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VOL. XXIII.


## THE

LIMERICK VETERAN
THE FOSTER SISTERS.

## aneva osem

gitaptra xv.-caught in the snare, "Three weeks I hare watebed her move ments closely, and she has managed to foil me
I will not allow her to escape me to
to 1 will not anlow her to eseape me to-night, cuan Margaret, as she concealed
cloak in the library, the lengthened dobsence of
Isabel from that apartment one evening lead cloak in the library,
Isabel from that apartment one evening lead
in ig her to think
questian useful. not reckoned wrongfully
patience had exceeded that of Isabel. Margaret well knew, had not left the chateau and at last began to think her encony was no Pe aiert.
Bur hatred never sleeps, suypicion onc to be right in their calcellations.
 Chat when the clock ktruck the thaif hour e it, in order to get her hood and look aidd se Brete them, as 1 hive aireaay sid
But she did not, after a long, weary watc at the window, observe Isabel pass along that
valley as before; but, conident that she had left the chateau, 放 entent to the eleeping apart ment of the latter and knocked at the door.
And as she expected, there was no answer And as she expected, there wan no answor,
so she opened the door and entered the room in order to gatisff
There was a small inner room, nsed by Isabel as a gort of boudoir, in which she was ac
customed to read and work, and in order to satisfy herself that she was not there, as she
might have failed to hear the knook at the doo might have failed to hear the knook at the doo
of tho. outer room, Margaret crossed through to the boudoir.
The needle-wor: cngaged seemed to have been haffily thrown on
chair without reg . chair without "regard to the meatness wion gencrally led her to fold it up and hay it aside resolved, come what would ond of a small three cornored note, peeping out from the leaves of
abook in whioh it had evidently been purpose$\checkmark$ placed, attracted her attention. The next moment the note was in the hands of Margaret, an
following words:

 awat your coming as usual at the the hill. Let $m$
the valley; where it turns of to
beseech you not to disappoint me, my own den Ps. -A the evenings are closing in very rapit
I will be at the foot of the hill at aix $0^{\circ}$ clock. "Audacious, donsummate hypocrite !" said
Margaret, folding ap the note pery carefull to her oing pocket-booly; "I have found you You, Lady St. John, and her har haughtereinialap too, shal acknomedege yon the hyporite
toon you to be. You vill hoo dyo stit this noto, which $T$ will transer to my own keeping. No signature either. All very care-
fully arranged, no doubt, but not carefully
enough for me, after all. But now, Mistress Isabel, I must be on your track, and quickly too, for you have eridently
by a good twenty minutes.,
rayed herself in her hood to the library, at tening, in order to ascertain that the domestics
were in the servant's hall, she let herself out, Were in the servant's hall, she let herself out,
in the same way, that Isabel had probably done before her, through a glass door which led from garden which ran round two sides of the cha-
The moon was up, but it only shone out at intervals from behind a mass of clouds; but
Margaret knew the way well; she could have Margaret knew the way well ; she could have
walked it blindfold; and passing with a rapde step along the green sward lest hor step on the
gravel walk should attract attention, she quickly found herself at a gate which gave egress to the valley.
Cautiously, but yet swiftly, the damsel wended her way till she came to that angle
leading up to the hill, mentioned in the letter turning a corner of which you oould ascen the hill leading straight to the Palace of St.
Here she paused, convinced that she heard the murmur of voices, though she could see n one, and for a few moments she was wholly
fault as to what step she should next tak. She had chosen the shelter of some overbangiug trees in a thicket that bordered the hillside as
a place of concealment, and through a sudden break in the clouds, the light of the moon,
partially obscured though it still was, revealc partially obscured though it still was, revealed
to her the full extent of the road up to the very summit of the hill srowned by the palace Within a hundred paces of her place of oon
cealnent, Margaret distinctly saw approaching owards her her detested loster sister leaning on the arm of a man perhaps some thirty years
of age; ho was somewhat negligently attired, priod, and had roth worn by gen the manner an Englishman about him than. Freachunan his personal appearance was prepossessing; he
was well formed, tall of stature, and fair conplexioned.
Margaret could almost hear the pulsation eart as she stood, or rather crouched gradually, by their nearer approach, the voice hitherto low and indistinct, the murmur o
which only reached her, now fell upon her ear Which only reached her, now fell upon her ea
loud enough for her to distinguish what was loud enough for her to distinguish what
said, with the loss of only a word or two occa "How much longer will they be absent "I cannot tell you; perhaps a month, per "I must not meet them ; of that, love, you are quite aware. I do? Oh, what can I do? was the choped by her sobs. "My lips are
denuly coke sealed; ; vor is on them which I dare not
Then the stranger said something in a ver low voice, the purport of which did not reac Margaret sears, but whatever it may have beheld her tear from her neek a small gold adorned with diamonds, the gift of the Mar shal to herself, and which she placed in the
hand of her companion, who, passing his arm hand of her compani
The tro had now reached the bottom of the hill ; one movement on the part of Margare Fould have betrayed her presence, as she thu crouched beneath the undervood, so close that by raising her hand she might
the hem of her foster-sister's dress.
"Farewell;" said the latter, in a voice bro ken by her tears " farewell till I can stea ings. Alas, alas 1 my path is full of diffical
ties. I cannot desert you; if I did my very heart would break; but what would they thin
A win Margeret lost the mords that followed, they were breathed out in a whisper, as if they
the knew not eren be uttered aloud, tough thei ense - and even that whisper was stifled by "No, fear nothing, my love, my Isabel ; fear "Yothing, for you have done no wrong." "Yes, but vis
Aprin a pause
"No harm eain
or shall befill you 0 mid
tet me get to Evgland and I will write to th but now-at present betrayal rould"-
"Fear not. I will faithfully keep ny vow.
My lips shall never disclose, as I hope for hapMy lips shall never disclose, as I hope for hap-
piness hereafter, the secret you bave entrusted "My own dear Isabel, I know not how to eave you in the state to which $I$, in my des-
peration, have reduced you; bear up, love, for peration, have reduced you; bear up, love, for
my sake. Allow me to accompany you to the rden-gate at the end of the valley. "By no means. I shall be at home
inutes. Farewell, till we meet again "Trust in God, my own love, for yourself, f not for me. Time will seem like an age till
ur next meeting. I will write as usual ; you now where to look for my letters. Adieu
A moment and the two Lad parted. She
wift of foot, fled down the valley like an af righted fawn; he lingered and then wandered on, as if irresolute whether to follow her foot-
steps or not; but, finally, he retraced his steps steps or not; but, finally, he ret
and wended his way up the hill.
Then Margaret arose from her painful halfecumbent position, shook the dank dews from her dress, and pursued her homeward way.-
She did not hasten, however, desiring not to shead too quickly in the footsteps of Isabel, et adrancing near enough to be at the chatenu Fithin aside her cloak and hood and to seat
throw and not been absent from home, by the time Isabe hould enter the library
length, then, fortune will make me some
ent for my outraged feelings, my woundd pride," said this baneful Margaret, as she ed pride," said this baneful Margaret, as she
took her usual seat ia the huge chimney-corner "To-morrow's post shall convey to him an
anonymous letter. As to the Lady St. John and Madame, it will be time to enlighten then Whien they return home. How dared she step
between we and him. Was it not enough that he should have the advantage of me as far
ur birth was concerned? Was I to suffer in
"Revenge mats cold," says a rueful and bit Er Enstern proverb, fitter for the children of
Oriental rather than a Christian clime ; but Oriental rather than a Christian clime; but

## Miss Isab.

Miss Isabel is ill, and has gent me to tell
she shall not come down again to-night liss," said a young girl, who entered, followed by a man-servant, bearing a tray on which
a cold fowl, together with bread and wine.
"Very, well, Julie. I shall not want you bed when you please. I haye to write so
betters, so do not let me be disturbed." letters, so do not let me be disturbed."
She took her meal alone, and then, with glitter in her cruel eyes, she drew her, writing
mplements before her and wrote as foliows :A friend, who talkes the warniest interests in the on The young lady is known to be in the babit o
meeting a stranger, who is perfectly unknown meeting a stranger, who is perfectly unknown to
the family by Fhom she had been adopted, and
these meetings have been held under the cover of these meetings have been held under the cover of
erening nt the foot of the hill leading to the royal
chatenit of St. Germains.
These lines were written in a feigned hand, nd Margaret resolved to post them herself on
he following morning. Amidst the fortunes of rar, they never reached the hand of Maurice There were tro lonoly watchers in the old
chateau that night one was on her knees chateau that night; one was on her knees praying to God for strength and pationce, and
when she laid her head on her pillow, it was for bodily rest indeed, but not for sleep; and when at last, after the clock had struck four,
she sank into a disturbed slumber, her dreams were but the reflection of her waking thoughts. She was again by the hillside with him who
had become ns it were the arbiter of her des iny; her heart was wrung with a tale of sor ow not unmingled with crime, and again her
ips registered an oath that she would not beps registered an oath that she would not be
tray him. Then the vision changed. She was tray him. Then the rision changed. She wa er was a frightful precipice; beneath she
eard the roar of many waters; above was the canopy of heaven, without a single star to villumine it; then she fancied she heard the roice of Margaret, and when she looked around,
he behold beside her Maurice; she felt herself about to fall into the abyss, and called on Im to help her, but he turned away; whilst
Margaret, oxtending her hand, pushed her to the yawning chasm benenth, She started p, awakened by the horror of the dream; big
drops of perspiration were standing on her drops of
forehcad. "It is but a dream," she murmured to her"ad but typified her thoughts when amake. "I was so happy till-till-oh, God, help
me I" se said, as if she feared shaping her
thoughts in words ever to herself " Ahore thoughts in words even to. herseff. "Above
all else, help me, oh ! my menciful Father,
they take from me their love. If Margare
should ever hold me in her should ever hold me in her power, if she be
ignorant of this dread secret, though it may cast a gloom over my own life, it can injure na
in no possible was but if she discovers thes stolen interviems, she, the foster-sister whom ear, then I am iadeed lost
Another, too, kept watcl- -a watch of fiend some dread secret in her keeping Isabel had some dread secret in her keeping not to b
breathed even to her best friends. The tal she had to tell would go woefully against her even with those who loved her most; for ho
could she account for having formed acquai could she account for having formed acquain
tance with this strange man; how for being out by herself at night holding meetings b he lonely hillside; how satisfy those whos of the most rigorous description, as she had
suffered her lips to be sealed by a solemn oath, suffered her lips to be sealed by a solemn oath
which she had again ratified in the hearing o ber ar
Alas! alas! in this world, purity, innocence and worth
alty of $\sin$.
chapter Xvi--A mystery
Evil-doers grow bold whea the lapse of tim fails to bring detection, and virtue, when fo semblance of vice, which grows perbaps les nervous and sensitive under the course an uahappy train
to pursue.
The evening deepened as the year wore on the trees had shed their yellow leaves and th dank dews of the November night fell heavily
upon them as they lay in large soddened heaps on the valley, and the cold of the day ha given place to a misty haze or fog, which veile
the towers of the neighboring palace fron
view. The old palace was, rou will reinember situated on the brow of a hill. The Marshal' chateau was down in the valley, and it had
been the abode of himself and his lady eve since the happy
had been united.
From the windows of either building, glim mering like damonds through the dark and misty night, lights might be seen, betokening
that, though the royal exiled race of Rngland were no longer shitcerd buneal the roof were still absent, nevertheless both the palace on the height and the chateau in the valley
were alike occupied. Through the fog of the November pight, tall and and slender form passes rapidly along
heavy sighs agaia and again breaking the dead heallness that reigned around. Occasionally, Isabel, for she it is, pauses and listens, fancying her steps are dogged; then she look
around, but can desery nothing through th misty night save the twinkliag lights gleamin relief burst forth.
"If, "the butho a false alarm," says she to he but so like the steps of a person close beside met that I felt almost paralyzed with fear."
Her surmises, however, were not incorrect Her foster-sister, bold and weourageous as she herself was timid, was close behind her, angr at being out in the cold, damp night, forgetfu
that her own evil passions, far above natura curiosity, urged her 0 .
Unlike her
Unlike her conduct on the former occasion When Margares had tracked her steps, Isabe
did not pause at the ancle in the road leading to the hillside, but turned the corner and at onee ascended the bill.
There was far more chance now that sh might become aware of the presence of her fe male foe than when merely in the valley, fo the road was broad and straight, and the over
hanging branches of the trees, slorn as the were of their foliage, $\dot{\text { presented no }}$ no hiding.plac were or which she might lurk; and as it was far
beside whe wishes of the damsel that Isabel should
from the from the wishes of the damsel that Isabelshould
discover her proximity to herself, she slackened her pace, so as to incrense the distance betwee them, yet not so as to stand the fuintest chanc losing sight of her.
legth, and it soon became quarter of a mile in steadfastness with which Isabel pursued he Fay, looking neither to the right nor to th
left, that she intended walking on until ached the top.
But to Margaret's intense anxiety and aston nade her masy did not even then paust, but itself; then, indeed she stood for a few mo ments as if irresolute, but at length gave thre
distinot raps with her knuckies on a side door opeqing into a court-yard not very far from the priscipal entrance. In the utmost extremity
of surprise and bewilderment, beautiful Mar garet remained as it were petrified, wishful to see out the last act of the drama, in which, of playling a part
Fortunatoly
paces distant, presented a place of concealment knocked, should be opened, it was more than probable she would have been discovered ; and
she now drew stenlthily aside and stood within the recess, araiting ansiously as to what might The damp earth, covered with the last dead Leaves of the closing year, rendered it the less
likely that the sound of her foofteps mould bo tray her presence, yet it was cuident Isabe quick sense of hearing, rendered yet more
acute by the painful circuunstances in which she had placed herself, was again on the alert, or as the small arched door was opened, cri-
ently by some person on the watch to receive r, Margaret overheard her
ly frightened to-night. I have fancied heard footsteps behind me, and even now whilst I stood waiting at this door, it seemed As Isabel spoke she eutered beneath the arhed doorway. It was quickly closed, and the receding footsteps of her foster-sister and In no small anger at her plots being for this ight foiled, sle etood for a few unents irr olute as to the step she shoulu nest take;
inally she yielded to her curiosity; she was ware that in order to prevent the chance of isit of Isabel to the palace could not be a ong one, and she resolved to remain at her post
oni observe if she returned home aloce In suspenso and fear combincl for
ous as she naturally was, Margaret did feed alarmed, and not at all liking her position, \&he owever, lasged wearily along, and sine breathed sigh of inexpressible reliel whien. after the
the lapse of half an hour, the sound of footsteps, together with the murnur of roiees, made her oment more the door was opened.
"Fanent more the door was opened.
"Farewell, Jneques," slie distipetly heard er fogter-sister say. "I will be here again,
hen, in three nights from the present, unless hen, in three nights from the present, unloss
he writes to the contrary. Me sayw he hopes "I hope so, Madam, if only for your sake, you. I shall come down the hiill with you, "I think not; he seems so ill, you had best return to him; yet everything is is so dark and hat I had best necept your ofier: you need not be long absent from him."
The dert minute the door was closed, and hrough the rapidly-increassug mist, now be-
come a heavy fog, Margaret could faintly dis ern the figures of her foster-sister and her companion as they proceeded, just a few paces ing like a thief from his lair, the beautiful and crafty woman now cautiously emerged from her hiding-place, keeping just a little behind the
tro, and in no small uncasiness at the unforeseen circumstance of Isabel having a compar ther at the foot of the hill or in the vaily, the he would be sure to confroat lerself on his re

Her ready wit, however, devised a remedy pugnant as she was to adopt the plan. ditch, surmounted by a low bank, by a dry ditch, surmounted by a low bank, separating
it from an adjoining field. The bed of this ditch was composed of dank leaves, rotting in at safoly and damps of November; could she he could in an instant elimb the bank and creep ealthily along in the field on the other side till eturned.
In no small fear, she accomplished the unnd she commended her precaution, for at the angle where the road turned into the ralley,
those whose steps she was dogning suddenly paused.

Ne heard Isabel say. "Once in farther ad within a stone's throw of the chatenu, I vo longer feel timid. It is well for me that the
nights are dark, or these stolen meetings would long since hare been discovered, and I wray God, most earnestly, that the neressity $w$ "Mademoiselle knows Jacquess's feelings on the subject," replied the man. "I will now wish you good-night, as you do not wish me to The stranger then took his leave, Isabe swiftly wending her way homewards. Her companion, evidently a man of a class inferior
to her, lingered for a moment.as if half uncer tain whether to digregard her prohibition and
follow hor in spite of it, as he took a feis steps
down the valloy bit finall down the valley, bat finally returned, Mar--
garet listened till the sound of the retreating

## THE TRUE WITNESS ANB CATHOLIC CHRONICLE--JULY 18, $18 \%$.

| toptefops wast lost in the distance, and then, isfurge from her place of conoealment, she hastaned in the direction of the ehateau. proy, Margaret had long a cat watching it movements with the greatest anxiety; above all'she desired to discover the ohannel through whiah herfoster-sister maintaincd this secret cortéppondepee. <br> 1. It had'loug been Isabel's ctistom to go at an early hour trice a week to the cottage of a blind and aged woman who was one of the recipients of the bounty of Lady. St. John, to read to her, talk to her, and comfort her under trials, and Margaret determined to follow her thither the next morning, being under the impression that, in some way, this woman was worked up with the mystery she was bent on uaraveling. <br> As usual, Isabel started on her customary errand, bearing in her hand a small basket containing some little delicaoies she had put together for the blind woman's use, whilst Margaret followed in the distance, reading a book as she walked slowly on, in order, should Isabed chance to turu round, that she might be able to appear perfectly indifferent; for she meant to enter the cottage after ber us if by chance, or, should fortune favor, to reach the old-woman's unporceived by Isabel; even to play the eavesdropper, could she gain the information she sought in no other way. <br> To her surprise, however, Isabel did not turn as she expected down a road to the right, some distance beyond the angle in the valley which branched off to the hillside, but made straight towards athicket bordered with oak and chestnut trees, the overhanging branches of which, interlaoing themselves with those which grew on the other side of the road, formed a grove, and offered pleasant retreat in the hot summer days to the inmates of the chateau. Within the thicket itself Isabel now turned, and as Margaret stood anxiously peering round the angle bs the hillside, she could hear the crackling of the withered branches, as Isabel trod them under foot, and then she beheld her pause before an aged oak, put her hand within a yawning chasm in the trunk of the tree and draw something forth which she hastily concealed in her bosom. |  |
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| will be immediately placed under the proviof the Peace Preservation Act, and that an | $: \begin{aligned} & \text { ide } \\ & \text { be } \\ & \text { be } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| tional police station will be ndded to the district. |  |  |  |
| den wha will be located at |  |  |  |
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|  | cis, July 9-A despatch from Laurence, |  |  |
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## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHCLIC CHRONICLE.-JULY 18, 1873.

## Chy True Ceitituss

Catholic chronicle SUINTED AND PUBLISERD EVELE

At No. avo, St. James sitret, by At No. 210, SL. James is

E. CiERRE, Editor.

## 

The Revised Word of GoD. - Who i
the Rev. M. E. E: Hale. Editor of, or oon
tributor to, Old and Nev, quoted by the Montreal Gazette of the 30th June? That he is a Protestant minister of some sect or other
we suppose a and that he is a most sanguine Yean, we are cortain, from the absurdly rapturous antioipations in which he indulges of the
consequences the ant revision of the Bible, or Word of God now in progress; but as the Bible is the "roligion of Proestants, the revision of the in in called
pies of course the the Protestant religion.
Great things are to flow from this revision according to the article quoted by the Guzette. First, the servilo idolatry of a dead book, which will have to be abandoned; for as the Rev. Mr Hale observes:-

perting aside the facts that the adherents of he Catholic Church have certainly for two centuries numbered a trife more than "balf
Christendom," and that it has never yet been Christendom," and that it has never "et
urged against them that they have been or are fettered by a slavish gather from this the meaning that in the eyes of Mr. Hale, the Bible as it now stands is a ugly enough sort of thing; a sort of Fetish
which must be taken as it is, but which has no Which must be taken as it is, but which has no
pretension to anything divine about it. Indeed, as the same writer explicitly assures us, it is not the Ford of God, but of man, a mere "human record" of remarkable events. This tablish; and this we aro told "is a victory and a great victory.
And secondly the Bible will be restored to its true place, if-only for, alas! there comes in the usual qualifying if-if men can only agree

its
 in Englaned and America tho right to deternine
Fhieh reading shall be selccted, and which version
used, and you have restored the Bible to its true

Unfortunately this postulate will not be com
ied with. First, who is to determine who forn the "hundred of the purest and wisest men in
England and America?" Secondly, as it is not in the power of any man or body of men to grant that which he or they does not him-
self, or which they do not themselves actually possess, it follows that no one, that no body o men, can " grant to a hundred of the purest and risest men $* *$ the right to determine which is the true version, which the correct reading, unless already he himself possesses, or they
possess themselves that right; but if they possess that right why confer it upon others?
Besides if we reject an infallible Church whose function, according to the Catholic hy pothesis, it is to determine the true version of
the Bible, and its correct reading, we feel our selves quite competent to do all our own reli gious thinking for ourselves. We do not want purcst and wisest men, even of such men as Beecher the great light of the Protestant world on this side of the Aclantic; we have full man's help. If, as towards the Church, we arc all submission, as towards. Protestants we are Protestants of Protestants. We spurn their proffered aid and spiritual guidane,
their opinions on the Bible and its meaning with scorn; because human opinion for human opinion, we would a good deal sooucr trust our own upon religious matters, then
the doctors of Protestantdon.
The revision of the Bible is and must be farce, because it will never command the assent even of the Protestant world. Unitarians will repudiate it, should it seem to sanction the
doctrine of the Trinity; Trinitarians will do doctrine of the Trinity; Trinitarians will do
the same slould it appcar to throw doubts on that doctrine. The revisors themselves too are conscious that they are but humbugs or
shams; for they do not so much as pretend to determine or to bring to a conclusion the great questions which for centuries have distracted
the Protestant world. Fer educated men amongst Protestants believe, or pretend to besecond of the Epistles attributed to him ; tha St. James wrote the Epistle that bears his
name; that St. Paul was the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews; that the whole of the Gospel called of St. Mark, was compiled by one
and the same person, or that we are indebted to and the same person, or that we are indebted to
an apostlo for the lust of the four gospels. These things are held perhaps by the ignorat and uneducated amongst Protestants, by the old wo
men of the conventicle, but are rejected as incapable of proof-if we reject an infullible church -by all soholars and men of education. Wha then was the first duky of the Revisors? what the first thing. to which, they would lhave addressed themselves had they felt themselve日
competent to the task of revising the Bible? competent to the task of revising the Bible ?
Why ! that of determining the canon of the

Scriptures which they. were to revise. The
have not done this ; and till this be done they and thei
derison.
Rigits of Catholig Parents:-Ini New York, the law as administered by Protostant judges, assumes that Catholic parents have nt
ights over their children, which Protestants rights over their children, which Protestant thesis we quote from the Newn York 'rablet the report of a case that has just been tried before,
and adjudicated upon by a Protestant judge of and adjudicated upon
Patrick Small is a Catholic and a father His wife with whom be did not live happil was an habitual drunkard, who in a drunken it, or in a fit of spite against ber husband, de and gave the child over to a Protestant institation called the St. Barnabas . Home. Th
father sought in vain for his missing child; applied at the said Home, where he suspecte hat she had been secreted but the Manage
insisted strongly that the child was not wit then and that they knew nothing about he whom, except that he is an Irishman, and a Papist, nothing can be urged, applied to the that his child was being kept from him by the Managers of the above named Protestant insti tution he brought against them lis action to force recovery of the child
Thus pressed, and seeing it was no use to pretend ignorance any longer, the Managers produced the child before the Court over which
Judge Fancher presided. The father claimed Judge Fancher presided; showing that she had been taked from him without his knowledge or consent by a drunken mother, and that
To this, on the part of a Papist, somerrha arrogant demand, the Managers of the Protestant Home replied that the child had been committed to their care by her mother; that
they bad placed her out in service with a Protestant family of the name of Stephens by whom of course she would be redeemed from the
errors of Popery; and they therefore invoked he protection of the Conrt against the proten sions of a Romish father. At once the Judge deoided against the latter; bere is the report of the case :-
"Is the child well taken care of where she is?"
sked Judge Fancher.
"She is rery kindy carce for", answered the
lergyman. "She could not possibly bave a better
"I will give no consideration," pursued the
udge, "to the question of the clildds father being a Catholic and she under Protestant infuence. IThe
father can see the child, bat he must not interfere
with her. The writ is diswissed,
This is how the law deals with Popish pa. nts in the U. States.

We learn from the Witness that an abortivo ttempt to unite into one body all converts of the several sects engaged in bringing Fiench
Canadian Catholics to the "Truth as it is in esur," and as preached by a drunken woman who calls herself an "escrped wun, and othors
of that stamp. Hitherto each sect has worked on its own hook as the saying is. The Anglicans fishing for Anglican converts; the Pres The result is, as the Witness tells us, that here Montreal, there are four congregations of "branels snatched from the birning."-with remedy this farcical condition the agents of he several swaddling societies have lately held a meeting with the object of forming a union,
and putting all their converts into one lump so as to look respectable like. Of course the
scheme failed, for the simple reason that it is mpossible for Protestants to determinc. Wha are the essential, what the non-essential articles
of their faith. The Witness howerer sucks un consolation even from this nbortive effort at ras effected than a general interchange of vices on important questions of commun in terest, it has proved beneficial and higbly en-
couraging to all engaged." To outsiders, couraging to all engaged." To outsiders,
Romanists cspecially it appars simply comical.
The ministers of the Free Church of Scotland are much troubled in spirit at the sight of
the degencracy of the age. Many of their people, it seems, ministers and office bearers ven, when in the North and in the vieinity of Balmoral on Suaday-"not content with the Free Church" actually go to the parish church
Craithie where Her Majesty resorts. Of all of Craithie where Her Majesty resorts. Of all decmed the worst.
The manufacturers in England, espocially in he hardware line, are much alarmed at the frious decrease in the orders they receive
from United States and the British Coloies. These begin to find that they can manfactare their own goods cheaper than they an be bought in England, owiag to the fear ful adv
rages.

Whitten fui mai Tbus Wirners.
SHORT sERMONS For sincere souls " No. XXXYIII. thou shalt not commit adolytey. As there is nothing more advantageous Trance in piety more effectually than devo book ${ }^{\text { }}$; so there is nothing so injurious to orals, sothing more certain to
We have alrciady seen, Christi
We have alraad seen, Christian soul, the terrible evil of an unguarded eye. We hare assigned to it the bad pre-eminence of being
the most powerful of all the causes of impurity. the most powerful of all the causes of impurity
And yet I doubt whether the reading of bad books be not an equally powerful cause. Fo although our animal pas sions are undoubtedly roused through our sensea'; and alchough undoubtedly of all our senses our sight is the quickest and most, sensitive, still in the pre native modesty, which acts as a check upon the temp. ${ }^{\text {tation. }}$ Even the most abandoned when they see a e bility is near hand, and if there be, a sense of outward propriety, at least, causes them to tarn aside. This check does not exist in rading he narrative; the pictures it conjures up are presented to the mind without the embarrassing presence of the conjurer. No need to blush, becausc there are no witnesses of bis shame. He can gloat over the infamy without check aderance. Hence the immoral book has is another power which it possesses: the book is always at hand; it can be consulted at any moment; the narrative can be rend over again and again. The images, therefore, that it de picts can be evoked at will and whenever the awakened animal passions will cause them to be most relished. They can be gloated over they can be meditated upon; and by meditation
can be made part and pareel of the soul. Who then will be so bold as to deny that the reading then will be so bold as to deny that the reading
of immoral books is most unworthy of a Cbristof immoral books is most unworthy of a Cbrist
ian? unworthy of a Christian who ought to dedicate all his knowledge and all his talents to God; unworthy of a Christian whose every
thoughit ought to be worthy of that divine Master whom he professes to follow; unwarthy of a Christian whose mind should be as pur as the God of all purity
Eren the pagans, Christian soul, knew the
terrible effects of immoral books. terrible effects nt immoral books. Living ab were neither men nor Christians, but only cith Eens, they yet recogoised the evils which woul were permitted. It was for this reason, Valerius Maximus relates, that the Spartans forbade the reading of a certain Poet. "They were unwilling that the minds of their childre books lest their morals should be injured more than their miods would be profited." And to a certain pagan Greek defending his works o
the plea that they were founded on facts, th pagan Aristophanes answers: "Yep, according to facts, but you should not have produced what the minds of youth." Now, if the pagau, Christian soul, aided only by the light of renson, and living only for this world, could rebooks, how much more ought the Christian to coognize it ; and recognizing it to shun them ? But some one may challenge me to prove
hat this cril exists. to any extent in the world I accept the challenge, and my proat shall be I accept the challcoge, and my proof shall be of Representatives in the neighboring republic, on a Bill to suppress obscene literature. O March 7th, 1873, the Hon. C. L. Merrian thus spoke: "The pride of our people in thei tions presented by one young man in New tions presented by one young man in New
York in the employ of the Young Men's Christ an Association those hand, with determine and commendable energy, is falling heavily upan the workers in this detestable business.-
He exhibits to us more than fifteen thousand letters seized from the dealers and publisher in New York city; letters written by students of both sexes throughout the land ordering ob sceve literature. Amongst the seizuces made in New York are found twenty soparate orders
recorded on the books of a dealer coming from the librarian of a public school in one of our proudest western cities. By examination into the accumulations at tho dead letter office and the sicizures in New York city, we find that the denlers in obscene literature have organized of the most vicious boys in the schools, boy of the most vicious boys in the schools, boys
chosen and paid by the venders, and who eirvolume, any of the one handred and forty-four obscene books heretofore publighed in New York city." This is bat a short extract, and by young peoplo of both sexes throughout the land ordering obscens ifterature! Publie
school librarians applying for it! Young boy
hired to circulate it! What hired to circulate it! Who after that will deay
that the evil is very great and deap that the evil is very great aud deeply rooted
Yes, alas! Christian soul, an immons Yes, alas ! Christian soul, an immense multi-
tude of Christians, less scrupulous, prudent thristians, less scrupulous, and less cupation of pagans, make a constant o devil well knows that they are the most pas the ful means of destroying morals and ruining souls, he leaves nothing undone; there is $n$ artifice which he does not use to mulliply then and distribute them over the land. Capita orted ; companies formed; foment their passions, and your in onde mpure generation. As though the up a passions were not rendered strong enough by their triumph over the will and the under standing in the fall of our first parents; though we were not already sufficiently im thed by our very nature towards impurit tellect who, like human slape, these men of in should be angels to sore, bis fallen spirits, damo, be are devils to animal passions into rebellion a a exainst the nd religion and to rean against reason imr urity more dificult the the battle against imp arity more dificult than ever, if not wholly impos ${ }^{\text {ible }}$
It was for this reason that the Councils the Church' guided by the Holy Spirit forbade so severely th, e reading of these books. Listen hers of the $\mathrm{Co}_{2}$ wheil of Trent 16 rul 'Those books which' treat of disgraeeful and bbscene things, which narrate them or tench hem must be absolutel) forbidden, becuuse not only is it necessary to w'tch over faith, bot ver morals also, which can $\mathrm{s}^{\prime}$ casily be corThe Ded by reading of books of this kind." he Roman Catechism composed by order of a mouncil specially enumerates bad book lares the sercral causes of impurity. It delove and obscenity have a great power to arouse the fire of concupiscence and criminal pleasures in the heart. The 2 nd Council of Nice decrees hat those infamous books which recount inde. ent things shall be entirely proseribed. St Chatles Borromeo, that great prelate whom God raised up to reanimate $\tau^{-1}$ for the glory days knew the great eril of bad boots; feeling that they were furnaces of incontiency, he wished them not only to be banished from the houses of the good, but that those derated beings who should refuse to put then side should be denounced to the Bishop at his
"But"
But," asks the modern liberal, "is not thi great tyranny? are you not infringing on my ending wh anding wh thas, poor f God. That law has declared against impuz fity and you are bound to give up all rights in order to obey. What rights bas man as agains Cod? "It is a tyranng" you say forsooth Yes, all lawe are a tyranny. The angry ma chinks it a tyranny that he may not slay bis ajure. The thif thak il a tyranny tant be may not take to himself all that be behold. fashion; the tyranan of politeness or good manners, the tyranny of right reason; the granny of all temporal government. And th ommands of all these must be obeyed; but the mmand of God, who created aill and gover ll, must not forsooth be obeyed. Oh, sens ass and stiff-necked generation! The law God a tyranny fursooth! Yes, the lat of God tyraoay if it be tyranny to promise ma elf-restraint. Yes 1 the law of God is a tyrann it be a tyranny to give more the tho sand worlds for a pepper corn. Yes, the law o hod is a tyranay, if it be a tyranoy to prevent an from casting himself headlong and for al ternity into a furnace of fire. "But I only rea hese books to injprove my style, to inform yself, and to be up to the world. Like tho ec I only suck the honey and leave the poison. What flowers can you find on these reekio unghills?
Yes, Christian soul, what good can you hope find in these books, whioh will compensato for the loss of purity? "You wish to improve our style." What! by reading filthy ideas? by reading books that present impure pictures is the style you wish to cultivate? And even if amongst these impure images you conld learn a pure style; what will it avail you to Is it it at the expense of purity of heart Is it not better to know how to live parely
than how to writc elegantly? Is not a pure
heart boster than a pure stylo? "You wish hart better than a pure stylo? "You wish
to be up with the wordd." Ah, misaiuble Christian! riecall the words. of the pagan and injured more than your minds be profited by this dangerous literature.
The new iron lightahip, built in England, to bo


## 

## FOREIGN INTRLLIGEACE

 irance. Puas, Jaly 10 - Tr accordanoe vith the Meuse, and Meurthe et Mosell, as Folt are to be
fortreess and arrondisement of Belfort a eracnated; on payment of the second instalment
of the lagit millard of the Tai' indemnity, the of the lait milliard of the wait indernity, the inst The withdrawal will continge hy
tatchments uatil the 1 Sth August; whea tatchaents until the 1.5 th August; Fhen
above-mentioned country. Fill be eatirely ep

Eugenie on the Euture--A letter fre Genera to the World gives a convergation with
the late Empress of France., She sayis that he the late empress or Frapce., She says that he is ueeless to try to vonceal it. She beliepe ple to order, and said that the Piedmontese Pagan Court at Berlin, and the wild Communes
at Madrid are filled with fear at the amaleaing of Catholic France. Now that the wretched Thiers is gone all moves well. MoMahon is
prudent and he loves France. The future, reaction against ferces mich hare. seemed to threaten the existenee of society and religion
throughout Europe. She sam in the future that France will again be at the head of the Pope restored, Germany divided
States, and Austria agsin strong.

Teq Machiavel of France,- How are the mighty fallen! Unlike the fox in th
fable, Mi Thiers cannot bring himself to be lieve that the grapes of - power are as sour a
the "apples on the Dead Seass shore." He i pre-eminently a religious man; he is sedulou worship is himself. He has, by long contem plation of his pecular excellencies, learned to patriotism, and wise administratior-in a word
he, M . Thiers, is to all intentan and purposesthere shoald be a Government in existence without Thiers as its ratural head. An arch
without a keystone, a syllogism withcut an in ference would be more secindum proprietatem.
It is an eril to be got rid of at any cost, and
since it cannot be swept away by force, it must since it cannot be emept amay by force, it must
be done by maehination, Lad by mining the
enemy's stronghold. Beliering himself able to rule the whirimind and direct the storm, the
Russell of France has allied bimself with Gambetta and the Reds. Yet M. Thiers is not Communist. His insufferable egotism induces Radicals, and, consequently be allies himsel Mahon and bis Cabinet from office. He dee not, cannot see, that he is being made the cat's-
paw. of the Ultras. He fondly. hopes to grasp
the sweet chestnut of office through the medium of those who are so cruelly making him thei tool. He produces, greatly to the delectation
of Gambetta, the circular of M. Pasol ; how
he obtained it otherwise than by the bribery The document was in cipher, but the guess.ident possessed the key. He unlocks the mys
tic document, and imnodiately, Gambetta the Pure is provided with food for a moral harangue. boro a plotter. Against every Government and conspired so treacherously, as to defy
punishment. Under the Restoration, the Re public of '48, the Empire, the Rule of Gam-
betta, and the Presidency of himself, he has ever and always been plotting. We are, there-
fore, not surprised to find that he is endeavourng to upset his successor, but we greatly fear
hat he will make France too hot for his owr safety. He is said to be preparing other doagainst the Ministry. That he is hand and glove with the party of disorder is apparent,
and this circumstance, to those who know his and this circumstanes, to those who know
impuliive chatacter, is legitimate matter of
apprehension. Not only is he conspiring, but bis plots really tend to the destruction of order and religion, and to the entablishment
of the Commune. Although he is undoubtedly
a man of great subtlety, we think that in Mc. mann of great subtlety, we think that in Mc ightly meetings in the Boulvard Maleaherbes; he commune to be found in France, but let festation of treason. A greater than Caraignao watohing him, and he may be sure that heads of the designer

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ngement of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic In amement of the Etomach and Bowels, Chronic cho

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## THE TRUE WITAESS AND CATHOUCC CHRONICLE-JULY 18, 18\%3̈.

## TVFORMATION WAPTYD.


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arly the Head ofice
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F. CREENE, 574 \& 576, CRAIG STREET. Odentake the Warming of Pablic and Private
Buildinge, Manufactories, Conservitoridg, Vineries, Sc, by Griene's improved Hot-Water Apparatus,
Gold's Low Pressure Stam Appastatas, with latest im:
 INSOLTENT ACT OF 1869

 being a member of said co-partnership. AnInolvent. The undersigged lias filed in the office of this
Court a consent by his creditors to his dischargc, and
and a tho twenty-sixth day of June next he will apply
ot the said Court ior a ronfrmation of the discharge
ereby effected. thereby effected. by ARTHCR DESJARDIE. Wontreal 14th Kay 1873
INSOLVENT ACT OF 1889
the matter of MOISE BOURQU, of $L$ Epiprader

 at 10 o'clock a.m. to reccive statements of his ath
and to appoint an Assignee.
L. GUILBAULT. L' Assomption, 4th June 1873 . INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869
in the Matter of SYLVESTER DEMPSEY A first and final dividend sheet hna been prepared Nubject to obiection until hite Twents Eighth day or
Jnue 1873 , nfter which date, the dividend will be
paid. Montreal, 13th Junc 1873.
NOTICE is hereby given that Emily Paibley of the
 from him is to bete nid bourd:
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ently reatored for life, and cured of the porman. digeases:-
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Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guaran
teed teed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or optic Nerve;
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pendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of Trm

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of Doctor or Medicicines, so as as to receive immediato
beneficial restithe Cups without the aid unincial west tas and never wear spectacles; or, 11
using now, to the them aside forever. We guarantoe cure in every case where the directions are follow.

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some of them the most eminent leading professiona anme of them the moot eminent leading professiona
and political men and women of education and re Gnement, in our conntryy may be geen at our oodice.
Under date of March 29 , Hon. Horace Groeley, of
 tion.". W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky, wriie Aprr)
Prof. W6.
24th, 1869 : Without my Spectacles I pen you this
 note, after nsing tho Patent 1rory Eye cups thirtean
dafs, and this morning parued dte entire contente
of a D Diily News Paper, and all with the unassisted Truly am I grateful to your noble invontion, may
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head is troubled with pain，accompanie with $z$ dull，heavy sensation in the back parte There is generally a considerable loss of memory，accompanied with a pain
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