .--Judge by what you have heard and seen whether Bobert de Bethune does not deserve to wear his failed him yet doubtless by this time Messire de father's coronet. Such are the men of Flanders -failed him yet doubtless by this time Messire de father's coronet. Such are the men of Flanders -Chatillon is on his journey for the other world." , Yes, my son, you are right; a Count of Flanders Brit "No," answered Robert ; "my sword came down must never bow his head before any stranger. But The more bush upon his helmet in such sort that he will hardly I am old ; I am the poor imprisoned Philippa's fa-

my iora, answered Roger: out badly indeed. I cannot at this moment say what hope there is; and yet I have a sort of presentiment that he will not die."

" Then the wound is not mortal !"

"Well, it is and it is not; nature is the best physician, and often works cures which neither mineral nor simple could effect. I have laid upon his breast, too, a thorn from the Holy Crown ; the virtue of that relic will, I trust, assist us."

During this conversation Matilda had gradually approached the wounded knight's face, she suddenly recognised that of her dear friend and playfellow. With a mournful cry she started back, tears burst from her eves, and she sobbed aloud.

"What is this, my child ?" said Robert, "are you no Letter mistress of yourself than that? Know you not that one must be calm and quiet by a wounded man's bedside ?"

"Calm shall I be! Calm when our poor Adolf lies at the point of death ! He that taught mesuch sweet songs ! Who shall be our minstrel at Wynan-dael now ? Who shall help me to break my hawks and be to me as a brother?" And then approach-ing the bed again, she wept over him as he lay insensible, and at last sobbed out: "Sir Adolf! Sir Adolf! my good brother!"

But no answer came. Covering her face with her hands, she fell back in an agony of grief into a chair.

After some little time thus spent, Robert, seeing that she was upable to command herself, and that her presence would be more injurious than useful, took her by the hand.

"Come, my child," he said, " leave this chamber till you are somewhat more mistress of your sorrow."

But she would not leave the room. "O, no !" she replied, "let me stay here, my father! I will not weep any more. Let me care for my brother Adolf. Those fervent prayers, which he has him. self taught me, will I pour out for him by his bedside."

And thus saying, she took the cushion from a chair, laid it on the ground at the head of the bed, and kneeling on it began to pray silently, while suppressed sobs burst from her breast, and her eves overflowed with tears.

Robert de Bethune remained till far on in the night by Adolf's bedside, hoping to see him come somewhat to himself. His hopes were, however, in vain; the wounded man breathed feebly and slowly; nor was there the slightest movement perceptible either in limbs or body. Master Roger, too, began to fear seriously for his life; for a slight fever had made its appearance, and the sufferer's temples began to burn.

Those of the nobles who were present at the conference and were, not lodged in the castle had already taken their departure, not without a feeling of contentment at what had happened; for, as true knights, they rejoiced at having an opportunity of once more doing their old prince a pleasure and a service. Such of them as were the Count's guests betook themselves to their bedchambers. Two hours later not a sound was heard at Wynandael but the call of the sentincis, the baying of the dogs, and the screech of the night-owl.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

The more businesss a man has to do, the more he

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND GATEGOING CHRONICLE. SEPT. 1, 1876.

WRITTEN FOR THE "TRUE WITNESS."

2

A SUMMER EVEN. O soul of summer beauty, That looks from earth and sky In richest, sweetest glory ! Thy blissful anthems sigh On the enchanted breeze, In magic harmonies, While the bright world lies dreaming Her summer dream of joy. O soul of human heing, Spirit perfect ford of all, Image of the omniscient, Prince in his palace hall! Where is thy grandau Where is thy grandeur and grace? And thy innocent dream of peace? And thy song of praise and rejoicing ? Discordant its weak notes fall.

O heart of untroubl'd nature, Moving so tranquilly Under the gold of sunset In green wood and dasied lea! The violets at our feet, Send up their odors sweet ; And the tall pine tree swingeth Its mid-air censors free.

Under the stars and the moonlight Thou'lt lie in a beautiful rest ; While dew like a blessing from heaven Falls on thy quiet breast. 'Till the soft gloom is withdrawn, And the sweet, blue light of dawn Sets the happy birds all singing, Each by its own dear nest.

O heart of humanity, beating Restlessly evermore ! There is no balm in the night dew For thy wound so deep and sore, And the morning brings no day, To eyes which look far away For the dawn that still delayeth Afar on the hidden shore.

D. C. DEANE. LOWE, P.Q.

AUG. 20-FEAST OF ST. BERNARD.

EARLY YEARS OF THE SAINT.

Bernarde, ad quid venisti?

Br J. F. L., D.D.

I.

The history of St. Bernard means the history of Christendom during the first half of the twelfth century ; for, as Cantu has well observed, the Abbot of Clairvaux was the soul of the Christian society in that age. His position in the body of Christian society was insignificant. In the Church he ranked as priest; in the world he held no rank at all, for he had left it in becoming a monk. And yet this monk and priest governed and pacified the Church, the world, and the unruly republic of letters.

The biography of St. Bernard is therefore highly interesting; first, because it introduces us to the most amiable character which has appeared among, men and secondly, because it gives us the most ad-vantageous outlook upon a very important epoch in the history of our race.

Our saint, the third son of Tecelin, Lord of Fontaines, near Dijon, in Burgundy, was born in the year 1091. His mother was the daughter of Count Bernard de Montbar, one of the mightiest vassals of his visit u of the Duke of Burgundy. Tecelan is represented interesting. by a contemporary historian as irreproachable in After ref the service of God and of his feudal lord. Alice, the mother of the saint, was a lady of singular piety, who would have embraced monastic life if Providence had not reserved her for another destiny. She gave birth to six sons and one daughter, all of whom abandoned the world for the desert or the cloister.

It is related, that while pregnant with Bernard, Alice had a strange dream. "She dreamt that she

ETTER TAUCLE WITTERVEACE WI mothers their sons-more fearful of losing them in

in the second

this life than the other. At length he gathered a resolute band of thirty. It was now the Saint's concern to choose the mon-astery into which 'they should' retire." There were two principal religious houses in that vicinity, Cluny, the alma mater of Hildebrand, and the lately founded Citeaux. Cluny had relaxed from its original discipline and was gradually decaying, Citeaux bore the reputation of being extremely ausetre, "calm and sustained labor; vigorous silence, habitual recollection, which intensely concentrated the powers of the soul; removal from all dissipation, from every object calculated to excite the imagination and the senses, punctual obedience, poverty, complete relinquishment of material things"-so they lived at Citeaux, and as the Order was young there was no prospect of abatement of vigor.

It was feared that the Order would die from lack of members. A playue which swept over the country, had carried off the greater portion of the monks, and as many calumnies were spread abroad by the envy of the Cluniaces against the Cistercians, no candidates presented themselves to fill up the decimated ranks. The English Abbot Stephen, was therefore plunged in great affliction. He feared that there might be some truth in the accusations of the enemies of the Order. To quiet his scruples and ascertain the Will of God, he took a strange course. One of his monks was dying. Stephen, in presence of all the religious, commanded him in virtue of holy obedience, if it were the Will of God, to go and return from Heaven and inform him what he was to do. The monk, promising obedience, died, and several days afterwards returned, and bade him dry his tears, for a great number of persons were about to come, and the Order would increase and multiply.

A few days after this occurrence Bernard and his companion begged admittance into the Monastery .--Catholic Standard.

A CALL ON HIS HOLINESS.

The Blessing of the Sovereign Pontiff.

A PROTESTANT'S TRIBUTE TO HIS BENIGSITY-RUDE-NESS OF AMERICANS.

The Philadelphia Catholic Standard extracts from letter to the New York World the following account of the writer's visit to the Vatican and reception by the Holy Father. The writer is a Protes-tant or Liberalist. For this reason the account of his visit and his impressions will be all the more

After referring to the splendor and imposing solemnity of the Church services during Holy Week before the entrance of Victor Emmanuel into Rome, the writer continues as follows:

Things are vastly changed now, and Holy Week is much like Holy Week in Paris or any other Continental city—except that one always teels that the Pope is there, and even the less important ceremon-

ials seem to have a new meaning from being so near to the centre of Catholicism. There is no was carrying in her womb a white dog, which longer the solemn Miserere in the Sistine Chapel, barked incessantly; greatly terrified, she consulted no longer the Pontifical Benediction from the bal of St. Peter's. no longer the gro of Holy Thursday, no longer the great display of costly and magnificent vestments, but there is everywhere the solemn Tenebre service on Good three hundred years been the pride and the boast Friday, with a special prayer for the Church. now undergoing such heavy afflictions in the person of its primal Bishop. We arrived in Rome with no higher expectation than of seeing the Pope in some pageant of Holy or Easter Week, ignorant of the fact that he never left the Vatican, and when we were told that he would take no part in the public observances we were more than a little disappointed. Fortunately for us we expressed this disappointment to an Italian "friend at court," who, to our surprise, obtained for us almost at once a summons to attend an audience at the Vatican. We felt very happy in the possession of that great printed form, with the Papal Seal at the top of it, and our own names figuring about the middle of the sheet. We were very glad also to be told exactly what was expected of us in the way of dress : an evening suit and white necktie for the gentlemen ; a black dress without ornaornament, and a blace veil for the ladies. Fortunate were we in possession of such an invitation, as nearly all requests for presentations at the Papal court had been refused on account of the fatigues none of my readers will be surprised to hear of of Holy Week, which must necessarily rest heavily on so old a man as Pius IX. Besides, we have been repeatedly told how difficult it has become of late for Americans to obtain admission to the Papal apartments. The Pope is especially fond of Americans-in the abstract. He appreciates fully the warm allegiance that American Catholics have paid him ; but he feels keenly the too many violations of courtly etiquette which some Protestant compatriots have been guilty of in his presence. Only a few weeks before our arrival in Rome a Congregational deacon from Boston had, after much persistent seeking, obtained for himself and party an audience card. Everybody is told that etiquette -if no higher feeling -demands that all shall kneel on the Pope's entry to the audience chamber. Common civility demands that his guests shall at least stand. This ill-bred and ill-mannered deacon saw fit to do neither. He firmly resolved that he many lands, which well becomes a gifted son of would eit during the audience, and demanded of the Universal Church. Nicholas Wiseman takes his party that they should follow his example of rank as one of the greatest prelates that ever adorndiscourtesy. I am sorry to say that they were weak enough to yield to this absurd requirement, and Church, and (even apart from thoughts of ecclesiaswent to the Vatican with a deliberate intention of offering an insult to the Pope in his own apartment. Since that day it is much more difficult for American Protestant visitors to obtain access to the Vatican. Our cards told us that the audience would take place at 12 o'clock noon, and we were to be at the Pontifical palace at 11.30. As the clock of St. Peter's struck the half hour we alighted under the grand porte cochere and were escorted by a soldier of the Swiss Guard to the grand staircase leading to the Pope's apartment. At every landing we found soldiers in brilliant uniforms standing ready to direct us through the labyrinthine passages of the palace, nal Wiseman's great talents. A miserable and It was well they were there or we should have lost our way.

head a, white skull cap, beneath which one could-see his still whiter hair; on his feet red shoes embroidered with golden crosses, and en his hands thick-knitted half gloves that reached to his fingers and leave the Pontifical ring exposed. The Pope walks like an old man, leaning on a stick, with which staff he emphasizes his words as he talks.

At a signal from one of the secretaries in attendance, all the company rose to their feet. Then the Pope, with as pleasant a smile as I over saw on an old man's face, walked down the line at his right, stopping to speak to each person as he passed.

One by one the company knelt as he approached and to each he gave his hand, that they who wish to do so might kiss his ring. Most of the assembly kissed this symbol of power devoutly, for all the Pope had a kind word. Two Sisters of Charity, who had come all the way from Paris to receive the blessing of the Holy Father, prostrated themselves and kissed the embroidered golden cross upon his shoe.

Having made the round of the chamber, he returned to the place from which he had entered and. raising his hand as a signal, all knelt down, while he, with upraised right hand, pronounced the fol-lowing benediction, in a clear voice and purest French :

I bless you and yours-all who are near and dear for all time and in the hope that my benediction may avail you in the life eternal. I give you an old man's blessing; but it will avail you nothing unless you work it out to the glory of God in good deeds, in purity of life, in steady faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. I bless all the rosaries, crucifixes and religious objects you may have brought with you, trusting that you will find in them souvenirs of the Passion of our Saviour and reminders of the unspeakable gift you have received through Him. I admonish you in this age of herefies and schisms, that you be vigilant in all religious duties, striving so to live that we may all be one in the life of the world to come.

That was all; a simple blessing from an old man —a man against whose personal character no word has ever been breathed. Whatever errors or sins may be counted to the Pope by the enemies of the Ohurch, the record of the man has been stainless. Surely for such a blessing no Protestant could feel ing, the curtains were once more withdrawn, with only pleasant memories of our audience. We gathered up our rosaries and crucifixes, and left the Vatican by the same circuitous way we had come. We left, speaking of the Pope as a man whose face was sweet and tender, with the " beauty of holiness," who, whatever his relations with the Church and the world may be, is a gentle, kind old man, who has faith in the future of the Church he loves. and does not allow its reverses to make him less affable to those who seek his blessing.

A WEEK OF GRAND MEMORIES.

The week which closes to day is one which contains four anniversaries on which every Catholic except, perhaps, the debate in the House of Parlia-heart must feel sentiments of deep gratitude to God. ment on the possibility of England joining in Let us attempt to glance at them somewhat in detail, although to do even one of them justice would

occupy many columns of our space. On Monday the Church celebrated

heavy, white watered silk about his body; on his and deep learning as a constitutional lawyer. He guided her safely through many perils. His teachings never cost Ireland the life of even one of her children, and he led Catholics to religious liberty without injury to the creed of any other son of the "old land."

Such are some of the memories which the present week suggests. Let Catholics prize them dearly and clasp them to the heart with books of steel.

They are indeed most precious heirlooms. Who that aspires to be worthy of the glorious and sublime name of Catholic ought not to feel proud of the men to whose names we have endeavoured to pay homage? Our enemies weary themselves in trying to make little of our great men. Can they produce a St. Ignatius Loyola, a St. Dominic, a Nicholas Wiseman, or a Daniel O'Connell? No; not even one such a man can be found in Protestant history.

Let not our thoughts, however, run into empty and unprofitable vanity. It is good, indeed, to honour the memory of the illustrious dead, to pay homage to their exalted virtues and to be proud of claiming religious relationship with those who have done glorious service for the Church of God. But let us not forget that we, too, have duties, and most important duties, to perform. We may not have to cross seas to save souls, like the Jesuits, or to beat down the enemies of the Church, like St. Dominic, to you, present and absent, not to-day alone, but or to produce learned and eloquent discourses like a Wiseman, or to rouse a nation to fight for religious liberty like an O'Connell, but every true Catholic may do something in his own sphere to advance the holy cause of truth.

> Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime ; And, departing, leave behind us Footprints on the sands of time-Footprints that perhaps another, Toiling o'er life's troubled main, Some forlorn and shipwrecked brother, Seeing, may take heart again. -London Universe, Aug. 5th.

WHEN IRISHMEN ARE NOT IRISH MEN.

It cannot be accident; it cannot be ignorance Must we conclude that it is design-that is, part the worse. As soon as the Pope had ceased speak- and parcel of the same old principle, the same ald treatment, the same old ignoring of everything creditable to Ireland, and the same old magnifying that is discreditable to Ireland—that same old principle, the acting upon which has succeeded so eminently in alienating "Ireland and the Irish" so everlastingly from the interests of the two more favoured members of the United Kingdom and the lengthened duration of which has made it a sort of second nature to otherwise intelligent ann enlighttened and liberal Englishmen?

However we may dislike the conclusion, there is no other way for accounting for the remarkable fact that in none of the London daily newspaper notices that we have seen of the Balfe festival-the greatest and most interesting event of the week, the war on the Continent-has there been a reference to the fact that Balfe was an Irishman.

If a poor Irishman or any member of his family, n London life and

nothing when compared with the horrors of this Turkish invasion. The correspondent of the London Times, writing from the spot, declares that he "cannot command words which will enable his readers to realize" what he saw. He bad described in glowing language the magnificence of the country on the frontier of Servia, which had been the theatre of the operations of last week. "The Turk has blighted all. Such an exodus! Never since the flight of the Israelties had the like of it been witfight of the Israelics had the fike of it been wit-nessed. . . . I believe that, could all Europe have seen it as I did yesterday, all Europe would rise in indignation. Thousands of Christians, the inhabitants of the villages along the frontier of Servia, were flying for their lives and for the honour of their wives and daughters from the cruei and remorseless Turk." The man who wrote this was an Englishman who had witnessed scenes of war else-Englishman who had witnessed scenes of war else-where, and knew how to distinguish between in-evitable hardship and ruthless savagery. Now, it has been all along understood that the Powers will not allow the Porte to reconquer Servia, to re-annex it to its dominion. But surely this understand. ing implies that the Ottoman commanders will not be permitted to lay the whole of this fruitful land desolate, and exterminate its people. If this, how, ever, is not to be the fate of Servia, there is scarcely an hour to be lost for interposition of a most decided and effective character. Austria cannot afford to allow a victorious Turkish army to appear again on that historic platform, once stormed by Prince Eugene. All her Southern provinces would be in a flame, and the knell of Magyar supremacy East of the Danube would have struck. As for Russia, not a word need be said. Her government has been quiescent all these weeks in spite of the rising tide of Russian feeling. The news that the Turkish hordes are overrunning Servia will overbear all resistance of the Russian government. Set us turn our eyes now to the South-east. A few weeks ago, the correspondent of the Daily News, writing from Constantinople, stated that shocking atrocities had been perpetrated in Bulgaria, under pretence of suppressing insurrectionary movements. The Eng. lish Ministers, when interrogated in the House of Commons, did not hesitate to declare that those statements were untrue. Being, however, pressed on the subject, they consented to direct the ambas. sador at Constantfnople to make inquiries Meantime, the Daily News' correspondent reiterated his statements, and they were confirmed by the special correspondent of the Times. Yet Mr. Disraeli had the unaccountable hardihood or folly to deride the whole story as the "coffee-house babble of a romancing Bulgarian" 1 One of the secretaries of the English embassy, Mr. Baring, who seems to be an honourable man, but with strong leanings to the side of "authority"—ie., in this case, the Otto-man tyranny—reports that, from the rough information gleaned by him, he must estimate that "at least 12,000 Bulgarian Christians have perished" It seems that Mr. Baring is accompanied by a Turkish escort, that he does not speak the language of the country, that has an interpreter "who bullies the natives and is favourable to the Turks," and that he himself draws most of the information from the Turkish authorities, whom he describes as "being just men." When, under these circumstances, he reports that he "estimates" the destruction of life at three times the number killed at the battle of Solferino, it is clear that the real story must have been ineffably horrible. Mr. Baring's

report was dated July 22. But the correspondent of the Daily News has written to his newspaper ten days later. For the purposes of protection he had

a holy man; he, filled with the spirit of prophecy made answer: 'That dog which thou wilt bring forth, shall be a faithful guardian of the house of God, and loudly shall he bark against the enemies of the faith. As a preacher he shall be excellent, and his tongue shall heal the wounds of many." The mother's terror was changed into joy by this voice from heaven, and she determined to consecrate her child to the service of God.

As early as possible, Bernard was placed at the Church of Chatillon-sur Seine, where there was a school of great renown. The youth was full of genius, and surpassed his mother's expectations both in learning and plety. "For in letters be made rapid progress, outstripping his schoolmates; and he took to works of piety and mortification as if perfection were natural to him."

He is described as "loving to be alone, fleeing publicity, wondrously pensive; obedient and subject to his parents, gracious and kind to all; open-hearted and quiet at home, seldom to be seen without; incredibly bashful; devout and pure ; directing all his studies toward the more perfect intelligence of the Scriptures."

Bernard mastered the various sciences which were taught at Chatillon, and his works prove that his education was not far from "complete." I hope education in the twelfth century. Modern Ages have added less to the stock of learning which the human race possessed centuries ago, than many believe. It would take a Bernard or a Thomas very little time to learn all the truths which have been discovered since their death (they would find it more difficult to count our errors); whereas it would take us years to fathom the depth of their wisdom.

Bernard's mind being unusually brilliant, he completed his course of studies in his nineteenth year, after which he returned to his family in Fontaines. Six months afterwards he lost his pious mother "concerning whom," says the ancient biographer of the Saint, "it is just to say she was an exemplary wife and mother. In her wedded estate and in the midst of the world she seemed to vie with the monks and hermits in her abstinences, simplicity of dress, and aversion to the pomps and vanities of the worldings." "She was often seen. alone and on foot-on the road from Fontaines to Dijon, entering the houses of the poor, visiting the sick, distributing food and medicine, carrying all kinds of succor and consolation to the afflicted. We may readily believe that "the happy passage of Alice's soul was a subject of joy to the Angels of Heaven, but on earth an occasion of heavy grief and mourning to the poor of Jesus Christ, to the widows and orphans to whom she had been a mother."

Bernard felt keenly the separation from his mother. He had arrived at the age when temptations are most violent and a mother's warning voice invaluable. The sensitive heart of the Saint, prone to love, left him open to the allurements of the Upon one occasion, not having sufficiently world guarded his eyes, he was troubled with a thought which terrified his pure soul. Having endeavored in vain to drive it from his mind, he plunged into a half frozen pond, and stayed resolutely in the water until he was near dead. In recompense for his resolution, he was freed from such temptations | lofty and gorgeously frescoed. Here and there in the future.

At last we came to a magnificent room. long and stately footmen in the Pope's livery were moving It was time for him to choose his state of life about fine looking men in orimson velvet and His birth, talents and education were such as to in- | brocade: 'One of these "fine gentlemen" relieved

great and glorious St. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of that illustrious Order which has for more than of every truly Catholic heart. Wherever danger threatened most, there was the Jesuit. It might be to bear the glad tidings of salvation to the wild "children of the sun" in the far East. It might be to console the dying soldier amid the din and peril of the battle-field, or to face the horrors of halter Church such illustrious champions!

Yesterday the Church honoured the memory of the great St. Dominic, who at a critical moment in her history was sent by God to defend her against many fierce and dangerous enemies. We who live in the calm days when no man has in these lands to die for his faith, caunot easily realize the time when the true and faithful sons of the Church had to go forth and do battle against the enemies of truth. St. Dominic laboured in times when no honest man could be neutral. He nobly and generously abandoned all that earth could give ; he relinquished rank, wealth, and worldly promotion in order to give all his wondrous energies to God. Every educated Catholic knows his history, and we need not dwell upon the wondrous narrative. Like the Jesuits, the Dominicans have been bitterly assailed by the enemies of God's Church. Like them they have "overcome the world." The wondrous eloquence of such illustrious men as Father Lacordaire and Father Burke has proved that genius has come down from olden time in that grand Order which gave to the world, many centuries ago, the deep learning of a St. Thomas Aquinas and the exquisite artistic skill of a Bartolomio and an Angelico.

The birthday of Cardinal Wiseman occurs also this week, and it, too, is a "grand memory." That great man (Irish by descent on both sides) was born in Catholic Spain in 1802, was educated in Ireland, England and Rome, and thus belongs to ed the long and chequered annals of the Catholic tical subjects) no man ever rendered greater services to social science and the progress of true civilization. His splendid and persuasive eloquence has never been surpassed, and the head of the Catholic Church in England at present was well justified in

describing him as "the great cardinal," for great he assuredly was. His Irish ancestors suffered much for the Catbolic faith, a fact in which the cardinal evidently felt honourable pride, for he gloried in it in his eloquent speech in 1858, at Waterford, the city of his parents. The restoration of the Catholic, hierarchy in England, which was done at the right time and in the right way, fully brought out Cardiwretched clique of biguts lashed England into fury, but the cardinal soon calmed the storm and-

Defluis saxis agitatus humor.

The Times thought to annoy him by calling him "Irish," but he gloried in the land of his fathers-a land which has faithfully preserved the Catholic sure him a high position in Church or State. His us of our wrappings and hats, helped us to arrange faith for fourteen hundred years. Born in the old | the case may be .-- London Universe.

temptation and into trouble there is never any doubt as to his nationality. No matter what the offence, no matter if the delinquent be even English born, and his father before him, as long as he happer to have an Irish name the newspapers of the next morning are certain to have the conduct of denizens of the forests in the far West, or to the this particular specimen of the people of Ireland prominently chronicled, and on that country is made to fall the disgrace of such conduct.

Let an Irishman come to London and distinguish and ripping-knife on an English scaffold. No mathematical himself as an author or a journalist, or an artist or ter. The Jesuit stood fearless and undaunted, a musician, or as a great military genius, his nationdeeming everything an honour which tended ad ality is carefully ignored, he is never mentioned as majorem Dei gloriam. May God long preserve to His an Irishman, everything possible is done to make it appear he cannot be other than English, and his native land comes in for no share of the renown attachable to his name.

Hundreds of instances of this, to Irishmen tantalizing fact could be readily advanced. We presume that most of our readers have personal knowledge of many such cases.

The Balfe festival is a remarkable instance.

Poor Balfe! If ever a musical genius existed, he was. If ever a really clever man had difficulties to contend against, he had. If ever a man fought successfully against well nigh overwhelming national prejudices, and, worse still, the insidious opposition of powerful professional cliques, he did.

We presume that every Irishman knows Balle was born in Dublin in 1808, and that he died in England in 1870. He was not 22 years of age when he accomplished the f-at of writing within twenty days an Italian opera, I Rivali, which was produced with much success. Two other operas followed soon after. This was in Italy. When he returned to England in 1835 he managed after some trouble to get his Siege of Rochelle produced at Drury Lane Theatre, and notwithstanding the determined opposition of the press of that period, Balfe and his composition carried all before them. Balfe during his time wrote and what is more produced successfully twenty-nine operas. Of twenty one of them which have been set to English words several have been translated into Italian, German, and French, and have been played in every city, of any pretensions to music, in the world, There are, besides his dramatic cantata Mazeppa, settings by him of some of Longfellow's poems and numerous songs, ducts, &o., the sale of which has realized fortunes for more than one music publisher. Furthermore he was a vocalist himself of no small ability ; he was a capital instrumentalist-it is said that in his early days he "played on the fiddle like an angel;" and he was also an able conductor.

A great, splendid, practical, hard-working, and ultimately successful genius, truly. Now that he is dead it is generally admitted that his music has become so popular that, it may be looked upon as national, and a Balfs festival at the Alexandra Palace has been held for the purpose of founding a free scholarship in Balfe's name, at the English Royal Academy of Music. But in all this glorification of the deceased musician there is not a word about the land that gave him birth.

How different would it have been had. Balfe of Dublin distinguished himself as a drunkard and an incorrigible vagrant! Then he would baye been studiously credited with the fact that he was an Irishman ; and at his death, his wife and children would have been foroibly expelled from England and sent to the North or the South Dublin Union,

obtained permission to accompany Mr. Baring, so that he saw what the British commissioner saw. and he wrote knowing that any falsification would be exposed by the commissioner's report. This gentleman visited a Bulgarian town-Batok. Ten weeks ago it had 9,000 inhabitants. They were all gone. The houses were all wrecked, most of them burned, and within them were dead hodies. Within a church the dead lay more than knee-deep ; the road that led to it was covered with corpses. Three thousand dead bodies were counted in and about that church. In a schoolhouse 200 women had been burned alive. As near as could be ascertained 7,000 of the inhabitants had been massacred, after scenes which a European could not pen. The remaining 2,000 were swept away into perhaps a worse doom. Last Tuesday the Times, in a leading article which must have startled England, declares that " we are on the verge of revelations surpassing anything that the imagination of civilized men could have conceived." It says that there has been "a slaughter of men, women, and children, more horrible than the worst atrocities of the Indian mutiny." Now, we know the picture which Englishmen drew of "the atrocities of the Indian mutiny;" also know the terrible vengence which was taken for those "atrocities." What, then, should be the punishment exacted by Europe for crimes "more horrible than the worst of those attocities"? Plainly the "leading journal" declares that England must know how "ignorance" of those horrible cruelties could have been possible either with the ambassador at Constantinople or with the Minister in London. It declares "that the more worthy party of English society is deeply pained by the evident desire to diminish or excuse what has happened." And, in the House of Commons on Llonday night, Lord Hartington protested that the Turkish government would utterly lose all sympathy in England "unless there he some complete defence against those terrible allegations." May we not hope that, since no defence can be made, the end is near at hand, and that those "heirs of the Scourge of God," who have tyrannised over those lovely regions for five long centuries will soon be utterly chased out of Europe ?- Dublin Nation.

MUSICAL ROCKS .- Pottstown, Pa., can boast of as great a curiosity, says the Philadelphia Press, 85 nearly any town in the Union. We speak of the Ringing Rocks, that are situated three and a half miles northeast of Pottstown post-office. We started in the morning, and after walking through and gazing on as fine and picturesques scenery as can be found in this State, we came in sight of the rocks: A wilder looking place it is hard to imagine. On the rocks are advertisements and autographs of people from all parts of the country.-There is an eating and refreshment stand close by for parties, etc; On striking the rocks with our hammer they sent forth as rich and delicate sounds as the finest music-box. By striking different rocks we could get sounds of every note of an octave, and it is certainly the oddest freak of nature we have ever scen, 1 The rocks cover about one acre. 0 ground, and areas perfectimess of confusion; being plied together as if they had been upheaved by an dreds of people/must

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SEPT. 1, 1876.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE. ti siniyak shri -----

Miss Loton, of Rathmines, in religion Sister Mary Evangelist Joseph, was received into the Mary interest, Mercy, Doon, county Limerick, on the asth ult.

The Hon. Cornwallis Maude, of Dundrum, Cashel, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

Francis Sheehan, Esq., Manager of the Munster Bank, Dungarvan, has been appointed to the Com-Bans, Dungervan, and for the county Waterford.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Frederick Cichton, of Crom Castle, Newtownbutler, has been spointed to the Commission of the Peace.

On the 20th ult., his Eminence, Cardinal. Cullen solemaly blessed the foundation stone of the new solemning of St. Joseph, Ballymount, parish of Narraghmore. The new church will be in the Gothic ragnments are, chancel, and two transepts. Alstyle, "unpretentious, it will be very handsome and well suitable to the locality.

On the 30th ult., his Grace the Primate went through the ceremony of blessing the beautiful through the Cross lately finished in the magnifi-Stations of All of Armagh. They were erected by emt cathedral, of Liverpool, England. Father Leo, Mr. Herbert, of Liverpool, England. Father Leo, of the Redemptorists, preached on the occasion, and the proceedings were brought to a close with Benediction.

REDEMPTORIST COLLEGE FOR DUNDALK .-- It has REDEMPTORISE COLLEGE FOR DOUBLE. It has given considerable satisfaction to the Catholic community of this town to learn that a college and house of retreat will shortly be established there house of refleat with shortery are consistent there by; 742 patients died from natural causes, 2 from under the auspices of the Redemptorists. Father accidents, and 4 from suicide. Recoveries are more Harbinson has rented for three years the large numerous among females "with whom mental debuilding which has lately served as the Irish North Western Railway offices.

The Dublin Freeman says :-- " It is remarkable that Dr. Butcher is the third Fellow or ex-Fellow who has committed suicide within our own time. He is the second Irish Protestant prelate who has done the same in this century, or we believe, in the history of the Establishment, the other being Primate Stuart, in 1819. There were, we think, four prelates, all of Dublin, who became wholly or partially insane, viz :- Drs. Jones, Fewler, Cleaver, and Magee."

THE DOMINICAN ORDER .--- A very extensive movement has been initiated for the purpose of presenting, prior to his departure from Limerick to Dublin, where he is to reside, the Very Rev. Dr. Carberry, P.P., with a suitable congratulatory address and testimonial, to mark the occasion of his promotion to the high office of Provincial of the Dominican Order in Ireland.

The result of recent examinations held by the Catholic University shows that the following students of St. Peter's college, Wexford, have distin-guished themselves :--Passed for scholarship-Mr. Patrick Doyle, Mr. William Hanton. Diocesan prizes-Mr. Patrick Doyle, Mr. William Hanton, Mr. John Busher. Matriculation-Mr. Matthew Foley, Mr. James Walsh.

The long-continued drought which prevailed during the greater portion of the Summer months has already had its effects made painfully apparent by the scarcity of grass and the high price of meadowing, as compared with former years. We could mention instances in this locality (says the Carlow Post), but perhaps the highest price ever paid in Ireland for grass has been received by Mr. P. J. Spillane, J. P., of Kilbreacon, county Limerick. At s late sale he got £17 10s per acre, and the price was willingly paid, as hay is certain to be unprecedentedly high.

A DUEL NEAR DUBLIN.---- A successful merchant in Dublin, and a retired major, have just fought a duel, happily without serious injury. They quarrelled on a point of honour, etiquette, good manners, or something else, and the militaire would have no solution but powder. He wanted to fight on the North Bull, his opponent preferred the shadow of the Three Rock Mountain, and a compromise brought them to Palmerston Park. The major, firing first, grazed his man's shoulder; the man then fired in the sir; and then the bluff soldier held out his hand. That evening a jolly quartet sat down to dinner, the major carving for his wounded friend.

no more benevolent heart in the cause of charity and humanity, than James Moriarty Tidmarsh When leaving Kilkenny some years ago to undertake the management of the extensive establishment of Sir Peter Tait, in Limerick-an establishment which he since raised to a high degree of town council, of which he was such an ornament. presented an address (drafted by the writer of these lines), and so proud was he of any compliment paid to him, by the citizens of Kilkenny, it was the most conspicious ornament in his drawing-room as a souvenir of the old "City of the Confederation."

While the population of Ireland decreases, the number of lunatics continues to increase. From the 25th report of the Inspectors-General of Lunatic Asylums, it appears that there were on the 21st of December, last year, 11,777 persons mentally affected in Ireland, or more by 194 than on the last day of 1874. 7,741 of these were in District Asylums, 172 in the Central Lunatic Asylum, 29 in Lucan Government Asylum, 653 in Private Lunatic Asylums, the large number 3,179 in Poor houses, and 3 in jails. If to these are added the idiotic, weakminded, epileptic, unregistered, or living with friends, the aggregate would embrace 18,625 individuals afflicted with mental infirmity-that is 3.20 in every 1,000 of the population. There is, how-ever, a diminution of 280 persons in the number of lunatics, properly so-called, or of those for whom asylums are essentially intended. During 1875 there were discharged as cured 479 males and 460 females, and as "improved" 119 and 117 respectiverangement from moral causes is more prevalent than with men.'

On Tuesday week a Home Rule demonstration was held at Cootchill, Cavan. Fully 25,000 people assembled in a field adjoining the town, in which a spacious platform was crected. Contingents came from the surrounding neighbourhood, and Monaghan was conspicuously to the front. The townspeople were en fele, and good order was everywhere preserved. Masses of people, men and women, filed through the town at regular intervals, and persons wearing national emblems were thickly dotted along the lines. "Home Rule" was improvised on a hundred emerald flags, and " Ireland for the Irish" was boldly conspicious by its presence. Mr. Fay, M.P., and Captain Kirwan were present. Mr. Fay pointed out the singular fact that, while Cavan was still under the provisions of the Coercion Act, not one man was sentenced at the last assizes. Captain Kirwan thought the time had come when the Irish parliamentary party should adopt some sterner policy than that which it had hitherto tried. Resolations pledging the meeting to persevere in the Home Rule agitation as defined by the Dublin conference, amnesty, and land reform, were carried with unanimity. Another resolution, expressing confidence in Mr. Butt as leader of the party, was re-ceived with rounds of long continued cheering. Unanimity and good order prevailed throughout.-**Dublin** Nation.

The Registrar-General's General Abstracts, showing the acreage under the several crops, and the number of live stock in Ireland for the present year has just been issued, and shows that the extent of land under crops is less than that in last year by 126,760 acres; the acreage under crops in 1875 having been 5,332,813, against 5,206,053 in the present year. The crops which increased this year are beans, 552 acres; turnips, 12,183; mangolds and beet root, 5,407; parsnips, 12; rape, 308; flax, 81,-704; in all, 50,166. Less wheat was planted this year by 39,398 acres; less oats by 14,781; less barley, by 13,241; less bere and rye, by 1,098; less peas, by 335; less potatoes, by 19,893; less cabbage by 1,400; less carrots, by 1,115; less vetches by 2,433. As hay, like turnips, prove but half a crop the decrease in meadow and clover to so great an extent as 83,299 acres is somewhat serious. There are 556,630 horses and mules, which is a satisfactory increase of 8,511. There are 4,113,693 cattle—a de-crease of 1,595. Of pigs, notwithstanding a very large exportation to England there are 2,424,143—an increase of 172,087. There are fewer goats this year than last by 6,445; but Ireland possesses 13,-year than last by 6,445; but Ireland possesses 13,-thore are increase of 1,443,644. In the increase of 1,443,644. In the show that 31,005 persons left for America from Irish ports; in the same period in this year the number is 20,604, showing the remarkable and satisfactory decrease of 10,491. A telegram in the Freeman, dated Trales, Sunday, says :--- "Intelligence has reached Tralee that the Rev. Mr. Watson, Protestant clergyman, residing near Sneem, shot his wife dead at their residence on Thursday morning. The particulars available here are of the most meagre kind. It is said the unfortunate lady was in bed at the time. Mr. Watson had been for a considerable time suffering from men- as a mark of the high regard and esteem in which tal disease. The greatest excitement prevails in the district." Another telegram, dated Cork, Sunday, to the same paper, gives fuller information :-- "On Thursday last the Rev. William Vincent Watson, for some years rector of Sneem, and a member of a most respectable Limerick family, returned from Kenmare to his home, about a mile from that town, where he had cashed a cheque for a large sum of moncy, and ordered some necessaries for his house, including a quantity of whiskey. From evidence given at an inquest held on Saturday last before the coroner of the district, Mr. O'Reardon, it would seem that both Mr. Watson and his wife partook rather freely of the whiskey, and about five o'clock Mr. Watson, going to the kitchen door, said to the servant, whose name was Mary Sullivan, " Mary, tell your mistress to beware of the loaded gun in the parlour." Soon afterwards the servants heard two shots fired in the parlour, and immediately thereon footsteps ascending the stairs from that room. In the course of some minutes Mr. Watson crossed over to a little grove, where a man named Hannan was at work, said to him, "Go in ; I am afraid the little woman is dead." Hannan ran at once to the house, and found Mrs. Watson on the floor, bleeding from a wound. He put her in an arm chair and asked the husband to go for a doctor. The latter, who appeared to be affected from drink said, "Mind your own business." Two hours afterwards the doctors and the police were sent for. The doctor found the wound fatal, and the police burst open the door of Mr. Watson's bedroom, where they found him undressed standing on the floor, as if he had only at that moment got out of bed. He was arrested forthwith. On searching a pantry off his bedroom, a double-barrelled gun, both barrels of which had been recently discharged, was found. No arms, were found in the parlour. The poor woman lingered on until one o'clock on Friday morning, when she died. She refused to the last to give an account of the occurrence. Her last words were, "Oh, poor Arthur." The husband has been committed to Tralee jail on a charge of wilful murder. He had not for some years past taken part in the active affairs of the ministry.

grounds to Mr. M'Dermott's fishery on the Moy art, Sir J. Sutton, Sir J. Simeon, and Sir H. Webb. here. The woman who owned the grounds, being a Against these who have disappeared we find, in widow and seeing the company of the second secon commercial prosperity—the regret at his departure widow, and seeing the cortege entering her premises, and poor alike all testifying to called on her neighbors to protect her, on which a cliffe, Marquis of Ripon, Sir. A. Rumbold, Sir J. M. number of people turned ont, and finding that Stapley and the Ford of Works and the Ford of Works and the first of Works and th Major Gore and his attendants could show no is not only numerically smaller than that of '71, authority for going where they were, or anywhere but also weaker in the Houses of Parliament, and else treated them after the fashion of the " Poor | which consequently leaves us poorer than we were Knight and Sancho Panza" at the inn when they five years ago. Referring to the 'Catholic statistics' could not persuade the host that they were privileg- of Great Britain,' I find that we have 2,024 clergy ed to travel after "ancient custom" without money in 1876, as compared to 1,758 in 1871, giving a or clean linen. As on this occasion they took their balance of 256 to the credit of this year; and we departure without further trouble, it was hoped the | have also a gain of 125 churches, the numbers being quiet of the neighborhood would not be again dis- 1,294 in 1876 against 1,169 in 1871. In priests turbed. However, on the Friday before last, about and churches we have evidently a gain; but the nine o'clock in the morning, the report spread that question arises, is this increase in proportion to two boats, with nets, men, and a gentleman and that of the population during the same period? party had come across Lough Conn, by Long Cullen, We are told that ' comparisons are odious,' but they and effected a landing on the Corlumm in shore, at a distance of two miles from Foxford. Having failed | fancy if we compare notes with those of the Anglito find the channel by which Mr. M'Dermott's boats cans, or 'Independents,' we should find their inenter the lake fsom the river, they went in on the crease quite as great as our own, if not considerably bands of Corlummin, when they were ordered off by greater." the owners of the land. The crews of the boats, being all strangers in the neighborhood and recruited from villages on the shores of the Lower Lake, near Nephin, on hearing the business they were employed on, threw the nets out of their boats and left their employers on the shore, while they betook themselves to their oars to pull through the stormy waters for their quiet homes under the shelter of their old friend the mighty Nephin. Meanwhile one of the party on shore, seeing the boats gone, turned to make his way to the railway station, when, it was alleged, he produced a revolver. This so irritated the people that he was taken hold of self forced to postpone the Drawing from the 7th and the revolver taken from him. The excitement then became general, and the report spreading in the country that men had drawn revolvers on the people, and had threatened to return with more force to persue their hunting, hawking, fishing and fowling, multitudes turned out and the excitement became intense. The wildest rumours went abroad, a strongforce of police arrived from the barracks, the resident magistrate from Ballina appearing on the to meet the tradesmen's bills. I crave an alms scene at the time the people handed over the revol- from everyone who reads this, and promise them in ver to the police, whose presence at the time, at such | return a perpetual memento and a frequent Mass. from their stations, led the people to began to fancy a distance that Major Gore and party had, perhaps, obtained some authority to go upon their lands and would be assisted in doing so by the police. But find ing they had no such anthority, the mob turned upon all with shouts of laughter, ridicule, groans, hisses, ses, and anecdotes, extremely personal and very amusing, of which each got a fair share, and did not cease until the police and magistrate went off to their barracks. Considerable excitement still continues, but there has been, up to the present, no return of the party.

GREATB RITAIN.

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Small pox has broken out in Blackburn, and is reported to be spreading.

A pointsman on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, for extinguishing a signal lamp, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

At Leeds, a coroner's jury has returned a verdict of wilful murder against Ann Hullah for the murder of an illegitimate son by starvation. The circumstances as detailed at the inquest were of the most revolting nature.

The principal object of Sir Salar Jung's visit to this country (says the London correspondent of the Express) has not been attained. Lord Salisbury persistently and absolutely declined even to open a discussion on the Bebar question.

The town-council of Stratford-on-Avon, by a maiority of one decided to discontinue the ringing of the curfew bell, which has been observed without in termission since the time of William the Conquer-

weeks ago, when Major Gore appeared, accompanied ing that we were two less in 1876 than 1871! In ability to insist upon an honest administration of by a Mr. James Gore and others, followed by a 1871 the following appeared who do not now, viz. ; horse, cart, boat, net, and a number of men, and at-tempted to force his way through some private den, Sir E. Errington, Sir E. R. Gage, Sir W. Stew-terrounds to Mr. Million and the start of Sir H. Webb must not always be shirked for all that, and I

THE NEW CHURCH AT MAYBOLE, AYRSHIRE .- Father O'Shaughnessy writes :-- I am now endcavouring to replace the old joiner's workshop, in which Mass has been said at Maybole for the last 38 years, by something more worthy of Our Blessed Lord in the Sacrament of His Love. I have been collecting funds for the last 16 months, and have not yet as much as will cover the mason's contract. About four months ago, I resolved to have recourse to a lottery in aid of the building fund. I spent nearly £50 in printing and prizes, and am sorry to say I have not realized half that sum, and now find my-August to the 23rd October. I hope by that time to have received as much as will meet the deficit of the mason's bill, and pay at least the carpenter. I appeal therefore to the charitable to purchase some of my tickets or send me a donation. He gives twice who gives at once; and a shilling given now is worth two given after the building is finished, and we shall have had to borrow money from the bankers Besides, the names of all benefactors will be placed in a book to be kept for ever under the tabernacle, and ensure their being ever prayerfully remembered by priest and people.

PROFANATION, NOT RESTORATION .- A writer in the Sunderland Herald, who has adopted the cccentric nom de plume, of "Jonathan Oldbuck," has given a very interesting account of the castle and chapel of the Hyltons. The latter is in ruins, but another place of worship-of the later faith-has been erected by the family, and dedicated to St. Margaret. Some have said that the old chapel should have been restored instead, but the writer argues sensibly :-- " I demur to the use of the word 'restoration' as applied to an adaptation of an ancient Catholic church. It is not true either in fact or in spirit. The church is never restored in its essential attributes and properties, without which it cannot properly be a church. The stained windows may be restored; the mason-work may be restored; the woodwork may be restored; but the high altar would not and cannot by law be restored; the Lady Altar would not be restored; the lamp of the sanctuary would not be re-lighted: the confessional would not be re-placed. There might be a restoration of parts of the fabric, but no restoration of the church in its integrity as a church of ancient days. And there would be what the arcient Church never knew-a reading-desk and a moveable table-as inconsistent and as incongruous as the gas-lights and the green house stoves in Durham Abbey. At St. Peter's, Monkwearmouth, much worthy of the highest commendation and of all imitation so far as it goes, has been done, but who could or would say that the church of St. Benedict Biscophas been restored as it was in the days of St. Bede? Call it rcbuilding, or reparation, or re-formation, or adapta-

public affairs, and to unmask political thieves and scoundrels. His capacity and zeal for reform have long enjoyed a national reputation. He does not stand in need of the recommendation of personal friends that he is equal to the task. He will give us honest money as he will give us an honest, ad-ministration. No fraud will escape him; corruption will in vain seek to thrive where he commands. and through his election we may well expect to re-establish the original purity of our institutions. For these reasons, and on the ground of these justified expectations, we claim your enthusiastic co-operation in the support of Samuel J. Tilden.

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The great chime of thirteen bells, representing the original thirteen states, now on exhibition at the Centennial, is one of the principal attractions of the Centennial, and is well worth a special visit. Their beautiful harmony and tone are noticed by all who listen to the sweet melodies performed upon them daily. They have been pronounced the finest chime ever made in this country, and reflect great credit upon the manufactures, Henry McShane & Co., proprietors of the well-known McShane Bell Foundry of Baltimore, Md. This chime was made especially for the Centennial Exhibition, and will be sold at the close of the exhibition for the cost of manufacture. Any church desiring a chime of bells, by procuring this, will obtain one which can not be excelled in this country, also a souvenir of our Centennial, which no other church can obtain, as this is the only chime of bells at the exhibition. Some of the churches in Philadelphia desirous of retaining this relie of the one hundreth anniversary in this city have already moved in the matter of negotiating for them. Full particulars of the tone and weight of each bell will be furnished with pleasure by Messrs. McShane & Co. Should the chimes be sold, the name of one of the original thirteen states will be engraved on each of the bells, as a perpetual memorial of the one hundreth anniversary .-Messrs. McShane & Co. have prepared a beautiful ticket of invitation to visit the chimes, which will be mailed to any one applying for them.

CANADA.

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The Canadain chcese has been judged at Philadelphia, and is pronounced excellent.

Henry Hughes and wife, of Melbourne, Quebec, were killed on the Grand Trunk, on the 20th, whilst attempting to drive over a crossing too close to an approaching train.

Bogus ten-cent pieces of Canada currency are in circulation in St Thomas. They are faithful representations of the issue of 1871, but are readily detected by their dull, leaden ring.

BELLEVILLE, August 23 .- The dwelling house of Charles Glenn, 2nd Concession of Ameliasburg, was destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock p.m. on the 21st ultimo; loss \$1,200; insured for \$400 in the Victoria Mutual.

The first raft of square timber from the Nipissing region passed Ottawa the other day on its way to Quebec. It consisted of red and white pine, of excellent quality, and was cut from lands recently sold by the Ontario Government.

Another gun accident has occurred. A farmer out in the township of Gloucester took a gun into a loft to shoot a fox that was after his chickens, and somehow he accidently exploded the charge which entered his left arm, inflicting a serious wound.

Judge Doucet, of Quebec, has received a diploma, endowing him with the medal of Professor and Corres pondent of the Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation of Madrid, which is the highest honour that can be paid by the Spanish Bar to a foreign confrere.

The loss at the Levis fire is now put at \$70,000 : insured as far as known in the Royal \$2,000; Royal Canadian \$8,000; Western \$5,000; Quebec \$7,000; Queen \$7,000; Scottish Commercial \$6,000; National \$1,000; Stadacona \$5,000; and some smaller amounts in American offices.

The Sloux Indians are not a modest people. They have sent word to the Canadian Blackfeet, who refused to join them in war, that when they (the Sioux) have finished off the Americans they will cross over and capture the Blackfeet country. Of course the Blackfeet feel sorry for th nation, which is thus ruthessly to be exterminated. The crops in the neighborhood of Arthur are far better than was anticipated about four weeks ago, but the very favorable weather that has been enjoyed since has restored them. Fall wheat is harvested but is a little below the average ; barley, oats and peas are very good; flax is a heavy crop; potators excellent. There was a heavy frost there on the 21st, ice having formed over quarter of an inch thick. SAD ACCIDENT-LYNDEN, August 23 .- A very sad accident occurred here yesterday afternoon, by which a young man named George Shaver nearly lost his life, and it is doubtful if he will survive the shock! He was caught in the machinery while attending to his duties at the mill owned by Mr. Wm. Harris, and one of his legs was broken, so that amputation was necessary. He lies in a very critical condition. SMITHVILLE, August 23 .- A fire occurred last night. commencing about 2 o'clock. It started in the iron. foundry owned by Messes. Hewson & Cartwright, valued at about \$3,000; insured in the Waterloo for \$1,200. Au old dewiling house and barn owned by Mr. Russ was next burned ; value, about \$1,000 ; no insurance. The fire next proceeded to the barn of A. J. Diamond, value about \$900; no insurance. The total loss is about \$4,006 and the insurance about \$1,500. FOUND COAL .--- The Ottawa Free Press says : An old man who gave his name as John O'Donnell arrived in the city to day from Buckingham. He claims to have found coal in that section, and had three different kinds with him as specimens. He also had with him a piece of cotton-stone; and he told our reporter that a vest made out of that kind of stuff would be worth sixty dollars. The secrets as to the exact location of the vein of coal struck, the old man keeps locked within his bosom. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE-WOODSTOCK, Ont, August 22-The frame block of buildings extending from Perry street to Prior's tin shop, on the south side of and fronting on Dundas street, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, between 2 and 4 o'clock. The fire, starting in a stable at the rear of the block, and no wind blowing, the contents were mostly removed. The occupants of the block were : Robert Prior, tinif he put his foot on the lot again he would give shop; barber shop; Dr. William Scott, office ; Munro, shoemaker; Gunn, saddler; Mott & Colker, livery stable; Roderick McKay, merchant tailor; Thompson & McLaren, general grocery: D. Matthews, hotel and stables. Most of the loss is covered by insurance. A WORD TO CANADIAN MECHANICS .- A Canadian. mechanic, who for some time back has been travelling through the States and Territories west of Omaha, stated to a Toronto Globe reporter that in. the towns between Omaha and San Francisco he met thousands of mechanics-many of them Canadians, attracted: thither by the prospect of "good times" out of employment. A job of any-

The late Mr. Bernard Mullins, of Fitzwilliam square, Dublin, and Ballyegan, King's County, has left about £26,000 towards the endowment of a convalescent hospital at Linden, near the city. The Sisters of Charity will be placed in charge, and the institution called by the name of the donor. No distinction of religion in the patients will be recognised. At present £17,000 is available for the project. A sum of £10,000 must be laid aside to funish life annuities to relatives, and as the lives fall out the money reverts to the hospital. It is this spirit which has placed Dublin far in advance of all other cities in the world in refuges for the sick, maimed, or destitute.

At the last meeting of the Kerry Farmers' Association gloomy reports were made of the state of crops in the county, it was resolved to invite the co-operation of neighbouring associations to procure if possible a reduction of rent and of local taxation. Mr. Walpole called attention to the defective sanitary condition of tenant farmers' dwellings, requiring the interposition of the Public Health Act to compel landlords to provide better houses, and inbabitants to keep them better. Mr. Bourke handed ina notice that on that day forthight he would move that the association adopt the O'Donoghue as candidate for the representation of the county at the next election.

LABOURERS' DWELLINGS IN IRELAND -The bill intoduced by Mr. Biggar to provide for the purchase of waste lands and the erection of peasants' dwellings in Ireland out of the surplus funds of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities enacts that the present commissioners shall be dissolved, and their assets vested in three commissioners appointed by the Crown who shall have power to acquire lands for sub-division into farms and tenements for erecting cottage dwellings thereon, and for letting them. in order to apply the rents to an accumulating fund for the purchase of tracts of land, their sub-division and the erection of suitable dwellings for the industrial classes. Power is given to the commissioners to raise money for the purposes of this Act, and to purchase waste lands by compulsion for sub-division and settlement.

On the 2d. ult., a storm which visited the northeast coast was attended with disastrous results in Warrenpoint harbor, two handsome yachts, belonging to Mr. James Carvill, Newry, and the Rev. Mr. Richmond, Warronpoint, respectively, having become total wrecks. The storm was the most severe ever experienced in Warrenpoint and the shipping in the dock suffered considerably. The yachts, which were anchored in the harbor, dragged their anchors during the gale, and were driven at a rapid late towards the shore. Mr. Carvill's yacht ran ^{against} a rock and sank ; the other yacht was driven ashore and greatly injured on the lrocks, ther whole side having been stove in. ... The harbor is generally. a safe one, being well sheltered by the mountains

The Rev. Dr. Wallace, of Old Greyfriars church, Edinburgh, has resigned his incumbency, and also the professorship of Divinity and Church History which he held in the University of Edinburgh, to undertake the editorship of the Scotsman in succession to the late Mr. Alexander Russel.

The Right Rev. Dr. Brown having held the Episcopacy of the Shrewsbury diocese for a quarter of a century, the members of his flock have presented to his lordship addresses of conof congratulation and a testimonial on the occasion his lorship is held by the whole diocese

At the last quarterly meeting of the Manchestr Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Edmund Ashworth, the president, referred to the depression of trade in district. The importation of American cotton goods, he said, greatly increased the existing difficulty. There was a great depression of trade in every country but France.

At the half yearly rent audit of the Earl of Bradford (says the Birmingham Mail), at Castle Brom-wich, the tenants were agreeably surprised to lean that their noble landlord had very generously determined to allow them a reduction of 10 per cent. on the half year's rent due at Lady-day last, in consideration of the losses incurred through floods and sharp trade.

ESCAPED BY THE SKIN OF HIS TEETH .--- Mr. Disraeli by all accounts, did not get into the House of Lords by all accounts, did not get into the House of Lords She did so, with the help of a little girl who brought too soon. The leading organs of English opinion the water. The Governor said he went into the were beginning to speak of him in terms more forc-ible than polite. The last issue of the Fortnightly Review refers to him as a "second rate novel writer," and the Quarterly Review says the demoralizing influence of his supremacy cannot easily be estimated

The Victorian Era will be noted in the anals of England, says the Irishman, for the institution of the Divorce Court, for the prevalence of poisoning cases, and for the Flight of Husbands. The following paragraph will illustrate the latter item-we may premise that Warrington is a very little town :-

ONE HUNDRED RUNAWAY HUSBANDP .- At the War rington Borough Court on Wednesday a man named William Benson was brought up on a warrant, charged with neglecting to maintain his family. It was stated that on the 27th of last month the prisoner ran away with another woman, and the prisoner's wife and three children had to be taken to the workhouse. Mr. Fogg, the reliev-ing officer, stated that on looking over the book he found that during the last twelve months the Warrington Board of Guardians had received no less than 'one hundred applications for relief in consequence of hus-bands running away and leaving their wives and families chargeable to the parial. The Bench sent Benson to jail for three months with hard labor.

⁶ Mourne at Carlingford on the Down and Louth sides. As an illustration of the Violence of the *frish*. *Times*, writing from Fox-sides as not support of the *frish*. *Times*, writing from Fox-sides. As an illustration of the *frish*. *Times*, writing from Fox-sides as planet and that the iron of a wagon as blown off and carlied right into the dock. The death is anounced of J. M. Flidmarsh, J.P., at his residence, the *Greecent*. Limetick, When the sain tillgence *Tishing* the *frish*. *Times*, who line the *inter* thing is not support of the source who have the the start as the start and the start and the start as the start and the start as the start and the start and the start as the start and the start as the start and the start and the start as the start and the start and the start as the start and the start as the start and the start as the start as the start and the start as the start and the start as the start as the start and the start as the start as the start and the start as the start astart as the start as the start as the st

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let no 'restoration' befal the Chapel of Hylton.

UNITED STATES.

ANNUAL RETREAT OF THE BALTIMORE CLERGY .--- Tho Annual Retreat of the Clergy of the Archdiocese will be opened on Monday evening, the 28th inst., at six o'clock, and will close on Saturday morning, Sept. 2d. All the secular clergy of the diocese will be present at the opening exercises, unless excused in scriptis, for sufficient reasons, and will bring with them a cassock, surplice, stole, and baretta .- Mirror.

CLERICAL MISORIEF MAKERS -THE SOURCE OF MUCH TROUBLE IN THE SOUTH .- Gov. Smith, of Georgia, related the following recent experiences to a fellow-traveller the other day :--His carriage-driver knocked at his door one morning not long since, and told him he was going to quit his service. The governor induired what was the matter, and what had happened? The negro replied, nothing. The Governor asked him if he thought he could do better elsewhere. He said he did not know that he could, but his wife, the cook, was going also, and the cham-bermaid had determined to leave likewise. This excited Gov. Smith very much, and he began to remonstrate in very angry terms at their leaving before breakfast. Mrs. Smith rose up out of bed and said, "Let them go. I will get breakfast myself." kitchen to see if he could help his wife, but soon found he was in the way. He said it was the best breakfast he had had for many weeks. He found out that his servants had been to a prayer meeting the night before, and the preacher had told them they were committing a most grievous sin in serving a Democratic Governor, and that they should quit his service immediately! In a few days afterward his, carriage-driver-got. over his, conscientious scruples and came to see if he could resume his old condition again, with his wife and the enhambermaid. Gov. Smith very coolly informed him that him an old fashioned whipping. The fellow left, and never came back again.

CHICAGO GERMANS FOR TILDEN .- The leading German Republican and Liberal voters have issued a stirring address to their fellow-countrymen giving their reasons for voting for Tilden and Hendricks. The address, which is signed by Edmund Jussen, General H. Dilger, F. Baumann, Edward Rummel, Philip Stein, and several other German-Republicans and Liberals, concludes as follows :- But in Samuel Tilden we recognize the man to combat the evils of the hour, His name alone is a watchword of reform. He is not fettered and bound, hand and foot,

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Sept 1, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER, 1876.

Friday, 1-St. Joseph Calasanctius, Confessor (29 Aug).

Saturday, 2-St. Stephen, King and Confessor. Sunday, 3-THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. Monday, 4-Of the Feria.

Tuesday, 5-St. Lawrence Justinian, Bishop and Confessor.

Wednesday, 6-Of the Feris.

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Thursday, 7-Office of the Blessed Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A despatch from Madrid says a political conspir acy has come to light at Pampeluna, and it has been deemed advisable to reinforce the garrisons in Upper Navarre.

One hundred and fifty masons and stone-cutters sailed from New York on Friday in the steamer Pennsylvania for Glasgow, on a two year's contract. A number took their families with them. A party of one hundred is expected from Chicago, and a second delegation will be sent from New York to the same destination.

The cold season in Australia has proved most disastrous to the settlers, two million sheep having died for want of pasturage.

It is announced at Vienna that at the preliminary peace negotiations between the signatories of the Treaty of Paris, including Russia, it was proposed as a basis that Prince Milan should be retained on the throne ; that Servia should pay a war indemnity, and that Turkey should have the right of placing a garrison in a Servian fortress on the Turkish fron. tier.

Small-Pox is spreading rapidly in Blackburn, England, and a temporary hospital is being erected. Three streets have been placed in quarantine, and are boarded off preventing ingress or cgress.

The Committee of Fine Arts at the Prefecture of the Seine has just decided upon the statues and busts to be purchased this year for the embellishment of several squares in Paris. The expenditure will amount to 42,000fr.

A correspondent of a English paper writes from Syria that about 12,000 inhabitants of the city and suburbs ci Damascus have been carried off by cholera during the last three months. Most of them were Mahometans, only about 500 being Jews and Christians.

The following figures, with respect to the amount of money received by the sale of church property in Rome, may be found of interest. In the first six months of the current year, the amount of ecclesiastical property sold has reached the sum of six millions of lire. The total sum received since the year 1867 has amounted to no less than five hundred and twelve millions of lire. The Imperialist deputies in the French Assembly held a meeting the other day to deliberate on the course of political action to be pursued during the recess. It was resolved at the instance of M. Rouher, that Imperialist deputies should not in future make any motions in Parliament, propose any amendments, or bring forward any measure, except in concert with their party. M. Rouher, M. Dreolle, and the Duc de Padoue, were appointed to form a commission of Permanence for the Bonapartist group in the Chamber during the recess. The commission is to remain continuously at Paris. in expectation of events, and in readiness to send instant advice of any important occurrence to all friends of the cause in every direction. Abdul Hamid, the heir presumptive to the Tarkish throne, in view of the precarious state of the Sultan's health, has been communicating with the Powers, endeavoring to come to an understanding on the questions at present affecting the peace of bid us." Europe. A special Grand Trunk train, composed of ten cars. laden with about fifty horses, started on Saturday evening for Buffalo, en route to Philadelphia, where the animals are to compete for the prizes to be awarded this month at the Centennial. They are mostly heavy draughts, and are considered magnincent samples of that useful breed of horses. The Italian Government has recently ordered the prohibition of processions outside churches, "except in exceptional cases, at the option of the authorities. and when the permission has been demanded at least a fortnight before the procession is to take place." The authorities, however, are particularly warned to refuse any such permission, if they have the least reason to suppose that the procession might give rise to any demonstration. What justice can be expected from a judge who is not ashamed of showing his fanaticism in a public social meeting, and attacking the Pope in a thoroughly Catholic town. District Judge Kolkmann, of Loban near Paderborn, at the end of a speech which he made in a musical society called upon the inhabitants of Paderborn to join with him in the cry of "Down with the Pope." The vulgar fanatic, however, was greatly mistaken with regard to the feelings of his andience; for the president of the the speaker, declaring at the same time that the had thought fit to use,

to such an extent in the Sheffield, Rotherham, and Barnsley districts, that it is estimated that, in a short time, there will be an increase in the production of coal at the rate of fully 3,250,000 tons per year.

A German correspondent writing to the Pall Mall Gazette states that of the eleven Prussian Roman Catholic dioceses only the four of Ermeland, Culm, Osnabruck, and Limburg are still administered in a regular way. Those of Fulda and Treves have lost their bishops through death ; the bishops of Breslau, Paderborn, Munster, and Cologne have been deposed and the Bishop of Hildesheim has left the coun-

try. The Augsburg Gazette asserts that the leaders of the French "Old-Catholics" are about to demand of the Government authorisation for the pratice of their religious ceremonies in France. The Univers denies the reality of such a party. If there exists any French "Old-Catholics," they must be persons who have found it convenient to quit the country, and the only authorisation they can require is one to return home and set themselves right before the tribunals.

France, which stands ahead of all the world in the sums she spends upon Christians, mission, is in advance of any other nation in her outlay for the purpose of primary instruction. In the report made by M. Levasseur to the Parisian Academic des-Sciences, it appears that France is now spending seventy-one millions of francs for her primary schools, part of which is paid by the State, and the remainder by the communes and the parents of the children. This is more, says the report, than is spent for the same purpose by any other nation of Continental Europe,

The Ottoman Government has paid the sum of \pounds 40,000 as an indemnity to the families of the German and French consuls who were murdered at Salonica.

Among the recent arrivals in Rome is that of Prince Joseph Karam of Lebanon, the celebrated leader of the Maronite Catholics in their struggle against the Turks at the period of the famous massacres in Syria.

PRIVATE JUDGMENT.

If there is one thing more than another which Protestantism boasts of as its own it is the principle of Private Judgment. If there is one assertion which Protestantism makes with more effrontery than another, it is that Catholicity admits not of Private Judgment. Well! boastings and assertions are as a general thing very uncommercial paper .-Let us see what these are worth:

What is Private Judgment?

The Edinburgh Review, of twenty-three years ago, thinks that no one can mistake what is meant by Private Judgment :---

"One would think it very superfluous," it says, 'at this time of day (1853) to define what is meant by the 'Right of Private Judgment,' or to guard these terms against misapprehension. One would imagine that any mistake about the phrase, or the mode in which it is usually understood, could not be otherwise than wilful; and in truth, we honestly confess it is out of our power to regard them in any other light."

So far the Review; and yet we, in spite of this terrible anathema, must own to our utter ignorance of the nature and privileges of Private Judgment as that term is generally used by Protestant writers. Nor is our ignorance "wilful," since we have earnestly studied the subject and endeavored not a little to master it. Neither is our difficulty rendered any less by the Review's description (we cannot call

science sake is concerned, Catholics have been more sinned against than they have sinned ; it is an historical fact that Catholics have suffered far more from the persecution of Protestants, than Protestants have ever suffered from Catholic persecution: Even in our own days, when persecution for conscience sake is said to be obsolete, and when we hear so much about Inquisition, &c., we find in fact persecution more rampant than ever. Everywhere the State warring against the Catholic Church; her chief Pontiff a prisoner; her propperties and endowments confiscated; her monks and nuns driven out into the cold world; her Bishops and Priests fined and banished for daring to exercise their functions without the permission of the State) the education of her children taken from under her control, until even in such acknowledgedly free countries as the United States we hear her Bishops making the magnanimous declaration (disgraceful to the State in which it is found necessary to make it), "we will pay for your schools and for ours, if you will leave us the educa tion of our own children"—we will pay double taxes (taxes to your schools and to our own) if you will only leave us the inalienable right of building and endowing and conducting our own schools ;-we will helr to educate your children, if you will allow us to educate our own.

If then Private Judgment means only a protest against persecution for conscience sake, it is a very unnecessary protest as far as Catholics are concerned. But in spite of the Review we are unwilling to believe that this is its only meaning. And for this reason we are unwilling: because it leaves the Review and Protestants in general in a very absurd position : the absurd position, as we have already said, of raising a ghost for the sole purpose of allaying it.

Taking it for granted then that Private Judgment is something more than a protest against persecution, taking it for granted that it is an assertion of a principle, the principle that every man has a right to judge for himself in religious matters-let us see how far Private Judgment is the exclusive property of Protestantism-and whether, even supposing it to be so, Protestantism has always or ever consistently acted up to it.

If Private Judgment is as we take it to be-the right of every map to judge for himself what is religious truth and what is not-then we assert that the Catholic Church has always (and never more so than at the period immediately previous to the Reformation) asserted this right; nay, more: not only has she asserted it as a right, but as a duty .-That this is so any one may see by even the most cursory glance at any Catholic theological work .--Estius, and others, commenting on the words of the Apostle, "All that is not of faith is sin;" explains of faith as of conscience, making the Apostle's words run thus, "All that is not dove from the dictates of conscience is sin." Here evidently every man is constituted his own judge both in faith and morals; and if this be the teaching of the Catholic Church (as it undoubtedly is)-(we may perhaps return to this subject at some future time)-then is Private Judgment no exclusive Protestant commodity; and hence the Reformation, as far as it is an assertion of Private Judgment, was a superfluous work.

Nor have Protestants always (we might say ever) consistently practiced Private Judgment. If Private Judgment means anything, it includes the right not only of judging for oneself, but the allowing others to do the same. But this is precisely what the Reformers did not do. Whilst asserting the right for themselves they invariably denied the right to others. And not only did they deny the right to the Papists, whom they bung, drew, and quartered on all sides, for claiming private judgment, but they denied it even to their confreres in iniquity, exemplifying to the letter Dean Swift's definition of orthodoxy. "Orthodoxy my friend is my doxy; heterodoxy is everybody else's doxy."

scantiest of ingredents will get up a whole fabric of falsehoods. Well has Tennyson said-

fight."

A lie that is half the truth is ever the blackest of lies-A lie that is all a lie you can grasp and strangle outright But a lie that is half the truth is a harder thing to

We are led to these remarks by that pretty dish of clerical scandal recently set before its readers by the good and godly Witness-the "other" witness we should continue to say for the comprehensive discrimination involved in the term. A priest found where he ought not to have been-in company not of the choicest-in a house of ill-repute. or at least to which suspicion attached-exciting thereby the indignant commentaries of passers-by and the demonstrative action of dwellers in the neighborhood-All these things were stated with a satisfaction unmistakable, and gloated over with a gusto which proved the acceptability of the repast. We are informed of how Jacques Cartier Street was scandalized on Friday night : how a carriage drove up to a certain disreputable house and how-we quote the veracious vindicator of public morality.

"The rumor spread from mouth to mouth that a priest was inside, and that he had on his robes. The fact that his being a priest would not it seems have caused much remark, but the wearing the sacred robes excited the indignation even of that neighborhood. In a few moments a crowd collected in front of the house, so large as to attract the attention of Sergeant Bouchard, an officer of the police, who, in company with ex-Councillor Contant, proceeded up stairs and exposiulated with the priest, whom they found to be Father Proulx, of St. Tite. He finally consented to leave the house, and, passing a messenger bearing a couple of bottles of beer, which he had ordered, got into his carriage and drove off, leaving his companion behind him. The banter of the crowd became painful as he re-entered the carriage one old woman volunteering to grant him absolution."

The Italics are ours; in "pointing the moral" and "adorning the tale" of this great Clerical Scandal our contemporary has unwittingly furnished material circumstantial and positive for the demolition of his own structure. The seizure of an individual incident for a wholesale charge by implication against a body exhibits the animus of the accuser: the admission of "the wearing of sacred robes" is an unhappy one for the interpretation at_ tempted, whilst the manner in which "the attention of Sergeant Bouchard was attracted" is best proved by the Sergeant's own statement which we append. We feel that we are giving uncalled for importance to this piece of paltry vindictiveness; but there is unhappily in the public mind a predisposition to believe the worst in everything; and when a great name becomes associated with a grave scandal the disposition becomes an anxiety; here particularly where religious hate is daily fanned into flame by a "religious representative organ" the lapse from Grace of a Popish priest is too luscious a morsel to be easily passed by unnoticed and ungrasped at ; and hence this foully exaggerated statement respecting the Rev. Mr. Proulx has acquired a prejudiced prominence and obtained a circulation in which none of the suspicious surroundings have been lost. It is necessary therefore to stamp the lie out at once, anticipative of that legal redress which the reverend victim of evangelical malice will we presume demand. We are not amongst those who would shield delinquencies within our own household of

faith. The Church has neither protection nor toleration-concealment nor compromise-for men who elevated to Ministry at God's altar forget their vows and prove recreant to their obligations. "Out of the season; and certainly if good management, a with the unworthy ones" is the solemn decree which knows no avoidance because of personal qualitiesno mitigation owing to professional patronage. As long as the liability to err is regarded as an attribute of humanity we must be prepared from time to endorse the opinion of our Contemporaries. Some time to hear of the animal propensities and practices of a Gerdermann and the interested defactions and blasphemous diatribes of a Chiniquy. What we contend for is that there is no place within the fold for faithless shepherds. If it be proved, or be capable of proof that Rev. Mr. Proulx is guilty in the manner described by the Witness then the sacerdotal office is no longer for him-the sanctuary ceases to be a refuge. If however-what we most truly and heartily believe-his presence in that place was in furtherance of an act of charity, then we venture to say he shall have from his superiors in the Ministry all comfort and protection. We append as we have said Sergeant Bouchard's statement but the very fact that the reverend gentleman wore his cassock on the occasion-did not divest himself of the robe which would necessarily excite suspicion-and took no means to hide either his cloth or his character, proves innocence alike of object and intent. Oh, Mr. Witness learn to act charitably as well as to flippantly preach it. Rememberall that is taught us respecting forbearance to erring brethren ; think, even if your worst interpretation in this particular case were the true one, how grossly unfair it is to attribute the errors of an individual to a system-to confound the character of a creed with the guilt of its votaries. Who would dream of denouncing a whole family circle as drunkards because one prominent member thereof at one time signalized his indulgences by rolling nightly in the gutters, and disedified friends and Our space would not permit a report in full; and we relatives by a mean and inordinate craving for | are unwilling to impair effect by a meagre abstract. strong drink-or who, uncondemned, would prefer against the sons an accusation of excessive gluttony and gormandizing because an aged sire had acquired an unenviable reputation for his feats at the dining table? We might multiply examples drawn from real life of the unfairness characterizing the conduct of the Witness in this co-called Jacques Cartier street scandal ; it is enough for our purpose to-day to quote the appended extract from the Minerve embodying Sergeant Bouchard's statement, merely adding that the merit of the Rev. gentleman will be all the higher if thus acting on a mission of charity he has been made the victim of urcharitableness .- The Minerve says :-

both the cure and Madame Lapierre were ignorant of Madame Lapierre, believing that her sister was in poor circumstances, as she had four children and as she did not live with her husband, desired to assist her in placing her daughter 11 years of age, in a convent. On the afternoon in question Madame Lapierre inquired of a gentleman, at the Hotel du Canada, which would be the best means of finding her sister. The gentleman, Rev. Mr. Frechette, ner sister. The gentleman, nev. hr. Frechette, advised her to take the names of all the persons, Ouellette, in the directory, to take a carriage and go and look for her, and that perhaps in this manner she would be able to discover her sister. Madame Lapierre then requested her cousin Mr. Proulx, to accompany her. They engaged Car. ter 229, Edouard Laurendeau, and repaired first to Wolfe street, and then to Beaudry street, where they ascertained that her sister lived in Jacques Cartier street. On arriving at Jacques Cartier street, Mrs. Oueliette endeavoured to keep the character of her house secret from her visitors. It was at this moment Madame Lapierre asked her sister how she was getting on in Montreal, and commenced speaking of her daughter when I entered. I entered because I had been told that a person dressed in priest's garments had gone into the house on false pretences. When I became convinced that he was a priest, because he told me his name, and his parish, I told him the nature of the house. On hearing of this he immediately left and told me to procure a carriage for the lady when she had finish-ed speaking with her sister. I did so. When the carter arrived it was getting dark, but he had not his lamps lighted, but he did so as soon as the priest got into the carriage. The carter recollects perfectly all the facts. Madame Ouellette pretends she does not keep a suspicious house, but I think otherwise. When I entered the house Madame Ouellette was in the room speaking with her sister and the priest, and her four infants were present,

O. BOUCHARD, Police Sergeant,

EX-CLERICAL CELEBACY.

Ex-Friar Hyacinthe, Chiniquy, John Shulte, D.D. (why does he still wear his Popish honors?) have all received a severe rebuke from their dear friends and brethren the old Catholics of Germany. At the last synod holden at Bonn, the question was raised of Clerical Celebacy. Whether this question was moted at the suggestion of some German Pere Hyacinthe or Chiniquy troubled with somewhat too strong emotions of carnal love, we know not ; but certain it is, it received its quietus in a somewhat unceremonious manner, and from an unexpected quarter. In English Parliamentary phra-cology, it got the six months hoist; and was voted down (Credat Judæus!) by the lay delegates of the synod! This protest coming from such a quarter seems to have opened the eyes with its powerful ephatha even of the Globe. For ourselves we cannot but commend this decision. To see a greasy lecherous monk fresh from the nuptial couch offering up prayers for assembled virgins is to too palp. able a do-as-I-say-not-as-I-do kind of a performance to gain the sympathy of any but those lecherous as themselves. These gentlemen, if they be not blind cannot but feel in this decision of the Bonn lay. men, a most emphatic slap in the face, and a most emphatic disapproval of their filthy conduct. Let them hide their faces if not from English and French Protestantism, at least from German Old Catholicism."

ST. GABRIEL'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. A PROPAGANDIST PIC-NIC.

The pic-nic under the auspices of the St. Gabriel T. A. & B. Society of Point St. Charles, held at St Helen's Island, on Saturday is described by the daily Journals as one of the most enjoyable events glorious day, thousands of well-ordered citizens, games in which strength and skill and swiftness strove for mastery, and eloquence rare and unsurpassed justify the description, we most heartily of our foremost citizens lay and cleric-official and mercantile-were there to give countenance to the proceedings; strangers too were present to learn something of how Irishmen and Irishwomen comport themselves under the banners of Temperance and Religion and the results were as satisfactory at the one side as they were complimentary to the other. We need not enter in detail on the character of the programme or the efficiency of its fulfilment. The daily journals have anticipated us by so many days in this regard that it would be "old news" to our readers; it is enough to say that everything was in the best taste and carried out with praiseworthy judgment. The daily journals also refer to a new departure in demonstration of this kind-a formal ad dress on the grounds. The Guzette says " the athletic sports were varied by an address by Stephen J. Meany so well and widely known and respected by all with whom he comes in contact" and speaks of the "half hour spent in enjoying what the intellect and eloquence of one of Ireland's gifted sons could produce" and the Herald says "the feature of the programme which seemed to exercise most attraction was the address by Mr. Stephen J. Meany, a gentleman whose record in Irish affairs generally and especially on his conduct of the Sun newspaper has made him a prominent favorite with our local Irish organizations"-Each of these journals gives a fair synopsis of the address of the orator of the day. It is enough to say that Mr. Meany made the occasion one for a most interesting and logical temperance discourse justified by the fact that the proceedings were under the auspices of a Total Abstinence-While taking a just pride in the attitude assumed by his countrymen in this land he would adjured them never to forget their duties to the motherland at home Moral culture and physical training-Constancy to Church and consistency to Country-Brotherly Love the rule of action with "Faith and Fatherland" the mottoes inscribed on their banner of progress. These Mr. Meany in his address held to be the essentials for Irish respect in this land, and for Irish prosperity at home. And no one will gainsay the position. Good citizenship in this country is the best qualification, as it is the test of fitness and sincerity, for the pursuit of like opportunities and privileges for our brothers beyond ocean. The plo-nic under, the patronage of the pastor of St. Gabriel's has thus became "a propagan. pure and simple who will manufacture from "the, residence. Madame Ouellette, keeps a house of dist ald to the cause of Temperance. Toleration

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The Sheffield Daily Telegraph says new collectice are. words, to form " a safe conscience."

it a definition) of it :---

"It is notorious," it says, "that writers by this phrase mean the right of individually judging-no matter what the grounds of that judgment-what is religious truth and what is not; not merely the abstract right of every man deliberately to examine, if he has leasure and is so inclined, any or all systems of religion, and to make selection of that which he deems the true accordingly; but the right in whatever way he may have arrived at his actual convictions of what is religious truth, to maintain and express that conviction to the exclasion of all means beyond those of argument and persuasion to make him think, or rather to make him say otherwise."

Though we do not like either the Scotchman's ethics, or his English, we are not here going to quarrel with him for either. It is his notion of private judgment we would impaga. He sums up all in a few words, and evidently sees that this much used and, we may add, much abused term is a misnomer :---

"In a word," says he, "whether the phrase be abstractedly the best that could have been employed or not; it is chiefly designed to disallow the right of forcing us to believe, or profess to believe as others

Now if the Review, by this "description," wishes merely to assert that Private Judgment, instead of being anything positive, is merely a negation of the right to persecute for religious opinions, all we can say about it is, that this much-belauded Private Judgment is a very wish-washey and at the same time very uncalled-for affair. Few now-s-day, and least of all Catholics, ever assert the right of persecution for conscience sake. To assert, therefore, Private Judgment (certainly as against Catholics) is to raise a ghost in order to lay it. The whole theological teaching of the Catholic Church runs counter to the very idea of persecution. Every Catholic is bound to form for himself what is theologically called "a conscience" on every point of faith or morals. In other words he must have come to a safe and sound conclusion, that every article of faith and every maxim of morals is ordained of God, otherwise (this is the teaching of the Catholic Church) in following it, whether at be right or wrong, he at least is wrong. He may have arrived at his conclusions; or, in scholastic parlance, may have " found his conscience" through the aid of authority rather than of Private Judgment, but any way he must have found one, clse will his whole spiritual and moral life be a chaos and a confusion. How perfectly opposite such teaching society in the name of all, gave a public rebuke to is (and it is the teaching of the Catholic Church) to the whole idea of persecution will be seen at a society disowned the " figure of speech " which he glance; since coercion is assuredly the very last thing to ensure & sound conclusion, or, in other

Nor have our modern Protestants, who so loudly trumpet the praises of Private Judgment, acted any more consistently. Bismarck whilst singing nears to religious liberty and toleration drives Bishops and Priests into banishment if they will not consent to become slaves, and is endorsed by the Pretestant ministers of Canada, for this assertion of the right of Private Judgment!

SCANDAL AND SCURBILITY.

-The saintly murderous brood To carnage and the Bible given-Who think through unbelievers' blood Lies the directest path to heaven."

But the blood-offerings have fallen into disuse in these latter days; except indeed when some Orange heroes under the influences of their wellfanned bigotries make occasional remembrance of the old times of ascendancy. The murder of reputations is the modern method of showing zeal for the charitable teaching of Christ's Gospel, and the safer one too; for while law can reach the physical assailant and punish Lim, the process is a tedious one-and an uncertain at best-of bunting down the "murderous brood" who, with texts of God on tongues and pens, outrage at once the commandments of that God and unchristianize christianity by the most flagrant wrong done in its name. It is humiliating to our common humanity to find evidences of how hypocrisy is tolerated in the acceptance given to the every day pronouncements of "the only religious daily."-As long however as these confine themselves to doctrinal disquisitions on "the Roman heresy"-and imaginative pictures of our system of ecclesiastical discipline-we can afford to smile at the folly and contemn the ignorance; but when matters of fact are unscrupulously ventured on-when persons are attacked, and characters made the butt of contumely; when the sanctuary is invaded in order to find food for scurrility, then indeed it becomes the duty of society to protect itself by taking the matter seriously to heart. Not only the members of the assailed communion are called upon for protest in the premises : all men of all creeds interested in the integrity of our social system are bound to hunt from their midst the liars of all grades : the imaginative 'one

"We are in a measure able to complete the explanation which we have already given in this affair by the following, which Sergeant Bouchard has communicated to us : The Rev. Mr. Proulx accompanied his consin, Madame Lapierre, of Ottawa, who was looking for her sister, Madame Ouellette, whom she had not seen for some time, being ignorant of her being opened, and old colleries are being extended hand as far as the practice of persecution for con- whole cloth" as well-as the men who from the doubtful reputation on Jacques Cartier street this Fraternal Love and Patriotism; and the Ber. Father

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,--SEPT. 1, 1876.

Salmon and his effective auxiliaries in the Society, and out of it, have reason to be gratified not only at present results but for the future possibility of Saturday's proceedings.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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-:0:-COLONNE FRANCAISE.

No. 3.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Mr. Editor. If the church founded by Our Lord Jesus Christ, the one Holy Catholic Church, is able to withstand all the attacks of the world, the flesh and the devil drawn up in battle array against her in Italy, Germany, Mexico, Brazil and elsewhere, if she can afford to have her seamless garment of holiness and purity torn from her shoulders, and patiendy submit to be clothed in the garments of scorn by the princes and potentatos of the earth, she may well be allowed a slight recreation, and to indulge in a harmless cachinnation at the spasmodic efforts of the Colonne Francaise the Daily Witness et hoc genus omme, to deprive her of the love and alle. giance of the noble hearted sons of Cartier and Champlain. They have not yet been, and I hope they never will be tried in the crucible of affliction they never will be their in the oracible of annection like their brethren of England, Ireland, and Scot-land: they have not yet seen their bishops and priests hunted down, like felons led to the prison and the gibbet, and their consecrated virgins ruthlessly expelled from their homes of Mercy and Neither have they yet witnessed the prayer. melancholy spectacle of Churches plundered and dismantled, aliars desecrated, the sacred symbol of our redemption and the images of the Holy Mother and of the Saints, broken into fragments and trampled under foot. This however is the dish in preparation for Catholic Canada by the chefs de cuisine of the Colonne Francaise and the Daily Witness. Did you not hear the former a few days ago, gloating over the vulture feast, which he prophesied was to be served up in Canada as it now is in Italy? Have you forgotten the pious hymn sung by the Evangelical Miller, who at the great Oka gathering in the Mechanics' Hall, urged his hearers to grasp-grind and squeeze the property of the church till it should be as smooth as a lady's glove? Thank you kindly gentlemen all, for thus putting us on

our guard. I proceed next to the correspondence of the Colonne Francaise. There are three letters submit-ted to the public in that sheet, which I intend putting through their paces. They consist of two from Albert Redon natif de France, and one from P. E. onvrier Francais, a constant reader of the Witness. The first is a rather plausible production, setting forth the pains and penalties attached to contractors in France, who through negligence or want of due precaution, shall have caused any serious injury to their subordinates or employes. The object of the writer was to urge upon Mons. le Redacteur the propriety of having the same laws introduced here, instead of bothering his brains with Catholic matters with which he had nothing to do. So far as I am capable of judging the letter appeared to be well written and correctly spelled. (I am sorry that I cannot quote the exact words, for I tore up the paper by way of precaution against its falling into the hands of any of my family.) The Redacteur subjoined a few remarks to the effect that the letter was evidently the production of a working man, educated by friars and Jesuits.

Letter No 2 of Albert Redon appears in the Golonne of Aug. 15th. That gentleman, after politely thanking Monsieur for his complaisance in in-setting the first brochure, indignantly repudiates the supposition of his being a pupil either of Jesuits or freres, whose credulity is too much for him to swallow. He defines himself to be a Roman Catholic sound and square, and leaves all miracles whether those of La Bonne Ste Anne or elsewhere to the fools who believe them. It was hardly fair, Mons. le redacteur, entre nous, to send forth to the world this epistle from so good a protestant, embellished with the most glaring defects in Syntax and orthography. Letter No. 3 of P. E. ouvrier Francais runs in

much the same strain. He is another Roman Catholic, of course, of the same stamp as Albert, dertakes to lecture, by reminding him

Breckenridge? Never heard of any of those works. Same questions at another religious book store with similar result. I called next at Sadlier's, No. 275 Notre Dame Street. Have you the controversy be-tween Pope and Maguire? Yes sir. Between Maguire and Gregg? All sold. Will you please show me the Debate between Hughes and Breckenridge? Here are two editions, you can have your choice. On pretence of merely wishing to ascertain the date of those discussions, 1827-1836, and thanking the bookseller for his courtesy, I returned home perfectly satisfied with the result of my walk. In conclusion, I beg the French Canadian Missionary Society to understand, that instead of going about the country "like a thief in the night," sowing the cockle of discord in the field of one good Catholic grain, if they would take the wholesome advice of Albert Redon natif de France (alias redacteur of the Colonne Francaise) to mind their own business.-pack up their traps, and betake themselves to the honest occupation of delving, hoeing, or breaking stones, they might stand the ghost of a chance to arrive some fine morning within gunshot of the portals of Paradise: -- (a blessing which I fervently wish them all &c. Amen.) A. G. GRANT.

ST. FBANCIS' PILGRIMAGE TO LONGUE POINTE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,-Being aware of your willingness to insert in the columns of your truly Catholic paper any thing redounding to the honor and consolation of our Boly Church and conducive to the edification of its children, I dare send you a short account of a pilgrimage made by the Tertians of St. Francis to the Parish of Longue Pointe dedicated to their Seraphic Patron.

At an early hour on Sunday morning might have been seen a large number of recollected respectable pilgrims wending their way toward the Jacques Cartier wharf to embark on board the "Montarville" for Longue Pointe. On leaving, at the instigation of their inestimable Director, Canon Dufresne, the well-disposed Tertians recited the "Itinerary" whereby to implore God's protection during the day and His blessing on their pilgrimage. On arriving at their destination the pious pilgrims, in-vested in their holy habits and accompanied by the parish priest and his parishioners, proceeded, in procession, to the Church where the Adorable Sacrifice of the Mass was offered by Revd. F. Dufresne, and at which upwards of two hundred communicated.

At ten o'clock High Mass was sung by Revd. F. Martin, assisted by Revd. F. Perrault and Mr. Pepin. Revd. F. Prudhomme preached a very eloquent sermon.

Messrs. Theriault made the walls of the Church resound with their exquisite singing.

After Grand Mass, on the kind invitation of the Good Sisters, the pilgrims visited the insane asylum the cleanliness and beauty of which elicited many expressions of admiration. In the afternoon, after Vespers, the impressive

and interesting ceremony of receiving seven Post-ulants, fifteen Novices and five professed members, took place in the presence of a large number of the Longue Pointe parishioners one of whom made his profession in the design of conducting others who will not tarry in following in his path.

Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given in the graceful chapel of the Asylum at 4 o'clock, after which the Pilgrims started for the boat, feeling and having made others feel that re-ligion was not incompatible with happiness.

As many may desire to know who these pilgrims are, let it be said that they are single and married persons, observing a rule established by St. Francis of Assissium and approved of by His Holiness Pius IX, who does not disdain to wear the penitential

livery of this saving order. Anyone feeling himself moved to join this Third Order of St. Francis, enriched by so many indulgences, as so well becomes an order established for people living in the midst of the world, need not fear its apparent severity ; as the Church, knowing the constitution of her children, provides for their weakness. Let him also remember that, "where there is a will, there is a way."-SPECTATOR.

PEMBROKE ONT, Aug., 23 '76.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We do not wish in these hard times to be calling on the pockets of our subscribers ; but they must be awakened some how. To send our agent around to each person who has not paid us for the present would force us to an expenditure that is inconvenient. We try to do our duty ; we endeavour to give good value for our subscriptions, and as there are many, very many, in both city and country now much indebted to us, we require some money from every body who is as honest as our purpose is to serve them. We therefore, request those so indepted to pay up quickly.

NOTICE.

Owing to the large amount of space hitherto occupied by the insertion of notices of addresses and presentations, and the publication of educational and bazaar prize lists, pic-nics, &c., in justice to ourselves we have decided that for the future we shall charge such matter at the rate of ten cents, per line. As with persons in other commercial pursuits, so with newspaper publishers-they are in duty bound to make their business yield to the full all legitimate profits. Space is one of the sources of the printer's income; and when this is taken up with reading matter not of general interest it should be paid for. We therefore respectfully invite attention to these conditions, which are as reasonable to those who avail themselves of the advantages of our circulation, as they are necessary by way of help in the discharge of our liabilities.

We have been informed on the best authority, that there is a good opening for a few good shoe makers, shopkeepers, and Merchant Tailors in Walkerton, Ont.

DOMINION ITEMS.

The Catholic Church at Irishtown, Ont., in Rev. Father Murphy's mission, is being enlarged and embellished.

Rev. L. A. Wassereau, for many years pastor of the Ashfield Mission, and late assistant at Stratford, is now stationed at Amherstburg.

Rev. M. Stafford, of Lindsay, the Canadian Apostle of Temperance, is about to visit Ireland, where he will spend a few months. We wish him bon voyage and a safe return.

DEDICATION, ST. CATHABINES, August 28.—The St. Mary's Church, on Hainer Hill, was dedicated yes-terday morning, the Rev. Fathers O'Reilly and Mulligan officiating.

In compliance with a requirement of the Catholic Church that each bishop throughout the world shall once in ten years personally visit the Pope at the Holy See, Bishop Walsh, of London, has gone to Rome. His Lordship is accompanied by Rev. Father Wagner, of Windsor. During his absence at Rome, Vicar-General Bruyere has been appointed acting Bishop of London.

A new Catholic church is to be built in Mitchell. The brick walls will be seventeen feet six inches in height, with a high pitched roof. The breadth of the structure is to be thirty-five feet six inches. and the length seventy fect, with a chancel of twenty feet extra. The spire will be eighty-six fect in height. The whole is to be comfortably seated, and, with the gallery, will accomodate large congregations.

DISTINCTION TO A MONTREALER .- We learn with pleasure that our respected and well known fellowcitizen Doctor Leprohon, Professor to the Medical Faculty of Bishop's College, has just been the recipient of a gratifying mark of honor through the hands of Count De Premio-Real, Consul-General of Spain, who has just returned to Quebec after a journ of some months at Madrid. Doctor Leprol has received a diploma constituting him mem and honorary correspondent of the Sociedad Gene logica Espanola of Madrid, a medical and scien society counting the leading savans of Spain am its ranks. The President is Don A. Rodrigues R physician in ordinary to His Majesty Don Alfon Among the few foreign physicians enrolled as me bers of this society France furnishes, the illustri It is a matter of great gratification to the people names of Cazcau and Levret, England those of this town that the Central Canada Railroad has Burns, Smellie and Simpson. We cordially o ments thus paid him.

of the road, beginning at Hopewell Corner and extending two miles beyond the Albert Mines, a distance of 20 miles the road is all graded, with the exception of a few gaps, where bridges, culverts and aboideaux are being put in.

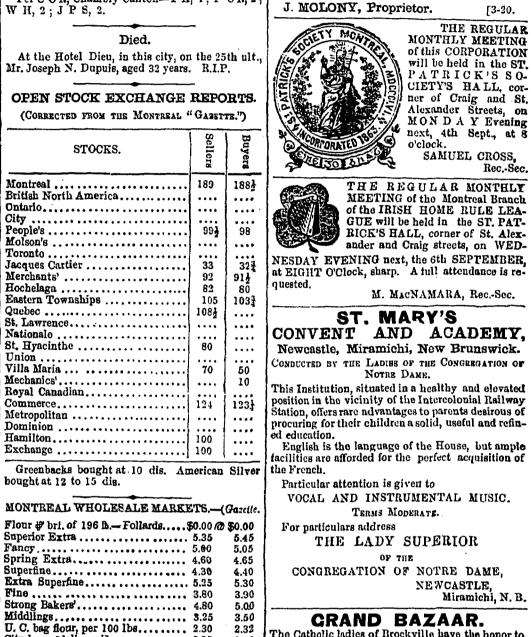
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REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Port Albert, E O'C, \$2; St. Bazile, Capt. R C, 2; Glennevis, J McD, 2; Mainadiou, Rev. J Q, 2; New Britain, Rev. J H D, 2; Rothsay, C D, 2; Lucknow, A McA, 2; New Glasgow, B G, 1; Point St. Charles, Mrs. L, 2; Eardley, M B, 2; Norwood, J McC, 4; St. Justine de Newton, Rev. J M M, 2; J McC, 4; St. Justine de Newton, Rev. J M M, 2; New Edinburgh, Capt. T F, 2; Boucherville, Mrs. M, 2; Mile End, Rev. J B, 2; St. Gervais, Rev. N G, 2; Lanorie, Rev. IP, 2; St. Clet, Rev. T C, 1; Kemptville L L, 2; Fort William, Rev. D D, 2; Sault. Ste. Marie, Very Rev. P L, 50 cts.; St. Julienne, D R, 2; Angers, H McM, 2; North On-slow, Rev. B C, Owen Sound, G S, 2; Crysler, J K, 2; Lafontaine, Rev. J M 2; Kars, J O'C, 2; Mark-ham, W E, 2; Helena, J J McR, 2; Berthier, J D O McB, 4; Napanee, W B B, 1,50; Ottawa, L H M, 2; Douglas, S McE, 1; Fawn, J H, 2; Chippe-wa Følls, D C, 1,50; Maritana, J McG, 1,50; Stockwell, D O'C, 2; St. Anicet, J McG, 2; West Winchester, F McM, 2.

Winchester, P McM, 2. Per J F, Brantford—Self, 1; Mrs. C, 2. Per J C H, Read—Rev G B, 2. Por L McD, Cornwall—Self, 2; Miss M J, 2. Per Rev J K, Walkerton—J S, 2.

Per J F, Lindsay-Downeyville, Rev B C, 2. Per C O'R, Chambly Canton-T K, 1; P O'R, 2 W H, 2; J P S, 2.



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CRAND BAZAAR.

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Rec.-Sec

J. H. SEMPLE.

58 ST. PETER STREET.

MONTREAL

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THE LAST LECTURE DELIVERED

BY THE LATE

FATHER MURPHY.

GRATTAN and the Volunteers of '82,

(With a Portrait of the lamented deceased).

Price, 10 cents.

275 Notre Dame Street, and Battle Bros., & Sheil, 21 Bleury street, Montreal.

IRELAND-DUBLIN.

THE "EUROPEAN," Bolton Street, is one

of the LARGEST AND BEST SITUATE HOTELS in the

City. American Visitors will find in it the com-

forts of a Home combined with Moderate Charges

LARGE & ELEGANTLY APPOINTED LADIES

COFFEE ROOM.

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

and assiduous attention.

For Sale at TRUE WITNESS Office ; D. & J. Sadlier,

MPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROOEB,

2.32The Catholic ladies of Brockville have the honor to the public generally, that lazaar of useful and costly h September, and the follow-

devoted to paying the debt

thankfuly received by the

that the Catholic religion in Canada is only a mon-strous parody of the Catholic religion in France. With miracles he will have nothing to do. To be sure there is a horde of miscreants (bande de tenebreux Sacripants) grubbing in the dark, who manufacture that commodity, but they find few purchasers for their wares, &c &c.

Mr. Editor, I have too high an opinion of French workingmen who call themselves Catholics, to believe that any such could be found capable of penning No. 2. or No. 3. A French workingman, who is a Catholic is one in very deed. When he is no Catholic, he is never a hypocrite unless he be an apostate. The real author of No. 1. 2 and 3 above quoted, is, in my opinion, the chef de Cuizine of the are mythe .--

Two decoy ducks-beware-Such traitor aid we well can spare.

Arcades ambo---

Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis Tempus eget.

But more appropriate still are the words of the Man-God, the Founder of the Catholic church, Jesus Christ. He that is not with me is against me, and he that soweth not with me scattereth Luke XI, 23. I had proposed before concluding to glance at an article in the Daily Witness of "Aug 16th, entitled the worship of Ste Anne; but I prefer to say a few words on a proposed discussion spoken of in Thursday's paper the 17th, between the cure Racine and the Protestant Minister Mr. Cote, Chicoutimi P. Q. For my own part, I do not think that such discussions between two opposing chamiers with excisate such other like a main of champions, pitted against each other like a main of fighting cocks, can be productive of much good. I can recall four at least, of such discussions, and I do not remember that in any one of them, the Catholic champion came off second best. The first Was the celebrated discussion between Rev Mr. and candor. A never failing activity, undunted Pope and the Rev. Father T. Maguire; the second between Father T. Maguire and the Rev. T. Gregg, the debate between Hev. Campbell and Purcell and that between bishop Hughes and the Rev. Mr. Breckenridge of New York. The contestants on either side were probably the best that could be chosen, fully equal to the Rev. Cure Racine and the Rev. Mr. Cote. The discussions, conducted with the utmost courtesy on both sides, occupied a long time and embraced a a sincere and devoted friend. As to his parents variety of subjects. The replies and rejoinders were and relations, his loss will leave a void that never, after being submitted, were signed by the respective ness he offered to God, the sacrifice of all that bound an audience composed of a rude peasantry incapable of forming a correct judgment of either party. I can easily imagine that the tactics of the French Canadian Missionary Society, on such an occasion would be to smother the worthy Cure under an avalanche of texts drawn from Scripture without rhyme or reason. To prove that Catholics have nothing to tear from such discussions,-I started on a tour of consented to act as Agent in that inspection through the different religious bookstores borhood for the TRUE WITNESS. of the city. J. called first at the Bible Depository Badegonde Street (Have) you the controversy be-weer Pope and Maguire (No-Between Maguire and Gregg? No-Between Bishop Hughes and Cregg? No-Between Bishop Hughes and Cregg? No-Between Bishop Hughes and Cregg?

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To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Dear Sir,-His Lordship Bishop Duhamel of Ottawa accompanied by Rev. Dr. O'Connor arrived in Pembroke last week on his way to Temiscaminque to complete his pastoral visit.

been completed to Pembroke which is destined to gratulate Doctor Leprobon on the high com hold no inconspicuous place in the work of Catholic progress.

We have had here for some time a magnificent Convent as yet but feebly patronized—principally on account of insufficient travelling facilities. This institution has many claims upon public sup-Colonne Francaise ;-Albert Redon and P. E. ouvrier | port which will be no doubt fully acknowledged now that Pembrooke is but a few hours' distance from Ottawa, Perth and Brockville.

The Grey Nuns under whose contral this establishmont has been happily placed have achieved such distinction as educationists in Ottawa and elsewhere-as to render it supererogation to dwell upon the merits of this institution.

It must afford the Bishop of Ottawa great gratification to have such an excellent institution thrown open to pupils from all part of his own and the neighboring dioceses.

His Lordship will return here at the close of this OBSERVER. week.

OBITUARY.

MR. JOSEPH NAZAIRE DEPUIS.

Mr. Joseph Nazaire Dupuis, Born at St James of

l'Achigan on the 1st of August 1844 A resident of Montreal for the past few years only he had succeeded by his affability, in making for himself a large number of friends, who will hear of his death, with profound sorrow. As a business man perseverance and ingenious though strictly honest manocuvres had forced fortune to smile on him despite the hardness of the times. But God does not always ordain according to our wishes, and pitiless Death has cut him off in the midst of his brightest bopes, in the flower of his youth, at the age of thirty-two. The communities lose in him a zealous benefactor, the poor a father ever ready to succor their wants, and all to whom he was known a sincere and devoted friend. As to his parents never can be filled. From the beginning of his sickmidst of excruciating torments. And his last breath, tranquil as the soul that exhaled it, was given to the God, whose image he pressed to his heart, with such love and hope.-Requiescat in pace. Ls. N. E.

NEW AGENTS.

consented to act as Agent in that city and neigh-

The Exeter Times says :-- The largest crop of a wheat we have heard of in this vicinity (Central is that of Mr. McCoy, who has thirty bushels to acre. The average crop is four or five bushels.

Late spring wheat near Listowel has been bad injured by the frost during the early part of I week. One farmer in Wallace, who has 90 acr thinks the whole so completely damaged as not be worth taking off the ground.

There is a great scarcity of dwelling houses St. Mary's. The Argus says, "There is not an emp house in town which is at all comfortable, and w less something is immediately done to supply demand the town will come to a stand-still."

BARLEY CROP.-The Belleville Intelligencer sa "A gentleman whose opportunities for forming estimate are excellent, informs us that in this a tion there will be a large yield of barley, and the the grain will generally be light, though of go color. Late sown will turn out better than ea sown, the latter having shrunk much more than former. The acreage sown is very large, and doubt the receipts here will be larger even th those of last year."

THE SAWN LUMBER TRADE .- Ottawa sawn lumb men report very gloomy prospects for the comi fall and winter, and there is no reason to doubt soundness of their judgment. An active dema for sawn lumber for the United States cannot be pected until after a full recovery from the gene business depression there. Although this depre sion has continued for some time, it must be membered that there was not only the ord ary inflation in business which accompanies time of prosperity in any country, but the ext ordinary inflation caused by the enormous expen ture of the war. The reaction, therefore, would necessity he both severe und long-continued, the waste of ordinary buying power by the war, the overgrowth of business in proportion to the quirements of peaceful times, caused by the expenditures, have both to be added to the norm causes which led to depression in trade .-. Hamil Times.

The St. John's News says that 1,600 tons of ra have been shipped from England and are daily e pected at Shediac. The bridge across the Pet codiac at Salisbury will be completed within the weeks. More than half the superstructure (Ho truss) is up; the foundation was completed so time ago. As soon as the rails arrive tracklay and ballasting will commence from Salisbury Hillsbury. The divergence of the line into t village of Hillsboro' from Foley Hill, a distance Mr. John L. Barry, of Halifax, N.S., has kindly about three miles, is now being pushed forwar onsented to act as Agent in that city and neigh-vigorously, and will be ready within three wee It is intended to open the branch to obtain ball

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tific	Oats 0.35	0.37	The proceeds will be devoted t
long	Pease, per 66 lbs 0.89	0.90	on the New Parochial Residence.
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nso. 1em-		0.65	undermentioned ladies.
ious		0.00	Mrs. McDonnell, Mrs. Redher
a of	Lard, per lbs	0.13	Mrs. Cook; Mrs. Mathues; Mrs. Donoghue; Mrs. Lachepelle; M
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rs. Redhead; Mrs. Braniff ues; Mrs. Abbott; Mrs. O'cpelle; Mrs. Murray; Mrs. rille. Gillis, 285 Peel Street, Mont-, Kingston; Mrs. Alexander reet, Montreal. 1876. 2-3 D for School Section num-Algona, a male or female nd class certificate of qualibe made to the undersigned EDWARD MADIGAN. UGUST BESINTHAL, Trustees. **MISSIONERS** of the parish unty of Terrebonne, wants to teach French and English. N. MARION, Sec -Tres. lementary Teachers for St ity of Two Mountains.---For salary and particulars HN HANNA, Sec.-Treas. ED as Teacher by a young cGill Normal school Diploboth English and French. experience. Address "M 51-3 NTED of MARY ANN CLINell, King's County, Ireland, I, in May, 1839, since which heard from. If she will CRUE WITNESS, Montreal, she to her advantage. 1-3 -The classes of the Board-Ay School of this Institution IBER 47H, 1876. 2-3 STITUTION-MILE END .--he classes of this Institution ST OF SEPTEMBER. F. BELANGER; Pte. S. V. ERCIAL ACADEMY OF TEAU AVENUE, No. 1077 ST. re-opening of the Academy chool will take place on SEPTEMAER next. For and other information aphe Academy. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal. at home. Samples worth \$1 NSON & Co., Portland, Maine. OWELL & CO., New York, pages, containing lists of d estimates showing cost of

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, SEPT. 1, 1876. اردوم مرامی د اما ادهما مصد دار 6 Arrest and the second second รุธิโระโบโรยก กระโออีสีว แล้น ก ·智慧總額總額的。 [4] [4]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

An Old Catholic priest has revoked. The Rev. Mr.-Schopf, of Sauldorf, in Baden, declares in a public recantation that he is sorry for his errors and the scandal he has given, and now hastens to return to the one, Boman, Catholic Church. A curious case will arise from his conversion, as he was duly (viz, by Dr. Reinkens, and the Government) appointed parish priest, enjoying a stipened guaranteed by the State, and of which, according to one of the May Laws, he cannot be deprived.

Encouraged by the decision of Dr. Falk, decreeing the handing over of the Holy Cross Ghurch at Neisse to the Alt-Catholics, these sectarians have now also petitioned for the joint use of the Church attached to the Royal Gympasium of Gleiwitz, and will no doubt receive a favourable answer. The Alt-Catholics of Cologne, numbering 87 in all, pursue the same object.

A child crossing the Rue des Martyrs, in Paris. fell down in front of a carriage which was coming swiftly along. A Sister of Charity saved the little thing's life by promptly rushing forward and snatching it out of the danger, though the escape was so narrow that the nun was struck by the shaft of the vehicle. Fortunately, she was not injured. The Patrie points out that, while soldiers and police are mentioned in the order of the day for deeds of daring, the Journal Officiel gives the above accident without comment,-yet the rescuer was only a woman,

DECORATED NUNS .- Six women are at present Knights of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, namely:-Madame Dubar (Sister Victoire), Superior of the Convent Esperance in Nancy; Rosa Bonheur; Lady Pigolt, decorated by M. Thiers for her zeal in helping the wounded on the battle-fields in the late war; Miss Bertha Rocher, of Havre, who founded several charitable institutions and hospitals ; the Superior of the Sisters of Charity of Toulouse, who, at the risk of her life, saved many persons during the recent floods; and the Superior of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Guadaloupe, who has labored for forty years among the poor and sick in the French colonies.

DEMOLITION OF THREE CHURCHES IN ROME .- The Government has seized three churches, those of St. Teress, The Incarnation, and St. Caius, which stand on the road leading from the Quatro Fontaine to Porta Pia. This road used to be called the Via di Ports Pis, but after the entrance of the Italians in 1870, the name was changed to that of the Street of the 20th of September, to commemorate the capture of Rome. It would seem that the Liberals who approve that act of perfidy and violence, abhor churches, and especially the three churches in question, which, perhaps, excite unpleasant thoughts concerning the breach of Porta Pia and the breach of the Convention, and of the solemn pledges given to respect the Pope, and the Catholic religion. The relics and crosses and some ef the tombs were taken away by the coclesiastical authorities by permission of the Giunta. The churches themselves are to be made the site of public offices. The wantonness of these sacrilegious proceedings is evident, when it is considered how many vacant pieces of ground are in Rome, and in the very vicinity of these churches, on which public offices ad infinitum might be erected.

Honest Protestant papers acknowledge that Germany has engaged on a rapid retrograde march in religion, morality, science, industrial productions. --- in fact in everything except in the art of killing -not only killing in the time of war, but also un-lawfully in the time of peace. No day passes without a number being committed in Germany. I sometimes read of three or four in one day and what makes these crimes look worse is the absence of mitigating circumstances, that is to say that so many are perpetrated without provocation, in cool blood, and for trifling objects. Only a few days ago a youth of seventeen killed his fellow-servant (female), because, as he said, she was better liked by his master than he. The murderer was condemned to 15 years' imprisonment. Since the present Emperor ascended the throne, not one criminal has been executed in Prussia. Suicides are still more numerous than murders. The city of Berlin that he should receive what he demanded, and alone counted last year 284 suicides (213 male and 71 female), besides 38 corpses found in the Spree. For gambling, the Prussian Government has the monopoly in the official State Lottery; but Prussian subjects gambling in lotteries of other States are declared criminals. In Elberfeld more than 100 persons were fined this week by one of the town magistrates for having bought tickets from the Brunswick lottery .- Corr. of Catholic Times. A prima facie condemnation of the Prussian May Laws will be found in the fact that they were framed by men having but a very incorrect knowledge of the Catholic religion, and no clew for understanding the vital principles of our Church. How ignorant the non-Catholic legislators are in this respect, may be seen by a conversation between Members of the Landtag-a National Liberal and a Catholic priest, belonging, of course to the Centre party :-- " But," says the Liberal deputy, tell me how much you get for a Mass?"—" On an average we receive one or two shillings. But why do you "Well, it just strikes me that many priests ask ?" who, like you, are hale and sound, might easily say six or eight Masses a day, and, if so, they would not suffer much from the stoppage of their Government income."-The rev. member could not help smiling, and said : " My dear sir, you do not consider that a priest cannot say more than one Mass in a day."---" Oh, surely, this is not correct," ex-claims the Liberal, "or should Prince Radziwill have a privilege ?"-" Certainly not ; Prince Radziwill occupies exactly the same position as any other Catholic priest. But, what makes you think that he has such a privilege ?"-" My own experience ; I have often seen, in the Reichstag, how the Prince withdrew, during the pauses or the voting, to say Mass in a corner of the House!" This time the priest burst out laughing, for the ignorance of the Liberal law-maker was really too ludicrous-he knew no distinction between saying Mass and saying the Breviary. This story is not invented; it rests on a fact reported by the Berlin correspondent of the Deutsche Reichszeitung.

nervous complaint. The correspondent adds that in strict seclusion, and is never left alone. The country is really without a head. Dr. Leidersdorff is almost a prisoner in the palace, and is denied communication with his friends. A special to the Daily News from Belgrado says Gon. Tchernayeff has telegraphed to Prince Milan that the Servians won a great victory on Thursday. Gen. Harvato-vitch abandoned the pursuit of the Turks at Tresibade, and attacked the rear of the Turkish right wing: Tchernayeff- at the same time attacked the Turks in front. The Turks were routed with the loss, according to Tchernayeff's de-spatch, of 15,000 killed, wounded and prisoners; 31 Russian officers were killed in this battle. A Belgrade Telegram to the Times says it is almost certain that the war is about at an end. The Servlans are ignorant of the fact that their Govern-ment is suing for peace. The news of Tchernayeffs vlotory is spreading like wildfire, and there is great reiofologie. "The measurement of the incorner of th rejoicing: The success at this time is unfortunate unmasking as it will be be made use of by the war party, but trooper. It may help the Servians to secure better terms. "Why, Important diplomatic action on the part of the great powers, and armistice between Turkey and Servia, may be expected immediately. Turkey will ask for permanent occupation by her troops of cer- as ever." tain Servian fortresses and war indemnity. A des-

Porte refuses to grant an armistice until prelimin-Prince Milan invited all the foreign Consuls to a | turn about." conference at the palace. It is understood that the conference related to negotiating an armistice and peace. The Prince expressed a desire for peace, and requested mediation looking thereto. The Turks violated the Austrian frontier, near Ossoinik, taking ninety sheep and cattle, and fired upon the peasants. They also fired at Austrian gendearms and retreated into their own territory with their booty. Two companies of Austrian troops have arrived at Ossoinik. The Political Correspondence publishes the follow particulars concerning the overtures of Prince | till the entire troop had supped. Milan for peace :- Full justice having been done to

military bonor by the six days' fighting at Alexinatz, where there is no prospect of success for either side, a continuance of the struggle would only involve useless sacrifice of life and further losses ; therefore, the Prince summoned the representatives of the guaranteeing Powers, declared bis readiness gratefully to accept their good offices, and offered to respond to the counsels of Europe. He requested them to use their influence to re-establish a good understanding between himself and the Porte, and procure a cessation of hostilities everywhere. including Montenegro. The foreign representatives immediately communicated by telegraph with their respective Governments.

Don Carlos and his mysterious followers.

New YORK, August 25 .- Inspector Thorn, of the Police Department called on Judge Kasmire to-day, and respesented that Don Carlos, who was stopping at the Windsor Hotel, wanted his protection from a band of organized and armed men who were in the habit of following him wherever he went. The

Judge decided to go to the Prince's hotel to ascertain exactly the nature of his complaint. On arriving there, Don Carlos refused to make affidavit in. culpating any one, although the persons by whom he was shadowed were known to him even by name through the police, and it was suspected that they were agents of the Spanish Government, but their purpose was a mystery. The prince was not afraid of any personal encounter, he said to the Judge, but these parties evidently had no good intentions toward him. He could not leave his hotel for a moment unless two or more of these emissaries were at his heels, and if ho went out in a carriage, they also followed in a carriage. He was annoyed beyond expression at this continual surveillance, and he asked that he might be protected, and accorded the same freedom that any ordinary person travellwished to know if the Prince was ready to make aplaints against any of the parties wno were an noying him. By the advice of friends who were Americans, Don Carlos said that he was not ready to make formal complaints against any persons. It was then arranged that the whole matter should be left in the hands of Inspector Thorn, and then he should give to the Prince that protection he was entitled to as an ordinary gentleman, by arresting any one who in future might annoy him in any manner.

ing before a field-piece-pheasants and quails seemthe truth of the matter, is that Murad's brain is fed to fly down his throat in a little covey-the wine crazed, and the maniis a mere wreck. He is kept he drank threatened a scarcity, whatever might be

and the state of the state of

the next vintage. After watching him, for some time, the Duke acknowledged he was a wonder, and laughingly left the room; but shortly afterward, on passing through another, he saw the yellow Domino again and as actively at work as ever,-devasting, the dishes everywhere, and emptying the champagne bottles is rapidly as they were brought to him." Perfectly amazed, the Duke at last could not re-strain his curiosity. "Who,"he said; "is that in-satiste ogre that threatens such annihilation to all

the labours of our cooks ?" Accordingly one of the suite was dispatched to him. "His Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, desires the yellow Domino to unmask." But the Domino begged to be excused, pleading, the privilege of masquerade.

unmasking, exibited the ruddy. visage of an Irish

"Why, in the name of Polyphemus!" exclaimed the Regent as he advanced to him, "Who and what are you? I have seen you cat and drink enough for a dozen of men, at least, and you yet seem as empty

"Well then," said the trooper, " since the saycret patch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Berlin says Ger- must come out, plase your Royal highness, I am many has decided to send an officer to the Turkish one of Clare's Horse, - that's the guard of headquarters to report any further cruelties. The honour to-night,-and when our men was ordered out, we clubbed our money to buy a ticket, and aries for peace are settled. On the 24th of August | agreed to take our turn at the supper table, turn and

"What," exclaimed the duke "the whole troop coming to supper ?"

"Oh, it's asy, plase your Higness; sure one domino would do for all of us—if aitch took it in turn. I'm only the eighteenth man, and there's twelve more of us to come."

The loud laughter of the jovial Duke, probably the heartiest he had had for a long time, was the response to this explanation, followed by a louis d'or to the dragoon, and a promise to keep his " saycret,"

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THE EASTERN WAR.

A despatch to the Standard from Podgoritza reports that the Prince of Miradis has promised to assemble his Christian followers, to the number of 1,600, and assist the Turks. The Miradates are a powerful tribe of Roman Catholic Albanians, dwelling between Lake Scutari and Podgoritza. Since the beginning of the war, the Turks and Montenegrins have been competitors for their aid. This alliance is supposed to be the result of an order from the Vatican. The Standard's correspondent at Rome telegraphs that a despatch has been received from Athens, dated the 24th, announcing that a revolt broke out in Argyropolis, and that armed bands are forming in Albania and Epirus. The Courrier de France has a despatch from Vienna to the same effect. It adds that Mussulmen Albanians have pillaged the suburbs of Janina. The Russian Consul demanded, justice of the Governor, who refused it. The Consul and rich Greeks then organized an armed force of volunteers, and a combat has already taken place at Prevesa between the Greeks and Turks. A special from Therapia represents that some hours." O His Royal Highness went according-persons surrounding the Sultan are determined that y-and sure enough there was the yellow Domino, the state of, his health shall not be known. On laying about him as described, and swallowing Leidersdorff, in his report to the Turkish Govern-everything as ravenously as if he had only just

Curious Scene at Napoleon's Funeral.

The very interesting series of articles, entitled Napoleon at St. Helena," by one of the Emperor's attendants, which have been appearing in the St. James' Magazine, have now come to an end with the death of the Emperor. Francis Stewart, the narrator, gives a curious account of a scene which took place at the funeral of Napoleon: "I had in my hands Napoleon's heart which be desired Marshal Bertrand to have embalmed, placed in a silver vase, and sent to his son, Napoleon II. The heart was unusually large and very fat ; and before it was soldered up all the French servants, by their own request, saw it, some of them kissed it, and falling on their knees offered up a prayer. I, wishing to do as they did fell on my knees too, which seemed to gratify them, but of course, as I did not understand what they were praying for, I said no prayer, neither had I sufficient 'stomach' to kiss the heart, although Napoleon had been a kind master and a benevolent friend to me. Sir Thomas Reade and Sir Hudson Lowe having seen me on my knees, the latter said when I came out, 'So, Mr. Stewart, you have been praying too. I did not know you were a Papist? Sir Thomas Read said, with a sneer, ' Have you been praying to the devil to take his heart as well as his body?' 'No, sir,' I replied, 'there will be no occasion for any praying to the devil to take your body and heart, because he has had them ever since I knew you ! Such conduct on the part of English officials towards a dead enemy certainly well merited the sharp reply of Stewart, and seemed to justify the intense feeling against the guardians of Napoleon which is experienced by Frenchmen. The story is a most extraordinary one, and deserves investigation."-London Examiner.

Anecdote of Clare's Dragoons.

Among the adventures recorded of the Irish Brigade in the service of France, one of the most amusing was an occurrence in the time of the Regent Orleans, in honour of whose birthday a grand masquerade was given in Paris. It was a highclass affair ; tickets were a double louis d'or eachall the rank and beauty of Paris were assembled round the Regent, and a costly and luxurious supper crowned the attractions of the night. Whilst the entertainment was proceeding, one of

the Prince's suite approached and whispered to him, "It is worth your Royal Highness' while to step into the supper rooms; there is a yellow Domino there, who is the most extraordinary cormorant ever witnessed ; he is a prodigy, your Highness-he never stops eating and drinking; and the attendants say, moreover, that he has not done so for ment, says the Sultan is suffering from a purely begun. Raised pies fell before him like garden palPOOR OF THE GREY MUNS OF MO REAL.

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Bishop o	1st Class, " " 6 0D	NOTICE is hereby given that DAME CELINA CAILLE, of the town of St. Henri, District of Mon-
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	EXTRA CHARGES Drawing, Music, Plano and	against her husband, EDMOND RHEATIME.
Hingston,	Violin.	Boot and Shoe Dealer, of the same place.
Dente : O	Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and	A. HOULE,
Bank; C.	progress, are sent to parents or guardians.	Attorney for Plaintiff.
W. Mc- , M.P.P.;	For further particulars apply at the Institute.	Montreal, 4th August, 1876. 52.5
ellemare.	BROTHEB ABNOLD,	D. LANGELL'SASTHMA & CATARRH REMEDY.
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Toronto, March 1, 1872.	Having struggled twenty years be-
v. Bank		Having struggled twenty years be- tween life and death with ASTHMA. I experimented by compounding roots in there and inhaling the medicine. I orperimented by compounding roots in the structure in the structure of the structure of the structure of the structure of the structure ASTHMA and CATARPH. War- fortunately discovered source our for ASTHMA and CATARPH. War- fortunately discovered source of Asthmain- stantity, so the patient case is down in alego. By mail, \$1,00 per box. Address Dor said by Druggists.
	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.	I fortunately discovered a sure ours for
	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,] SUPERIOR CONTRA	ranted to relieve any case of Asthma in-
	District of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT.	stantly, so the patient can lie down to
	In the matter of EDOUARD POITRAS,	D. LANCELL, Apple Creek, Ohio.
	An Insolvent.	
	On Friday, the Eighth day of September next, the	· CANADA,
\$1,200 00	undersigned will apply to the said Court for a dis-	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT.
	charge under the said Act.	MARIE RACETTE, of the Parish of Montreal, Dis-
0.000.00	EDOUARD POITRAS,	trict of Montreal, wife of ISIDORE FORGET
3,300 00	per A. HOULE,	dit DEPATI, Trader and Undertaker, of the
2,250 00	his Attorney ad litem.	same place, duly authorized a ester en justice.
A,200 00	Moutreal, 3rd August, 1876. 52-5	Plaintiff;
400 00	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.	V8.
	Province on Orange	The said ISIDORE FORGET dit DEPATI,
100 00	District of Montreal.	An action on amanation of him has Defendant.
1	In the matter of JOSEPH DECHENE,	An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause on the sixteenth day of August, in-
100.00	An Insolvent.	stant.
100 00	On Friday, the Eighth day of September next, the	Montreal, 16th August, 1876.
100 00	undersigned will apply to said Court for a dis- charge under the said Act.	BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE,
120 00		2-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.
120 00	JOSEPH DECHENE, per A. HOULE.	PROVINCE OF OFFICE
	bis Attorney ad litem.	District of Montreal.
	Montreal, 3rd August, 1876. 52-5	DAME MARY COLLINS, of the City and District
290 00		of Montreal, whe of WILLIAM GAFFENV
000 00	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT.	of the same place, Blacksmith, duly authorized
250 00	DATE ONEGINE DIMEAT	a cster en judgement,
350 00	DAME ONEZIME BUTEAU, wife, common as to to property, of PIERRE ARBEC, farmer, of the	Plaintiff; vs.
000 00	parish of St. Joseph de Chambly, said district,	The said WILLIAM GAFFENY,
375 00	duly authorized to sue,	Defendant
	Plaintiff.	The said Plaintiff has this day, instituted an action
320 00	V 8.	104 Deparation as to Droberty against the Defenda
DFA	The said PIERRE ARBEC, her husband,	ant in this cause.
250 00	Defendant.	Montreal, 7th August, 1876.
225 00 300 00	An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.	JUDAH, WURTELE & BRANCHAUD,
200 00	PREVOST & PREFONTANE.	CANADA,)
	1-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.
0,120 00		District of Montreal
1	CANADA,	DAME ARTHEMISE DESCHAMPS, of Cote St
: [PROVINCE OF QUENEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT.	Autoine, ransh of Notre Dame de Toutes
ing will		Uraces, in the District of Montreal, wife of
	MALVINA BOURQUE, of the Parish of Montreal,	FIERRE BOUUHARD, of the same place
ufresne.	District of Montreal, wife of JEAN BTE. FOR- GET dil DEPATI, Trader, of the same place,	manufacturer and Uarpenter, authorized a ester
Revds.	duly authorized a ester en justice,	en jugement,
sta – A 🖡	Plaintiff;	Plaintiff; ▼s.
ns, Guy	VB. 1	The said PIERRE BOUCHARD.
AND A SHOLE	The said JEAN BTE. FORGET du DEPATI, ber fin	Defendant
176 St	19-11 you also at region days and arrest Defendant 9	An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause!
nches-	An action en separation de biens has been instituted	instituted in this cause 197 and a first the second
reets,	in this cause on the ninth day of August, instant. Montreal 11/6th anging Tons 11 of all 10 ball	Montreal, 4th August, 1876 Bundle June and Anna A
e Dame	BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE,	DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX,
		Attorneys for Blandf
	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	62-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.
		· '

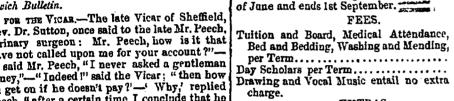
THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE SEPT. 1, 1876. .010.

SCRAP BOOK. DORION, CURRAN & COYLE, McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ADVOCATES, CASTOR-FLUID, "Some confounded idiot has put that pen where ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing-cooling, stimulating and cleansing. No. 10 St. James Sreet, Montreal. "some contounded table has put that pen where I can't find it, growled Simpkins the other day, as he searched about his desk; "ah; -hum, yes, I I thought so," he continued in a lower key, as he HENBY MOSHANE & CO. N P. M Aug. 27, 1875] BALTINORE, MD. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in P. A. A. DOBION, B.C.L.; J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.; a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy. took the article from behind his ear. WILLIAM H. HODSON, P. J. Corts, B.C.L. TIONS. A Professor was expostulating with a student for Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Druggists. HENRY B. GRAY, CHEMBER, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street ARCHITECT, his idleness, when the latter said : "It's of no use **JOHN HATCHETTE & CO.:** I was cut out for a loafer." "Well," declared the pro-No. 59 & 61 St. BONAVENTURE STBEET, fessor, surveying the student critically, " whoever LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (Established 1859.) KONTRIAL. cut you out understood his business." (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE,) Mans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at A minister, in one of his parochial visits, met a IMPOBTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE THE MENEELY cowboy, and asked him what o'clock it was. "About Moderate Charges. twelve, sir," was the reply. "Well," remarked the minister, "I thought it was more." "It's never GROCERS, BELL FOUNDRY, Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to WINE AND SPIBIT MERCHANTS, [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.] any more here," said the boy. "It just begins at 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET. THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly COLLECE OF OTTAWA. one again.". MONTREAL. for sale at their old established Foundery, their Su-275 Notre Dame Street, MAT 1, '74] [37-52 A man in Frederick county, Va, dreamed that a certain railroad bridge would go down when he started to visit his daughter attending school at -:0:perior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial man-ner with their new Patented Yoke and other im-CHARTERED IN 1866. FITS! Woodstock. He remained at home and the ill fated train crossed the bridge in safety. It was ---:0:---UNIVERSITY COURSE. proved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. also discovered that the bridge was two and a half miles the other side of Woodstock. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-A correspondent gives a very touching de-scription of a scene of domestic felicity he witnessed FITS! FITS! FITS! THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the direction dress of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situ-MENEELY & CO. at the home of a young married couple in Connec-ticut. "I came upon them quite unexpectedly," he ated in one of the most healthy localities of the West Troy N. Y. CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS. BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. City. The play grounds are vast, and so the stu-BEST VALUE writes. "She was sitting in the front parlor eating | dents have ample room for healthy out-door exer-BIT CLANUE IS EFFILE FILL PILLS. Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find Hanco's Epileptic Pills to be fluo only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy of Falling Firs. The following certificates should be read by all the afficied; they are in every respect time. and should they be read by any one who is not afficiend himself, if he has a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humane act by cutting this out and sending it to him. peanuts, and he was crawling around on his knees cise. The addition of a new wing, now completed, will enable the Directors to receive henceforth three IN WOREMEN'S picking up the shells." hundred Boarders and afford them every desirable BE TEMPERATE BOYS .- Be temperate, boys. Look around, and see how many bright, intelligent young men, men who but for this cause would be an STRONG SILVER LEVER accommodation. The College of Ottawa offers every facility for the speedy and thorough acquisition of the knowledge of English and French, the two WATCHES ornament to their profession and society, are going A MOST DEPARTMENT OF THE START languages of the Capital. The students largely re-present the English and French populations of swiftly down the road to ruin, urged on by the A MOST BEMARKARLE CURE. 0 IN MONTBRAL. demon drink? Do you know a physician who drinks, and, if you do, would you employ that physician if you were ill? So it is with every Ottawa and the adjoining Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and therefore the culture of each language (Warranted Correct Timekeepers.) is carefully attended to. The programme of studies craft and every profession. comprises :---An up-town man, who believes in self-improve-WILLIAM MURRAY'S ment, suggested to his wife recently that they 1st-Commercial Course. 66 ST. JOSEPH STREET. 2nd-Civil Engineering Course. should argue some question frankly and freely every June 11, 1875 43 3rd-Classical Course. evening and try to learn more of each other. The question for the first night happened to be whether The degrees of "B.A." and "M.A." are conferred TEETH! after due examination. The scholastic year is divided into two Terms of five months each. At the a woman could be expected to get along without a Spring hat, and he took the affirmative; but MCGOWAN'S DENTIFRICE. when he was last seen he had climbed up into the close of each Term reports are forwarded to Parents. hayloft and was pulling the ladder up after him. The annual vacation begins on the last Wednesday

-Norwich Bulletin. ONE FOR THE VICAR .- The late Vicar of Sheffield the Rev. Dr. Sutton, once said to the late Mr. Peech, a veterinary surgeon : Mr. Peech, how is it that you have not called upon me for your account?"-" Oh !" said Mr. Peech, "I never asked a gentleman for money,"---" Indeed !" said the Vicar; " then how do you get on if he doesn't pay?'--- Why,' replied Mr. Peech, "after a certain time I conclude that he is not a gentleman, and then I ask him."

when a Beech street couple were holding an angry argument, the husband raised his hand and exclaim do-heo !"

LONG-LIVED MONABCHS .--- " Dryasdust " writes to the London papers under date of June 20: "As Queen Victoria to-day begins the fortieth year of her reign, it may interest some of your readers to be reminded that she has now attained a very high rank on the roll of our kings for length of reign having lately passed Henry VIII. and Henry VI. she now stands fifth in order, being still junior br inferior to Elizabeth and the three long Thirds Edward, Henry and George. Of our early English, or ante-Norman, Kings, no other reigned so long as Ethelred the Unready, but his thirty-eight years are already exceeded by our present sovereign's 39 years. Elizabeth's reign, from the death of Mary, November 17, 1558, to her own death, March 24. 1603, lasted 44 years and 126 days, so that Victoria has to reign 5 years and 125 days beyond to-day before she will equal her great forerunner. Then will remain ahead only Edward III., 50 years and nearly 5 months; Henry III., 56 years and 19 days; George III., 59 years and three months. But of course even these long reigns look short by the side of the 72 years of Louis XIV. of France. Probably no two successive kings of any country reigned over so long a space of time between them as Louis XIV. and Louis XV., who from 1643 to 1774, made up altogether 131 years, or an average of rather more than 65 years per reign. HISTORY OF ALCOHOL.-Alcohol was invented 950 years ago in Arabia. Ladies used it with a powder to paint themselves that they might appear more beautiful, and this powder was called alcohol. During the reign of William and Mary, an act was passed encouraging the manufacture of spirits. Soon after, intemperance and profligacy prevailed to such an extent that the retailers of intoxicating drinks put up signs in public places, informing the people that they might get drunk for a penny, and have some straw to get sober on. In the sixteenth century, distilled spirits spread over the continent of Europe. About this time it was introduced into the colonies, as the United States was then called. The first notice we have of its use in public life was among the laborers in the Hungarian mines, in the fifteenth century. In 1751, it was used by the Eng-lish soldiers as a cordial. The alcohol from Europe was made from grapes, and sold in Italy and Spain as a medicine. The Gencese afterward made it from grain, and sold it as a medicine in bottles, under the name of the "water of life." Until the sixteenth century it was kept by apothecaries as a medicine. During the reign of Henry VIII, brandy was first known in Ireland, and soon its alarming effects induced the Governor to pass a law prohibiting its manufacture. About 120 years ago it was used as a beverage, especially among the soldiers in the English colonies in North America, under the preposterous notion that it prevented sickness and made men fearless in the field of battle. It was looked upon as a sovereign cure. Such is a brief history of its introduction into society as a beverage. SEA SIGKNESS .- Thackeray, through the mouth of one of his heroes, correctly and amusingly depicts the sensations of sea-sickness :--- "Gentle reader," says Chawls, "av you ever been on the otion ?-- The sea, the ses, the hopen sea !" as Barry Cromwell says. As soon as we entered our little wessel, and I'd looked to masters luggitch and mine (mine was rapt up in a very small handcherker), as soon as I saw the waives black and frothy, like fresh drawn porter, a dashing against the ribbs of our gallant bark, the keel, like a wedge, splitting the billoes in two, the scales a flappin in the hair, the standard of Hing-land floatink at the mast-head, the stewart agettin ready the basins and things, the capting proudly tredding the deck and givin orders to the sailors, the white rox of Albany and the bathin masheens disappearin' in the distans-then, then I felt, for the first time, the mite, the madgisty of existence. "Yellow-plush, my boy," said I, in a dialog with myself; your life is now about to commens-your career, as a man, dates from your entrans on board this packet. Here, I recklect. I was obleeged to stopp. A feelin' in the fust place singular, in the nex place panefal, and at last completely over powering had come upon me, while I was makin the abuff speach, and I now found myself in a sityouation which Delixy for Bids me to describe. Suffis to say, that now I discovered what basins was made for. a of <u>1985,8</u>1 Separate and annin he bhailte work preters. Bostenski-Tierbo en. 1996.



Detroit husbands and wives sometimes-once in a great many years-have disputes. The other day, ed, "O, Consistency, thou art a jewel !" The wife at once broke down, and, as she sobbed, she gasped out, "You saw her at the opera, I suppose, but if she had to split wood, wash dishes, and take care of six children, she wouldn't look any better than I

N.B. All charges are payable each Term in advance, and in Gold. For further information consult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Study which will be immediately forwarded on demand. 42-5m ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT. UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH,

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3. ANOTHER EIMARKABLE CUBE OF EPILEPSY; OB, FALLING FITS,

IS THEEE A CURE FOR EPILEPSUS

BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. MONTHOMERY, Texas, June 20th, 197. To SETH S. MANCH, A person in iny employ has them affined with First or Epilepsy, for thurteen year. As had there settacks at intervals of two to four weeks and offu-times several in quick succession, sometimes containing out it his mind appeared to tally dern aged. In which state is mind appeared to tally dern aged. In which state of two or three days. On several occusions they lasted until his mind appeared to tally dern aged. In which state several remedies prescribed by our resident phy-sicians, but without success. Having seen your adver-tic concluded to try your remedy. I obtained two backs of your Fills, gave them according to directions, as dont, healthy man, about 20 years of aro, and has not a stout, healthy man, about 20 years of aro, and has not as they. Effected a permanent cure. The person is now as they effected a permanent of a stout do has not as they findened by our residence, and has not a stout, healthy man, about your how you do have not all has they effected as permanent on a stout modifier. It was been exposed to the sky modifier. I have great confidence in your remedy, and would I have avery one who has fits to give it a tau. B. L. DETREEMER

STILL ANOTHER CUEL.

GRAY'S

To my Patients and the Public:

In transferring the entire manufacture of my "DENTIFRICE" to Mr. B. E. McGale, Chemist, of this city. I may add that I have used the above in my practice for the past twenty-four years, and con-scientiously recommend it as a safe, reliable and efficient clenser of the Teeth, and a preparation well calculated to arrest decay and render the Gums firm and healthy. It is perfectly free from artificial coloring matter, acids, or other substances deliterious to the Teeth or Gums. W. B. M'GOWAN, L.D.S.

The above is prepared under my direct supervision with the greatest care and accuracy, and strictly ac-cording to the original recipe of Dr. W. B. McGowan, Surgeon Dentist, of this city.

B. E. McGALE, Chemist, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,

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1876.

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Turbaler C

STILL ANOTHER CUET. Read the following testimonial from a to-spectration citizen of Grenada, Mississippi SETH S. HANCE, Baltimore, Mi, -Dear SH, Itake great pears in valuable Pills, My brother, J. Licon, has long been auflicted with this awful disease. He was first at-tacked while quite goang. Ho would have one or two spasms at one attack at first, but as he grew older they seemed to increase. Up to the time he commoniced taking your i'v and by and plind. His mind had suffered seri-rating him, body and plind. His mind had suffered seri-rating him hody and plind. His mind had suffered seri-sity, He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months. His mind has also returned to its original brightness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will curve them. Yours, respectfully, etc., W. P. Lucox.

Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Address, SETH S. HANCE, his Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, 63; two, 53; twelve, 827. Please mention where you saw this advertisement.

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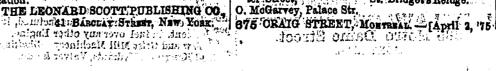
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each sheet contains from twelve to twenty-four pic-tures, oin a billion to the state of the bas to the the twe to the state of the sta And the Home Harling

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ter Street, O. McGarvey, Palace Str.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-SEPT. 1, 1876.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

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THE VALUE OF MANUBE.-The value of any stable manure, says the Mirror and Farmer, depends largely upon the food which is fed to the animal. If the food is rich, the manure will also be rich. Then the excrement of a growing animal is not as valuable as that of one that is fattening, because the growing animal requires nitrogen to make blood and muscular fibre, and phosphoric acid for bones, while a fattening animal requires only enough of these substances to supply the natural waste. Again the manure of an animal that is giving milk is not as valuable in proportion to the amount of ammonia philosophoric acid and potash it contains; hence it is impossible to arrive at a strictly correct estimate of the value of a given weight of animal manure. A general average, based on extended experiments, has, however, been made, and we copy from a work called "American Manures" the following table, which may be taken as showing very nearly the amount of water and of valuable constituents contained in 1,000 pounds of manure in its natural un-dried state :--

dried state :				. 1			
	Water,	P. Acid.	Potash	Amm			
Dung.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.			
Pig		8.0	5.0	85			
Horse	743	12.2	28.0				
Cow	864	5.2	10.7	4.2			
Chicken		15.2	55	26.1			
Sheep		12.7	7.0	8.5			
Human		22.7	1.0	18.2			
The came	authority	7 nuts the v	alues of the	ese mau-			
The pame	The same authority puts the values of these mau- ures as follows for each 1,000 lbs.:						
ures as iono	W8 101 Cu			62.10			
Pig manure.			•••••				
Horse manu	re			4 0(]			
Cow manure				2 58			
Chicken may	nure			. 800			
Sheep manu	re			300			
Human man	nure			5 00			
The amou	nt produc	ed annuall,	y by a sin	gle ani-			
mal is estimate	ated to be	··		-			
THOU IS COLING		•		00.00			

Pig, 260 lbs., equals	.\$0 62	
Horse, 2,080 lbs equals	9 94	
Cow, 2,000 lbs., equals	5 15	
Chicken, 5 lbs., equals	0 04	
Sheep, 50 lbs., equals	0 40	
Human, 100 lbs., equals	0 50	
Training and and a function of the second se		

Dr. Voelcher calculates the value of 1,000 pounds of well-rotted and dried stable manure to be \$11.35, but that is a kind of manure which farmers seldom see. The animals mentioned above will make in a year about the following amounts of liquid manure:

Pig, 1,000 lbs., value\$4 00	
Horse, 2,000 lbs., value	
Cow, 2,000 lbs., value 2 92	
Sheep, 500 lbs., value	
Human, 750 lbs., value	
Human, for ibelj furdetter	

It is estimated that a pound of ammonia is required for the production of every bushel of corn; that every pound of urine of a horse or man will furnish sufficient ammonia for a pound of wheat. As we have said, the value of manure is dependent upon so many conditions and circumstances that a direct and explicit answer to our correspondent's question cannot be given; but the above figures will enable him to make calculations which will be accurate enough for all practical purposes.

LATE TURNIPS FOR STOCK .-- It is generally conceded that farm stock requires some green succulent food in winter in addition to dry forage, in order to keep them healthy. Carrols and beets are usually considered more nutritious than turnips, but they cost much more to raise, and do not succeed in all kinds of soils or over so wide a range of ceed in all kinds of solis or over so wide a range of country as the several varieties of turnips. This section or group of sorts known under the general head of rutabagas are perhaps a little richer than the late or "flat turnips," as they are usually call-ed; still the latter grow as freely and mature so quickly that farmers usually prefer them to any other variety, and they can also be sown upon land from which some early crop has been gathered. Wheat, rye or ont stubble may be turned under soon after harvest, and if the land is not rich a slight top dressmanure is advisable, after which turnips may ing of be sown broadcast and a good crop secured. It is now time to prepare land for a crop of fall turnips, and we will return to say there is not a farmer in the country who has not at this moment plenty of land upon which a supply of these valuable roots may be grown before the ground freezes in the fall. We will also venture to say that his cattle next winter will be made more comfortable, and come out in the spring in better condition if given all the turnips they will eat than if they had few or none. The expense of raising the late sorts is a mere nothing beyond the cost of harvesting and storing. The land should be ploughed this month, and if very poor should receive a light top dressing of some kind of fertilizer, which needs only to be harrowed in, and not covered deeply. By the last of July or the first of August, give the land another thorough harrowing and then sow the seed and harrow in. The seed should be sown rather thinly, or the plants will be crowded and the turnips less in size. One pound of seed is an abundance for an acre, costing at most one dollar, and the yield on good soils very frequently amounts to three or four hundred bushels. Of course when sown broadcast no afterculture is given or required unless the land is more than ordinary foul and full of noxious weeds; and in such cases it is best to give it, before sowing or at the time, a top dressing of five or six bushels of salt per acre. This will act as a fertilizer to the turnips and check the growth of some of the more tender kinds of weeds.

WORM SPECIFIC, VERMIFUGE

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est injury to the most tender infant.





VARIETIES.

The late turnips are divided into two classesthe white and yellow-fleshed sorts. One of the most prolific of the former is the long white or cow horn, which grows nore like a mangel beet than the ordinary varieties of the turnip. It is an excellent variety, grows quickly to a good size, and stands half out of the ground. The flesh is white and fine grained, and it is a good keeper when stored in a cool place. Red top, straw-leaved, white globe and early snowball are all excellent white-fleshed sorts, but the general favorits are found among the

YELLOW FLESH TURNIPS.

Whether they are really richer or contain more nutritious properties than the white-fleshed we wil not pretend to say; but we think that, as a rule, they are more solid, easier preserved and better keepers. Our preference among the dozen or more well known yellow flesh varieties is Robinson's golden ball. It is unsurpassed for richness and grows quickly, forming a round, smooth bulb. The skin is of a bright golden color, and the flesh pale cream color. We have kept this variety perfectly sound from the time of gathering in the fall until the following May. The yellow Malta and large yellow globe are also excellent sorts, and similar to the golden ball. But a turnip, whether of first or second quality, will seldom be refused by stock in winter. Our farmers are far too negligent in this matter of raising roots for stock, and they lose much in consequence, both in the health and general well being of their animals; and we are confident that one half of all the disease of which we hear so much in late winter and early spring is due to the want of an abundance of succulent food, which could be easily and cheaply furnished in the form of late sown turnips. We hope every farmer who reads this will carefully consider the subject and act accordingly .- N. F. Sun.