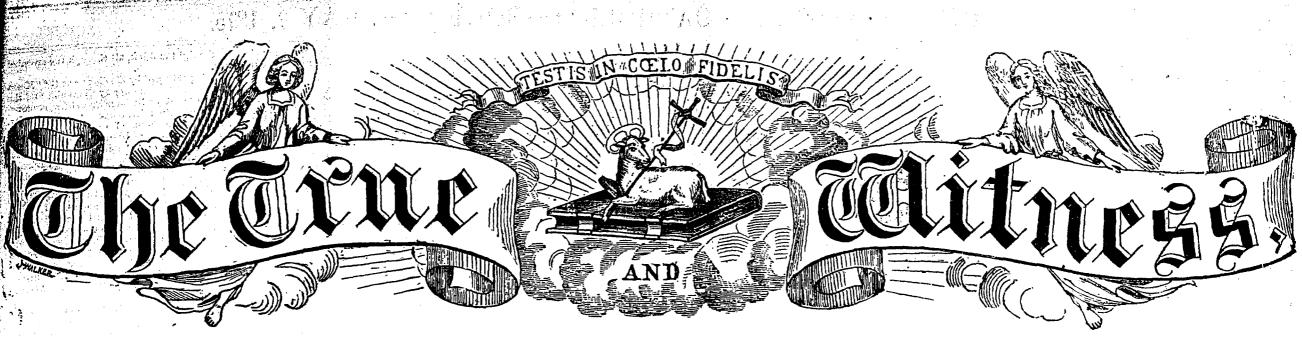
## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

	Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
	Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
	Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
	Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
	Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
]	Cartes géographiques en couleur	$\checkmark$	Showthrough / Transparence
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	$\checkmark$	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
	Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
]	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



## HRONICLE

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1875.

## VOL. XXV.

## ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

INSTRUCTION ON THE JUBILEE, AND PRAYERS RECOMMENDED TO BE SAID IN THE STATION CHURCHES; To which is prefixed the Encyclical of

Per Dozen 80c

His Holiness POPE PIUS IX., AND THE

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE Most Reverend John Joseph Lynch, ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.

Published with the approbation of the MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.

#### Per Copy, 10 cts

## DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE JUBILEE, AND PRAYERS RECOMMENDED TO BE SAID IN THE STATION CHURCHES; To which is prefixed the Encyclical of His Holiness POPE PIUS IX. AND THE PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS Lordship Right Rev. Ignatius Bourget, BISHOP OF MONTREAL. Published with the approbation of THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

Per Dozen 80c. Per Copy, 10 cts. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM

Eamus in jus.

PLAUT. Pomilius, Act v. Dogberry. Are you good men, and true? Much Ado about Nothing.

BY GERALD GRIFFIN. "TALES OF THE MUNSTER FESTIVALS," ETC

THE EIGHTH JURYMAN'S TALE. MB. TIBBOT O'LEARY, THE CURIOUS.

They use commonly to send up and downe to

"Well, my man, who are you ?" " A poor boy, plase your honour." " Have you any news ?"

"Not a word, your honour." "No news!" What's your name?" "Tom Nash, sir," (respectfully touching the leaf of his hat with the tip of his forefinger).

" Where do you come from ?"

"E'stwards your honour." "And where are you going ?"

"Westwards, your honour."

" And you have no news ?"

"Not a word plase your honour."

"How far do you mean to go?" "Why then, just until somebody axes me to stay." " And who do you expect to 'ax' you, as you call

t ?" "Wisha, some gentleman that'll have an open heart an' a house by the road side. Sure, 'tisn't any close-fisted negar I'd expect to ax me."

"Umph! And who do you imagine would give a night's lodging to a person like you, who hasn't got a word of news or anything to say that would make his company entertaining or desirable ?" "Wisha, that's as it falls out. If they doesn't do

it for God's sake, I don't expect they'd do it for mine. 'Tisn't any fault o' mine. If I hard any news goin' I wouldn' begrige tellin' it?"

"But you didn't hear it?" "I did not."

"Not a word ?"

" Not one."

" Don't you come from town?" " I does."

"And didn't you hear any news there?" "I did not."

"That's very strange. They almost always have news in town of some kind or another."

" If they had it, they were very sparin' of it this turn, for they didn't give me any."

"Did you ask for it?" "Wisha, then, not to tell your honour a lie, I didn't I had something else to think of."

"What else had you to think of ?" "Oh, then, my poverty and my hunger, an' the

distance that was between me and home. "Where is your home?"

"Wishs, no where, until some one makes it out for me. But my native place is behind near Kenmare.

"How long is it since you left it ?"

"Six years." "And you are now going back ?"

"Iam." "I suppose you had a great many strange adven-

tures during your absence from home?" "Och, then, not belyin' your honour, sorrow a venther, 'cept that it was a venthersom thing o' me ever to think of lavin' it."

And you did never hear anything worth relating during all those six years ?"

"Sorrew ha'p'orth."

"Did nothing ever happen to any of your friends or acquaintances, that might be worth montioning ?" " Sorrow ha'p'orth ever happened any of 'em as I | tion of an enthusiast.

of his contemporaries, on which his genius had been hitherto exhausted. It was hinted that it would have been happier for him had his enquiries taken this turn before his return from Dublin. The fair cause of his disappointment and retreat, had it was said, no other ground of dissatisfaction, on her own

admission, than poor Tibbot's ruling foible, which had become more and more intolerable as their intimacy increased. Many a characteristic scene whether real or imaginary, was retailed among the fire side circles in the neighbourhood as having led to the lachrymose result which exercised so strong an influence over O'Leary's subsequent fortunes. If poor Tibbot was fidgegty and inquisitive with his acquaintances in general, there was no end to his queries in the company of one in whom he felt a particular interest, and without having a particle of jealousy in his constitution, all his conduct was like that of a jealous person. Now without having anything the least in the world criminal to conceal, all ladies know, and gentlemen too, that a thousand things happen in the customary routine of life, which it may not suit one's purpose to speak of even to one's most intimate friend. Even the the poet who insists most strongly on the merit of confidential frankness, advises you, though in the company of " a bosom crony" to

> -Still keep something to yoursel, Ye'll scarcely tell to ony.

If Tibbot saw Miss Crosbie talking to a stranger in the street, he should know who he was? who was his father? who was his mother? what was his business in town? &c, besides a thousand similar querics, the repeated answering or evading which, was found so burthensome, that it finally outweighed all the good qualities of the querist. Among many appropriate speeches which were kindly ascribed to the hero and heroine of the fire-side romance, by the tattle-mongers in the country side, there was one which was said to have produced a powerful effect in making poor Tibbet look like a foel, at the time it was uttered :

"If notes of interrogation were as current as other notes, Mr. O'Leary," said the lady, "what an immense capital you could set afloat !"

Others averred that there was no such exclusive feeling of disappointment whatever, on the part of the gentleman, and that it was quite as much in accordance with his own desire as with that of the lady, that the affair ended as it did. However this might be, Tibbot did not seem to allow the event to weigh very heavily upon his spirits, and it was with much equanimity that he subsequently even heard of her marriage to another. His beloved studies supplied to him the place of all other domestic happiness, and but for one of those accidents which so much more frequently determine the fortunes of men, than any efforts of prudence or foresight, he might have continued his solitary pursuits until he had become himself as venerable a relic of the past as any of the weather-worn dallans or trilithons, or musty manuscripts over which he was accustomed to consume his youthful hours with all the devo-

It was late on an autumn evening, and through out the lonesome apartments of Mr. O'Leary's dwell. ing, that interval of stillness reigns which precedes the hour of general nightly rest. Tom Nash was getting out turf for the next morning. The old woman was raking the kitchen fire in the huge ashpit. The proprietor of the mansion was in a distant corner of the building, with a chamber candle in his hand, looking over the precious antiquarian treasures contained in that apartment which he called his library, but which had much more the appearance of a museum, or the cabinet of a dealer in the black art. Here stood the jaw bones of an enormous grampus which was stranded on the coast of Dingle half a century before, there a huge stalactyte, from some inland cavern, here a penny struck in Galway, when Edward IV. had a mint in that town, there a thigh bone of heaven knows what animal, with a neck and head of a moose deer, here a model of the five-inch hail-stones, which fell in 1748, there a massive silver broche, which had figured on the breast of some Kerry chieftain, of the middle ages; here a whole array of battered trumpets, rusty swords, wicker targets, skenes, bows and arrows, bells, crosses, and other mementos, to show how our ancestors used to live, and how people used to kill one another in former times; there a row of fossils, Kerry diamonds, pyrites from Bantry, mare asites from Carberry, and so forth. Nor was his library less carious. Heaps of Irish manuscript songs, and metrical histories of the ancient bards and senachies of historiographers of the isle; volumes, the contents of which, like the vanc backwards towards the year of the creation, huge folies in various languages, and above all, a whole shelf of learned treatises on the probable use and origin of round towers, were ranged against the walls of his apartment. On a sudden, the unusual sound of a horse's hoof was heard upon the avenue. Mr. O'Leary, in his room, holding the candle in his hand, and Tom Nash in the kitchen, at the same instant paused to so unfrequented a place of shelter, as Chore Abbey, at this lonesome hour. It was evident the rider was a man and a merry fellow, too, for us he drew near the house, they could hear him singing at the top of his voice, a burlesque Latin version of a popular song :--

arrival occasioned within door, the sans souci horseman, instead of taking the trouble to alight at the hall door continued to shout and sing alternately

at the top of his voice: "What ho! house! Why, house! I say! Is there any one within ?"

"The key of the hall doore sir, if you pleaze." "Oh Tom, I'm ruined."

" How so, sir ?"

"This is Mr. Geoffrey Gunn, an old college chum of mine, and the last person in the world whom 1 would have find me in this place."

"Well, sure 'tis aisy for me to give him the nien shethig, or for us all to hould our tongue, an' purtind we don't hear him, an' lave him bawlin' an singin' abroad there 'till he's tired. The Gunn's arint only a modhern stock in these parts. The first of 'em come over ondher Queen Lizabit."

"Nay, nay, that would never answer; I am very glad to meet him, though I could wish-there he calls again, run-run and open the door. Aud stay, have you got anything for supper ?"

"Lashins and lavins." "Very well, have it ready, and bring it when I

call P If it be true, as some wise men have asserted that the more a man does, the more he is able to do, it is no less a fact, that the less a man docs, the less he is inclined to do. The comparatively idle life which Tom Nash led under his studious master, had strengthened to the utmost, a powerful natural taste for doing nothing, and rendered him proportionably unfriendly to any demands upon his labor especially, when they happened to be unforseen, or out of course,

"Why then, you're welcome, as the farmer said to the tithe procthor," he muttered, going down stairs, "what a charmin' voice you have this evenin' I must go, make up your horse now, and give him a feed, and be cleanin' your boots, an' stirrups, in place o' bein' where I ought to be this time o' night, in my warm bed. An' all on account of a roysthorin' bawling' bedlamite that ----- What's wanting' plaze your honour ?" he added in an altered tone, as he opened the door and confronted the belated horseman.

" Is your master at home ?"

"He is, plaze your honour." "Will you tell him that his old friend, Mr. Gunn

is come to see him." "He knows it ulready, plaze your honour. He bear your honour singin' on the aveny, an' he knows

the voice. Tom Nash, says he, (mainin' myself,) that's Misther Gcoffrey Gunn, my old friend, an' I'm very glad to meet him, says he, take care an' have supper ready when I call!"

It appears to me, Tom," said the strang

Nonh's ark. What a time it must have taken you to get them all together | And you have them all so pat at your finger's end. (Here he yawned slightly.) Well, it is all very curious, I dars say, 80 and very entertaining to those who have a talent for such studies. Besides, it is so much more interesting and instructive to spend one's time amid the rolics of the past-the memorials of the mighty dead, as somebody calls them, than amongst the frivolous beings, who usurp the name of men in our own degenerato time. As 'Tully says, " Heu quanto

NO. 38.

ninus est cum ils versuri quam te meminisse !" Mr. O'Leary made no reply, anwilling to inter-rupt a flow of sentiment, which he could not sufficiently admire.

"Yes," said Geoffrey Gunn, "there is a grandeur about the past, which, the more one thinks of it, makes him shrink with distaste, from the pettiness and littleness of the present. There is a sublimity of feeling associated with the preterite Has which its fellow tense Is can never produce. The very sound of the words, indicate a superiority in the former. Was, full-toned and broad, opens the whole mouth. Is, comes forth between the teeth, like the hiss of a goose. How pleasing to turn from the tiresome, matter of fact illumination of our own times, that spread of dry practical knowledge, which takes away from learning half its importance, by removing its singularity, and contemplate the beautiful gloom of those majestic ages, when the very alphabet itself, to the mass of mankind, was invested with all the interests of mystery !"

" My dear Geoffrey," said Mr. O'Leary, " I forget to ask, have you dined ?"

"Psha, a fig for dinner or breakfast either," said Gunn, after another stifled yawn, "I am not so entirely void of taste, as to think about eating, while such a mental treat as this is spread before me.— And not to speak of the pleasure, the utility of such pursuits must be apparent to everybody. For instance, but for the fortunate recovery of those silver bodkins, would not the knowledge of the insuner in which the old O'Donoghoes and their contemworld? Besides, it is so much more usful to study how people lived a thousand years ago, than it is to reflect, how we are live ourselves. Any fool can know his own business, but it is only men of sense and understanding, as well as charity, who take an interest in that of persons who are no longer able to take care of it themselves." (Another heroio

effort to suppress a yawn.) "You must be hungry, however. It is a good step from Killarney here. (Ho rung the bell.) Be-sides, we can so much more agreeably talk over old times at a supper table by the fire-side,"

Geoffrey Gunn suffered himself to be prevailed upon, and a very tolerable supper was speedily laid before the pair, to which Gunn did such justice, as showed that his antiquarian enthusiasm had not taken away his appetite. On a sudden, while they conversed upon indifferent subjects, Gunn raised his head and said, as if a sudden thought had struck him:

"Apropos of antiquities, Tibbot, are you acquainted with this great female antiquarian, who lives in your neighborhood ?"

"Eu | Eu | Patrici Raffertides ! Macte virtute, Patrici Raffertides! Magistri filia, Pulchra Bidelia, Foraman fecit in corde Raffertidis.

What I house !!

In the meantime, Tom Nush had made his way to the presence of his master.

knowe news. and H any J second word is-what news ? Insomuch, that hereof is told a prattic jest of a Frenchman, who, having been sometimes in Ireland, where he remarked their great inquiries for newes, and meeting afterwards in France an Irishman whom he knew in Ireland, first saluted him, and afterwards said thus "O Sir, I pray you tell me of curtesie, merrily, "O Sir, I pray you tell me of curtesie, have you heard anything of the news, that you so much inquired for in your country ?" SPENSEB.

#### CHAPTER I .-- (CONTINUED.)

"Have you any news?" was at this time the second or third, and often the first question which he put to every acquaintance at meeting. Having unlike busy bodies in general, brought his own af-fairs into tolerable order, little remained for him to do besides interesting himself in those of the world outside, and his feeble mind, like a creeping shrab unable to support itself, went throwing its tendrils about in all directions, seeking for events and cirounstances to prevent it from falling back an in-ert mass upon itself. Fortunately, his hunger for novelty was of a kind which was easily appeased! His more observant friends soon remarked that any answer satisfied him, except a direct negative, and this was his aversion. To tell him of a sick cow, a dog strayed or poisoned, a servant turned off, a leg of mutton spoiled to the cooking, anything was preferable to the barren and unwelcome "No." Indeed, to those who knew him, few things could be more painful than its infliction; and, accordingly where it was understoood that nothing more was requisite than merely to keep the sense of hearing in play for a certain portion of time, there was scarcely any one who had not got news of some kind for Tibbot O'Leary. Those who did not know him, were not so well aware of the nature of the food for which he craved, and were not so prompt in satisfying the hunger, as was exemplified in his first meeting with his man Tom Nash.

'One morning Mr. Tibbot O'Leary arrived as usual a few minutes before half past nine o'clock at his own pier gate. Crossing the stile he was surprized and disconcerted to find his place occupied by a young country lad, who seemed to have made a long and wearisome journey, and was now resling in Tibbot's favourite attitude, and against his favourite pier. The lad touched his hat respectfully but did not move. Mr. O'Leary began to grow fidgegty, but feltas if it would be inhospitable to desire, him to change his quarters; besides that, it would look somewhat ridiculous to turn him away from the pier merely for the purpose of taking the piace him elf, and the fellow had an arch eye which looked as if nothing ridiculous would be likely to escape it. The exclusive porsession of the pier of a gate could hardly be an object of ambition to any being, except a cow to whom the sharp angle at the corner might be a temptation, or a human being inclined to indulge in the same pastime. Mr. O'liesry, however, had no such inclination, so, on that morning, the coachman, the guard, and the passengers, were astonished to behold Mr. O'Leary for the first time go through his customary evolutions on the opposite side of the gate to that at which he was wont to stand . After the coach had passed and the watch was put up, Tibbot glanced at the individual who ornamented the opposite pler

know." " Nor to yourself ?"

"Not a ha'p'orth. What should happen me?" "Did nobody ever tell you a story of any kind that was worth listening to ?"

"I never heard one."

If ever there was an individual less likely than another to get into the good graces of Tibbot O'Leary, it was the uninquisitive, incommunicative being who now stood before him. After contemplating his figure in silence for some moments, he furned away, saying:

"Upon my word, my man, if you have no more than that to say to your friends when you get to Kenmare, you'll be no great prize to them when they have you, or to any one you meet on the way either."

By this time the traveller began to form a better estimate of the man with whom he had to deal. Seeing the inquisitive gentleman turn up the avenue with a discontented air, he thrust his head between the bars of the gate, and called aloud :

" Plesse your honour !"

" Well ?" said Tibbot, turning and looking over his shoulder.

"I have some news, place your honour." The brow of Mr. O'Leary relaxed.

"Well," said he, " what is it?"

"I was comin' through a part o' the County Tipperary the other day, and passing near the foot o the Galteigh mountains, what should I see only a power o' people with horses and tacklin' an they dhraggin' after 'em the longest bames o' timber I ever seen upon the road-great firs and pine trees fit of a vessel sailing against the wind, still pointed for a mast of a man of war, an' bigger, that looked as if they were just cut down for some purpose or another, an'so they wor. I wondhered greatly, an' I axed one o' the people where it is they were goin' with the big threes. 'We're goin' to plant 'im on the top o' the Galteighs,' says he, 'What to do ?' says I. 'A big split that comes in the sky,' says, he, 'an' 'tis only lately we observed it. So we're gettin' the tallest threes we can find to prop it up, for the split is incraisin', an' there's no knowin' the minute it listen. What belated wight could it be, who sought may fall.' When I hard that I axed him no more but left him and come away."

"Well," exclaimed Mr. O'Leary, "and why didn't you tell me that at first ?"

"Oh, sure tisn't every news a keowl o' my kind would hear, that would be worth relating to larned quollity like your honor."

"Come along, come along and get your dinner," said Mr. O'Leary. "You should never say you have no news, man."

They went up the avenue together, and so well did the traveller contrive to obliterate the bad impression he had made in the first instance, that before the day was over, he was formally inaugurat d and alarm. into the post which he ever after continued to hold in Mr. O'Leary's household.

It was very shortly after this auspicious meeting that Mr. O'Leary made the visit to the Metropolis, which was the subject of so much mysterious whispering, and question, and conjecture in his neighboutheod long after his return. And about the pe-riod of this last event likewise, it was that the vane of Tibbot O Leary's curiosity (to the great joy and rejet of all his living friends;) began to stream

#### Quum tyrocinii tempus in Drogheda Impiger egi ut ullus in oppido, Magistri filia Bidelia Doghertidas Foramen fecit in corde Ruffertidis.

Both the voice and words seemed familiar to the ear of Tibbot O'Leary, for his countrnance immediately exhibited a mingled expression of pleasure

"Bless me !" he exclaimed, " it is he, sure enough Was ever anything more unfortunate? How did

he find me out here, and what shall I do with him ?" "Why then, who in the sirthly universe is that, that's comin' singin' to the doore at such an hour ?"

ejaculated Tom Nash, below stairs. "Now for an arrowy shower of ridicule, and shall

low derision," said the master above. Now for another job o' work afther I thinkin' all my business was done for the night," said the

servant below.

dismounted, and gave the bridle to Nash, "that you cannot be much troubled with visitors in this place."

"Only middlin', sir, of an odd turn. The last we had was Aister two years, a very civil, alsy spoken gentleman indeed. He stopped only the one night, an' ga'e me a half crown in the mornin' when he was goin', although I never seen any one that gave so little throuble. I wanted not to take it, but he wouldn't be said by me."

"Um. And where am I to find your master ?" " If your honour will condescend to take the light in your hand, and go sthrait up stairs, while l'm cakin' round the horse, you'll find him above, in the library. That's the place for you to visit. He has all the ould rattle-thraps, an' curiosities up there, that ever was dug out o' the bowls o' the airth since the creation. That's the man that has the long head. Take care of the hole upon the first landing. You'll see yoursel' where there's a step wantin'-in the second flight. You can see the kitchen down through it. The gentleman we had here last, was near breakin' his leg in it, comin' down stairs in the mornin'. We forgot to tell him about it."

Taking the candle in his hand, Mr. Gunn pro ceeded to ascend the venerable staircase, with all the caution which these hints pere calculated to excite. It is curious to think of what materials we are made, and how apt we are to consider an object rather as it appears to men, than as it really is in itself. The idea that there could be anything absard or ridiculous in his present pursuits, had never once occurred to Mr. O'Leary, yet now that he found

himself and them about to be subjected to the eye of one, who, whatever he might think of the present or the future, did not, as he knew, care a button for the past, he felt as much ashamed, as if he were conscious himself that his life was spent in a very

silly manner. Whether it was, however, that is not so easy, or so amusing to quiz a man in his own house as elsewhere, or that the world had altered him, Geoffrey Gunn did not manifest the least inclination to turn his old companion or his "curlosities," as Nash called them, into ridicule. On the contrary, he even manifested a degree of interest about them, and after mutual and cordial enquiries had been interchanged between them, he had the civility to ask the names of two or three of the most fantastic looking objects which he beheld around him. Charmed the more with his complacency, as it was so wholly unexpected, Mr. O'Leary explained their uses and history, much admiring the change which time had wrought in his old friend, since the period when himself was wont to form the target of his merriment.

"And that curious looking thing-that long spike with the ring and two heavy balls at one end of it. It seems of silver."

"The purest silver. It is a broche."

"A broche !" exclaimed Gunn, placing it against his shirt frill. "Why it weighs half a pound!" "The more nearly resembling the menial, but necessary utensil, from which it derives its name," said Mr. O'Leary. "It is the dealg-fallain or ancient Irish cloak bodkin, worn at the cosherings or feasts of the nobility." "Bless me in said Gunn, "who would have thought

it! I say, O'Leary, what a figure a man would out goin', to a subscription, ball at the Rotunds, with such a thing as that stuck in his button hole !-back ward stead if towards the past, and ceased to servant below. interest itself as mich as before in the petty sflars Unconscious of this querulous duet, which his Well, you have a complete museum here, a second Connor, who was not less a gentleman for being a the petty sflare in the

Not I. Whom do you mean ?"

"Why, now that's very old. I have only come down to this part of the country, to snatch a peep at the lake, during the vacation, and I know more of your neighbors, than you who live on the spot; but then, rogue as you are, I would be a fool to you, I. warrant, if we came to question about the court of Ptolomies or Phamesas. But, indeed, it was acci-... dentally I heard of her first. She is a Miss Moriarty (a genuine west country stock,) and a very witch at. the books; knows Hebrew, and can even scrawl a. hieroglyphic or two of the Chaldaic and such things. As for Greek and Latin, she makes no more of them, than a squirrel would of crackin a nut."

"Is it possible? How odd I should never have heard of her !"

"Not at all odd, my dear fellow, you were bug g about more important things. It is only for  $\mathbf{v}_{,8}$ ephemeral beings to have our ears cocked for sur h every day novelties. But, indeed, you ought to know her. She lives not more than half a m ile from here, on the Kenmare road, in an humble fs rm house, tenanted by the husband of a relative, wi tere she has a couple of rooms filled with all the s .nto-diluvian rarities in the world. You should ' have heard her upon the round towers."

"You don't tell me so ?"

"She has a theory of her own about them. I had the full benefit of it, for a a few days since , I was compelled to take shelter in the house from a shower of rain, and had the honor and happiness of ! nearing, during the half hour I remained, more words I couldn't understand than I did the whole ti me I was

in college. A lady in his neighborhood who knew Hebrew and had got an original theory upon th e origin of round towers! Little more was said upe in the subject during supper, unless that a particu' lar description was given of the lady's residence; but Tibbot O'Leary was far from letting it slip out of memory. On the following morning, after Geoffre y Gunn had taken his leave, (not forgetting the ge atleman whohad given Nash a half crown "last Alather two years,") he remained, as that faithful domestic comceived, unusually pensive and tailent, though a class of persons very common in Ireland-and for aught I know as common elsev here. Ho was a liberal dealer in what might be colled white hes.-Dining out, or paying a visit, or breakfasting, or even meeting a friend in the street, he memed to consider his time thrown away if he did not leave a few such fictions behind him; nor was it necessary that they should be in any degree humo cous, or have, any particular object in view; it was q oite sufficient if they had no foundation in truth. A foreign po-tentate dead—a coach upset—Mrs. O' What dye call. brought to bed of twins-Mr. So and so killed in a duel-such were the species of inventions which rolled from his lips like a little forrent whenever his found himself amongst a civil set of hearers, and ins which he was encouraged by the laughter of some friends with whom be, passed for a genuine wit The instant he turned from Tibbot O'Leary's avenue, he trotted briskly away, and slackened not his speed until the pulled bridle at the door of Mr

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--MAY 7, 1875.

furmer, and not less a farmer for being a gentleman This genti man farmer appeared to have observed his approach from the windows of the sitting-room, for Geoffrey Gunn had no sconer pulled up his horse' than the hall door opened, and Mr. O'Connor ap-peared with outstretched hand smilling countenancë

"Good morrow, good morrow! you are welcome. Well ?"

"I told you I'd do it."

2

"But have you done it? Have you seen him ?" "Seen him! If you see him not here before a month is at an end, I'll give you leave to say this head is good for nothing more than slashing wheat

upon." "You're a non-parell. And is she to know anything about it ?"

"As much as your love of small talk may induce you to communicate; provided always, and be it excepted; that no mention be made of a precon-certed plan. One word of *that* would ruin us for ever."

"I understand-trust me for the discreet thing .-But come in, come in, we are just going to huncheon She'll be delighted to see you"

"To tell you the truth," Gunn continued in a lower tone, as he entered the hall and took off his great coat, "it is partly a matter of conscience with me, for I had a greater share than sits easy on my memory in that former transaction, so that I have something like a personal interest in seeing-Ah, Miss Moriarty, how d'ye do?" &c., &c., and all sat down to luncheon.

= There is generally a degree of decorous silence attending the commencement of any serious meal, (such as lunch on often is in a mountainous country) which gradually wears of according as the motives diminish which stimulate to action rather than to dialogue. Accordingly, for some time, little was heard except the jingle of knives and forks, interspersed with an occasional sentence or two in the way of courtesy. At length the attention of the company to the business before them appeared to relax, and conversation gradually became general.

"A shocking accident I witnessed this moment on the road, Mrs. O'Counor," said Mr. Gunn, " a child run over by a wheel-barrow-never saw such a spectacle-driven by a blind man. Unfortunately it was loaded with stones-saw the infant-the wheels passed over its neck."

"Had they medical aid in time?" asked Mr. O'Connor.

"Why, no-unfortunately the doctor was out of the way, attending a lady who required his services under very peculiar circumstances. She had taken her passage hither in the canal boat at Shannon Harbour, paying cabin fare for one, of course, when, Io and behold you, before they had got half way she thought proper to fall ill, and add two fine boys and a lovely girl to the number of her majesty's subjects. However, all was well until sho came to settle with the captain at parting when he insisted on being paid his fare for the whole force. She refused-he insisted-and was for keeping possession of the three young defaulters until he should be phid. However, on second thoughts, reflecting that he would probably be no gainer by such an arrangement, he preferred suing for the amount. The case is to come on next term-'tis a very knotty question -bets are even upon it all over the country-the curiosity is most intense. Apropos of curiosity, Miss Moriarty, I saw a friend of yours lately."

. "A friend of mine ?"

"One at least who ought to be so-as great an antiquarian as yourself-a terrible fellow for round towers-Mr. Tibbot O'Leary."

" Is it possible ? How I should like to see him." "Like all very clever people, he has some oddities; amongst others, I hear he can't bear the idea of a wig or a false tooth-has some extraordinary projudice about them." Here the speaker and Mr. O'Connor exchanged significant looks, which seemed to indicate that their last remark had a meaning or purpose beyond what it might bear upon the surface.

While this was passing, Mr. O'Leary continued silent and reflective as he had been ever since Geoffrey Gunn's departure. Days passed away, and the same moodiness of mind continued. Tom Nash knew not what to think of it. It was in vain that he strove to draw him into a communicative humor, in vain did he even draw the talismanic round towers to his aid. From the moment Mr. O'Leary first heard of this female Pundit, he was smitten with a desire to hold some conversation with her, am her opinion of nest area and matters he fore the flood. It was not easy, however, to accomplish it, for there was nothing in the world, which he abhored at any time, more than a visit of ceremony, and even if it were otherwise, what formal motive could be assigned for such a visit as this ?-Geoffrey Gunn, however, had thrown out a hint which occurred to the memory of the Irish antiquarian. For many days, Nash observed him con-sulting the weather glass, with a frequency which betokened a secret solicitude of mind. It continued during the space of about a month, hovering between the degrees Fair and Set Fair, with a constancy which did not seem to afford his master any considerable degree of satisfaction. At length, about the end of the month, the mercury began to fall, and his master's spirits to rise in an inverse ratio, which was exceedingly puzzling to Nash.

## CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

BRIEF SKETCH of his LIFE and LABORS

A Brooklyn Boy who became a Priest Bishop, Archbishop and Cardinal.—A Holy Priest and Blameless Prince.—The Spiritual Son and Successor of Archbishop Hughes .- An Honor to America, and to the Church.

(From the Catholic, Review.)

"He exalted him in the sight of kings and gave him a crown of glory. He made with him an eternal covenant; and bestowed on him a great priesthood; and rendered him blessed in glory."-Ecours. xiv.

Such of our readers as have access to one of the earliest Catholic newspapers published in New York, will find in the Cutholic Diary of January 25, 1834 the following announcement of an eccesiastical event which happily is not of such rare occurrence to-day as to receive the prominence of the chief position in the Diary's editorial columns :

(From the Cutholic Diary, Jan. 25, 1834.) "On Sunday, 12th inst., at the Cathedral of St. Patrick, the Right Rev. Dr. Dubois, conferred the holy order of priesthood on the key. John McCloskey, sic] and on Sunday last admitted the same reverend gentleman to the exercise of the functions of the sacred ministry."

It was a fact then of no ordinary importance and a cause of no small jubilee to the struggling church of New York with its population rapidly increasing then as now; by what our good Protestant friends are willing to regard as the great evil of America, " the pauper immigation" of countries in which Catholicism is persecuted. It was a fact to call for no trifling thanksgiving, and through three columns of a really eloquent article, the Catholic editor of three decades ago, declares the glories of the Christian priesthood "which no man assumes unless he be called as was Aaron," reproaching the false shepherds to whom were addressed the condemnation, "I have not sent these prophets yet they ran; I have not spoken to them yet they prophesied," reproaching also those who enter not by the door, but climb in by another way, being thieves and robors. He concluded by the challenge, as pertinent to day as it was then, "Let any one sect of Protestants show anything like this" glorious priesthood of the Catholic Church. What sect, in truth, is there that is not the barren fig tree, fruitless, burdening the ground and poisoning the air with its

decay? The rejolcings of that day were for a holy young Levite, full of promise indeed, a hope of the growing Israel, but still one whose full trial was before him and who with fear and trembling read the praises of his glorious calling, hardly knowing whether he should win the prize or should lag in the race. Could those who wrote that announcement and those who heard him pronounce his vows have read this announcement which follows, what indeed would have been their jubilee.

(From the Catholic Review, 15th March, 1875.) "His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey received a telegram from Cardinal Franchi, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, at noon to-day, (15th March) informing His Eminence that he was preconized Cardinal in the Consistory held this morning in the Vatican, and that the Ablegate Mgr. Roncetti, preceded by the noble guard Count Marefoschi should be the bearers of the official intelligence. The "beretta" will be conferred by His Grace the Archbishop of Baltimore."

In the address given below an eloquent priest has linked together the events which intervene between these two announcements, and which unite the Church of New York to-day with that of the city, when its oldest living priest, now its archbishop and cardinal, was ordained. Looking at the wormcaten, time-stained and worn book from which we have copied the first of these announcements, we are tempted to do that which time will not permit, and examine these records, to see in what condition at that date were the world, the Church in America, and this diocese of New York. It was a period when travel was difficult, when population was sparse and scattered, when the Catholic missionaries had indeed laid out the road for those who were to follow, but compared with the necessities of the people, had done little more, though they had done all that men could do. Dubourg was in New Orleans, Rosati in St. Louis, Fenwick in Boston. Of living prelates, Purcell was fighting the good fight in Cincinnati; Turgeon had been appointed coadjutor of Quebec, MacHalo was, in the language of the time, a "candidate" for Tuam, receiving one vote less than Dean Burke, of Westport, but being more popular with the laity. Dr. Doyle had just died. O'Connell was in the thick of the fight for repeal, and the London letter writers of the day, told how Brougham and he was thick as thieves, went to Mass together, Don Carlos, he of thirty years ago, "was still maintaining elevated ground" from which he descended shortly after to land in Portsmouth from his majesty's ship Donegal. An illustrious American prelate overwhelmed with careless and impecuaious correspondents was compelled to warn them that the resources of his diocese did not permit him to endure the tax of unpaid postage,-Moore "the pact of all circles and the idol of his trumpet tongued. One of these is the harmony of own" was was doing some pretty and touching pa-triotism into still prettier verse. Dr. Pise was contributing lives to the Knickerbocker and complaining that the ditor was spoiling them by his emendations. There was the occasional scandal, for "Sam Smith, late a Popish priest" hawked around the usual dirty stock in trade. There was the occasional gratification of seeing a sectarian minister deserving the frierdship of a Catholic Bishop, &c. At the date of his ordination the Cardinal was twenty-four years of age. He was born in Brooklyn in 1810, and his family are still remembered by many of the older Catholic families such as the Turners and the Sullivans. Brooklyn at that time was not a city of 500,000 people, with a bishop, one hundred priests, half as many churches and a Cath-Catholic church, and the people had to cross to the whole story in a fable of "the boys and the his Catholic parents brought him up in the way he another year will doubtless see it so far advanced Archbishop and Cardinal. In due time he went to the Mountain, which its alumni so proudly regard as the mother of the American episcopate, so many commonly brilliant course was terminated by a prried in which he professed some of the classes of his alma mater. After his ordination, as he told the clergy assembled at the consecration of Bishop Cor-Satire, however, when loveled at social foibles and rigan, of Newark, he went to the house of Father soul without which official dignity is a burden political evils, is not only legitimate, but commend- Morau, the patriarch of New Jersey, to learn how to fruitful of anguish-at some time or other-to those overy young brother seeks from an older brother in the ministry. Shortly after his ordination, Bishop Dubois, with view to the future of the Church rather than its actual needs, determined to send Father McCloskey to Rome, to receive the benefits of two years additional study, and these at the fountain head of ecclesiastical lore. There he attended lectures at the Propaganda, besides pursuing those other studies which are so readily followed in Rome, and which have made Cardinal McCloskey one of the most accomplished gentlemen and scholars of America. Here

and an and the second second

Dublin. That was a brilliant period in the history of the Propaganda, one class alone, that of the Irish Cardinal, having sent every member save two to the. purple of the episcopate.

On Father McCloskey's return to America, he was appointed to St. Joseph's church, New York, and when Bishop Hughes, opened the ecclesiastical seminary of St. Joseph, Fordham, he became its first president. Within the first decade of his priesthood he was named Bishop of Axiern, in partibus, and coadjutor to the Bishop of New York, and on March 10, 1844, he was consecrated by Bishop Hughes at the altar, at which ten years and two months before, he had received the first grace of the priesthood. Bishop Quarter, of Chicago, and Bishop Byrne, of Little Rock, previously pastors of New York parishes were consecrated on the same day .-In 1847, the huge diocese of New York was divided. Bishop McCloskey was sent to Albany to build up a new see, and Bishop Timon was consecrated for Buffalo. Bishop, McCloskey's life now for seventeen years was identified almost exclusively with the see of Albany, which grew under his care to the most admirable proportions, schools, churches, religious orders of men and women flourished under his care. As his priests told him when they hade him farewell on his return to New York after seventeen years services :---

"It is in the recollection of nearly all of us that when you took possession of this see there were but few churches and fewer priests. How great the change? Ever since you have been all to us-our bishop, our father, our counsellor, our best friend. Your noble cathedral, with its surrounding reli-gious and literary institutions; the grand and beautiful churches crected under your patronage and with your assistance; the religious communities introduced and fostered by your care, and all now flourishing with academies and schools ; your clergy, numbering nearly one hundred, and, by their mion and zeal, reflecting some of your own spirit -and tell of your apostolic work here, and how difficult it is for us to say farewell."

That his priests should love him is perhaps but natural, for they know him intimately, but that his fellow citizens of different faiths and of political opinions who show little respect for Catholic bishops, should admire him is perhaps more noticeable. The governor of the State and the citizens of Albany thus addressed him-

"It is for others to bear witness to the results of your episcopal labors, the reflected light of which we see in the elevated condition of your people. It is for us to recognize the successful mission of one who has united in his person the character of a I-arned prelate and a Christian gentleman, and whose influence in society has been exerted to sooth and tranquilize, to elevate and instruct."

Did it rest with them, Bishop McCloskey's translation to New York to the chair of Archbishop Hughes would have been made by the unanimous vote of the bishop and clergy of the province as the fittest appointment that could be made to supply the void which that great man's death caused, but even stronger than their favor was the knowledge of him which Archbishop Hughes had and the high esteem which it engendered. The first Archbishop of New York was no mean judge of men, and the man that he recommended to Rome as his coadjutor and whom he desired to have placed at so important a centre as the State capital was certainly no ordinary prelate. So the experience of Archbishop Hughes found the Bishop of Albany to be. To borrow an intelligible American metaphor, they were a magnificent team, pulling well in harness, perhaps not of equal swiftness when both were tested to their extremity, but one supplying what the other needed. To those who study the episcopate of any country, it will be always a wise thing not to form an estimate of the ability or work of any particular bishop-especially one whose work is eclatant-without asking what was the character and work of those who worked with him for the same end. Many a fight which Archbishop Hughes fought and loss nor won by Arch bishop McClockey, pursuing different methods and exercising a milder influence. Yet on the other hand, there is little doubt but the remembrance of the fight and perhaps that lively anticipation of its renewal, which is not gratitude, aided the methods of mildness. In the days of regal Rome, it was remarked what good fortune it had in its succession of kings. To a warby his brethren of the ministry is always edifying to the laity, and therefore it is our cheerful duty to reproduce it here.

That opinion is not confined to his clergy alone. His lay children have known his incoming and his outgoing. They have watched him early and late, from youth to age, in times of trial and in seasons of joy. They have hung on his words and have foljoy. lowed his guidance. It was easy for him to com-mand and for them to obey, for it was the obedience not merely of duty, but of affection and of a confidence never deceived. They cannot well love him more because of his new honor; they would perhap's trust him more because it marks the supreme confidence of Pio Nono in his virtues and his wisdom, were it not that of this they had no need of new proofs. They will be drawn to the Apostolic Chair by a new bond and in uniting the names of Pio Nono and his American brother Cardinal McCloskey, " the nations shall declare their wisdom and the Church show forth their praise."

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY. AMERICA'S PRINCE.

Particulars of the Investiture in Saint Patrick's Yesterday.

(From the N. Y. Daily Telegraph, April 28.)

St. Patrick's Cathedral was yesterday the scene of one of those august and magnificent ceremonials with which the Catholic Church delights to bonor her high dignitaries. It was, indeed, a red-letter day for us Catholics. The occasion was, as all are ware, the ceremony of conferring the berretta of the Cardinalate upon His Eminence the newly-appointed, widely venerated, and much-beloved John McCloskey, D.D., Cardinal Archbishop of New York. The noble old Cathedral was thronged with mitted

prelates, venerable abbots, hundreds of elergy, in-vited guests, members of the congregation and other Catholics, besides many of our non-Catholic fellowcitizens. Among the distinguished secular persons present on this most auspicious and joyous occasion for our Holy Mother Church were Chief Justice Daly, Judge Donohue, District Attorney Phelps, Sinclair Tousey, Collector Arthur, Hen. Thomas Murphy, Mayor Wickham, Hon. John Kelly, Hon. Francis Kernan, Commissioner Matsell, and other well-known citizens,

The ceremonies of the day were conducted with an impression, magnificence, and solemnity beyond anything of this nature ever seen in this country. As we gazed upon the interesting and holy scene our thoughts went back to the first ages, to the days of the first bishops and of their terrible trials. Again we took in the present joyous occasion, and we felt that, as Catholics, we have many causes of rejoicing at the state of our holy religion in this country.

Before us were prelates, theologians, and clergy worthy of comparison with those of any other age or clime, representatives of all classes of men, from the highest to the lowest in the social sphere, from the richest to the poorest, and from, until recently, the almost princely master to the humblest slave. Many nationalities were also represented, but throughout all classes and through many contending and even rival interests there exists the common bond of the one faith : "One Lord, One Faith, One Baptism."

.The decorations of the Cathedral were in keeping with the grandeur of the occasion. The Sanctuary, which had been enlarged for the occasion, was festooned with scarlet cloth, ornamented with gilt lace and fringe, while over the cross at the top of the altar was arranged in gas jets, "Te Deum Laudamus." The floral decorations on the altar itself were profuse and elegant in the extreme. On either side of the Tabernacle were floral columns of choice exotics fully three feet in length and a foot in diameter, composed of roses and camelias, surmounted by a red cross of carnation pinks, while other floral designs of every description were strewn about with a lavish hand. The window at the rear of the altar was draped to exclude the sunlight, so as not to interfere with the effect of the large Sunburst, which had been placed in such a position above the altar as to shed a flood of golden light over all the Sanctuary. The choir gallery, which had been set apart like and fighting prince, like Romulus succeeded a for the sole use of the singers and musical performalong to the right and left, all through the crowded sanctuary.

The music performed by the choir was the "Messa Solemnus, No. 2." in Dominor by Chernbini and the solos were sustained by Madame Bredelli, as soprano; Lie. Ellemerch, alto; Mr. Bereon, tenor; and Mr. Urchs, basso. The chorus of one hundred voices rendered very valuable assistance, and this entire musical composition of Cherubini was rendered in a manner never excelled in the cathedrals of Europe. The Mass was a great success for the leading voices, also for the chorus and orchestra. During the Offeralso for the chorus and orchestra. During the Offer-tory, Mile. Bredelli sang Mercadante's magnificent "Tuam Delecta," with spirit and grand effect. When Bishop Loughlin had read the last Gospel

at the end of the Mass, he and his assistant ministers retired to their seats on the Epistle side of the Sanctury, leaving the approaches to the altar free for the grand crowning ceremony of the day. Then Rev. Dr. McGlynn, leaving his seat beside Bishop Loughlin, took a position by that of Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore.

Immediately afterwards they advanced to the Epistle side of the alta rand took their positions. His Eminence, supported by Vicars General Quinn and Preston, placed themselves on the Gospel side of the platform facing the Archbishop of Baltimore. Then Dr. McGlynn went to his credence table, on the Gospel side, where were deposited the berretta with the Pontifical briefs in custody of Count Mareforchi. Taking the briefs empowering the Archbishop of Baltimore to represent His Holiness in the ceremony he brought it to Archbishop Bayley, who directed Doctor McGlynn to open and read it, which having been done it was handled to the Rev. John Foley, secretary to his Grace.

After this Monsignor Roncetti, accompanied by his Secretary Rev. Dr. Ubaldi proceeded to the cre-dence for the brief delegating him to the Cardinal Archbishop, and which announces his elevation to the Cardinalate. Returning to the altar, he addressed the Archbishop of Baltimore in Latin, to which His Grace made a brief reply, and this brief was then given to Vicar General Quinp. Then the Ab-Legate proceeded anew to state to the credence, taking therefrom the berretta which he carried to Archbishop Bayley, who immediately addressed the Ab-Legate and the Cardinal Archbishop. As His Grace pronounced the concluding sentences, he advanced toward the Cardinal, and then taking the berretta, he placed it on the bowed head of the Cardinal, saying at the same time, "Emenentia Tua."

Then His Eminence the Cardinal, made a suitable reply in Latin, and also in English, and after entoning the "Te Deum," which was at once taken up by the choir, the Cardinal retired to the Sacristy, and, putting on the crimson robes of a Prince of the Church, returned to the altar.

The grand old hymn of praise was sung with much effect, and Professor Schmitz is to be complimented on the great success of this, his musical production.

Just as the last supplicatory verses of the hymr. were-re-echoing through the Cathedral, His Eminence appeared, clad in the vestments of his high rank, and after the singing of the versicles and response, the Cardinal sung the collects, Deus Cujus, &c., and Deus omnium fidelium, &c. Then His Eminence gave the Solemn Episcopal Levediction which closed the solemnities of this, the investiture of the first American Cardinal.

The following-named prelates were present on the solemn occasion : Archbishop James Roosevelt Bayley, D.D., of Baltimore ; Archbishop John Baptist Parcell, D.D., of Cincinnati ; Archbishop John Joseph Williams, D.D., of Boston; Archbishop James Frederick Wood, D.D, of Philadelphia ; Archbishop C. A. Taschereau, D.D., of Quebec ; Archbishop John J. Lynch, D.D., of Toronto; Right Rev John J. Conroy and Right Rev. Francis McNeirny, of Albany; Right Rev Stephen V. Ryan, of Buffalo; Right Rev. Louis de Goesbriand, of Burlington ; Right Rev. M. A. Corrigan, of Newark ; Right Rev. Edgar P. Wadhams, of Ogdensburg ; Right Rev. Thomas F. Hendricken, of Providence; Right Rev. Bernard J. Mc-Quaid, of Rochester ; Right Rev. Patrick T. O'Reilly of Springfield; Right Bev. P. N. Lynch, of Charles-ton; Right Rev. William McCloskey, of Louisville; Right Rev. James Gibbons, Bishop of Richmond; Right Rev. Thomas H. Becker, Bishop of Wilmington; Right Rev. Wm. O'Hara, Bishop of Scranton; Right Rev. C. N. Borgess, Bishop of D troit ; Right like and fighting prince, like Romulus succeeded a like and righting prince, like Romulus succeeded a law maker a builder up, and an administrator like ers, was hung with crimson cloth, fringed with gilt RightRev. James A. Healy, Bishop-elect of Port-Numa. So in some degree the first Archbishep of the was looped the Papal Banner, while on either loop of Hartford. Rev. Michael Domence, Bishop of Pittsburgh ; Among the priesthood were Vicar-Generals from almost all of the dioceses mentioned above. From this city among the list of clergy outside of those who took an active part in the ceremonies are Rev. Michael J. O'Farrell, pastor of St. Peter's Church; Edward J. O'Reilly, pastor of St. Mary's; Thomas Farrell, pastor of St. Joseph's; Michael Curran, pastor of St. Andrew's; James Boyce, pastor of St. Teresa's; Michael McKenna, pastor of St. Rose of Lima's; Ivo Prass, O. M. I., pastor of Our Lady of Sorrows; Felician Kredes, pastor of St. Nicholas; Wm. Everett, paster of the Church of the Nativity : Joseph Wirth, pastor of the Church of the Holy Redemmer; Thomas Mooney, pastor of the St Bridget's; John Edwards, pastor Immaculate Conception; Eugene Grimm, pastor of St. Alphonsus'; Gabriel A. Healy, pastor of St. Bernard's; David Merrick, Paster of St. Francis Xavier's; Adam Tonner, pastor of St. Mary Magdalen's; Richard L. Burtselli D.D., pastor of the Epiphany; Michael McAleer, pastor of St Columbia's; Bonaventura Frey, O.M.I., pastor of St. John Baptist's; A. J. Donnelly, pastor of St. Michael's; William H. Cloury, pastor of St. Gabriel's; John Latkin, pastor of the Church of the Holy Isnoconts; Patrick McCarthy, pastor of the Church of the Holy Cross; H. C. MacDowell, pastor of St. Anges's; Mathew the Assumption ; James MacMahon, pastor of St. John the Evangelist's; A. F. Hewett, assistant pastor of St. Paul's; J. A. Rotchford, pastor of St. Vincent Ferrer's; F. Achard, pastor of St. Law-rence's; Joseph Durthaller, pastor St. Joseph's (German); Richard Brennan, pastor Holy Name of Jesus; Hugh Flattery, pastor St. Cecilia; J. J. Griffin, Church of the Annunciation; H. A. Brann, D.D., Church of St. Elizabeth (Washington Heights). In addition to the above named pastors in the city, over one hundred assistant priests were present as well as nearly all the pastors in this diocese and the dioceses of Brooklyn, Newark, Albany, Rochester, and Ogdensburg. As was most proper the Cathedral of the Immacr. late Conception, Albany, was represented by the following gentlemen, warm personal friends of His Eminence; Major Charles Tracy, Professor Robert J. Carmody, Michael Delehanty, Esq., Patrick McHugh, Esq., and the ex-Sheriff Bartholomew Curtie Curtin,

" Tom." said his master, with a look of sprightli ness and glee, such as he had not manifested before, since the visit of Mr. Gunn. " Tom, I'm in hopes we'll have rain to-morrow."

"In hopes, masther? 'm sure 'twould be our ruination. Sure, 'tis to-morrow we have men hired to have the platies dug in the next field."

" Hang the potatoes !" exclaimed Mr. O'Leary. "Hang the piaties! Milla murther! I never heard so foolish a speech as that from him before, Hang the piaties ! The whole stock we have again' the winter! Lord send them ould books an' round towers ar'nt makin' a whirlgig of brains," Nash muttered, as he left the room. "Wisha, we never hard more than that, any way. Hang the piaties !"

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

A gentleman never attempts to be humourous at the expense of people with whom he is but slightly acquainted. In fact, it is neither good manners nor wise policy to joke at anybody's expense; that is to olic population of 159,000. It had not even one say, to make anybody uncomfortable merely to raise Catholic church, and the neonle had to cross to a langh. Old Æsop, who was doubtless the subject New York to hear mass in old St. Peter's. Under of many a gibe on account of his humped back, tells such disadvantages I ish faith docs not flicker, and frogs." What was fun to the youngsters was death should walk, fostering the vocation of the future to the croakers. A jest may cut deeper than a curse. Some men are so constituted that they cannot take a friendly joke in the same light coin, and will requite it with contumely and insult. Never banter ornaments she has contributed to that body. An unone of this class, or he will brood over his badinage long after you have forgotten it, and it is not prudent, to incur any one's enmity for the sake of uttering a smart double entendre or a tart repartee. able. It has shamed down more abuses than were | say mass, and to receive the first instructions, which ever abolished by force of legia.

Not a bad story comes from the Savage Club. London, but it does not seem clear who first made the joke. A "Savage" was stauding on the steps at Evan's Hotel, Covent Garden, where the club is now located, when a gentleman came up to him and asked him if there was "a gentleman with one eye named Walker" in the club. "I don't know, was the response; " what was the name of the other ëye?™

"You can get your boots blacked inside there, said a hotel clerk to a guest, pointing to the porter's "I don't want my boots blacked inside," room. responded the stranger, in tones of astonishment. ्राम् स्टब्स् विकास के प्रात स्टब्स् देखन किंग्रेजन्द्र क

the side of his spade; the second Archbishop of N. York, plants and reaps-the weapon of defence is hidden away because it is not needed, but if rash counsels and partisan bigotry were to force us to any political or theological contests, his voice would be no less vigorous, his conduct no less firm than that of his illustrious master, whose victories, by pen and voice, have secured for this generation, at least, an immunity from difficult reproaches.

The necessity for it not existing, the work of the Archbishap during his rule of the See of New York has been less in the line of public controversy than in that of private edification. His appearance to the public-that is to the public that read newspapers-has been chiefly in sermons in his cathedral, at solemn services of the church, at consecrations of bishops and of pious virgins, at ordination and the building or blessing of new churches and schools. Most of these can hardly he called public. But in a thousand silent ways his work has been his priests who are of all the varying religious orders. There is no body of men in the world whose harmony is so striking. Still another is the in-crease in his diocese of the religious orders of men and women, especially the teaching orders. Another is the growth of vocations, another is the multiplication of Catholic societies, of Catholic unions and Catholic temperance organizations, and of schools, the growth of a sound Catholic opinion on the public questions of the day, the rapid increase of Catholic readers and of Catholic engines of discussion. All these are most eloquently summed up in the address which we reproduce below.

One of the legacies left him by his illustrious predecessors was the construction of the new cathedral. With an experience and a taste secured by the building of one of the finest cathedrals in the country, he has assumed this duty with a vigor and good will which show by their results. This year, the cathedral will probably be roofed in, and as to see it opened for public services.

We hope at an early date to call attention to this splendid monument of the zeal of the two archbish ops for the beauty of God's house. Its splendor has suggested to the priests of New York in their beautiful address which we append a striking figure whereby they indicate their own so e of Archbishop McCloskey's pre-eminence over themselves, not alone officially but in those virtues of mind and soul without which official dignity is a burden cursed with it.

The unpublished history of that presentation speaks volumes in praise of the archbishop. Not a priest in the diocese stood aloof from the movement and those ,who have read the letters of the subscribers to the treasurer say that po prelate could aspire to a pronder monument of the loyal devotion of his priests. Germans, Poles, Italians, English, Americans, French, Irish, they were all Catholic and priestly in this movement. It was well said some time ago that a living bishop may hear the trath spoken in his praise but once in his life time, and we shall not now sin against that canon of good hing the state of states.

side hung the Stars and Stripes.

About 10:30 o'clock A.M., the procession entered the sanctuary in the following order: 1. A thurifer bearing censer with incense. 2. Cross-bearer bearing prosessional cross between two acolytes, bearing lighted candles. 3. The Rev. John B. Salter, Assistant Master of Ceremonies. 4. A number of acolytes in white, red and black cassocks, and white surplices. 5. The clergy of this Archdiocese and clergy invited from other Dioceses, two and two. and dressed in black cassocks and white surplices, followed by members of the various religious orders in the United States, in their peculiar robes of office. 6. The Rev. John M. Farley, Assistant Master of Ceremonies. 7. Abbot Boniface Wimmer, Superior of St. Vincent's Abbey, near Latrobe, Pennsylvania, who, as he appcared with his long gray beard and moustache, his mitre, and his golden crosier, from which hung a white silk scarf, seemed like one representing a past age, followed by the bishops in vestments and copes of the most gorgeous character, and wearing the mitre, many of which were adorned with diamonds, emeralds, and other precious stones, and each bishop being accompanied by his chaplain. 8. The Sub-deacon, now Rev. John J. Kean, of the Cathedral. 9. The Dea-con, the Rev. James H. McGean, of Transfiguration Church. 10. The Assistant-priest, the Rev. Edward | Nicot, pastor of St. Boniface's ; B. Strouble, pastor of McGlynn, D.D., of St. Stephen's Church. 11. The Right Rev. John Loughlin, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Brooklyn, the senior prelate of this Pro-vince, as celebrant of the Pontifical Mass, fully vested, as were his assistants, in gorgeous robes of cloth of gold. 12. The Archbishops, in copes and mitres, each attended by a sanctuary boy as crozier bearer and train bearer, and accompanied by their Chaplains. 13. The Most Rev. James R. Bayley, D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore, attended by the Rev. John Foley, his Secretary and Abbe Valois. 14. A cross-bearer, bearing the Archiegiscopal Cross. 15. The Rev. John F. Kearney, Principal Master of Ceremonies. 16. His Eminence, Cardinal McClos-key, in golden cope, but without the mitre, and bearing the crosier, and accompanied by Very Rev. William Quinn, and Very Rov. Thomas S. Preston, his assistants. 17. The members of the Papel Le-gatton : Mgr. Roncetti, Rev. Dr. Ubaldi, and Count Marefoschi of the Noble Guard, in full uniform .---18. The train-bearers, acolytes, mitre-bearer, crosier-bearer, and attendats.

While this gorgeous procession was taking the positions assigned them, the joyous music of the organ and orchestra filled the sacred edifice.

Then the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin commenced the Mass, and after the Confiteor His Eminence the Cardinal proceeded to his throne at the Gospel side, he alone of all the prelates present having his pastoral staff, which was carried by an assistant. The Mass proceeded as usual, and the Bishop entoned the Collecte, Preface, &c., &c., in a clear, sweet tone of voice, the Epistle and Gospel being chanted by the deacon and sub-deacon, respectively.

At the consecration, all the prelates removed their mitres, and after the Agnus Dei the "Pax" or kiss of pence was given. It is not exactly a kiss, he laid the foundation of many life-long friendships taste by our own indecorum, even with the tempta-be laid the foundation of many life-long friendships taste by our own indecorum, even with the tempta-but an inclination of the heads together, while the -amongst others, one wit his present colleague in tion which so suspicious an event provides. But hands rest on the other's arms. The "Pax" the Sacred College, cardin , Dullen, Archbishop of the unimous opinion of a spiritual father expressed was given from one to the other, until it passed have just witnessed, and which devolvonew dutles i de la complete de l La complete de la comp

1

#### THE PAPAL GUARD.

Count Marefoschi, with the peak of his helmet pulled down over his forehead and looking a knight and soldier, stood leaning upon his sword during the entire coremony near the table on which was the bewetta, as though keeping guard over it and the pontifical briefs which had been entrusted to his keeping by His Holiness the Pope.

#### THE CARDINAL'S ADDRESS.

My dearly beloved brethren, it would be expected of me on this occasion to say a few words in reference to the event which has brought us together. I feel myself however, on account of the weak slate of my health, unequal to the occasion, and I must therefore content myself, with returning my heartfelt thanks to the illustrious Ab-Legute and Apostolle Delegato for the highly important part which they have kindly taken in the great ceremonies you 

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MAY 7, 1875.

upon me. I must also offer my sincere acknowledgments to you, Most Reverend Archbishops and Bishops, to you very dear brethren in the priest-Bisnops, to you very deal breathen in the priest-hood, and to you, gentlemen, holding distinguished office, either of State or city, who have honored as by your presence here this day. It would be very proper and fitting for me on this solemn and interesting occasion, and within the walls of this venerable building, to say all that I feel, but I find myself unequal to the task. Admonished how late the ceremony has been, and that it is not all over yet, I will not detain you, but content myself therefore, Most Revereud Archbishops and bishops, and you most Reverence Artenoishops and tishops and yolk dearly beloved laity, by asking from you in my own behalfyour sympathy and prayers, and to join with me in giving heartfelt thanks to Almighty God, and to our Holy Father Pius IX., Christ's Vicar on earth, for that great and religious favor he has been pleasto bestow upon us and which we have endeavored to show our gratiude for to-day. We must return thanks to God for this honor, an honor conferred not upon the people of one city or one diocese, but upon the whole length and breadth of the land. Our hearts offer the gratitude they feel for the dignity to which the Church of America has been raised, a dignity which gives honor also not only to the Catholic clergy and the laity, but it was in the intention of the Holy Father to the whole country, to show his deep respect and esteem for our great and flourishing Republic, where the Catholic people form so essential a part, who are so loyally devoted to its institutions, and who with God's grace, shall never cease to sustain and make glorious and prosperous this free and noble nation. If you do not join me with your lips, join me then with your hearts in praying that the Almighty may bless this people, that he may bless our Holy Father, and that ere his eyes shall close upon this world they may look upon the duwn of a happier day, the day of

 $1 \le R$ 

HEROIC POLAND.

AWFUL PERSECUTION OF OUR CATHOLIC BRETHREN-FLOG-GING WOMEN FOR THEIR FAITH.

salvation and glory of his people.

The Catholic Union of Ireland supplies the following painful yet glotious news, showing how the mothers of luture Leduchowkis are now suffering for the Catholic faith:

Poor Poland still suffers for her faith and her patriotism. The Russian despotism has relaxed nothing of its fierceness in that portion of unhappy Poland that writhes in its iron grasp, and the dungeous of the German Empire attest that it fares but slightly differently with the Poles that have to bear the yoke of Prussian domination. Heart rending tidings come to us of the sufferings of the faithful in the province of Polachia. In this province there is a considerable number of the population belonging to the United Greek Church, that is, that Church which, though using, by consent of the Holy See, the Greek rites and the Greek liturgy, and following in part the discipline of the Greek Church, is in communion with Rome, and accepts certain doctrines the rejection of which has to a great extent constituted the schism of the East. Russia is struggling with all the remerselessness of brute force to coerce the Polachians to abandon their Church, and become perverts to what is called "orthodox" Russian faith. Up to this they have bravely resisted, and show no symptoms of dismay. But their hero-ism, their constancy, their noble fidelity to their

fraternal traditions, have not availed to soften the hearts of their brutal masters, but have rather stirred them into more demonlike resentment, and more ruthless barbarities. With an inhumanity and a savageness that are not of recent growth in Russian administration, the bitterest blows of persecution are directed against the woman of Polachia, and so we read of doings by the Russian governors of the district, that dwart into insignificant infamy the worst excesses of the Neros of Pagan days. For all this it is impossible not to hold that the Czar is responsible before God and before the world-for he knows of it, and could have stopped it if he had wished. We learn that in Polachia there are about three hundred thousand United Greek Christians, and for years past the men amongst them have been subjected to every atrocity from the hands of the Cossack soldiery. Hitherto the women were spared but now all sense of shame and manliness seems to have died out of the Russian ruler, and women have been decreed as fit subjects for the lash. At Parezowa the merciless punishment has begun. We are told that the women who refuse the apostacy are stripped nearly naked, tortured with long coarse scourges until, worn out with agony and covered with blood, they became senseless and faint away. Then their tortures cease, and the almost lifeless victims are despatched to the hospitals. "The number of the scourged," says a communication published in the Sicilia Cattolica, " has become so large that it has been found necessary to multiply the ambulances for the conveyance of the sufferers to the hospitals. The ambulances have neither nurses nor doctors attached to them, and the poor sufferers have to linger in their tortures and their blood, whilst they are being dragged along a rough road to the hospital. The treatment in the hospital is neither skilful nor kind. They are often left utterly without attendance and without nourishment, save when an adventurous, good-natured Catholic manages to effect an entrance to the hospital with food or medicine carefully hidden from official observation. Nero was not so cruel to the first Christians as is Alexander, of whose civilized humanity we hear such enlogies, to his Polachian subjects. Nero was satisfied with butchering the Christians; Alexander is more exquisite in his cruelty. Men and women are beaten with whips, and then flung, like dogs, into ambulances ; if they die, so much the better if they recover, no sooner are their wounds healed up than the scourging begins again, till they shall have either died or renounced their faith. Up to this not one of them has apostatised. Honor and glory to these generous souls, who have shown their readiness to die rather than prove faithless to Jesus Christ, and who, in this way, rise victorious above imperial savagery. Let us pray for them, that God may confirm their faith and their courage by His extraordinary graces. It is said that the Czar is a Freemason and a Liberal, and this is confirmed by authentic statements in official journals. We can easily believe that it is so, for "Liberal" Freemasonry is capable of intense hatred and of great atrocities. The revolutionary journals show by their silence that they approve of this bloodthirsty procedure ; in their eyes every infamy is, praiseworthy that con-templates the extinction of Catholicity." The above named Sicilian journal states that it has other incidents, equally revolting, and well authenticated, of the Russian persecution in Poland, and promises to publish them.

in trying and difficult times, he was promoted to the and, with their ensigns at the mast head and flags | teously, and even cordially, received though an the various religious denominations of the British pastorship of Boherlahen, in 1827, the year before Catholic Emancipation, in the struggle for which ho took his part. Having been ordained during the episcopacy of Dr. Bray, he might be said to have lived through the successive reigns of five Archbishops, esteemed and respected by all, and by none more than the late lamented Dr. Leahy. Failing health, however, had induced him to resign the cares and responsibilities of the pastorship, and for some years he has been living, in retirement, at his residence in Ballinru, where he died, full of years and merit.

On the 3d ult., Miss M. A. Begley, of Cappoquin (in religion Sister Mary Evangelist), closed her novitiate by taking the black well of a Sister of Mercy.

John Ronayne, Esq., Ardleagh House, county Waterford, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

Sir Richard John Musgrave, Bart., Tourin, Cappoquin, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

The Rev. Mr. O'Neill has been appointed by the Most Rev. Dr. Walshe, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, to a curacy in the parish of Maryborough, rendered vacant by the transfer of the Rev. Jos. Farrell, C.C., to Graignamana, county Kilkenny.

On the 5th ult, in the chapel of the Presentation Convent, the Right Rev. Dr, Moriarty conferred the Order of Pricsthood on the Rev. Denis O'Reardon, third son of Mr. Timothy O'Reardon, of the Mall, Tralee. The reverend gentleman had been one of the Professors of the Waterford Collego. In last November, his younger brother was ordained in New South Wales, and a short time subsequently, the third brother was about being admitted into the Vineyard when he was stricken with a serious illness which terminated his career.

The parishioners at Ballymore Eustace and Hollywood and friends of the Rev. Daniel Heffernan, C.C. have presented him with a purse containing 116 guineas, on his leaving that parish for High st., Dublin.

The Duchess de Rovige, died on the 20th ult at Stamer Park, aged fifty-nine years. She was the daughter of the late Colonel Stamer of Carnelly, Co. Clare, and widow of Rene Napoleon Savaray, Duke de Rovigo. On the 23rd ult., her remains were interred in the family vault at Killaloe.

Alderman J. Matthews, Drogheda, died in Naples Italy, on the 5th ult. Deceased was travelling on the Continent with a son and daughter. He filled the offices of High Sheriff and Mayor of Drogheda and on many occasions was chairman of the Drogheda Steam Packet Co. The body will be brought home to Ireland for interment.

Lawrence Waldron, Esq., D.L., Chairman of the Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford Railway Company, died on the 3rd ult, at his town residence, Rutland square Dublin. The deceased gentleman was aged about 60 years. Mr. Waldron represented the county of Tipperary in Parliament from 1857 to 1865, was a Deputy Lieutenant of that county and a Commissioner of National Education. In 1860 he was High Sheriff of Louth, in 1867 of Kilkenny, and in 1868 of Tipperary. He was also a prominent member of the Home Rule League.

There have been great rejoicings at Adarc, in consequence of the return of the Earl and Countess of Dunraven to the Manor Castle. Every house and cotttage in the village was illuminated, and several bonfires blazed in the streets, and dancing, music and feasting were the "order of the night." The proceedings did not terminate until a late hour. In the party were Lord Charles Kerr, father of the Countess, and an American guest, who accompanied Lord and Lady Dupraven from America, where the Earl had been on a hunting tour among the Rocky Mountains.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Cork ; -Henry H. Whitney, Esq., of Turretts, Belgooley, Kinsale; James Henry Brabazon Pemrose Fizgerald, Esq., of Carystown House, Whitegate, Middleton.

Sir Nathaniel Staples, Bart., Lissan, Cookstown has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace. J. M. Hatchell, Esq., has been appointed Resident Magistrate at Bathkeale, in succession to the lamented C. De Gernon, Esq.

John Edward Vernon, Esq., of Essex Castle, Carkmacross, has been appointed to the Cor of the Peace. Robert O'Brien Studdert, Esq., Belvoir, Six-mile-bridge, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace. Thomas O'Gorman, of Buncraggy, Clare Castle has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace. Benjamin Nicholson, Esq , of Knavenstown House, Lildare; has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

flying from the rigging, presented an imposing appearance. It is also intended to celebrate the event in a becoming manner in Spiddal, the property of Judge Morris, in Kinvara, and on the several properties on which Mr. Morris, who is deservedly popular, is agent.

On the 7th ult., a deputation-consisting of Wm. O'Meara, Esq., J.P.; Thomas Golden, Chairman of Town Commissioners; John Meara, Esq., T.C.; and James Kennedy, Esq., C.E.—waited on the Rev. Patrick Hurley, P.P., Kilcoleman, at his temporary residence, John's-place, Parsonstown, and presented him with an address and purse of sovereigns. The Rev. gentleman, in reply, thanked the deputation for the kind and indulgent terms they spoke of him, as also for the splendid gift from the Protestants as well as Catholic of the parish.

On the night of the 3rd ult, a death from drown ing occurred, which arose from practical joking .--The ill-fated victim was a respectable farmer named Joseph White, residing near Slane, county Meath. He was walking in company with a female along the river Boyne, on the flagway, at the Milk Market, at Drogheda, when two young men, determined to have a "lark," accosted White, telling him that they were policemen, and wanted to know the why and wherefore of his walking there at that hour .--White immediately fled, pursued for some distance by the amateur detectives. The night was dark, and as the place is badly lighted, Whiteran into the river, where his body was found three days afterwards. At the inquest the jury found that: "Jos. White, of Barronstown, county Meath, farmer, and road contractor, was drowned in the river Boyne, in the borough of Drogheda, on the night of the 3rd of April, 1875, while end-avoring to escape from two men, named James Brien and Francis Walsh, who were in pursuit of him, and we believe said James Brien and Francis Walsh to be therefore accessory to his death." Walsh and Brien have arrested.

On the 5th ult., a long official paper headed " A civil bill of ejectment" was served on a tenant on Arran Island named Patt Ganly, whose ancestors for the last three generations held the fine farm and the "old home" from which he is about to be ejected. No cause, or even a shadow of reason, is stated for this strange and cruel proceeding, which has caused the greatest excitement and alarm in Arran Rumor, however, has it that the whole "townland of Minister" is doomed, and that Ganly and his neighbors must make way for an alien, a Mr. D'Wet, a son-iu-law to Mr. T. H. Thompson, agent of the property. The fact of Mr. D'Wet coming to live in Arran, his mingling and meddling with local matters, together with the extraordinary efforts he is making to get hold of every spot of land and gar. den in the place, go very far to confirm the rumor. It, moreover, is suid on the best authority, that two or three of the most respectable tenants in the same townland will soon receive the ultimatum of Thomp. son, viz.: "Civil bills of ejectment." Ganly has sent a petition influentially signed, to the Hon. Elizabeth Frances Digby, owner of the Islands, asking that lady to consider his hard case.

On the 7th ult., a deputation, consisting of the Mayor, Mr. Ambrose Hall, and other citizens of Limerick, waited on the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, at his residence, The Palace, Corbally, with a view to asking his sanction to hold parochial collections throughout the diocese in aid of the proposed national testimonial to Mr. Butt. The Mayor having explained the obbject the gentlemen forming the deputation had in view, the Bishop, who received them in the kindest possible manuer, suggested the propriety of forming parochial committees in the several parishes in his diocese instead of holding parochial collections. He would be quite bappy in subscribing to the testimonial himself, and so, he was sure, would the clergymen of the diocese, who, by acting on the committees, could contribute, in uo small degree, to the success of the movement personally. He wished the movement every success and felt highly pleased at the movement which had been initiated for the purpose of testitying the gratitude of the people for the services readered to Ireland by Mr. Butt. The deputation then retired. IRISH STATISTICS .- The last returns by authority Farmer, of the Westminster-bridge-road, London .-of the Registrar-General, state that during the The contractors are Messrs, Gaskin and Golden. quarter ending December 31st, 1874, there were re-The "Pontifical" High Mass was said by Bishop gistered in the 191 registrars' districts in Ireland Weathers, and the Cardinal preached, taking for his rate of 24.4 in every 1,000 of the estimated population, and 22,705 deaths, representing an annual mortality of 17 are 1,000. annual mortality of 17 per 1,000. In the same period.9,715 persons emigrated. The estimated population in the middle of the year 1874 was 5,314,844. In Eugland, during the same quarter, the birth-rate represented was 35 6 in every 1,000 of the estimated population, and the mortality 23.8 per 1,000. The birth-rate in Ireland was somewhat under, and the death-rate considerably over the average for the corresponding quarter of the preceding five years .--This higher death-rate was owing partly to the increasing fatality of scarlet fever, and partly to the large mortality amongst old people caused by the variable weather during the quarter. The mean temperature at Dublin, 423 degrees, was 5.7 under the average for the fourth quarter of the preceding five years. There was a fall in the average price of bread and potatoes, and a slight rise in the price of atmeal, as compared both with the proceeding quarter and the fourth quarter of 1873. The quotations for beef were about the same. Of the 5.115 marriages registered in the third quarter of last year 3,221 were between Catholics, and 1,894 between Protestants. Seven persons whose deaths were registered are stated to have been aged 160 years or upwards. Three were returned as respectively 105 years, 110 years, and 113 years, the last mentioned being the age of a woman who was burned to death sccidentally in Kilmore district, Monaghan Union The number of deaths registered exceeded by 1,147 those registered in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and by 3,069 the number in the third quarter of 1874. There were 723 inquests reported to the registrars during the quarter, being 1 in every 31 of the deaths registered. During the whole of the third quarter of 1874 the price of the 4lb load was 7d., being 12d cheaper than the average price in the corresponding quarter of 1873. Bref, patatoes, and outmeal were also cheaper. The emigrants from all Irish ports during the quarter nambered 9 715, being 862 less than the number in the corresponding quarter of 1873

anonymous circular had been posted about the walls | Isles and their places of worship, a new sect appears the night before warning them in flaring red letters that processions of Catholic ecclesiastics in their insignia through the streets were forbidden by law. There was no such procession, and the law was unbroken. The new Church of St. Thomas is situated in the "Burgate," close to where that of St. Mary Magdalen stood, about 500 yards to the south-east of the Cathedral. The new church is small and unpretending, and, though in the early decorated style of Gothic art, shows in its details much variation from the ordinary type. It consists of a nave and shallow chancel, with narrow side sisles, and a clerestory and eight lights above. In the si te aisles are several chantries, deep recesses, one of which on each side is fitted up as a confessional. At the east end, over the alar, is a doulde rose window, with floriated tracery, worked in under a plain Gothic arch. The altar is really a work of art. It is of stone from end to end; its front is covered with minute disper work; on the lower front are three richly carved medallions in panels, the centre containing an "Agnus Dei" in stone, the others, two angels, in different positions, adoring. The superaltar is still more richly adorned and reredos in which it terminates most elaborately carved, its two compartments displaying the Martyrdom of St. Thomas a Becket and Henry II. doing penance after his murder, offering his shoulders to the monks to lash. The "Tabernacle," which is alabaster, rises in front of the reredos into a light and tapering pinnacle, surmounted with crockets and lofty tinials. The canopy is supported by four marble columns. There is a slight attempt at carving in the upper part of the chancel arch as if to show the capabilities of the stone, but with that exception, the pillars, walls, and windows are left rough, to be carved hereafter as gifts from individuals. The church, too looks somewhat poor, owing to the absence of painted glass. The high altar is dedicated to St. Thomas; the altar at the end of the north aisle is at present called after " The Sacred Heart," but will hereafter be that of the Blessed Virgin. The chapel on the other side is St. Joseph's. There are small piscing in the walls adjacent to each altar. The arches in the nave are as plain as well could be. The roof throughont is of plain open timber work, varnished and stained, with curved ribs resting on stone corbels. At the west end is a light wooden gallery, containing an organ, which cost £200. The church is constructed to accommodate about 500 worshippers, and it contains two sacristics, one for the priests and the other for boys. The exterior of the church is attractive. The old church of St. Mary Magdalen having recently been pulled down most conveniently leaves a space open in front of the new church, which is laid down with grass. This front, facing the road, shows two decorated windows on each side of a strong buttress. which, carried up to the summit of the roof, supports a bell turret. In a niche in the buttress is a statue of St. Thomas, 7ft. in height, and above are two angels carved in Ancaster stone, of almost equal size. The front is faced with Kentish rag stone, with windows, tracery, and dressings of Bath stone, the remainder being built with gray stock bricks. It was originally intended to build the new church in Stour-street, but that plan was abandoned. The site of the new church, however, presented many difficulties. It is obvious to any one that the architect has been sadly hampered by want of space, and we understand that the soil, on digging out the foundation, was found to be so bad that it was necessary to lay down concrete to a depth of more than 20 feet, adding another £1,000 to the cost of the building. The church will be beated throughout by hot water, by means of a furnace chamber under the Sanc-The fout, the gift, us we understand, of Mr. Horam, of Castle-street, stone and marbie mason, was not completed yesterday, but will be shortly placed in position. Since the foundationstone was laid, extra land has been purchased, and preparations have been made on the west side for the crection of four additional chapels-one in honor of St. Augustine, the first Archbishon of Canterbury, and another in that of St. Gregory. The architect of the church is John G. Hall, of Canter-

for the first time. The members call themselves the Christ adelphians."

3

It is reported that the New College and Balliol College, Oxford, have in conjunction with the authorities at Bristol, agreed to found a new college of literature and science at Clifton. It is expected that £50,000 for the new buildings will be raised in Bristol. New and Balliol Colleges have already subscribed £5,000 each toward the foundation, and they intend to give a further sum to the endowments hercafter.

A small but interesting collection of miniature portraits, painted, it is affirmed, by the earliest native portrait painters of whom we have any knowledge, Nicholas Hilliard and Isaac and Peter Oliver, has lately been lent to the South Kensington Museam by the Rev. E. T. Edwards, Vicar of Trentham, these portraits formerly formed part of the cabinet of Louis XVI., and were given by him, we are told, to a gentleman of his court who had rendered him a service. After this they came somehow into the possession of the Foreign Office, and were presented by it to the father of the present owner. It is supposed that the miniatures originally belonged to James II, and were acquired at his death by Louis XIV. The first miniature of the series, by Hilliard represents Mary Queen of Scots, in a rich bodice, over which is thrown a long red chain studded with poins, supposed to be in imitation, or mean to serve as a reminder, of the crown of thorns. The second is a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, also attributed to Hilliard. It is executed with much care for detail but the expression is somewhat wooden. Queen wears a gold love-knot, supposed, it is stated on the label, to contain a portrait of Essex. Next comes a portrait of James I., and two charming little pictures of the young princes Henry and Charles, the first a handsome youth in armour, and Prince Charles, afterwards Charles 1., a pretty boy in a white embroidered tunic and ruff. Another likeness of Prince Henry in Damascene armour is assigned to Isnue Oliver, and by his son Peter Oliver we have portraits of the much-tried Princess Elizabeth, wife of the Elector Palatine and Queen of Bohemia, of the unhappy Ludy Arabella Stuart, of Honricita, daughter of Charles I., known in France as la belle Henriette, and of Ludwig Philippe, Dake of Simingen, brother of the Elector Palatine. In the same case, but not belonging to the cabinet of Louis XVI., are also two good miniatures Charles II, and James II. These are ascribed to Petitot, but whether to the elder or the younger painter of that name is not stated .- Acudency.

A paper was read before the Manchester Statistical Society a short time ago calling attention to the researches of the German statisticians, Behm and Wagner, with respect to the population of the world. Of the many estimates on the number of inhabitants of our globe, none are accounted trustworthy. In 1685 Vorsius estimated that there were 500,000,000. Behm and Wagner set down the number at the present time at 1,391,030,000. The subjects of Victoria are rated at 303,000,000. Russia has a population of 82,000,000. India, supposed to be the most populous country on the globe, has probably 300,086,000 inhabitants. China is said to have 490,000,000 inhabitants; but the estimate is undoubtedly grossly exaggerated. The population of South America has been checked by internal discord. In Paraguny there has been an actual loss of 337,000. An estimate based upon the past growth of Great Britain. and the United States, gives to the former country in the year 2,000 a population of 31,000,000, and to the latter of 546,000,000.

#### UNITED STATES.

THE PAPAL ENVOYS. - A BARQUET GIVEN TO THE DINNITARIES IN JERSEY CITY. -- Count Marcfoschi, Mgr. Roncetti, and Dr. Ubaldi, the Papal envoys, were entertained on Tuesday evening, April 20, in Jersey City, at the residence of Mr. Patrick Farrolly, on Jersey avenue, where a large assemblage of clergymen and prominent laymen were congregated .-Among those present were Senator Leon Abbettand lady, County Clerk James M. Brann, J. A. McMaster, of the Freeman's Journal, M. Mullone, John Garrick, Col. J. McAnerney, Miles Tierney and Major Keiley. Among the clergymen were the Boy. P. Corrigan, St. Bridget's, Jersey City; Rev. P. Hennessy, St. Patrick's, Jersey City; Rev. J. Do Con-cilio, St. Michael's, Jersey City; Rev. Father Callan, Rev. James Corrigan, Seton Hall College; Rev. \*. McCarthy, Dover; Rev. Futher Schneider, Rev. Dr. Foley, Baltimore, and many others. The distinguished party were entertained to a sumptuous banquet, and the festivities continued to a late hour.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Most Roy. Dr. MacCarthy, Bishop of Cloyne has made the following changes in his diocese :---Rev. T. Buckley, P.P., Ballyclough, has been removed to Buttevant in the place of the late Canon Buckley; Rev. W Leader, C.C., Macroom, has been promoted to the pastorship of Ballyclough.

The Very Rev. Canon Wm. Kirwan, P.P., died, on the lat ult, at his residence, Ballinru' near Cashel, in the 85th year of his age and 62d of his sacred ministry. He was a rative of Thurles, and began his couleriaslical studies at an early age in the old College of Birchfield, Kilkenny. He was afterwards transferred to Maynooth, where was afterwards transferred to Maynooth, where or David O'Gener Hencuy, Esd. J. r. Schleddon, he finished his sacred studies, and where he county Kildare. The happy event was duly cele-had the honor of having for his class fel-low the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam. He was dral Church of St. Nicholas were rung at intervals. ordained priest in the year 1813, and, after having The vessels in the port and docks, particularly the for 12. The streets of the old Caihedral city was laboured on the mission as a curate for fifteen yc a steamboat "City of the Tribes," were gaily decorated, crowded, and the Bishops and priests were courlow the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam. He was 

승규는 것 같은 것이 많이 많이 많이 했다.

Captain O'Brien, agent to the Duke of Manches ter, at Tanderagee has been appointed a Justice of the peace, for the county of Armagh.

James Kelly, Esq., Johnstown, Athlone, has been ppointed to the Commission of the Peace.

The Ardee Quarter Sessions were held on the 9th alt., before Mr. O'Connor Morris, Chairman of Louth, who, in addressing the Grand Jury, said he was happy to be in a position to congratulate them on the peaceful state of the district. There were only two trivial cases to go before them, which required no special comment from him.

JOHN MARTIN'S SUCCESSOR. - DUBLIN, April 19 .-Mr. Parnell, the Home Rule candidate, was returned to Parliament to-day for the county of Menth.

The Corporation of Dublin have adopted a resolution in favor of the closing of public houses on Sunday.

On the 8th ult., David McClurg was sentenced to bay a fine of 40s. and costs, in the Belfast Policecourt, for having insulted the Rev. T. Power, a Catholic clergymen, in the street, on the day previous. The stamp duty paid by law students and members of the legal profession in Ireland during the last seven years was £47,911. Of this large sum, the law students contributed on admission £7,175, barristers, £8,490, and the attorneys' appretices, £32.246.

A Home Rule meeting was held near Enniskillen on the 5th ult. A deputation from the Home Rule League was present, consisting of Mr. Chas. Joseph Fay, M. D.; and James B. Murtagh. Mr Patrick Maguire took the chair. A resolution supporting the principles of the Home Rule League was passed and another resolution in favor of the release of the political prisoners.

Listowel recently enjoyed the presence of the oldest man in Ireland, who had attained the extraordinary age of one hundred and seventeen years. He was the veteran patriot James Kissane, of Moybella, who, at the late Kerry election, walked in from his residence to the polling booth, at Listowel, a distance of five miles, and recorded his vote in favor of Mr. R. P. Blennerhassett. Up to a few days before his death he had been in the enjoyment of good health and very attentive in superintending the work on his son's farm. His remains were interred on the 7th ult.

Mr. George Morris, M. P., Well Park, Galway, was married on the 6th ult., at St. Andrew's church, Westland row, Dublin, to Elizabeth, only daughter of David O'Conor Henchy, Esq., J.P., Stonebrook, 

### GREAT BRITAIN.

CARDINAL MANNING AT CANTEBBURY .- Since his return from Rome, Cardinal Manning has been busily employed, opening a new Catholic College at Kensington on Friday, and preaching twice in London on Sunday. Yesterday his Eminence appeared at Canterbury, to officiate at the public opening of a new oburch dedicated to St Thomas of Canterbury, otherwise St. Thomas a Becket. The day was fine and a special train of the South Eastern Railway brought down from London the Cardinal and six of seven of his provincial Bishops, two or three mitred heads of Religious orders, and a host of the clergy and the "faithful laity," including the Duke of Norfolk, Lord D-nbigh, Sir George Bowyer, the Chevalier Stuart d'Albany, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, I ord Gaicsborough, and the Ladies Noel. Mr. F. Wegg Prosser, Mr. Blount, &c. Cardinal Cullen and the Archbishops of Rheims and Romen and the other foreign prelates, who were expected, were not able to present. A carriage and four was ready at the station to receive his Eminence and one or two other dignitaries, who reached the little church at about balf-past 11 o'clock, the services being fixed for 12. The streets of the old Cathedral city was 

of the Church was essential for the teaching of Divine truth; that it is for the freedom of the Church, oppressed by King Henry, that Becket bled. and that the cause for which St. Thomas died seven hundred years ago was the same cause for which the faithful Bishops of Germany had within the last week remonstrated with the Emperor of Germany ; and even the same cause for which the "Holy Father" Pope Pius was suffering in Italy. Be drew touching picture of the voneration and affection felt for Thomas a Becket by the people of England, who for nearly four centuries flowked to his shrine at Canterbury through the Wealds of Surrey, Susarx, and Kent, till their footprints had formed the " pilgrim's way." His Eminence also strongly urged such of the " faithful" as intended to visit the scene of Becket's martyrdom in the Cathedral before returning home to abstain from anything that could wound the feelings of the possessors of that noble pile. At the conclusion of the service there was a luncheon in the Music-hall, where about 500 sat down, the Duke of Norfolk presiding. The tonsts of " The Pope" and " The Queen" were drunk with loud cheering. Other toasts followed,-" 'The Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family ;" "His Eminence Cardinal Manning ;" "The Lord Mayor of Dublin, as the representative of Irish sympathy ;" the " Pastor of the Canterbury Mission" (the Rev. Richard Power); and the "Duke of Nortolk and the Visitors" In the afternoon there were solemn verpers and benediction in the church, and a sermon was preached by Monsignor Capel. The church was densely crowded at both services.

bury; and the reredos is the work of the Messre.

The story told of Miss Elizabeth Thompson's efforts to obtain accuracy in her new picture of a cavalry charge (that she had a field trodden down by horses so she could draw the bruised grass) is more than matched by an old anecdote concerning the origin of Meissioner's famous "Charge of the Cuirassiers." This story, which probably is not true in every respect, is told as follows :- "'To paint cuirassiers,' said Meissonier, 'I must need see them.' He accordingly took a dozen of this corps to his country house, where they were required to charge down the park every morning, but the evolution did not last long, and before the artist had sketched an outline of the group, the gallant fellows were out of sight. 'You must follow them by train,' said a friend No sooner said than done. An ongineer was summoned, tails were laid down, rolling stocks purchased, and for several weeks Meissonier accompamied the charge of his models by train. But it was summer, and historical accuracy required that the cuirassiers should dash over snowy ground. Thou-sunds of bushels of flour were then laid down in the park, and the cultassiers, as they charged, became became enveloped in clouds of farina. The illusion was complete, the studies admirable, and the finished picture sold for millions"

On the first occasion of the free opening to the public of the Tower of London, about 4,000 persuns, most of them working people, visited the Ince in the

The British Admiralty is directing attention to the importance of affording means whereby all seamen in the vervice may be taught to swim.

In the Registrar-General's recently-issued report of New York, April 19, 1875.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENVOYS FOR BALTIMORE.

The Papal Ambassadors left this city for Baltimore on Wednesday morning, April 21, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, in company with Very Rev. Father Quinn, Vicar-General of the Diocese of New York ; Rev. Father Foley, of St. Martin's Church, Baltimore ; Major Keiley, Colonel John McAnerney, Jr.; Mr. Patrick Farrelly, Mr. Harold Henwood, Mark F. Valletto, and a number of others, making the entire company between fifteen and twenty persons. The Vicar-General and the Papal party took carriages soon after 8 a.m., drove to the Desbosses street Ferry, and crossed to Jersey City. Here a large number of the members of the Catholic Union of New Jersey met them, and extended them. a welcome in behalf of the Catholics of that State. At 9:30 s.m., the excursionists left the waiting-room in the depot, and took seats in a special car, and were speedily on their journey.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION .--- A PROTESTANT WITH CATHOLIC VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT .- The following letter, which clearly emanated from a Protestant in religion and a Radical in politics, appeared in the New York Times, on the 22nd ult., under the caption, "A Queer Argument." The "queer argument" is, neverthless, so cogent, and so thoroughly in keeping with the views entertained upon the public school question by all liberal, honest, thinking men, here and elsewhere, that we (Irish American) take pleasurein reproducing it :---

To the Editor of the New York Times :

Upon seeing the communications in your columns of late, pertaining to the public schools, the old proverb, "Audi alteram partem," presented itself to the mind of at least one of your constant readers.

Whence come our sharpest rogues ? our nimblest thieves ? our greatest swindlers? our murderers defying detection ? Are they men of the lowest grade who thus defeat the object and end of the law? Far from it; they are men of education, education obtained in the public schools, where their natural instincts of evil are sharpened by knowledge-their impulses to good overlooked, allowed to liedormant until, in the accomplished villain, they seem scarcely to exist-the mind everything, the heart nothing. This cannot be otherwise under the godless system now pursued. No religious teaching is allowed in our public schools. Even the sligi test approach to it,-the mere reading of the Bible-is objected to; and is it fair to our children to allow them to grow up without it? Is it fair to teach them by science the power of human nature, to accomplish, without at the same time guiding them by religion to accomplish for good ? We, Protestants might well: learn occasionally from the Roman Catholics, and in this instance imitate with good effect their system of Parish schools. Each religious body could have its share of the public moneys for educational purposes apportioned according to !! ts numbers . and thus night be laid the foundation of our, becoming; not a nation of highly educated scamps, but a wise, law-abiding people.

HEMACO.

The True

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MAY 7, 1875.

Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY 1.11 ÅT

AND

No. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. Gillies to whom all Business Letters should be addressed.

G. E. CLERK, EDITOR.

## TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copies, 5 cts.

To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be Three Dollars.

107 The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. "Thus "John Jones, Aug. "71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subeription FROM THAT DATE.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and GEO. RowerL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MAY-1875.

Friday, 7-St. Stanislaus, B. M. Saturday, 8-Apparition of St. Michael, Arch. Sunday, 9-Sunday within the Octave of the Ascension.

Monday, 10-St. Antoninus, B. C. Tuesday, 11-St. John before the Latin Gate. Wednesday, 12-SS. Nereus and Comp., MM. Thursday, 13-Octave of the Ascension.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK

The political lull in Paris continues, and the - newspaper articles are chiefly directed to the reinfutation of warlike designs ascribed by the Berlin \* press to the French nation and Government. The Keeper of the Scals is proparing a new Press Law, and the Minister of the Interior is expected shortly to remove or transfer a considerable number of Prefects of Departments. M. Deseilligny, a Dcputy for the Aveyron, and formerly a Minister in the De Broglie Cabinet, is dead.

In closing the session of the Bavarian Diet Prince ] Luitpold, on behalf of the King, expressed a hope t bat the Legislature would always endeavour to p. momote the welfare of Bavaria and the prosperity of 'the German Empire.

; It is reported that a treaty has been signed betwe ien Russia and the Khan of Khiva, granting exclus tive privileges to Russian traders.

TI be Belgian papers state that the German Goverm ment has announced its intention of modifying its hegislation with respect to offences against foreig n States committed within its jurisdiction and he as suggested that Belgium should follow the examp Jc.

Card Inal Rauscher, Archbishop of Venna, has Issued a pastoral, condemning the Old Catholic party.

The a newer of Belgium to the last German note has been; received ; it is courteous in tone, merely | God, come down from the cross." And continuing takes no tice of Germany's action in regard to re- on in v. 41-43 :-- "Likewise also the chief priests vision of the penalties, and in no way returns to mocking him, with the scribes and elders, said,

Port de Paix, on the north coast of Hayti, at the east end of the island, has been the scene of some

saulted and wounded. The hot-headed captain of an Imperial gunboat wished to bombard the town but was dissuaded by the Consul, who came on her to Jamaica. The Commander of the Navy in that suit the German idea of religious toleration, and it would be absurd to ask it. Nothing better illuspart of the world hassent a war steamer to Port au Prince to demand explanations and indemnity under penalty of immediate retaliation on Port de suing in regard to the Archbishop of Posen and Paix. Both will probably be given without delay | the Catholic clergy of Germany." as it is not likely that the outbreak was anything but an expression of feeling from an unruly mob.

The Cuban Insurgents are reported to have been successful in one or two engagments, and to be engaged in burning sugar plantations.

open all the doors and drove off a large police force, and lynched, at Nashville.

Bribery seems to have been attempted in the Louisiana Legislature, as a New Orleans Grand Jury has brought in true bills against five persons accused of it.

The Ill-Feeling which has long existed between French and English fishermen off the Newfoudland coast, seems to be on the increase, as the Governments of both have resolved to send war vessels to the fishing grounds in order to prevent disturb- It is the office of the bishops to watch over the ances.

The Ocean Steamers sailing from New York on Saturday carried more than 1800 passengers, of whom nearly two-thirds were in the steerage.

#### GODS ILL-TREATED.

"Gideon got up one night and broke down Baal's altar, and cut down the grove that was by it. The villagers came in the morning to his father, demanding that the daring iconoclast should be put to death. The old man shrewdly asked them if it was necessary to plead for Baal. If he was a god he could surely punish any man who broke down his altar. Recently a Wesleyan min-ister in Ceylon effected the purchase of a Brahmin temple dedicated to a god who was looked upon as a sort of authority among his fellow deities and a guardian of their rights. As soon, however, as this unbelieving Methodist had purchased him and his temple, he put the god in his pocket and walked away with him, his impunity greatly as-tonishing the Ceylonese. Some bad people in New York last week in robbing a Roman Catholic church did the same thing. As we understand it, the consecrated bread is supposed to be God indeed. When the church was robbed a box thus charged with the deity was carried off, doubtless for the sake of the metal it was made of. It is a difficult thing to put one's trust in a god that can be stolen, whether by a missionary or by a com-mon thief, and treated afterwards we know not how "- Wuness, April 27th.

We would remind the writer of the above blasphemous paragraph that the Jews found it a difficult thing to put their trust in a God Who suffered Himself to be scourged at a pillar, crowned with thorns, and crucified between two common thieves. Let him take up the New Testament (American Bible Society edition), and he will read in Matth. o. 27, v. 38-40 :--" Then were there two thieves crucified with him: one on the right hand, and another on the left. And they that passed by reviled him, wagging their heads. And saying, Thou that destroyest the temple, and buildest it in three days, save thyself. If thou be the Son of the subject of the first reply, except to reserve for | He saved others; himself he cannot save. If he a future time the adoption of a resolution in accord- be the King of Israel, let him now come down from the cross, and we will believe him. He trusted in God; let him deliever him now : for he said. I am the Son of God." And sgain in v 46 49 :- "And about the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, Eli, Eli, lamæ sabachtani? that is to say, My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me? Some of them that stood there, when they heard that, said, This man calleth for Elias, and straightway one of them ran and took a sponge and filled it with vinegar. and put it on a reed, and gave him to drink. The rest said, Let be, let us see whether Elias will come to save him."

served the Land Purchase Act for the signification, thing like the arrogance he used against Belgium Leblanc, Bey. M. Ardenne, Bey. P. Charmetant, of the Governor-General's pleasure. Canadian prelates, so hostile to the policy of the German Empire, and so outspoken in denunciation of it, we cannot see how he can avoid a conflict with disturbances, the British Consul having been as- Mr. Disraeli's government on the subject. And if the American prelates should follow the example of those across the border Bismarck's opportunities will be still further enlarged. Neither England nor the United States are likely to make laws to trates the weakness of Bismarck's note to Belgium, and, indeed, of the whole policy he has been pur-

The following is the Address :--

TO HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI AND TO THE ABCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF GERMANT :---

Most Reverend Lords and Venerable Brothers in Christ : We, the Archbishop and bishops of the Province of Toronto in Canada, taking occasion of our reunion at the consecration of our venerable brother, A Negro who had killed a police officer was taken from prison by an unruly mob which broke open all the doors and drove off a large police force, reverence the prisons and the chains that witness your sufferings for Christ. You have chosen rather to obey God than man, and for the fulfilment of your sacred ministry you rely upon powers and graces given you by our Lord Jesus Christ, the Eternal Pastor of souls, who governs His kingdom on earth, the Church, through your ministry and not through the ministry of the princes of this world. The holy spirit of God has placed over His Church bishops and not princes. Bishops are the judges of true and false doctrine, and judges of what is right in the discipline of the Church .education of youth and especially of candidates for the sacred ministry, to admit the worthy and reject the unworthy, to appoint pastors of souls. It is to the bishops alone that the priests are amenable for all things relating to their sacerdotal functions. It is the duty of bishops to uphold the good pastors of souls and to sustain them in their struggle with the world; to reprove, exhort and even to remove from the sacred ministry, independently of any civil government, priests who become unworthy of their position.

Your Lordships have before your eyes what has unhappily befallen the Church in England, where persecutions caused first schism and then heresy and the degradation of the clergy and profanation of sacred things. Your faithful people, thank God, are not prepared to receive an order of things totally at variance with the institutions of Christ .-We deeply sympathize with them, deprived as they are, by the iniquity of a tyrannical government, of their true and legitimate pastors ; but we glory in the firmness and faith with which they condemn the enactments of their despotic rulers, which having no binding power (because not founded upon justice and truth), refuse even sacred things from sacrilegious and polluted hands. We admire your devoted clergy, who, though their chief pastors are struck in your sacred persons and vast numbers of themselves thrown into prisons for duty and conscience sake are still neither overcome nor even dispersed but glory in their sufferings for Christ's sake.

We are delighted to learn that our Holy Father, to mark his appreciation of your heroic sufferings for the faith, has been pleased to raise to the most eminent dignity of Cardinal one of your venerable body, the illustrious Archbishop of Posen, still in chains. Courage, then most reverend brothers and confessors of the faith, the Catholic world beholds you with admiration and glories in your firmness. Embracing you with brotherly affection and profound veneration,

We are your devoted brothers in Christ,

† Јоня Јоверн Lyncн, Archbishop of Toronto. † Јоня, Bishop of London. † JOHN FRANCIS, Bishop of Sarepta, Vic. Apos. of N. Canada.

PETER FRANCIS, Bishop of Hamilton. JOHN O'BRIEN, Bishop of Kingston.

## NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

### THE CASH SYSTEM.

and Rev. M. Fleck, S.J., were among the clergy been very ill for some time. At all the other churches, St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, &c., devotions have also commenced, and the faithful attend in large numbers.

The mill-owners of Hull are "locking out" all 'saucy" French Canadians who persist in agitating for the repeal of the English version of the Act incorporating Hull as a city, because, as we pointed out on the 23rd ult., it is essentially different from the French and original version, which reads as the citizens praying for incorporation desired it should read. An Ottawa paper says, "two hundred Frenchmen have' lost their situations, having been replaced by a similar number of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen-This is only a beginning of what is to be, so that a general flitting from Hull may be regarded as imminent." We anxiously await an authentic confirmation or denial of this statement.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. J. & R. O'Neill, McGill street, which appears in another page. These gentlemen rank among the first in the Dominion of those who are engaged in the dry goods business. They are noted for their kindness and agreeableness to customers. A short time ago, on removing their business from Port Hope, they were treated to a banquet by the Mayor and citizens of the town. We would strongly recommend our readers to give them a call.

THE MONTREAL GAZETTE .- We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of our contemporary the Gazette in a new dress. It is less than five years since the Messrs White assumed the control of this journal and certainly they may be congratulated on producing such a good commercial and general newspaper. The paper looks very neat in its new dress, and we hope that the success that has attended the proprietors up to the present will continue.

,We have received The International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for May. This little book contains a vast amount of general information necessary for Travellers. Amongst other things a general index of Bailway Stations in the United States and Canada, alphabetically arranged. Published by C. R. Chisholm and Bros., 162 St. James st. Montreal.

#### MODERNUS AND ANTIQUUS. (CONTINUED.)

Modernus .- But the Anabaptists contend, that Christ in his great commission to his Apostles-Go teach &c.," absolutely excluded infants from baptism since he commanded the Apostles first to teach and then to boptize—"Go teach all nations; baptizing them, &c." Now as infants cannot evi-dently be taught, they ought not to be baptized.

Antiquus .- Your Anabaptist friends must not be guilty of sharp practice in their interpretation of Sucred Scripture. Our Saviour nowhere says Go teach all nations; baptizing only such as have been taught; and until he does, their interpretation of His words must ever be looked upon as forced and unnatural.

Modernus .- But does not Our Saviour plainly mention teaching before baptizing.

Antiquus.-He does; but that proves nothing since in the very next words he again mentions teaching after baptizing. Go teach all nations, bap-tizing them, &c., teaching them to observe all things, &c." If you claim an argument from the mere

this interpretation is to be accepted ; and any argument is to be drawn from the order of words, it at once follows, that baptism must precede teaching. For what does he do? He makes Our Sa-Anabaptists do not wish to admit. But according to what rule of grammar, I pray you, does he dare to substitute disciples for nations. Modernus.-The relative in the Greek is mascu-

- 전성의 일종 전신

line, whilst the Greek word for nations is neuter? Antiquus.-But this is always the case throughout the whole New Testament wherever the word nations is used. In Mat XXV., 32, we have-He shall gather all nations and He shall separate them, &c. In Acts XV., 17—All the nations upon whom my name is called, &c. And again XXI, 25— Touching the nations which believe we have written and concluded that they observe no such thing save only that they, &c. In all these cases the relatives italicised are masculine. Your friends, Modernus, are in a bad case when they defend themselves by such unsound arguments as these. SACERDOS.

## THE LONDON "SPECTATOR" ON PRO-TESTANT INTERFERENCE IN CHURCH MATTERS.

From the London Speciator we take the following excellent recommendation :--" The best thing that the Protestant States can do, is to keep aloof from matters which do not concern them, and in which they may easily do much mischief, but can-not easily do much good." If our contemporary had extended its counsel to the several units of which the States are composed, it would not be wasting good advise where none was wanted. But as far as it goes, we agree with it. The Spectator, after reading a lessen to some of the busy bodies who call themselves statesmen in Europe, and who are never content only when they are poking their official noses into matters that do not belong to them, wisely requests them to refrain from interference in affairs which come solely within the range of Catholic jurisdiction. With some regard to the requirements of justice and decorus, and not a victim to the demoralizing mania which has seized so many of its own class, it discreetly inculcates the exercise of moderation and fair play in an claborate article on the affairs of Europe .----The policy of lawless interference in Catholic con. cerns by parties who have no right whatever to participate in these concerns, is emphatically condemned. And why shouldn't it? If some of the leaders of Protestantism-and we classify all anti-Catholics as belonging to its ranks-were to attend solely to their legitimate business, there would be little of the confusion and apprehension which agitate society, and especially Europcan society, at the present day. If they would confine themselves to the discussion of secular affairs, and devote their rhetoric and their zeal to the better understanding of true political cconomy, they might help their respective States without embroiling them in unceasing feads and turmoils, as their ill-judged intrusivences in irrelevant matters will almost invariably be sure to do. The Spectator most judiciously and most honorably advises a cessation of this kind of "statesmanship," and the words of ripe wisdom which it utters should be all the more important to the parties whom it addresses, because of its life-long advocacy of the conservative instinct of English Protestantism. Our contemporary is not blind to the fact that a blow is sought to be dealt to the principles upon which society reposes, and to the germ from which order springs, by the unprincipled men who helds the reins of Government in nearly every Protestant State in Europe. The epidemic of lawlessness has infected the very ones from whose lips the prudent atter-ances of equity, law, and right should come, and individuals in high places, and wielding the sceptro of authority not giving to those subject to them the good example that they are bound to give, they seek, by the most unblushing acts, to corrupt

society to its very core. To speak of "the duties of those in high places" may seem far fetched and absolete to some of our readers; but if it be "old fashioned" and 'behind the age," it is none the less true. If the people at large were to act as th order of the words, your argument is immediately govern them act; if they were to carry out the principles and the practices of their rulers to their fullest extent, where, we would like to know, would be those features which we claim to esteem most ; where would order, honesty, righteousness, peace, and happiness find a resting-place? Indeed to even try to comprehend a condition so terrible so suggestive of chaos, and fiendish atrocity, would appal the most intrepid amongst mankind! We would venture to say that if the Protestant States of Europe, and (enlarging the idea of the Speciator) the Protestant peoples of the world, were to keep aloof from matters that do not concern them, a totally different order of things would prevail. It must be evident to any one who has been a close observer of "the signs of the times," that the gloomy outlook which meets the gaze wheresoever it is bent, is due, in a great measure, to the efforts made by anti-Catholic intrigue, and to a desire to circumvent and embarrass the progress of the Church. The many secret societies operating in Catholic countries, we look on as so many covert allies of an aggressive and impertinent Protestant principle. We look upon them, whatever may be their name and pretensions, as the deceitful pioneers of the invasive mass of pernicious and heterodox theories that are to be hurled down upon the deposit of truth to choke its utterances and suppress its protestations against the wrong per-petrated or in contemplation. To "head off" the the truth, and to give the semblance of virtue to vice, is the manifest aim of the aggressive Protestant statesmanship of the day. It works in divers ways, but with the same end in view. To destroy the power which the Church, in the Providence of God enjoys, to defeat her plans, which we need not tell Catholics, embrace the eternal webfare of those that her Founder has redeemed, is the scheme of the Protestant statesmanship that looms up like some phantom of cvil in Europe at the very moment that we are writing these lines. It requires no very great stretch of the imagination to picture the ultimate consequences of this baleful tendency of most of our existing forms of Government. It will, if allowed to develop itself, react on mankind, and do damage within its own ranks. Many an engineer has been sorely hurt by his own petard, and it is not only within the bounds of probability, but highly probable, that the directing minds of the predominant idea will be among the first to experience the sad results of the evil that they foster. We need scarcely expect, however, that Protestant States will pay homege to the wise words of the London Spectator. The evils that are complained of by Cathelics and censured in the article from which we have quoted, we suppose will ripen, and finally destroy themselves. They have passed already through the opening and intermediate stages, and we think the "beginning of the end" is not far distant, if already initiated. A flerce struggle and a period of prostration will come and after this will be seen the Church, as hitherto triumphant, calmly enthroned above the debris of the broken shafts of the malice and perfidy which sought her overthrow .- Pittsburgh Catholic.

ance with the friendly declaration contained in that reply.

It is reported that Russia has with great carnestness urged England to send delegates to the Internation Code Conference at St. Petersburg. If England refuses it is probable that the whole project will be dropped, in accordance with the advice of other powers.

The Bill for the Suppression of Religious Orders which has been introduced in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, provides that existing establishments shall receive no new members, and that their present organization must be dissolved within six months of the passage of the bill. Those organizations which are engaged in educational work are permitted to prolong their existence for four years, in order to allow of other arrangements being made probably, and those employed in nursing the sick may live on sufferance, but are liable to be dissolved at any moment. Any associations continuing will be subject to official supervision and conventual property will not be confiscated. but temporarily administered by the State, only until it can be disposed of for the benefit of those interested, it may be supposed.

The Carlist Committee in London has received telegrams giving accounts of great victories won by Don Carlos' forces under sommand of Seballs over Spanish Government troops at Lerida and Santa Coloma. The latter place is in the Province of Barcelona. The enemy numbered 4,000 men. They lost five chief officers in the first engagement, and 250 men in that at Santa Coloma.' Another great victory for the Carlists under Castillo, is reported from Aragon. The Government troops are said to have lost all their aritllery and many prisoners; the Alfonsist General Delatre was killed.

Mr. D. E. Gray, son of the late Member, Sir J. Gray has come forward as a Home Rule candidate for the representation of Kilkenny.

Mr. John O'Connor Power, member of Parliament for Mayo County, has been engaged for a six months' tour in the United States, to deliver lectures on the present condition of Ireland.

Atlantic Cable Messages have been reduced in price from one dollar to fifty cents per word. Cattle are reported dying in dozens in the vicinity of Catalone and Main-a-Dieu, Cape Breton. A schooner arrived at Louisburg a few days age with hay, which readily sold at \$50 a ton.

More than \$50,000 has been subscribed by St John, N. B., to bring in a supply of mon-union labor, and it is expected that the fund will reach \$100,000.

History repeats itself. The Witness of the 19th century is as blind as the Jews of the 1st. Jesus Christ, the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, is mocked and scoffed at to-day in the sacrament of the Eucharist, as He was mocked and scoffed at nigh nineteen hundred years ago on the Cross. And this is Progress !

CONFORTAMINI ET ESTOTE VIRI." The warm Address of sympathy and encouragement, transmitted by his Grace the Archbishop and their Lordships the Bishops of the Province of Toronto to the persecuted Prelates of Germany, sorely troubles our venerable friend, the Toronto Leader. "In any emergency," he says, "it is vory easy to understand how these priests would act towards the British Crown." We presume he means in any similar emergency, in case, for instance, a Bismarck should rise in England; and we may tell him that these priests would then act towards the British Crown as they now act towards the German Kaiser. They would tell the Crown as they now tell the Kaiser, "the holy spirit of

God has placed over His Church bishops and not princes." They would not apply the torch to our public buildings as certain parties, who annually kick the Pope before them, did in a certain emergency which the Leader cannot have forgotten, and which the city of Montreal can never forget. The Leader also says that "the civil powers of the State must not slack in their efforts to destroy this mis- | prepared them for these Holy Sacraments. Mass chievous power, one that bids fair to cause strife and breed war and dissension in all the States of His Lordship Bishop Fabre, who administered the world." That is one way of anticipating the "emergency." The New York Herald does it in very beautiful; the white dresses of the little girls another way :---

"Prince Bismarck will now have an opportu-nity of addressing England in the same tone he recently assumed towards Belgium : the address of the Archbishop of Toronto and the Canadian bishops to Cardinal Ledochowski being identical

As the change in the postal laws will require prepayment of newspaper postage by publishers on and after the FIRST OF AUGUST NEXT, the Publisher of "THE TRUE WITNESS" begs to notify al concorned that in order to meet the extra outlay the system of advance payments for subscription will henceforth be strictly adhered to. The subscription price will remain the same-\$2.00 per annum. Subscribers will get their papers twenty cents cheaper than formerly, and Publishers wil have the benefit of a sound subscription list, and a list, too, that will not be diminished by the new method in any case where fair value is given for the money.

Subscribers in arrears for 1875, are requested to settle their accounts before the First of August. Subscribers can ascertain the date up to which they have paid from the date after the address printed on their papers.

The attention of our friends and agents who have kindly manifested active interest in extending the circulation of THE TRUE WITNESS, is especially directed to this announcement; and their cordial co-operation in carrying out the "cash system" in subscriptions is respectfully requested.

The subscribers and friends of the TRUE WITNESS will, we are sure, learn with regret that the Editor Mr. Clerk, has been seriously ill for about six weeks and now very little hopes of his recovery are entertained.

THE JUBILEE PROCESSION .- Owing to the unfavorble state of the weather on Sunday last, the intended procession from St. Patrick's Church was postponed. It is to be hoped the weather will be favorable on next Sunday for the processionists

COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION. - On Thursday. 29th ult., 96 girls and 67 boys received the Sacraments of Communion and Confirmation at St. Patrick's church. On Sunday week some useful instructions were given by Father Dowd at Grand Mass, how the children were to act, and Father Leclair conducted a retreat for them which finally was celebrated at seven o'clock in the morning by both Sacraments to the youths. The sight was being greatly to be admired.

DEVOTIONS IN HONOR OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.-This being the Month of Mary, devotions as usual have commenced in honor of the Blessed Virgin. On Friday evening exercises took place in the S100,000. The Prince Edward Island Legislature prorogu-od last Tuesday. The Lightenant-Governer re. Color will attempt to hector England with any Canons Planoadon and your Anabaptists friends into a cocked hat; for if space of three months.

destroyed by that same order. There was a reason why Our Saviour speaking to the Apostles at that particular time should tell them to teach first, before *baplizing*. The nations they were to teach were all unbelieving; none had been baptised, at least as far as Christian baptism was concerned. The majority of individuals in these nations, (as in all nations) would be adults. Now with adults the teaching must precede the baptism. Again Jesus Christ was not delivering a theological exposition of baptism-but a broad command to teach. He was speaking to men already instructed in their duty; and he was speaking to them as to their particular duty under their particular circumstances. Now their particular duty as Apostles would in the majority of cases be with adults ; hence the necessity of first teaching before baptizing. Again the primary idea in this command is evidently the teaching (of the nations). Christ was sending His disciples to preach His word ; and this preaching was to be to the nations, not to indi-viduals. What more natural then, than that he should mention the teaching first before the baptizing. Let us take an example. St. Gregory sent St. Austin to England to preach the gospel. Would he have the infants, (who are always a minority in a nation) in his mind think you when he gave this commission? I think not. So likewise Our Divine Lord. The nations were to be evangelized before baptized. To evangelize them, they must be first taught; and when taught they must be baptized, in order to place on them, as it were, the seal of their evangelisation. What more natural then, than the order which our Saviour used? No! Modernus, until you have proved that this command "Go teach, &e.," was a disquisition on baptism rather than a grand commission to evangelize the nations, I cannot consent to accept any argument drawn from the order of the words.

Modernus .--- The Anabaptists understand the first teaching as referring to the "documents of faith". and the second teaching to the precepts of morality; as one of their writers argues.

Antiques.—But this only renders their position more untenable. For if their argument drawn from the order of the words, is to hold good, it follows, that an adult must first be taught the "documents of faith" only; must then be baptized; and after having been baptized must then and then only, be instructed in the precepts of morality .---This would indeed be a strange way of instructing an adult pagan desirous of becoming a Christian; an order of proceeding indeed, of which, I doubt, whether your parlous friends the Anabaptists would approve.

Modernus.-Another of their writers claims, that in the command "Go teach all nations baptizing them, &c., the relative them refers not to nations but to disciples and as by disciples he understands only such as have been instructed and believe, he founds an argument thereon against infant baptism.

Aniques.-But there is not a word in the text about disciples.

Modernus -- No ! the word disciple is not there in reality in the text, but he claims it is implied in the Greek word wach which sometimes means "to

the same instantion of the second

It is announced that all horses, harness, was nake a disciple of." Antigues.—Very good; and he thereby knocks custom duty into the Province of Manitoba for the

#### 

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MAY 7, 1875.

## HOME BULE FOR IRELAND.

If anothor proof were needed of the injustice which anti-Catholic bigotry is constantly guilty of, additional to those which are daily furnished by Protestants and Liberalists, in the course they pursue in this country upon all public measures which involve the rights of Catholics, it would be furnished by that of the English Government in reference to Ireland, and by the sneers and misrepresentations, by the Protestant and secular press, of the Home Rule movement in Ireland.

The Home Rule movement is based upon a principle which is universally acknowledged in this country to be wise and just; the principle which lies at the foundation of our confederacy of States, that the people of each region of country, are the best judges of what will promote their local interests, and the most competent to legislate in regard to them. And it is patent to all who con-sider the subject without prejudice, that, of all countries in the world, this principle is most applicable to Ireland.

If England would allow a regard for her real interests to govern her, she would see and act upon this principle. Its systematic and persistent violation has frequently crippled and hampered her, in her foreign policy, and prevented her from assuming a position towards other nations, which wise statesmanship, and a regard both for her dignity and her interests dictated. But religious bigotry, and the love of England, to rule rather by superior force and fear, than by the inherent power of just and beneficent legislation, have constantly overborne all other considerations. And hence, when the emergency demanded prompt and decisive action, and a firm assertion of her position among European nations, she has felt herself crippled and powerless, by the knowledge, that the brave hearts of the Irish people, which would have patriotically responded to her call, had she given to Ircland but a tithe of what justice requires, and would have furnished to her a hundred thousand soldiers to fight in her defence, were filled with bitterness and hate; and that the Irish people, instead of being a "fortress of strength," were her enemies, and a source of weakness. Thus, time and again, has England, through her persistent injustice, been compelled to act amongst nations. the part of "a craven," and to take the position of a fourth-rate European power, keeping silence, and adopting a passive and time serving policy, when the dictates of national pride and national interest, and of wise statesmanship, would have led her to speak ont openly, and take a positive and decided position.

The same course she is pursuing to-day. She not only persistently-turns a deaf ear to the demands of the Irish people for a local Parliament, but she persists in insulting them ; and no proposition looking to the advancement of the interests of Ireland has the slightest chance of succeeding in the Parliament of Great Britain, or of meeting anything but sneers and opposition from the British press.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is a person whose appointment is a standing insult to the people of Ireland. Not only is he destitute of the slightest kindred feeling with the people over whom he has been placed as the representative of the British Government, but he has accepted the post of the Grand Master of the Freemasons in Ireland-a post which binds to deadly hostility to the five millions of Catholics, who compose the bulk of the people of Ireland. As Viceroy of the Queen, he should have some regard, in decency and justice, to the feelings and wishes of the people whom he has been appointed to govern. Nor has he outraged their feelings, in accepting the office of Grand Master of Freemasonry, without full knowledge of the relation in which it would place him to the Irish peoplc. He knew well that almost all of them look upon Freemasonry (and rightly), as a secret society, and as a society which wars against their religion and their faith. Cardinal Cullen, too, pointed out, in an able pastoral, the outrage of his acceptance of the position, and expressed the hope, (not only his own, but that of five millions of the people of Ireland,) that the Lord Licutenant would not thus insult them. But these expressions of Irish-Catholic sentiment were disregarded, and in definace of them, the Lord-Lieutanant of Ireland occupies a post which makes him the official head of a society, which Ireland has good reason to look

upon as composed of her bitterest enemies. A week or two ago a measure of relief to the

men, and a reserve militia, enrolled, and of which a large portion has already, passed through three years' training, Canada will compare well with the States nearest to her, of which New York alone possesses a nominal force of 20,000 men, not half of which can be called trained. The border States to the west of New York have little or no militin at all, and the total force of all New England is not ten thousand men. The northern frontier would have to depend for defence, in case of invasion, on the handful of regulars able to be spar- in, show that they had profited by their good teach-ed from service on the Plains, backed by some ers' lessons—above all, their example—and become 20,000 men, who would have to be collected from a radius of about a thousand miles, to concentrate on the few vulnerable points of the Cauadian frontier. In all this little force two regiments of cavalry able to do scout and picket duty could not be raised, for New York has but one, which is almost valueless, Massachusetts can only raise five companies, and no others exist available for ser-

vice, except a few independent companies of New Ann's. York State. In all this militia force moreover, there are not six batterics of artillery fit to be called batteries, and here again the regulars would be the only dependence. General Smyth, a regular officer, has been sent to Canada expressly to undertake the reorganization of the Canadian forces and his report, while not very flattering, still shows that but little remains to be done to make a homogeneous and effective army out of the Canadian militia. The only trouble apparent to him is that common to all militias, apathy and carelessness of officers and mep in the present time of peace. The withdrawal of the English regular forces from Canada, and the consequent failure of the stimulus of competition, has done the militia much harm; but the proposition to establish model corps of the more scientific arms of the service, in the militia itself, is relied upon to furnish that stimulus anew, while the founding of a military college on the model of West Point may be now regarded as almost a certainty within a very few years, perhaps months. The pupils of this college will give their country one advantage over those of West Point, in that they are destined for service in the permanent military force of the whole nation, instead of being confined to the duties of a small mercenary force which always proves secondary in contests of any magnitude. The experiment of short terms and rapid rotation of the whole population through the training of soldiers, has proved successful in Prussia to a marvellous degree when directed by educated officers. The same system in Canada has A wing will extend 140 feet beyond the chapel, and been languishing for the lack of these very persons. another running transversely to it 125 feet. The The new regime of Canada proposes to supply this want, and import the German principles in a modi-fied degree on this continent. Of the success of this experiment we can only judge by the event. As it is, we are inclined to think that the time may yet come when we shall have to follow the same road, and train our whole population to defend themselves without the aid of mercenaries."

Death of the Rev. P. S. Mancip, P. P. of L'Orignal.

We received the following too late for last week's issue :--

It is with regret the most sincere we announce the death of the Rev. P. S. Mancip, priest of the diocese of Ottawa, Canada, which took place at an early hour on the 15th inst., at the presbytery of the Church of St. John Baptist. The row, gentle-man has been ailing for some time past under a lingering disease, *liver complaint*, and although it was certain that there was no hopes of his recovery, still his death has taken many by surprise. Father Mancip was a native of old France, of res-

pectable well to do parents. He was the only son, and in the carly part of his youth he manifested an ardent and pure zeal for the pricethood. He studied for the diocese of Gap. After two years of Theological study he volunteered to cross the wide Atlantic, and landed on the shores of hospitable Canada. He was adopted by the late Bishop Guiges, and having entered the Seminary of St. Joseph's. Ottawa, he studied the remainder of his Theology, and was ordained priest by Bishop Guiges. After his ordination he was sent as an assistant to Rev. J. J. Collins, the then parish priest | intend to do. A plan of a swimming bath was of St. Eugene. After some time he was transfer-

red to the parish of L'Orignal as assistant to nev Father Bouvier, where he manifested his zeal in the Apostolic labours of his daily duties. From L'Orignal he was transferred as parish priest to the parish of St. Philip and Grenville, where he remained for about ten years administering to the spiritual wants of his beloved people. He loved them dearly, and truly they loved him. About two years ago he succeeded the Rev. A. Brunet, parish priest of L'Orignal, since which his health became somewhat more impaired. Month after month the slow but sure hand of death was evidently taking possession of its victim, as could be seen by the sickly appearance of its prey. Still to the last, he bore his sickness with Christian resignation. The Bev. O. Routhier administered to him the last rites of the Catholic Church, which he received for the love of God and the salvation of his immortal soul. The funeral took place on the 19th inst. The Rev. F. Shane sang the solemn mass of Requiem. Rev. F. Philip was deacon; Rev. P. Mechan, sub-deacon'; Rev. O. Bouthier, master of ceremonics. In the Sanctuary were Rev. F. Towner, paster of St. Eugene ; Rev. F. Lavoic, parish priest of Alfred. The parishioners are for ever thankful to S. Labrosse, of St. Eugene, for his kind presence, and for the very skilful and able style he assisted the choir of singing. Mrs. Lortic, of Hawkesbury Village, presided at the or-gan with her usual style of skilfulness.

pects better prepared for a contest than the rich received with prolonged applause, spoke in high and populous Sta'es that confront it on the south. terms of the school and the schelars, of the sacri-with an active militia in fair training of 43 000 fices their good brethren were making, and stated William Silli, convicted of a felonious assault on a fices their good brethren were making, and stated that with the foundation of learning the boys refices their good brethren were making, and stated that with the foundation of learning the boys re-ceived in this institution there was no position in the Dominion of Canada to which they might not aspire. They enjoyed advantages which he and others who were listening to him could not enjoy in their early days in the old land, and he sincere-ly hoped these young men who have enjoyed such ly hoped these young men who have enjoyed such splendid opportunities, and who gave evidence of such talent and assiduity, would in the future, whatever sphere they might be called upon to move good and useful citizens. Mr. J. J. Curran next addressed the audience in

his usual felicitous and fervid style, his remarks being greeted with hearty cheers. At intervals during the evening the band of the Brothers' Schools play. ed operatic selections in a very creditable manner. The total number of children attending the scheols this year is 5,000, of which 600 are pupils of St.

#### AGENTS.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities, for the TRUE WITNESS :-

For Waterville, P. Q., and neighborhood-Mr T. M'Govern Parish of Mount St. Patrick .- Mr. Patrick Fitz-

gerald. Ste. Brigide-Mr. W. Donnelly. Sydney Mines, N.S.-Mr. Wm. Haggerty. Souris, P.E.I.-Mr. James Moynagh, jr.

Sarnia, and the County of Lambton-Mr. John Iahoney. Brockville-Mr. Richard Evans,

Erinsville .-- Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M. Tamworth .- Mr. Andrew Prout. Roblin.—Mr. Andrew Donovan. Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey. Madoc -- Mr Richard Connell Marmora .--- Mr. Michael Connors, Kalladar .- Mr. James Armstrong.

#### CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Grey nuns are now building an extensive addition to their premises on Guy street, among which is a chapel 202 feet in length. The walls will be 75 feet high, and the mason work of the tower 106 feet. There will be 21 cast iron pillars, 10 of which will stand in two rows supporting the roof; these are of great size and very ornamental. whole will correspond to the portion already built with respect to height and construction. At the intersection of the two new wings there are to be double cellars, the foundations of which are laid far below the surface of the ground. The whole is to be roofed in by next fall. The contractors for the mascnry, which alone will cost \$100,000, are Messrs. Perrault and Boismenu. When finished this will probably be one of the largest conventual establishments in the world.

Early last week, Mgr. Racine, Bishop of Sherbrooke, received as a present from residents of the Faubourg St. John, Quebec, a number of Pontifical ornaments, as chasubles, copes, &c., in cloth of gold, richly embroidered, purchased in Lyons, France, for \$1,455; a subscription raised on behalf of the Bishop amounts to \$4,230.

Messrs, Allan & Co., in addition to the regular weekly lines of mail steamers between Montreal and Liverpool and Glasgow, will run this season the following clipper ships, which are now on their way from Europe:-The "Abeona," 989 tons, an iron vessel ; the "Chippewa," a wooden vessel of 1,072 tons; the "City of Montreal," a wooden vessel of 1,187 tons; the "Gleniffer," an iron ves-sel of 800 tons; the 'Pomona," an iron ship of 1,200 tons. From Liverpool, the "Strathnairn," an iron vessel of 1,784 tons, and the "Ravenscraig," also of iron, and registering 1,400 tons.

HEALTH COMMITTEE .- At a meeting of this Committee on Saturday afternoon, the contract for street and market cleaning was awarded to Messrs. Parker and Riley, whose tender was \$4,000, with the privilege of utilizing the material, which they snbmitted by Major Labranche, who proposed that be moored to the shoal opposite the Custom House, and bathers be conveyed to it in a boat for a small fee.

city :--- "Yesterday morning, at the Norfolk Assizes, William Silli, convicted of a felonious assault on a exemplary punishments of that kind in Montreal-not omiting the cat-would make our streets as safe at midnight as at noonday, but with twenty dollar fices, as the magisterial estimate of enormity of the offence, we fear our chances of seeing them are rather remote.-Gazette.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING. — On Thursday, the 9th ult., Mr. E. Lemoine of the Senate was united a wedlock to Miss Mackay, eldest daughter of Mr. William Mackay, lumber merchant, of this city. Net House a senate was united Per J C H, Read—J N, 2. Per F D, Ste Agathe—Self, 1.50; J E, 1.50. Per J McC, Carleton, N B—Self, 2; P O'K, 2. 29th ult., Mr. E. Lemoine of the Senate was united in wedlock to Miss Mackay, eldest daughter of Mr. William Mackay, lumber merchant, of this city The ceremony took place in Joseph's Church where His Lordship Bishop Duhamel assisted by Fathers Pallier and Jouvent joined the happy couple together in the bonds of matrimony. The altar was guily decorated, and fine trees of artificial adorned the sanctuary. • The bridal party entered the church shortly after Soclock a m. The groon was attended by Messrs. Tessier and Lemoine, of Quebec, and the bride, who entered shortly after on her father's arm had Miss Lamit Church St. 7 , mangnant Cove, A McD, 2. Per J N, Kingston-Rev B H, 2; W B, 4; Collins Bay, J McK, 2; Railton, J L, 3. Fer Rev S J D, Richibueto, N B-Self, 4; Mr T S, 4. roses, together with a myriad of lighted tapers, on her father's arm, had Miss Jennie Skead and Miss Lemoine as bridesmaids. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Lemoine, Honorable James and Mrs. Skead, Colonel Aumond, Mr. W. H. Aumond, Mr. and Miss Kingsford, E. S., Mr. and Miss Skead, Mr. R. and Miss Ryan, Mrs. Lemieux and Miss Mullin, Dr. and Mrs. Sweetland, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Magee and a number of others. The ladies were richly dressed, and those near the sanctuary presented a very brilliant appearance. After the marriage ceremony was completed the party retired to carriages in waiting, in which they pro-ceeded to the residence of the bride's father, where a splendid breakfast awaited their arrival. The newly married couple left by the afternoon train for Montreal and Quebec on a marriage trip. We wish the happy couple much joy and hope they may spend a pleasant honeymoon .- Ottawa Times.

A Minnesota newspaper has the following apronos of the necessity of encouraging immigration to that State :- " Population will go where life is protected, property rights respected, where labour is profitable, where taxes are low, and where markets are accessible to the products of industry. Producers and labourers come West to better their fortunes. Neither healthful climate, nor pure air nor rich soils, are alone sufficient. Liberal laws are necessary, friendly and enlightened public spirit, fostering immigration and protecting immigrants from the hardships of the frontier and from the exactions of designing scoundrets." This picture will suit the present or immediate future of our own North-West to a nicety. With the establishment of an organized Government and that rigid and impartial execution of the laws which always distinguishes British institutions, life will be protected and property respected nowhere more effectually than in the North-west Territory of the Dominion. There are to be found a most health ful climate, pure air, and rich soil. The laws are as liberal as the most ardent lover of freedom can desire, and probably the immigrant is as safe from imposition there as at Castle Garden. And in a very few years the produce of the whole territory will be easily accessible to the markets of the world. It seems to us that every condition set forth in the foregoing paragraph may be secured by the immigrant making the North-west his distination —Globe.

BRANTFORD, May 3.—A painful accident occurred on Saturday evening at the Grand Trunk Railway station. As a farmer named Sargent and his wife were returning home from the town, their vehicle was struck just as they were on the milway crossing by the yard locomotive. A scene of horror was in a moment produced. The wagon was demolished, there being scarcely two pieces left whole, while the occupants were pitched out, the woman escaping with scarcely a scratch on her person; but the husband was irightfully mangled; the right leg from the ankle to about midway to the knew was mashed to a jelly, besides three ugly looking gashes about the skull. The team fared little better; one horse escaped without any serous injury, but the other has a broken limb, and is of course worthless. Mr

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Ð

Tracadie Cross, P E I, Rev T P, \$3; East Point 2.60; Toronto, S, 2; North Lancaster, L McL, 2; Calumet Island, J O, 2.65; Ste Brigitte des Saults, Rev A S, 4; Bernholm, Mrs H McK, 2; Frampton, T F. 1.50; Ste Agathe, J D, 2: St Canute, J M, 1; Hereford, M J W, 1.25; West Winchester, P

Per J H, Warkworth-Dartford, J D, 2.

Per J D, Charlottetown, P E I-Self, 2; J C, 2; K, 2; B McP. 4.

Per A McI, Antigonish, N S-N R, 2.50; M D, 1; W C, 1; Marydale, J C, 2; Cape George, Rev J F, ; Malignant Cove, A McD,

Per P F, Shamrock-J O'G, 1.50.

Per D O'S, Picton-J M, 2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS(Gazette)
Flour & brl. of 196 bPollards \$3.45 @ \$3.66
Superior Extra 5.10 @ 5.25
Extra Superfine
Fine
Stiong Bakers' 4.70 @ 4.90
Middlings
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.20 @ 2.85
City bags, [delivered] 2.35 @ 2.35
Oatmeal per bushel of 200 lbs 5.50 @ 5.60
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.79 @ 0.80
Pense, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.00 @ 1.03
do do do for May delivery 1.05 1.06
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.70 @ 0.70
Lard, per lbs 0.16 @ 0.16
Cheese, per Ibs 0.194@ 0.144
do do Hinest new 0.00 @ 0.00
Pork-New Mess
Thin Mess 21 50 22 00
Ashes-Pots 5.55 @ 5.60
Firsts 0.00 @ 0.08
Pearls-Firsts 6.70 @ 6.79
Butter-Market quiet; rates are 14c to 18c, ac-
cording to quality. Roll at 15c to 10c; New at
20c to 22c.
-

TODONTO	TAD MORE DAY	MADELYD	10

TORONTO FARMERS' MARK	ET(Glo	de.)
Wheat, fall, per bush	-	1 00
do spring do	0 94	0 96
Barley do	1 00	1 03
Oats do	0 00	0 00
Poas do	0 85	0 86
Rye do	0 00	0 00
Apples, per brl	0 00	0 00
Geese, each	0 55	075
Turkeys	0 70	1 00
Cablage, per doz	0 50	0 60
Onions, per bush	0 75	1 60
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	8 50	9 00
Beef, hind-qrs. per 1b	6 60	8 00
" fore-quarters Mutton, by carcase, per lb	4 50 8 90	600
Potatoes, per bus	0 00	900 000
Butter, 1b. rolls		0 30
" large rolls	0 17	0 20
tub dairy	0 20	0 22
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 124	0 13
" packed		0 12
Turnips, per bush	0 20	0 25
Ilay	18 00	21 60
Straw.	11 00	11 50
a construction of the second s		
THE KINGSTON MARKET (	British W	hig.)
FLOUB-XXX per bbl	6.75 to	6,25
" " 100 lbs	3.25 to	3.25
Family" 100 "	2.00 to	2.50
Ex Fancy 100 "	0.00 to	0.00
GRAIN-Barley per bushel	0.92 to	0.95
Rye " " Poas " "	0.00 to	0.65
	0.00 to 0.41 to	0.80
	0.85 to	0.90
MEAT-Beef, fore, per 100 lbs	5.00 to	6.00
"hind " "	7.00 to	8.00
" livo " " "	0.00 to	0.00
" per lb on market	0.10 to	0.12
Mutton """	0.07 to	0.09
Veal """	0.00 to	0.00
Ham " in store	0.14 to	0.15
Bacon " "	0.12 to	0.13
Pork	9.00 to	10.50
HIDES-No 1 untrimmed	5.00 to	6.00
" 2 "	300 to	4.00
Lambskins,	0.00 to	0.00
" pelts	0.75 to	1.50
Calf Skins	0.10 to 0.16 to	0.10
Butter, tub, per 1b	0.16 to	U.18
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
J. H. SEMPL	.E,	
IMPORTER AND WHOLESAL	LE UROC	ER,
53 ST. PETER ST		
		)
(Corner of Foundling	J	
MONTREAL.	-	

Irish fisheries, which are in a languishing condition, although the seas around her tecm with fish, was proposed. It contemplated nothing more than simple justice to the poor fishermen of the west of Ircland; nothing more than England allows, ungrudingly, to the fishermen of Scotland. But no words were too harsh, no scorn too deep, when it was asked that the Government should do for Ircland, what it freely does for Scotland and for England.

Another recent measure shows, just as clearly the gross partiality of English legislation. A bill has been introduced into Parliament for improving the condition of the dwellings of the working-classes in England, Wales and Scotland ; but nothing is proposed for those of Ireland.

In London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other cities in England, ; in Edinburg, Glasgow, and other cities in Scotland measures are taken to remove the plague-spots, and by the opening and cleaning of streets, the improvement of dwellings and by other sanitary and salutary measures, to elevate the general condition of the working classes and of the poor. But Dublin, Cork and Limerick are entirely passed over in this legislation, and the condition of the working-classes and of the poor of Ireland, is as completely ignored as though the Irish people formed part of the population of China or of Siberia. If their condition is alluded to, it is to point a jest or furnish occasion for a sneer.

The Parliament of Great Britain will neither allow the people of Ireland to exercise the right of legislating for their own local interests, nor will it lift a finger itself to promote those interests. It tyrannizes over the people of Ireland, laughs at their misery, and then excuses its injustice by pointing to their discontent and just indignation. English social disoptent is assuaged by remedial and paternal measures. Irish social discontent, thwarted and neglected and contemned until it assumes a political aspect, is assuaged by laws of unparalleled severity, confessedly "dreadful" and

humiliating. Meanwhile, the Protestant religious press, and the majority of the secular papers of the United States, taking their cue from the religious bigotry, which is the real cause of this gross and persistent and cruel injustice and oppression, are either silent in regard to them, or cover them by partial state-ments and misrepresentations.—Catholic Standard, Philadelphia.

## AN AMERICAN OPINION ON CANA-DA'S DEFENCE.

The following article from the United States Army and Navy Journal will show our readers the sestimation in which our Militia is held by our neighbours in comparison with their own defence in the Northern States :

" The report of Major-General'E. Selby Smyth, the new Commander-in-Chief of Canada; on the Ganadian military position is one of the few intimations that reach us from time to time, to show as that our Canadian cousins are not so, helpless as we imagine! As compared with those regions as we imagine! As compared with those regions of the united states which would come in conflict tons of the pupils in various parts of the city. He tons of the pupils in various parts of the city. He tons of the pupils in various parts of the city. He tons of the pupils in various parts of the city. He tons of the pupils in various parts of the city. He tons of the pupils in various parts of the city. He tons of the pupils in various parts of the city. He tons of the pupils in various parts of the city. He tons of the pupils in various parts of the city. He tons of the pupils in various parts of the city. He tons of the pupils in various parts of the city. He tons of the pupils in various parts of the city. He tons of the style in which they turn off the bru son of Mr. D. O'Connor, sged 35 years. -R.J.P. mailed.

St. Eugene.

Examination of the Christian Brothers' Schools.-St. Ann's School.

The annual examination of the pupils of this flourishing school took place on Wednesday even-ing of last week. Several prominent citizens and members of the clergy were present by special invitation, and the large hall of the building was filled to overflowing with the parents and friends of the scholars. The programme of subjects for examination comprised English and French translation, history of Canada, geography of the American continent, book-keeping, mensuration, gcometry and several other branches. The examiners, amongst others Rev. Brother Visitor and J. J. Curran, Esq., tested the acquirements of the pupils, and the intelligence and appropriateness of the answers given elicited the rapturous applause of the audience. In the mathematical branches the pupils of St. Ann's school always occupy a first position, but what was, perhaps, the most pleasing ieature of the evening was the promptness and accuracy with which the boys answered every question on the History of Canada from the landing of Jacques Cartier to the formation of Confederation. On the whole the people of St. Ann's ward have reason to fell proud of the progress and proficiency of their children. At the close of the performance the Rev. Brother Flavian, Director General, made a few observations, congratulating the parents on the good conduct and persevering efforts of the pupils, and thanked in a special man-ber Messrs. M. P. Ryan and J. J. Curran not only for their attendance on that evening, but for the interest they had always manifestad in the advancement of education by attending all the examina-

Work has been resumed on the new basins on the south side of the Wellington Bridge, but as yet only a few men are employed. The frost being yet in the ground, excavating is very difficult.

The Gazette in noting the fact that ocean navigation has been open to Quebec for the last ten days, while Montreal has been ice-blocked, considers the trouble lies at Cap Rouge, as experienced pilots hold that if the ice had been broken up at that point navigation would have opened here ten days ago. It suggests to the Harbor Commissioners that it should make use after this of a tew torpedoes in accelerating the departure of the ice.

THE O'CONNELL CENTERMIAL CELEBRATION .- At a meeting of the representatives of the city Irish Societics, regarding the celebration of the O'Connell Centennial, held in the hall of the St. Patrick's Society, Mr. B. Devlin, MP, President of St. Patrick's Society, in the chair, the following Societics were represented: Montreal Irish Home Rule League, by Mr. Edward Murphy, President; St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, by Mr. B. Con-naughton; St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, by Mr. James Connaughton; St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, by Mr. J. Duggan; St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, by Mr T. J. Donovan; Catholic Militia. Young Men's Society, by Mr. W. Mullins; Young Acros Irish Mens' Literary and Benefit Society, by Mr. T. Mulenir, and the Irish Catholic Benefit Society by Mr. T. Buchanan. It was moved by Mr. E. Murphy, seconded by Mr. T. J. Donovan, and resolved: That they approved of the celebration of the O'Connell Centennial as proposed by the St. Patrick's Society, and that they would use their best efforts to promote its success. Moved by Mr. B. Connaughton, seconded by Mr. J. Duggan, and resolved : That the office-bearers of all the Irish Societies of Montreal be, and they are hereby constituted, ... committee to make all necessary arrangements for the due celebration of the O'Connell Centennial on the 6th of August next. Moved by Mr. W. Mullins, seconded by Mr. J. Connaughton, and resolved : That a general meeting of the committee above named be held on the evening of the 7th of May next, for the purpose of giving effect to the foregoing resolutions.

THE POSTAL ACT .- We (British Whig) have at last heard definitely and authoritatively in regard to the operation of the postal act. It goes into effect on Saturday, May 1st, in all respects except the prepayment of postage on newspapers from the offlices of publication. This last provision does not become a compulsory one till October 1st next, but publishers have the option of prepaying their mail matter, if they like, beginning on the First of May. We need scarcely say that is an op-tion which we will be slow to take advantage of, and that we shall put the interval between this date and the First of Octoler to good account in reducing our subscriptions more thoroughly than at present to the cash basis .- [We may inform our subscribers that we shall do likewise Ed. T. W.]

They have an admirable way of doing it in.

Sargent is in a critical state, his age-over sixtybeing against his recovery.

PORT COLDORNS, May 5.—The wind on Saturday was south-east, with light snow which turned to rain, and continued raining all day. About 10:30 p m. the wind changed to south-west, blowing hard. At midnight it had increased to a violent gale, which partly unroofed North's brewery, and blew down the verands of Mr. Matthew's house, and did considerible other damages. A number of people were afraid to go to their beds, but remained up expecting every moment their houses would be blown down. It moderated a little after one o'clock. The storm drum was ordered up on Saturday a, m. KEENANSVILLE, Ont, April 29 .- A fire broke out in

Mr Small's premises at Bally Croy, this morning at three o'clock, laying his extensivo warehouse, two hotels and nearly the whole of the village in ashes. Sadder still, three lives were lost. The names of deceased are Bridget Burke, Mary Ann Fanning and Margaret Daley. Nothing but Mr. Small's books were saved. Loss about \$15,000. Insurance, \$10,600.

The following are Militia Orders :- The appointments are notified of Major General Edward Selby Smyth to command the Militia of the Deminion, and of Licut-Colonel Walker Powell, Deputy Adjutant-General, to be Adjutant-General of Militia at headquarters, with the rank of Colonel in the

Acron, May 1 .--- The residence of Doctor McGarvin was burnt down on Thursday night. The building was partly brick and frame. Some of the furniture was saved. The Doctor and family narrowly escaped. Loss about \$2,000, partly covered by insurance.

HALIFAX, May 3.-The steamer "Alhambra' from Boston for Halifax, is ashore at Cape Sable and will probably be a total loss; all hands saved

Messrs. Cane & Elvidge's foundry and workmen,s houses adjoining, at Newmarket, Ont., were totally destroyed pyfire on Monday. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, and there was no insurance at all.

The Catholic Temperance Society of Port Hope is prospering. Mr. M. Garjan is president for the current year.

The grain in store at the Great Western depot. Hamilton, amounts to 240,000 bushels, and the flour to 25,00bbls. About 9,000 bushels of fiour are stored at the Hamilton and Lake Erie Station. Henry Fitzsimmons was tried at the Assizes at St. Thomas, on the 18th ult., on a charge of murdering old Dr. Ninham in that town in September, 1872, and convicted of manslaughter.

The Mormon apostles labouring in London, Ont. are reported to be making numerous proselytes to their creed.

It is stated that the Hon. B. W. Scott is to be offered a seat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court.

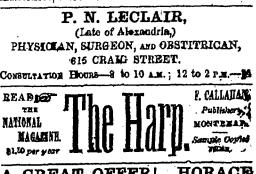
A new hotel to cost \$30,000 is to be built at Murray Bay.

Died.

. 5. 1.

May 1st, 1874. SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED-In the Parish of St. Bernard de Lacolle, P.Q., there are vacancies for FOUR MALE TEACHERS, capable of teaching French and English. The Schools commence on the 1st of July next. Also for the Model School in the Village of Lacolle, P.Q, a MALE TEACHER, holding a First Class Diploma, and capable of Teaching French and English, to whom a liberal salary will be given; School to be vacaht on tho 1st of July next. Application (post paid) to made to DAVID LAREAULT, Chairman School Commissioners, Lacolle. 38-3

37-59



GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway, New York, will dispose of 100 Pianos and Organs of First Class Makers, including Wa-ters, at extremely low prices for cash, during this month, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments. The same to

let. Waters' New Scale Pianos, are the **Bier** MADS. The touch dastic, and a fine singing, tone, powerful, pure and even.

Concerto Stop is a fine imitation of the Human Voice Acents Wanted. Volce. Agents Wanted. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers,

Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special indusc-

## CHRONICLE. --- MAY 7, 1875. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATH

. 7

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CONTRACTOR STATES

#### FRANCE.

PARIS, April 30.—Frederic De Walcca, a famous traveller and artist, is dead. He was in his hun-dred and eleventh year.

The funeral of M. Edgar Quinet, which took place in Parisa few days after his disease, was the occasion of a grand republican and materialistic demonstra-Quinet, who during the last years of his life tion. had written and said many bitter things against Catholicism, was in his earlier days a believer in Christianity, and even as late as 1860, wrote a pamphlet against M. Ernest Renan's Vie de Josus, in which he proved very satisfactorily how carelessly and flippautly that foolish and wicked book was witten. Years before that, M. Quinet addressed Rome in these fine and pathetic words : " Thou art, O Rome, the Madonna of nations, sitting silently at the foot of the cross !" But of late years nothing remained to Quinet of the faith of his childhood. He became little by little more and more of a freethinker, and when he died they buried him without religious rites, and such was the ill conduct of the mob of friends and brothers that the police had to come and disperse them. Death had nothing sacred in their eyes, all they cared for was the chance this mournful funeral gave them of shouting, vive la republique and "down with religion."—Brooklyn Catholic Review.

#### BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, April 30 .- Belgium sent an answer today to Germany's last note. Count Aspremont Lyden, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will make explanations in regard to correspondence in the Cham-ber of Representatives on Tuesday next.

#### SPAIN.

Those most conversant with the condition and spirit of the Carlists think that the war is likely to be protracted for at least another year. The Northern Provinces are not so exhausted as to be unable to furnish food to an army which can live on wonderfully little. Don Carlos is able to obtain from the country or from his political friends the means of clothing and arming his men, and even of increas ing their numbers. For the present the hopes of a Convenio, in which the national leaders indulged on the succession of King Alfonso, must be abandoned. The Carlist soldiers are faithful to their Chief, either from loyalty, or religion, or provincial zeal, or a pure love of fighting with the accompanying liberty and excitement. Perhaps all these combine to constitute the heroic obstinacy of a Carlist soldier. The attempts at an arrangement were protracted; and at one time the Madrid Government was sanguine of success, for many of the officers were disposed to look upon the son of Isabella as a legitimate Sovereign, and to accept the very liberal compromise offered them. But the Carlist Army must suffer some great roverse before the men will tolerate a Convenio, from which they will gain nothing, whatever may be the case with those above them.

#### SWITZERLAND.

GENERA, April 30.—Gulteriez, who was president of the revolutionary Junta of Cartagena, Spain, died here to day

DESECRATION OF THE CATHEDRAL OF GENEVA .- AC-COUNT GIVEN BY THE PRIESTS OF THE CHURCH .- " This morning, April 6, twenty policemen surrounded the Church of Notre Dame. At about four o'clock the priests attached to this church began to notice that there was a display of force against them and immediately went into the sacristy adjoining the church to ascertain whether any thieves had entered it. The door of the church which opens into the sacristy was closed in such a manner that the ordinary keys would not open it and no effort to get into the sacred edifice was of any avail. Still the priests heard the noises in the church and went outside to see what the matter was. All the doors they found were guarded by policemen and when these were asked any questions they either refused to answer or sent the inquirers to their chiefs.

In front of the church they found a number of policemen stationed and a crowd of people. The priests mounted the steps of the facade and asked what the police were doing there. One of the policemen sent them to M. Cuenoud, head inspector of the police of Geneva, and the Rector of Notre Dame, perceiving him, at once hastened down to ask him some questions. He turned upon his heel, however, and left the priest without giving any answer and directed his steps towards the railway station. The soctor ran after him and stopped him once more. saying that he insisted upon knowing the truth: "Go back to the church," said M. Cueneud, "and ask M. Deshusses, President of the Council of the parish and Judge Peillonneux who are now in the church. The police is under their orders." The rector and vicars came back hastily toward the little door to the left, and, finding it locked, asked that it should be opened to them. A whistle was then given as a signal and a number of policemen came round the reverend gentlemen, and they were hustled about in a savage manner. They contrived to get back again and M. Deshusses at last came upon the scene accompanied by six policemen .--The rector said: "Why are you here at this Line rector said: "why are you nere at this hour? What are you doing? Why do you come like robbers in the night and by what right?" M. Deshusses said: "By virtue of the election." The rector replied, "I protest; the election never gave you the right to violate the church. I protest explicit the act in the same church. I protest against the act in the name of M. Dunoyer, the builder of the church, and in that of its legitimate owners the Catholics of Geneva, and in that of those who endowed it." (M. Dunoyer who has been ill for some time was unable to be present). An unknown person now said to the rector: "Ifyou wish to make any opposition, go to the Palace of Justice at mid-day." The rector re-plied: "We have already made our official protest, and we only wish to maintain our rights." In the meantime the vicar said : "Let us enter the church and take away the Blessed Sacrament." The rector then tried to force his way into the edifice, but was unable to proceed, for the passage was guarded by five or six men. The vicars followed him, but were brutally ropulsed. Presently M. Cuenoud came again upon the scene, and notwithstanding that a few moments before he had intimated that he had nothing to do with the matter said gruffly to the rector: "What are you doing here? "We wish to carry away the Blessed Sacrament." "You cannot remove anything from the church," said he savagely. The crowd in the square was small, inactive and ovidently very much disgusted. After a little more talk the rector and his vicars were allowed to enter the church and carry away the Blessed Sacrament which, accompanied by the vicars and one solitary Catholic bystander, they conducted to the chapel of the Sisters hand by. The bour being so carly, none of the Catholics in the city knew anything about the matter until much later. Their grief can be better imagined than described. The doors are now pad-locked and bolted, and the keys are in the possession of some unknown person. This is the sad tale we are obliged to tell and which must fill all Christian hearts with grief. Let not the Catholics lose heart or courage. Let them unite more closely together and confide in the Lord. Our faith will save us, for we are the docile children of Him who sent His apostles into the world to convert men," Signed by M. Lany, Rector, and MM. Dene-riaz, Girard, Zeantet and Chavaz, Vicars of Notre Dame, Geneva.

conflict between the Prussian Government and the Catholic Church. The following is a specimen of this chronique :---

March 26. Kulm-The Curate von Lasczerwski, for transgression of May Law; 1,650 marks (£82 108.), with alternative of five months (imprisonment).

Thomaszurski, the editor of the Przyjaciel Ludu, for offences against the press laws, 4 months (imprisonment).

Ravensburg .-- The parish priest, Meyer, of Eberbach, convicted and sentenced to 6 months detention in a fortress for injurious language towards the German Emperor.

Meppen-Luker, the Editor of the Papenburger Emszeitung, and Wagner, the printer, to 2 months (imprisonment) for publication of the Encyclical. 24, Thorn .- The property of the vacant parish

Papowo, sequestrated. Bonn.-The priest and student Heider, expelled from the city of Bonn and the district of Sieg (for saying Mass privately for his own devotion)

Posen-Rev. Konopinski fined 45 thalers, for having performed some clerical function in a conventual church.

Oppeln.-The faculty of giving religious instruction withdrawn from the parish priest, Wontropka. Fulda.—The parish pricst, Walter, of Anzefahr, already sentenced to imprisonment for offensive language against Prince Bismarck, dismissed from his office of inspector of the parochial schools.

25, Gnesen .- Two former students of the ecclesistical seminary, examined judicially, in rs the delegate Apostolic. A police search and private inquiry had been previously made at their lodgings. Stuttgart .- The appeal of the Editor von Hasenkamp rejected. He will consequently have to undergo the three months' imprisonment, to which he was sentenced for offensive writings against Prince Bismarck.

26, Posen-The district court decides that the Deans who refuse to give evidence in  $\tau \sigma$  the Apos-tolic delegate shall be kept in prison for an unlimted period.

Erlangen -The town magistrates dissolve the Social Domocratic electoral union.

Jastrow .- The Catbolic landowners and peasants of the parish Zippnow pledge themselves not to carry any goods to the market of Jastrow; because when their Prevost was being led to prison the inhabitants of Jastrow opposed a demonstration in his

favor. Bochum .- The former editor of the Westfalische Volkszeitung, Joseph Blum escapes to forelynparts. Hanover.-The Hannovereische Zeitung of 23 March confiscated.

27, Frankfort on the Mayne .- The Social Democrat, Klein of Elberfeld, accused of having endangered public order by a speech, he is acquitted. The State prosecutor had asked for one year's imprisonment.

Goetz.—A Dutch Religious, who was hearing con-fessions in the Church of Hulmn, is arrested and conducted to Cleve.

Coblenz .- Rev. Heit, a "suspended" and exiled priest, is arrested and transported to the district of Cologne:

Aix-le-Chapelle .- The editor of the Geilenkircher Zeitung to 14 days' imprisonment, for publication of the Encyclical of 5th February.

Dulken .- For containing an account of the debate in the House of Representatives, when the Encyclical was read, this day's issue of the Spresher an

Rhien is confiscated. Posen.—Domiciliary visit at the House of Rev. Tloczynski, the Vicar of the Cathedral.

Dusseldorf.—Fuszagit, the editor of the Dussel dorf Volksblatt goes abroad, leaving behind him ten

28, Opladen.—The *Hote* confiscated for publishing an account of the speech of the Deputy Baron von Wendt, in the Landtag, when he read the Papal Encyclical.

29, Breslau.-The Prince-Bishop, Dr. Forster received yesterday a summons from the President of the Province, inviting him to resign his episcopal charge.

Posen .- For disobedience to the laws, 79 clergymen (of this diocese ) are in arrest or exile.

30, Landau.-A private gentleman, Mr. Emmerling, 2 months for offensive language against the German Emperor, Hildesheim.-Plunceke, of Klein-Lafferde, to the

same penalty, for the same offence. 31, Mayence .-- Three men of Nieder Ingelheim, to 3 months' each, for "breach of the peace." They had "invaded" the bell-tower of the Catholic Church, and had "violently" rung the bells for a funeral. April 1, Hamm.—Wiese, a merchant, who had been sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment for a speech he delivered at Dortmund, was acquitted on appeal. Munich .- The appeal of Dr. Sigl against the sentence which condemned him to 10 months' imprisonment for offensive writing against Prince Bismarck is rejected by the Supreme Court .---Moreover, he is additionally sentenced to a fine of 50 florins (£4 5s. 6d.) for frivolity. POSEN .- With reference to the criminal proceedings commenced against Mgr. Cybichowski, the Coadjutor-Bishop of Gnesen, for having consecrated the Holy Oils on Maunday Thursday, (from which function the Government journals were so insane as to believe for a short time that he was the mysterious Apostolic Delegate who has been looked for everywhere in vain), the Germania observes :- The consecrated oil is the necessary matter of Extreme Unction. If Mgr. Cybichowski is to be condemned for the preparation of this necessary matter, the administration of Extreme Unction must cease in the whole of the diocese of Gnesen-Posen, or Herr Falck will take steps with the view of enabling the Holy See to provide the necessary means for the administration of that Sacrament of the Catholic Church. There is no middle course. Dr. Falck will have very soon to decide as to the second alternative ; otherwise it will be proved that in Prussia, in the whole of a vast diocese, the administration of the Sacrament of the dying is forbidden by the State. In this case, however, our adversaries will be obliged to admit that there are good reasons which justify our saying that there is a *direct* persecution of the Catholic Church in Prussia. POLICE TYRANNY .- At Herne, a village in Westphalia, there is no parish priest, and the curate (vicaire) is "suspended" (by the Civil-Government.) A Catholic miner died. His wife and his brotherin-law wished to bury him without any religious service—the vicar not being "legally" capable of assisting. But the Liberal clique summoned the "Old Catholic" priest from Dortmund, who actually came up to the gate of the cemetery escorted by the Police. The gate was forced open by the police. The widow and friends, finding resistance uscless, retired, and the body was interred in the presence of the police alone.

Calendar of the German Culturkampf. - Under this second were a second with the frankfurter Zeitung publishes periodically sequence of the bad impression produced in Italy by these overtures. But a Roman correspondent of the Bien Public maintains that although the Italian Government will do nothing violent, and nothing in direct contravention of the Law of Guarantees unless under positive compulsion from Germany, it will still take advantage of the opportunity to introduce imperceptibly further restrictions on the utterances and the action of the Pope, the hierarchy, and the clergy.

#### POLAND.

We (Catholic Review) read the following in a correspondence from Gracow:---- "The nomination of Mgr. Ledochowski to the Cardinalate has produced a profound impression in all the Polish provinces. There was a time when this worthy prelate was somewhat unpopular, because he considered it to be his duty to separate the cause of religion from the cause of Poland. In a parely theological point of view undoubtedly he was right, but, in giving to Cæsar that which was Cæsar's, he did not foresee that the Prussian Cæsar would ever become the incarnate enemy of the Catholic Church. At that time he went to Versailles to congratulate the King of Prussia on having won the imperial crown beneath the walls of Paris, and this journey of his was a heavy blow to the national feeling of Poland. But since Mgr. Ledochowski has become the first victim of the wat declared by Emperor William and his powerful Chancellor the pastor and his flock are cordially reconciled. Mgr. Ledochowski, in his Geneva dun geon, has recognized that there is a close alliance between the two causes equally dear to the Polish heart, and the Poles have fully appreciated the evangelical virtues of this pretate. The dignity of cardinal has been out rarely borne by Polish ecclesiastics, because it scarcely accorded with the political laws of the country. All the Polish bishops were senators by right. The Archbishop of Gnesen was, as is Cardinal Ledochowski to day, the primate of the kindom, with a revenue of a million of francs and exercised the functions of royalty during an interregnum. Next in rank to him came the Bishop of Cracow, and so on. A cardinal would have found himself in a somewhat awkward position in presence of such an order of precedence, and so it has come that out of the Polish Church only thirteen in all have been elevated to the cardinalate. The first Polish cardinal was created in 1443, and the last before his Eminence, Cardinal Ledochowski, was the Archbishop of Lemberg, of the United Greek rite, who died in 1858."

The following is the list of the Polish cardinals since 1443: "Alexander, Prince of Mazovie, who died in 1443; Zbignen Olesnicki, who fought at the battle of Varna, and died in 1455; Prince Frederic Jagellon, son of King Cassimir Jagellon, died 1503; Stanislaus Ozius, died 1579; Andrea Bathory, assassinated in 1559; Prince George Radziwill, converted from Protistantism, died in 1600; Bernard Maciejowski, died 1608; Prince John Hasa, son of King Sigismund III., died in 1634; John Casimir, who abdicated the Posish throne and died in France in 1667 was brother to the last named and a cardinal also; John Dœnboff, died in 1697; Michael Badrichiewski, died 1706; Alexandre Lipski, died in 1747; Micheal Lewicky, Archbishop of Lemburg, died in 1858; and, lastly, Mieceslas Ledoehowski

#### AUSTRIA.

An interesting extradition case is just now taking its prescribed course. The Editor of the Ultra-montane paper Vaterland, named Sigl, has been condemned by the Bavarian Courts to eight months' prison for an article against the new Ecclesiastical Laws and invectives against Bismarck. He escaped and has taken refuge in Salzburg. His extradition is now demanded of this Governmentt which has laid the case before the Austrian tribupals, to investigate the ase and see whether it comes under the stipulations of the Treaty. According to these, extradition can only be effected if the crime is punishable according to the laws of the country where the condemned has taken refuge. Curiously enough, an analogous case occurred where an Austrian was condemned by the tribunals for a similar offence and took refuge in Bavaria, when the Tribunal there decided that it was not a case which came under the Treaty of Extradition. There seems to be a doubt entertained in the present instance by the Bavarian Government itself, for, together with the demand for extradition, an article was sent in by the same writer containing invectives

#### Spirit of Rum.

"O thou invisible spirit of wine | If thou hadst no name to be known by let us call thee devil."-Shakespearc.

> Let thy devotees extol thee, And thy wondrous virtues sum : But the worst of names I'll call thee, Ob, thou hydra monster RUM.

Pimple maker, visage bloater, Health corrupter, idler's mate ; Mischief breeder, vice promoter,

Credit spoiler, devil's bait. Alms-house builder, pauper maker, Trust betrayer, sorrow's source ;

Pocket emptier, Sabbath breaker, Conscience stifler, guilt's resource. Nerve enfeebler, system shatterer,

Thirst increaser, vagrant thief: Cough producer, treacherous flatterer, Mud bedauber, mock relief.

Business hinderer, spleen instiller, Woe begetter, friendship's bane : Anger heater, bridewell filler,

Debt involver, toper's chain. Memory drowner, honor wrecker,

Judgment warper, blue faced quack ; Feud beginner, rag bedecker,

Strife enkindler, fortune's rack. Summer's cooler, winter's warmer,

Blood polluter, specious snare; Mob collector, man's transformer, Bond undoer, gambler's fare. Speech bewrangler, headlong bringer,

Vitals burner, deadly fire : Riot mover, fire-brand flinger, Discord's kindler, misery's sire.

Sinew's robber, worth depriver, Strength subduer, hideous foe : Reason thwarter, fraud contriver,

Money waster, nation's woe.

Vile seducer, joy dispeller, Peace disturber, blackguard's guest; Sloth implanter, liver sweller,

Brain distracter, hateful pest. Utterance boggler, stench emitter,

Strong man sprawler, fatal drop : Tumult raiser, venom spitter, Wrath inspirer, coward's prop.

Pain inflicter, eye inflamer,

Heart corrupter, folly's nurse : Secret babbler, body maimer,

Thrift defeater, loathsome curse. Wit destroyer, joy impairer,

Scandal dealer, foul-mouthed scourge : Senses blunter, youth ensnarer,

Crime inventer, ruin's verge. Virtue blaster, base deceiver,

Quarrel plotter, rage discharger, Garment tatterer, wasteful sway : Chin carbuncler, tongue enlarger, Malice venter, death's broadway. Tempest scatterer, window smasher, Death's fore-runner, hell's dire dirk : Bavenous murderer, wind-pipe slasher,

JOHN MARTIN, M. P.- (AN EPITAPH) ust and gentle! firm, but mild, O f courage high, though meek as child ; H e trod the straight path here on earth, R ewards and honours—thick and fast, T ill freedom shrieks its trumpet blast!

J. KAVANAGH, LEEDS, ENG. Once upon a time there lived an old couple known far and wide for their interminable squabbles Suddenly they changed their mode of life, and were as complete patterns of conjugal felicity as they had formerly been of discord. A neighbor, anxious to know the cause of such a conversion, asked the good wife to explain it. She replied, "Me and the old

wholly reliable. It is pleasant to take, and should where the second secon

Music teachers and students unacquainted with the merits of Clark's New Method for the Piano Forte, would do well to examine the work, which has already gained the endorsements and been adophas already gained the outer states and oven adop-ted by thousands of our most successful teachers. Sent by mail for \$3.75. Lee & Walker, publishers, Philadelphia, Pa. All that art can accomplish in beautifying,

All that art can accomption in beautifying, strengthening and preserving the human hair is effected by *Burnett's Coccaine*. This incomparable Hair Dressing imparts a glossiness that is hea'thy and *natural*. It is a cooling *vegetable* oil, agreeable and clean and dresses the hair perfectly.

INFORMATION WANTED-OFJAMES MADDEN. who, together with his wife, her maiden name was Sarah McCashion, a native of Sharvogues, County Antrim, with three small children (I think two little girls and a boy) emigrated to Montreal some thirty years ago. Mrs. Madden died some fifteen or threty years ago. Her husband wrote home to her parents, Mr. D. McCashiop, her mother's maiden name was Margaret Shannon, both are now dead. He mentioned that he put the three children into one of the Convents in Montreal, but did not say which one. He nor the children have not been heard from since. If this should come under his notice, or of any one knowing anything of him in Montreal, they will confer a lasting favor by writing to his friend, REV. P. MEEHAN, St. Eugene, Ont., Canada. Montreal papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS Mc-GOVERN, SON of Edward McGovern, of Glangeylin, parish of Templeport, Co. Cavan, who came to this country about thirty-four years ago; got mar-ried about four years, afterwards, to Mary McGar, Young street, Toronto, Canada West. Last heard from, about twenty years ago, was living in George-town, Canada West. His sister Bridget would like to hear from him. Address JAMES McGOVERN, Rochester, Olmstead Co. Minn.

WANTED-for School Section No, 2, Chapeau Vil-lage, a MALE TEACHER holding a First Class Certificate, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. TERENCE SMITH, Sec.-Trea., School Connection Allumatic Island

School Corporation, Allumette Island. 5-3

JUST PUBLISHED, THE SYLLABUS.

An Approved English Text, with Notes COMPILED FROM THE "DUBLIN REVIEW.

#### BY A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

#### Price-10 cents.

For Sale by Messrs. D. &. J. Sadlier, 275 Notre Dame Street ; J. T. Henderson, 187 St. Poter Str. ; Battle Brothers, 9 Bleury Street; and the "Tava WITNESS" Office.

THE DOCTRINE OF

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY STATED AND VINDICATED :

> WITH AN APPENDIX ON THE QUESTION OF CIVIL ALLEGIANCE. BY THE

RIGHT REVEREND JOHN WALSH, D.D., Bishop of London, Ont.

For sale by Messrs. D. & J. SADLIRE & Co., DAW-SON BROS., J. T. HENDERSON, BATTLE BROS., and the TRUE WITNESS Office. Price, 25 cents.

## JOHN HATCHETTE & CO.

LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE,) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE

Rage displayer, sot s delight : Noise exciter, stomach beaver, Falsehood spreader, scorpion's bite.

Drunkard's lodging, meat and drink.

N or e'er shall we forget his worth! M an of men ! thy fame shall live, A nd Erin's sons to thine shall give In troubled days thy lot was cast, N ow, gentle spirit, sleep at last!

man have not on well enou

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 30 .- The Emperor has given his assent to the introduction of the bill abolishing religious orders in Prussia.

The London Tables has collected together the following : hating

240

#### ITALY.

The hints about repression of Pontifical utterances having signally failed they are disavowed on all sides. The Perseveranza of Milan states that no official communications have been made by Germany. to Italy, and a Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette puts what occurred thus : "It is said that Herr von Keudell, in a confidential chance conversation in Rome, touched upon the irregularities due to the recognition of the Pope as a sovereign. It is also affirmed that in the above-mentioned conversation he not only did not make any proposal, but he did not even indicate any conclusion." The Times Correspondent adds that the writer of this letter "no doubt knows, what is true that Herr von Keudell even for a momen had official orders to have the above-mentioned con- of Canal Reform.

against the Emperor of Austria which might furnish a case for prosecution here. Pending the decision of the tribunals, Sigl has been detained to prevent his escape.

#### TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

The following persons will confer a favor by forwarding their present address to the TRUE WITNESS Office, as the Publisher is anxious to communicate with them :—

P. J. O'Shea, supposed to be about St. Thomas. Joseph Kelly, when last heard of was Station Master at Port Dalbousie.

Thomas Duignan, when last heard of was P. M. at Nenagh Co Grey.

Thomas Nelson, when last heard of was at Kittleby Mills.

Robert Konnedy, when last heard of was at Nobleton.

Daniel McCarthy, when last heard of was at Hawkesville.

D. Shea, Pensioner, removed from Guelph,

Last year some of the Oxford and Cambridge students celebrated the boat race by a drunken row in the infamous Argyle rooms in London. This year they rioted at Evan's assembly rooms, the other resort being closed against them, and began by breaking the furniture and throwing the pieces at the singers on the stage. John Galloway, a Cambridge man, and the champion boxer of his universit., was the leader in the disorder. He defied the employees of the establishment, and thereupon a waiter named Newbury accepted the challenge. A ring was formed, and the fight was begun between the student in evening dress and the waiter in white jacket and apron. At the close of the first round, however, they were stripped to their waists. Both were athletes, well trained in boxing, and the fight was bloody and desperate. The *Hornet* says: "In the midst of the fourth round, the time for closing the room having arrived, the proprietor attempted to put out the gas, which gave rise to several other battles, the gentlemen defending lamps as if they were guns. A gas man was seriously wounded and a waiter very badly hurt. Still Galloway and Newbury fought on, blood flowing freely. When at length the gas was put out at the main, the ring was still kept, and wax tapers and matches lighted. At least one hundred men struck up lights in this way

and by their fitful glimmer Galloway got his final

blow and was doubled up. He was carried away

insensible by his friends, and Evan's was not clear

we kept two hears in the house." "Two bears!" was the perplexed exclamation. "Yes, sure," re-"Two bears!" plied the old lady-" bear and forbear."

A Quartermaster of a regiment of light Cavalry who was both heavy and tall, jeered an Irishman on the proneness of his countrymen to make bulls. "Why. you gigantic tool," replied the Irishman, "my coun-try never made such a bull as England did when she made you a light horse-man."

Perplexed Schneider, who had made a garment for a youth, and found himseif unable to dispose of the surplus fallness which appeared when trying it on the young candidate, declared vociferously: "De coat is goot | Is no fault of de coat, De boy is too tin."

' A good deacon making an official visit to a dying neighbor, who was a very churlish and universally unpopular man, put the usual question: "Are you willing to go, my friend ?" "Oh, yes," said the sick man, "I am." "Well," said the simple-minded deacon, "I am glad you are, for all the neighbours are willing."

A plain-spoken preacher delivered the following from his desk :--- "I would announce to the congregation that, probably by mistake, there wos left at the meeting-bouse this morning a small cotton umbrella, much damaged by time and wear, and of an exceedingly pale blue colour, in place whereof was taken a very large black silk umbrella of great beauty. Blunders of this sort, my brethren, .are getting a little too common."

Father Taylor, while lecturing on temperance was hissed by one of his hearers, a notorious drunkard. Father Taylor stopped, pointed to the offender, and said. "There's a red nose got into cold water don't you hear it hiss ?"

A young fellow in Grundy county, Iowa, wanted to charge his girl twenty cents for his picture, informing her at the time that it originally cost a quarter.

BREAKFAST-EFFE'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORT ING .--- " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors! bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled — "James Fpps & Co., Homoopathic Chem-ists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURE OF COUCA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

At this season of the year, when so many, of our which exterior out the second of the year, when so many, of our grain, and that the average charges are rather high; but the testimony before the Caual Committee re-vealed nothing calling, for legislative, interference. Unless something of a more serious nature is un-covered in Buffalo, this investigation will utterly fail year, we can speak from personal knowledge of its. efficiency. There may be other remedies that are even for a moment from the more pressing demands good, but in all our experience this has proved to be by far the best. Its qualties are uniform and

GROCE	RS,
WINE AND SPIRIT	MERCHANTS.
54 & 56 COLLEG	E STRÉET.
MAY 1, '74] MONTRE	
\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY either sex, young or old, m work for us in their spare m than at anything elso. Part to States costs but one cents. OO., Portland, Maine	aking more money at oments, or all the time, iculars free. Post card Address G. STINSON
COSTELLO B	ROTHERS,
GROCERIES and LIQUO	
(Nun's Buil	
49 St. Peter Stre	et, Montreal,
Jan. 15, 1875.	1y-22

BEARINE, Prepared From the Pure Grease of

THE CANADA BEAR. This delightfully perfumed preparation imparts a soft glossy finish to the Hair, inclining it to remain in any desired position. It gives the Hair not only a laxuriant growth, but arrests greyness, Baldness, and other diseases of the head and scalp. Genuine Bear's Grease has long been held in high

esteem as a valuable article for Dressing the Hair. It has been highly commended and used by eminent

Chemists and Physicians of every country. Each bottle is enclosed in a card board box surrounded by a finely engraved wrapper, forming a package both ornamental and useful on every Ladies' Dressing Table.

Price 50 cents per Package. PERBY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors, Montreal. April 2.



A Gem worth Reading !--- A Diamond worth Seeing SAVE YOUR EYES RESTORE your SIGHT, THROW AWAY FOUR SPECTACLES, THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES By reading our Illustra-ted PILYSKOLOGY AND ANATONIY of the EYYE-SIGHT. Tolls how to Re-store Impaired Vision and Overvouked Eyes; how to oure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyea, and all other Diseases of the Lyes. WASTE NO MORE MONST' BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON FOUR NOSE AND DISFIG-UNING YOUR FACE. Pamphilet of 100 pages Ratio Free. Sond your address to us also, Gentlemen or Ladles." 55 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write Immediatory, to DR, J. BALLL & CO., (P. O. Ber 967.) No. 91 Liberty Street, New York City, N. L.

of the mob until half past one in the morning." The investigation into the matter of terminal charges on grain has concluded as to New York city, but without any important result. It is very clear, as everybody knew before, that there are cases in which extortionate rates are exacted for handling to draw the attention of the Legislature or the people,



West Troy, N. Y.





## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MAY 7, 1875.

## DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

8

FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, OYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

### Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

TAIN in the right side, under the edge of theribs, increases on pressure; someimes the pain is in the left side; the paient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoul, der blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. 3 The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a pain. ful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A Blight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits we low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough totry it In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

#### AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES "DF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used. preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with 'his disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

### Address all orders to

### FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fieming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fieming Bros., Fitteburgh, Fa. To those wishing do give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Fills for welve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra. Sold by all respectable Druggists, and Country Store-

#### DB. C. MoLANE'S

#### VERMIFUGE

Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be MEALTHY, STRONG and MONROUS MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses of

MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE, TO EXPEL THE WORMS.

THOMAS H. COX, EMPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, &c., &c., MOLSON'S BUILDING (NEAR G. T. R. DEPOT). No. 181 BONAVENTURE STREET. MONTREAL July 24, '74] 49-52



CONFOUNDED **OUACKS** Rheumatism and Gout have heretofore been considered by the ordinary practising physicians as incurable diseases, and the query has often been propounded, of what benefit to the helpless sufferer is all their pretended science; and what doth it avail, -their long and tedious course of study-if they are obliged to acknowledge that all their resources are to no account when called upon to prescribe for a patient suffering from chronic rheumatism. The great trouble lies in the fact that the mode of investigation is prescribed within certain boundaries and limitations compelling the student to tread in certain well-worn paths, or suffer disgrace and ex-communication from that highly respectable order of mortals known as the Medical Faculty. How often genius has been curbed in its flights of investigation can easily be imagined. And often really grand and beneficial discoveries have been placed under the ban of censure by those self-constituted censors, for no reason whatever, but that they are innovations upon a stereotyped and time honored prescription. It was not so, however, with the proprietor of the

Diamond Rheumatic Cure, for his high standing in the profession, and the learning and science of an able mind, quickly compelled the OENSOR to succumb, and now physicians generally, all over the world, where this medicine is introduced, admit of its wonderful efficacy, and often prescribe it for their patients. Of course the use of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, without the aid of a physician, is a saving in fees to the sufferer, but the really consciention physician should rejoice at this, for the reason of the general benefits arising to mankind from its uso.

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY. MONTREAL, 21st March, 1871.

Messis. Devine & Bolton : Dear Sirs-I with pleasure concede to the Agents

wish that I give my endorsation to the immediate relief I experienced from a few dos's of Dr. Miller's Diamond Rheumatic Cure, having been a sufferen from the effects of Bheumatism, I am now after taking two bottles of this medicine, entirely free from pain. You are at liberty to use this letter, if you deem it advisable to do so.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, N.P. MONTREAL, 17th March, 1874.

Messis. Devins & Bolton : Gentlemen-I have suffered much with rheumstism, so much so that I was obliged to stay at home a certain time. I heard Mr. O'Neill, of the St. Lawrence Hall, speaking of your remedy. I asked him to get me a bottle immediately, which he did with great kindness. To my great surprise that bottle has cured me entirely, and I never felt better in my life. I attribute the use of my limbs to the " Diamond Bheumatic Cure."

JAMES GALLAGHER, 58 Juror Street, Corner of Hermine. A BLESSING TO THE POLICE.

MONTREAL, 18th June, 1874. DEVINE & BOLTON :

Gentlemon-Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIA-MOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that J bould hardly walk with the help of a stick. I com-menced the Diamond remedy, following the directions carefully,-relief came immediately with the first bottle; improved rapidly with the second, and completely cured and free from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathise with my fellow-sufferers from Rheumatism. Yours respectfully, J. B. CORDINOE, Sanitary Police Officer, 51 Labelle Street.

# 1875

PREMIUM LIST OF ELEGANTLY BOUND CATHOLIO BOOKS SUITABLE FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGES, CONVENTS, SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASSES, PRIVATE CATHOLIG SCHOOLS, AND ALL CATHOLIC INSTITU-TIONS.

Persons ordering will please take notice that we have marked before each book the lowest net price from which No Discount will be allowed, as the following List of Books with its Special prices has been made expressly for the Premium Season of 1874. When ordering give price and style of Binding. D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Catholic Publishers, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

This list is an abridgment of our Premium Catalogue. The Complete Premium Catalogue will be forwarded free of Postage on receipt of address. Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, paper covers, 12 vols in box.....1 00 per box. Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box...... 1 60 per box. Cathelic Youth's Library, first series, paper bound, Catholic Youth's Library, third series, paper bound, Do do do fancy cloth......1 32 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilta...1 62 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, fourth series, paper bound, Sister Eugenie Library, containing Sour Eugenie God Our Father, &c., fancy cloth, 4 vols in box

Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt...3 20 per box. Faber's Library, containing All For Jesus, &c. &c., Little Catholic Boy's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box.....1 32 per box. Little Catholic Girl's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth,

in box.....1 43 per box. Sister Mary's Library, 24mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in

24mo, second series, fancy cloth, 12 volumes in the Saints, &c., fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box Illustrated Catholic Sunday School Library, first series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box.... 2 00 per box. do do 2nd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in Do box.....2 00 per box. do do 3rd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in Do box.....2 00 per box. to do do 4th series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in Do box.....2 00 per box. Do do do 5th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes Do in box..... 2.00 per box. Do do do 6th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes Do

D٥ Catholic Magazine Library, fancy cloth, 4 vols in

box.....2 40 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt...3 20 per box. The Young People's Library, containing One Hun-dred Tales, &c., fancy cloth, 5 volumes in box... .....1 35 per box.

Do de do gilt, fancy cloth, 5 volumes in box. Spanish Cavaller Library, containing Spanish Cava-

liers, Elinor Preston, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols 



none other sold. For preserving Furs, Flannels, Woollens, &c., &c. from Moths. B. E. MCGALE, Dispensing Chemist,

301 ST. JOSEPH STREET. (Between Murray and Mountain Streets.) Montreal

#### **ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE** TORONTO, ONT.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, AND THE DIRECTION OF THE

BEV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S. TUDENTS can receive in one Establishment other a Classical or an English and Commercial

Education. The first course embraces the branches usually required by young men who prepare them-selves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Educadon, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemis-try, Logie, and the French and German Languages.

TEEDIS.		
Full Boarders,	per month,	\$12.50
Half Boarderz	- do '	7.50
Day Pupils	do	2.50
Washing and Mending	do	1.20
Complete Bedding	do	0.60
Stationery	do	0.30
Music		2.00
Painting and Drawing		1.20
Use of the Library	đo	0.20
N.BAll fees are to be paid	strictly in a	dvance

in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after me week from the first of a term will not be 'llowed attend the College. Address, REV. C. VINCENT,

President of the College,

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

TORONTO, ONT.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un der the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the

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

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

fectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christ-

ian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual .development of th students committed to their care The system of government is mild and paternal

yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline.

No student will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory : students of all denominations are admitted.

The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September. and ends in the beginning of July.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided





This Line is composed of the following FIRST-CLASS, FULL-POW ERED, CLYDE BUILT STEAMsures, and is in-tended to per-

form a regular service between LIVERPOOL, QUE. BEC and MONTREAL in SUMMER, and LIVERPOOL and BOSTON in WINTER :---

MONTREAL	Tons	(Building)
DOMINION	"	Capt Bouchette
ONTARIO	tz	Capt French
VICKSBURG	::	Capt Roberts
MEMPHIS	**	Capt Mellon
TEXAS	44	Capt Laurenson
MISSISSIPPI	<b>6</b> 7	Capt Wrake
QUEBEC	"	Capt Bennett
ST. LOUIS	22	Capt Reid
Those manual - have		

These vessels have very superior accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Prepaid Tickets are issued at reduced prices to those desirous of bringing out their friends.

Sailing from Liverpool every Wednesday, calling at Belfast Lough to take in Cargo and Passengers. The Steamers of this Line are intended to Sail from Boston as follows :---

QUEBEC.....10th April From Quebec :---

<b>Dominion</b> 6	th	May
MISSISSIPPI	th	
ONTARIO	th	11
QUEBEC	th	u
MEMPHIS 3	rd	June
TEXAS10	th	86
VICKSBURG	th	t <u>i</u>
Rates of Passage :		
Cabin		660

Steerage ..... 24

THROUGH TICKETS can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, For Freight and Passage, apply in Havre to H. Genestal and Dolzous, or. C. Browu; in Paris to H. Genestal and Dolzous, 55 Rue d'Hautville; in Hamburg to August Behrens; in Bordeaux to Messrs. Faure Freres; in Copenhagen to P. M. Kolle, 18 Sanctannæplads; in Bergen to Michael Kronn, Consul; in London to Bowring & Jamicson, Langbourne Chambers, 17 Frenchurch street; in Belfast to Henry Gowan, Queen's Square ; in Liverpool to Flinn, Main & Montgemery, Harvey Build-ings, 24 James street; in Quebec to W. M. Macpherson; in Boston to Thayer & Lincoln; and in Montreal to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court.

33

ALLAN LINE.

April 2, '75

C

N



1874-5-WINTER ARRANGEMENTS-1874-5. This Company's Lines are composed of the undernoted First class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships :---

Vessels	Ton	5. Cor	nmanders.	
ARDINIAN	.410	) (Buildi	ng)	
IROASSIAN	.3400	) Capt. J.	. Wylie.	
OLYNESIAN.	4100	Cantain	Brown.	
ARMATIAN	3600	Cantain	A. D. Aird.	• •
IBERNIAN	3434	Lt. F. A	rcher, B. N.	R.
ASPIAN	3200	Capt. T	rocks.	
CANDINAVIAN	3000	Lt. W. 1	H. Smith, R.	. N. B.
RUBBIAN	3000	Lt. Dutt	on, R.N.B.	
USTRIAN	2700	Capt. J.	Ritchie.	
EBTORIAN	2700	Capt		
IORAVIAN	2650	Capt. Gr	åham.	
BRUVIAN	2600	Capt R.	S. Watts.	
ANITOBAN	3150	Capt. H.	Wylie.	
NOVA-SCOTIAN	3300	Capt. Ri	ichardson.	
ANADIAN	2600	Capt.Mi	llar	
ORINTHIAN	2400	Capt. Ja	s. Scott.	
OADIAN	1350	Capt. Ca	bel.	

Toronto. March 1, 1872

met with.

patrons desire.

#### CONFEDERATION

## LIFE ASSOCIATION. STOCK AND MUTUAL PLANS COMBINED CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000.

SPECIAL FEATURES .--- A purely Canadian Company. Safe, but low rates. Difference in rates alone (10 to 25 per cent.) equal to dividend of most Mutual Companies. Its Government Savings Bank Policy (a speciality with this Company) affords abso-lute security which nothing but national bankruptcy can affect. Policies free from vexatious conditions and restrictions as to residence and travel. Issues all approved forms of policies. All made non-forfeiting by an equal and just application of the nonforfeiture principle not arbitrary, but prescribed by charter. Mutual Policy-holders equally interestod in management with Stockholders. All invest-ments made in Canadian Securities. All Directors pecuniarily interested. Consequent careful, economical management. Claims promptly paid

Branch Office, 9 ST. SACRAMENT STREET (Merchants' Exchange), Montreal.

Agents wanted. Apply to H. J. JOHNSTON Manager, P.Q. W. H. HINGSTON, M.D., L.B.C.S.Ed., Medical Referce. [Montreal, January. 23.

#### SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.



On and after MONDAY, Dec. 7th, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DAY EXPRESS will leave Montreal, 8.10 a.m. arrive at St. Johns 9.20 a.m ; West Farnham, 9.55 a.m. ; Newport, 1.04 p.m. ; Boston 10 p.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL will leave Montreal 3.30 p.m.; arrive at St. Johns 4.42 p.m.: West Farnham 5.17 p.m.; Newport 9.32 p.m.; Boston, 8.40 a.m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DAY EXPRESS leave Boston, Lowell Depot, 8 a.m., Newport 5.27 p.m., St. Johns 9.20 p.m., arrive in Montreal at 10. p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS leave Boston at 6 p.m.

arrive Newport 4 a.m., St. Johns 8.33 a.m., Monweal 10. a.m.

Entire trains run between Montreal and Boston without change.

Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to the Night Express Train, and run through between Montreal and Boston.

This is the most direct and best Route to Boston and other New England Citics.

Through Tickets for Boston, New York, St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., and all points in the Eastern and Southern States, including Jackson-ville, Florida, Mobile and New Orleans.

For Tickets and all information call at the general -0.000

202 ST. JAMES STREET. A. B. FOSTER, Manager 

#### FURTHER PROOF.

TORONTO, March 30, 1874. Dear Sir—After suffering for the past two years with Rheumatism, I can truly say that, after using two bottles of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE I find myself free from that terrible disease. I have used all kinds of remelies and Doctor's prescriptions without end, but your simple remedy surpasses all. The effect upon me was like magic. I take great pleasure in recommending your medicine to all.

I remain,

#### MARGARET CONROY. 127 Sumach Street.

This medicine is prepared by a careful experienced and conscientious physician, in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine over compounded for this terrible complaint.

In simple cases sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic case it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescriptions.

This medicine is for sale at all druggists through out the Province. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to

DEVINS & BOLTON, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. General Agents for Province of Quebec.

Or to NORTHRUP & LYMAN, SCOTT STREET, TORONTO General Agents fo Ontario. PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE.

May 22, 1874.

#### To Nervous Sufferers.

40

To Nervous Sufferers. Dr. J. BELL STATSON'S Specific and Tonic Pills, the Great English Remedy for all nervous debility from whatever cause arising, have already been so thoroughly tested in Canada se to require little to be said in their favor-as a certain cure for those distressing symptome arising from errors of youth. Dr. J. Bell Simpson was a pupil and friend of the late Dr. Willis Mosely, of London, England, the most celebrated authority in the world on this sub-ject. His partner is now visiting Canada, and is prepared to give advice free to all, and forward cir-cular, etc., if applied to-addressing Dr. J. Bell Simpson & Co., Drawor 91 P. O., Hamilton. Two boxes of Pills will also be sent by mail to any part of Canada, recursly wrapped from observation, on receipt of \$1.60. Expecial treatmont if desired. Pills sold rotail by dil rotail Draggists, and whole-sale by sil wholesale Druggists and Paton Medicine.

Catholic World Library, containing Nellie Netterville, Diary of a Sister of Mercy, &c. &c., fancy cloth, gilt back and sides, containing "Chasing the Sun," &c. &c. &c., 12 volumes in set.....

Lorenzo Library, containing Lorenzo, Tales of the The Golden Library, containing Christian Politeness, Peace of the Soul, &c., fancy cloth, 10 vols, Alfonso Library, containing Alfonso, The Knout, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box. . 3 00 per box. St. Agnes Library, containing Life of St. Agnes, St. Margaret, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box .....

Young Catholics' Library, first series, fancy cloth, Every Land, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 4 vols in box Maguire's Library, containing Irish In America, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 3 vols in box..... 3 00 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt ... 4 00 per box. Irish Historical Library, containing Irish Rebellion of '98, fancy cloth, 4 vols in box...2 40 per box. Grace Aguilar's Library, containing Mother's Recompense, fancy cloth; 5 vols in box. 4 00 per box. Canon Schmid's Tales, gilt back and sides, fancy &c. &c. &c., failoy cloth, 6 volumes in box ..... Do do do c. &c., full gilt, fancy cloth, 6 vols gends, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 10 volumes in box

Do do do full gilt, fancy cloth, 10 vols in box Conscience Tales, gilt back and sides, fancy cloth, St. Aloysius Library, containing Life of St. Aloysius, St. Therese, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 12 vols in box.....lo 00 per box. Fireside Library, containing Orphan of Moscow, Life of Christ, &c., fancy cloth, 10 vols in box 

Any of the above books sold separately out of the box or set.

Lace picture at 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 60, 75cts. \$1.00, \$1.25, and upwards, per dozen.

Sheet Pictures from 40c. to \$2 per dozen sheets. each sheet contains from twelve to twenty-four pic-

into two departments-Primary and Commercial. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

#### SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Beading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Les-sons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music. VIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining 1th drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Elstory, Arlthmetic, (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar Composition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Montal and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philoso phy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution,

Vocal and Instrumental Music, French. For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught. TERMS

Half Boarders, ..... 7 00 PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter,.... 4 00

.... 5 00 1st Class, COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, .... 6 00

No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted iliness or dismissal.

EXTRA CHARGES .- Drawing, Music, Plano and Violin.

Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians. For further particulars apply at the Institute. BROTHEB ABNOLD,

Director,

Toronto, March 1, 1872.

ST. GABRIEL ISLAND SAW AND PLAINING MILLS, BASH, DOOR AND HOX FACTORY,

ST. GABRIEL LOCKS, MONTREAL, MOGAUVRAN & TUCKER, PROPRIETORS,

(Late J. W. McGauvran & Co.

Manufacturers of Sawn Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, and Syry desorip-tion of house, finish. A large and well assoried stock of Sawn Lumber of the various grades thickness and kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale on

WALDENSIAN ...... 2800 Capt. J. G. Stephen. PEGENICIAN...... 2600 Capt. Menzies. ST. PATRICK ..... 1207 -NEWFOUNDLAND... 1500 Capt. Myllns. The Steamers of the LIVEBPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Portland :---

PRUSSIAN	April	3
SCANDINAVIAN	April	10
HIBERNIAN	April	17
SARMATIAN	April	24
PERUVIAN	May	1
From Quebec-		
POLYNESIAN	May	· 8
Rates of Passage :	•	
Cabin	<b>\$70 to \$</b> 80	
Steerage	25	
The Steamers of the Glasgow	· Line are in	tended to
sail between the Clyde and F	Portland at	intervala

ala sail during Season of Winter Navigation. Rates of Passage :--

-	Cabin\$69	
	Intermediate 40	
٠	Steerage 25	

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel Berths not secured until paid for.

Corkage will be charged at the rate of 20 per bottle to Cabin Passengers supplying their own Wines or Liquors.

For Freight or other particulars apply to:-In Portland to H. & A ALLAN or J. L. FARMER; in Bordeaux to LAFITTE & VANDEBUBUYUE OF E. DEPAS & Co.; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAB & Co.; in Havre, to JOHN M. CURRE, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANCE, Rue da 4 Septembre ; in Antwerp to Aug. Schutz & Co., or RICHARD BERNS; in Rottordam to G. P. ITTMANN & ROON; in Hamburg, W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLN; in London to MONTGOMERIE & GREENHORSE, 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BRO-THEBS, James Street ; or to

H. & A. ALLAN. Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal. Jan. 15, 1875.



BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges. M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to plo-Noeral terms: Orders addressed to the Mills or Box 371 promptly excouted 17 - Aug 28, 1874

tures.