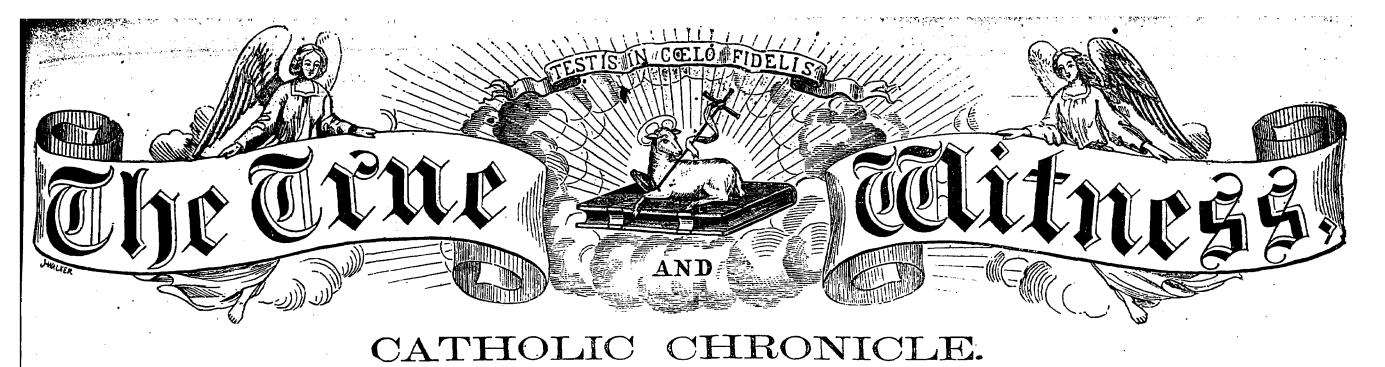
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THE

LIMERICK VETERAN; OR, FOSTER SISTERS. THE BY THE AUTHOR OF "FLORENCE O'NEILL."

(From the Baltimore Catholic Mirror.)

CHAPTER XV .- CAUGHT IN THE SNARE.

"Three weeks I have watched her movements closely, and she has managed to foil me. I will not allow her to escape me to-night," said Margaret, as she concealed a hood and cloak in the library, the lengthened absence of period, and had rather more of the manner of Isabel from that apartment one evening lead- an Englishman about him than. Frenchman; ing her to think she should find the articles in question useful.

out at last, then. Before I have done with | let me get to England and I will write to them, you, Lady St. John, and her daughter-in-law, too, shall acknowledge you the hypocrite I know you to be. You will not dare ask for this note, which I will transfer to my own keeping. No signature either. All very care- to me." 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 evidently got the start of me by a good twenty minutes."

3 75 Margaret then hastened to the library, arrayed herself in her hood and cloak, and listening, in order to ascertain that the domestics 4 25 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 the breakfast room into a large, old-fashioned garden which ran round two sides of the chateau.

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 walked it blindfold; and passing with a rapid step along the green sward lest her step on the gravel walk should attract attention, she quickly found herself at a gate which gave egress to 3 25 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 she had read as the place of meeting, and by turning a corner of which you could ascend the hill leading straight to the Palace of St. Germains.

Here she paused, convinced that she heard he murmur of voices, though she could see no one, and for a few moments she was wholly at fault as to what step she should next take. She had chosen the shelter of some overhanging 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, revealed to her the full extent of the road up to the very summit of the hill prowned by the palace. Within a hundred paces of her place of con-

cealment, Margaret distinctly saw approaching towards her her detested foster sister leaning on the arm of a man perhaps some thirty years of age; he was somewhat negligently attired, but after the fashion worn by gentlemen of the

but now-at present betrayal would"-"Fear not. I will faithfully keep my vow My lips shall never disclose, as I hope for happiness hereafter, the secret you have entrusted

"My own dear Isabel, I know not how to leave you in the state to which I, in my desperation, have reduced you; bear up, love, for my sake. Allow me to accompany you to the garden-gate at the end of the valley."

"By no means. I shall be at home in a few minutes. Farewell, till we meet again."

"Trust in God, my own love, for yourself, if not for me. Time will seem like an age till our next meeting. I will write as usual; you know where to look for my letters. Adieu, Isabel, once more."

A moment and the two had parted. She, swift of foot, fled down the valley like an affrighted fawn; he lingered and then wandered on, as if irresolute whether to follow her footsteps or not ; but, finally, he retraced his steps and wended his way up the hill.

Then Margaret arose from her painful halfrecumbent position, shook the dank dews from her dress, and pursued her homeward way .-

She did not hasten, however, desiring not to tread too quickly in the footsteps of Isabel, yet advancing near enough to be at the chateau within two or three minutes of Isabel, so as to throw aside her cloak and hood and to seat herself, with a book in her hand, as if she had not been absent from home, by the time Isabel | to pursue. should enter the library.

"At length, then, fortune will make me some atonement for my outraged feelings, my wounded pride," said this baneful Margaret, as she took her usual seat in 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 them when they return home. How dared she step between me and him. Was it not enough that she should have the advantage of me as far as our birth was concerned ? Was I to suffer in every way?"

"Revenge cats cold," says a rueful and bitter Eastern proverb, fitter for the children of an Oriental rather than a Christian clime; but the spirit of Margaret harmonized with the terrible idea.

"Miss Isabel is ill, and has sent me to tell you she shall not come down again to-night, his personal appearance was prepossessing; he | Miss," said a young girl, who entered, followed by a man-servant, bearing a tray on which was a cold fowl, together with bread and wine.

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 me in no possible way ; but if she discovers these stolen interviews, she, the foster-sister whom I fear, then I am indeed lost."

Another, too, kept watch-a watch of fiendish exultation at the thought that Isabel had some dread secret in her keeping not to be breathed even to her best friends. The tale she had to tell would go woefully against her, even with those who loved her most; for how could she account for having formed acquaintance with this strange man; how for being out by herself at night holding meetings by the lonely hillside; how satisfy those whose notions of female prudence and modesty were of the most rigorous description, as she had suffered her lips to be sealed by a solemn oath, which she had again ratified in the hearing of her arch-enemy.

Alas! alas! in this world, purity, innocence, and worth are too often made to bear the penalty of sin.

CHAPTER XVI.--- A MYSTERY.

Evil-doers grow bold when the lapse of time fails to bring detection, and virtue, when for some unfortunate reason it at times bears the semblance of vice, which grows perhaps less nervous and sensitive under the course an unhappy train of circumstances may have led it

The evening deepened as the year wore on, the trees had shed their yellow leaves and the dank dews of the November night fell heavily upon them as they lay in large soddened heaps in the valley, and the cold of the day had given place to a misty haze or fog, which veiled the towers of the neighboring palace from view. The old palace was, you will remember, situated on the brow of a hill. The Marshal's chateau was down in the valley, and it had been the abode of himself and his lady ever since the happy day on which their fortunes had been united.

From the windows of either building, glimmering like diamonds through the dark and misty night, lights might be seen, betokening that, though the royal exiled race of England were no longer sheltered beneath the roof of the palace, and that the family of the Marshal 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 night, a tall and and slender form passes rapidly along, heavy sighs again and again breaking the dead stillness that reigned around. Occasionally, Isabel, for she it is, pauses and listens, fancying her steps are dogged; then she looks around, but can descry nothing through the misty night save the twinkling lights gleaming in the distance on either side, and a sigh of relief burst forth. "It was but a false alarm," says she to herself, "the echo of my own footsteps mayhap, but so like the steps of a person close beside me that I felt almost paralyzed with fear." Her surmises, however, were not incorrect. Her foster-sister, bold and courageous as she herself was timid, was close behind her, angry at being out in the cold, damp night, forgetful that her own evil passions, far above natural curiosity, urged her on.

they take from me their love. If Margaret | paces distant, presented a place of concealment, otherwise, when the door at which Isabel had knocked should be opened, it was more than probable she would have been discovered; and she now drew stealthily aside and stood within the recess, awaiting anxiously as to what might follow.

> The damp earth, covered with the last dead leaves of the closing year, rendered it the less likely that the sound of her foofsteps would betray her presence, yet it was evident Isabel's quick sense of hearing, rendered yet more acute by the painful circumstances in which she had placed herself, was again on the alert, for as the small arched door was opened, evidently by some person on the watch to receive her, Margaret overheard her say

> "Thanks, good Jacques. I have been terribly frightened to-night. I have fancied I heard footsteps behind me, and even now. whilst I stood waiting at this door, it seemed to me that some person was close beside me."

> As Isabel spoke she entered beneath the arched doorway. It was quickly closed, and Margaret could hear in the court-yard beyond the receding footsteps of her foster-sister and her conductor.

In no small anger at her plots being for this night foiled, she stood for a few moments irresolute as to the step she should next take; finally she yielded to her curiosity; she was aware that in order to prevent the chance of her temporary absence being discovered, the visit of Isabel to the palace could not be a long one, and she resolved to remain at her post and observe if she returned home alone,

In suspense and fear combined, for courageous as she naturally was, Margaret did feel alarmed, and not at all liking her position, she nevertheless remained on watch. The minutes. however, lagged wearily along, and she breathed a sigh of inexpressible relief when, after the the lapse of half an hour, the sound of footsteps, together with the murmur of voices, made her aware that Isabel was about to return. In a moment more the door was opened.

"Farewell, Jacques," she distinctly heard her foster-sister say. "I will be here again, then, in three nights from the present, unless he writes to the contrary. He says he hopes to embark for England in a week at most."

"I hope so, Madam, if only for your sake, for these visits cannot but be full of danger to you. I shall come down the hill with you, idam."

Margaret had not reckoned wrongfully; her patience had exceeded that of Isabel.

Three weeks had passed and the young lady. Margaret well knew, had not left the chateau, and at last began to think her enemy was not on the alert.

But hatred never sleeps, suspicion onco aroused never slumbers, especially if one wishes to be right in their calculations.

On the night in question, Margaret observed that when the clock struck the half hour of five Isabel left the library. She, too, quitted it, in order to get her hood and cloak and secrete them, as I have already said.

But she did not, after a long, weary watch at the window, observe Isabel pass along the valley as before; but, confident that she had left the chateau, she went to the sleeping apartment of the latter and knocked at the door.

And as she expected, there was no answer; so she opened the door and entered the room, in order to satisfy herself that her foster-sister was really absent.

There was a small inner room, used by Isabel as a sort of boudoir, in which she was accustomed to read and work, and in order to satisfy herself that she was not there, as she might have failed to hear the knock at the door of the outer room, Margaret crossed through to the boudoir.

It was vacant.

The needle-work on which Isabel had been engaged seemed to have been hastily thrown on a chair without regard to the neatness which generally led her to fold it up and lay it aside till her return, and she was leaving the boudoir, resolved, come what would of her enterprise, to dog her steps, when the end of a small threecornered note, peeping out from the leaves of a book in which it had evidently been purposely placed, attracted her attention.

The next moment the note was in the hands of Margaret, and unfolding it, she read the following words:

DEAREST ISABEL:

I beg you, by our common love for each other, not to neglect to meet me this evening. Oh! my love, you know not what I have suffered during the time that has elapsed since last we met. I will await your coming as usual at the right angle from the valley, where it turns off to the hill. Let me beseech you not to disappoint me, my own dear Isabel.

P.S.—As the evenings are closing in very rapidly, I will be at the foot of the hill at six o'clock.

"Audacious, consummate hypocrite !" said Margaret, folding up the note very carefully and returning it, not to its former place, but to her own pocket book, "I have found you

was well formed, tall of stature, and fair complexioned.

Margaret could almost hear the pulsations of her heart as she stood, or rather crouched, beneath the sheltering trees by the hillside, as gradually, by their nearer approach, the voices, hitherto low and indistinct, the murmur of

which only reached her, now fell upon her ear loud enough for her to distinguish what was said, with the loss of only a word or two occasionally.

"How much longer will they be absent, Isabel ?"

"I cannot tell you; perhaps a month, perhaps more.'

"I must not meet them; of that, love, you are quite aware."

"What can I do? Oh, what can I do?" was the reply of Isabel, whose voice was evidently choked by her sobs. "My lips are sealed; a vow is on them which I dare not break.'

Then the stranger said something in a very low voice, the purport of which did not reach Margaret's ears; but whatever it may have been, the anguish of Isabel increased, and she beheld her tear from her neck a small gold cross which she always wore, and which was adorned with diamonds, the gift of the Marshal to herself, and which she placed in the hand of her companion, who, passing his arm round her waist, laid her head-on his shoulder and kissed her brow.

The two had now reached the bottom of the hill; one movement on the part of Margaret would have betrayed her presence, as she thus crouched beneath the underwood, so close that by raising her hand she might have touched the hem of her foster-sister's dress.

"Farewell," said the latter, in a voice broken by her tears; "farewell till I can steal from home for another of these nocturnal meet. ings. Alus, alas! my path is full of difficulties. I cannot desert you; if I did my very heart would break; but what would they think, what would they say, if-if"-

Again Margaret lost the words that followed ; they were breathed out in a whisper, as if they might not even be uttered aloud, though she knew not any one was at hand to catch their sense; and even that whisper was stifled by her sobs.

"No, fear nothing, my love, my Isabel; fear nothing, for you have done no wrong." "Yes, but virtue may bear the semblance of

vice, and if"----

Again a pause.

"No harm can or shall befall you. Once

"Very well, Julie. I shall not want you any more," said Margaret. "You can go to bed when you please. I have to write some letters, so do not let me be disturbed."

She took her meal alone, and then, with a glitter in her cruel eyes, she drew her writing implements before her and wrote as follows :--

A friend, who takes the warmest interests in the movements of Colouel St. John, implores him to be on his guard against the depraved Isabel Fitzgerald. The young lady is known to be in the habit of meeting a stranger, who is perfectly unknown to the family by whom she had been adopted, and these meetings have been held under the cover of evening at the foot of the hill leading to the royal chateau of St. Germains.

These lines were written in a feigned hand, and Margaret resolved to post them herself on the following morning. Amidst the fortunes of war, they never reached the hand of Maurice.

There were two lonely watchers in the old chateau that night; one was on her knees whilst the other was writing; her fair hair disordered, her eyes raining tears, she was praying to God for strength and patience; 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 as it were the arbiter of her destiny; her heart was wrung with a tale of sorrow not unmingled with crime, and again her lips registered an oath that she would not betray him. Then the vision changed. She was alone, in a wild mountainous country; beside her was a frightful precipice; beneath she

heard the roar of many waters; above was the canopy of heaven, without a single star to illumine it; then she fancied she heard the voice of Margaret, and when she looked around, she beheld beside her Maurice; she felt herself about to fall into the abyss, and called on

him to help her, but he turned away; whilst drops of perspiration were standing on her forehead.

"It is but a dream," she murmured to herhad but typified her thoughts when awake.

thoughts in words even to herself. "Above playing a part. all else, help me, oh ! my merciful Father, if

Unlike her conduct on the former occasion when Margares had tracked her steps, Isabel did not pause at the angle in the road leading to the hillside, but turned the corner and at once ascended the hill.

There was far more chance now that she might become aware of the presence of her female foe than when merely in the valley, for she could in an instant climb the bank and creep the road was broad and straight, and the overhanging branches of the trees, shorn as they | the man who accompanied Isabel should have were of their foliage, presented no hiding-place returned.

beside which she might lurk; and as it was far from the wishes of the damsel that Isabel should discover her proximity to herself, she slackened her pace, so as to increase the distance between them, yet not so as to stand the faintest chance of losing sight of her.

The hill was a good quarter of a mile in length, and it soon became apparent, from the she heard Isabel say. "Once in the valley, steadfastness with which Isabel pursued her way, looking neither to the right nor to the left, that she intended walking on until she reached the top.

But to Margaret's intense anxiety and astonishment, Isabel did not even then pause, but Margaret, extending her hand, pushed her made her may to the very walls of the palace into the yawning chasm beneath. She started itself; then, indeed she stood for a few mo-up, awakened by the horror of the dream; big ments as if irresolute, but at length gave three distinct raps with her knuckles on a side door

opening into a court-yard not very far from the principal entrance. In the utmost extremity self; but then she shuddered, for the dream of surprise and bewilderment, beautiful Margaret remained as it were petrified, wishful to "I was so happy till-till-oh, God, help see out the last act of the drama, in which, of tain whether to disregard her prohibition and me !" she said, as if she feared shaping her her own perverse will, she was in a manner follow her in spite of it, as he took a few steps.

"I think not; he seems so ill, you had best return to him; yet everything is so dark and still, and the road down the hillside so lonely, that I had best accept your offer; you need not be long absent from him."

The next minute the door was closed, and through the rapidly-increasing mist, now become a heavy fog, Margaret could faintly discern the figures of her foster-sister and her companion as they proceeded, just a few paces in advance of her, towards the hillside. Stealing like a thief from his lair, the beautiful and crafty woman now cautiously emerged from her hiding-place, keeping just a little behind the two, and in no small uncasiness at the unforeseen circumstance of Isabel having a companion, aware that when he should leave her, whether at the foot of the hill or in the vally itself, he would be sure to confront herself on his return.

Her ready wit, however, devised a remedy. repugnant as she was to adopt the plan.

One side of the hill was skirted 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 the mists and damps of November; could she but safely and noiselessly get into the ditch, stealthily along in the field on the other side till

In no small fear, she accomplished the undertaking without attracting their attention; and she commended her precaution, for at the angle where the road turned into the valley, those whose steps she was dogging suddenly paused.

"No, I forbid you to come any farther," and within a stone's throw of the chateau, I no longer feel timid. It is well for me that the nights are dark, or these stolen meetings would long since have been discovered, and I pray God, most earnestly, that the necessity which leads me to grant them may soon pass away."

"Mademoiselle knows Jacques's feelings on the subject," replied the man. "I will now wish you good-night, as you do not wish me to. conduct you farther."

The stranger then took his leave, Isabel swiftly wending her way homewards. Her companion, evidently a man of a class inferior to her, lingered for a moment as if half uncerdown the valley, but finally returned. Mar-Fortunately a recess in the wall, not many garet listened that the sound of the retreating;

ing star

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-JULY 18, 1873.

footsteps was lost in the distance, and then, issuing from her place of concealment, she hastened in the direction of the chateau.

2

With the eagerness of a cat watching its prey, Margaret had long regarded all Isabel's movements with the greatest anxiety; above all she desired to discover the channel through which her foster-sister maintained this secret 1 correspondence.

. It had long been Isabel's custom to go at an early hour twice 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 unraveling.

As usual, Isabel started on her customary errand, bearing in her hand a small basket containing some little delicacies 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 Isabel chance to turu round, that she might be able to appear perfectly indifferent; for she meant to enter the cottage after her as if by chance, or, should fortune favor, to reach the old woman's unperceived by Isabel; even to play the caves-dropper, could she gain the information she the cause of the Catholic Church. Thence among the cause of the Catholic Church. Thence among sought in no other way.

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 a thicket bordered with oak and chestnut trees, the overhanging branches of which, interlacing themselves with those which grew on the other side of the read, 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 by 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.

To be Continued.

FATHER BURKE.

"Famous Names in Irish History."

LECTURE DELIVERED IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

(From the Western Wutchman.)

The following eloquent lecture was delivered by the Rev. Father Burke, in Weisiger Hall, Louisville, Ky., previous to his departure for Europe :--

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The subject on which I propose to address you this evening is the famous names in Ireland's history. But first of all let me remind you that next to their religion the Irish are a people who are supposed to love their history. A history is the recall of a nation's life, and it is in their history that we find all the elements that form the national character. It is in the history that the blessings and future destinies of nations are found, and next to the grace of belonging to the true religion of Christ, comes the glory and pride which must fill the heart of every true man when he goes back and turns over the annals of his country's history, and finds those pages unstained and unspotted by treachery, treason or crime. [Applause.]

The history which he sees may be a recall of naonal misfortune, but yet free from the taint of na-during the reign of the Edwards down to the time of Henry VIII, more than four hundred years. The battle was fought on every field in Ireland, but the ancient courage of the race remained, and though divided, the grand soul of the cause was holy enough and the love of the people was strong enough to make every Irishman come forth and strike a blow and bleed and die for his native land. [Applause.]

But it was only in the sixteenth century-three hundred years ago-that the contest between the two nations assumed the great proportions of a national war. Heary VIII. called upon Ireland not only to resign the idea that she was a nation-but he called upon her to abjure her allegiance to the religion which she had received from St. Patrick. The sword which had never been sheathed for three hundred years was once more raised, and the nation swore that two things , should never perish, viz., that they were a nation and a Catholic people. [Applause.]

Then the clans that were so separated again united. Nay, more, foremost in the national contest appeared a people who never before had fought for Ireland's glory, namely, the ancient Normans who came over with Strongbow.

I wish to speak kindly of the Fitzgeralds, because, as Mr. Froude reminds me, I have a drop of their blood in my veins. Their brothers in England had become Protestants, but they had stayed in Ireland and mixed themselves up with the Irish people and then, like men, they threw their swords into the cause of Ireland because the cause of Ireland became the names illustrious in Irish history of men who stood foremost in the ranks of the nation, and holding the very first place, was Gerald Fitzgerald, who though not an Irishman by descent, was an Irishman by birth, and fought against Henry VIII. in the cause of Ireland's freedom and Ireland's faith. Nearly the whole of Leinster was wasted with fire and sword, the clans were put down, and then the great treaty of peace held on until four years later when another man came to the front-a name upon which I love to rest-a man who has been abused and calumniated by English writers-even by the latest of those writers-a man who came over here to try to persuade the American people that the Irish were the most God abandoned people upon the face of the earth. [Applause.] I hope that the next mission he undertakes will be a greater success than his present mission was to America. [Applause.]

THE SECOND FAMOUS NAME.

The man of whom I speak was the celebrated Shaun O'Neill. He was called Shaun the Proud.

Now, my friends, I need not remind you that among the descendants of ancient Milesias, the first of our bravest and best was the house of O'Neill of Alston. In 1551 Conn O'Neill went to England and was created Earl of Tyrone by Henry VIII. God bless the mark. When he came home to Ireland after having paid homage to the English monarch,

the very first question asked by his people was: "Who gave you leave to do that? You are an Irish King. You are equal to any English monarch. You are of a far more noble and ancient family, who have never disgraced their name. What on earth brought you to resign your sovereignty, and barter away the honor and freedom of the Irish people ?" He was not able to give a satisfactory answer. His son stepped out from the ranks and drew his ancient sword in the name of Ireland, and in the name of the Catholic religion; and the very first of the great heroes that stand forth conspicuously, in the history of Ireland's struggle with the treacherous and tyrannical King, is the name of

Shaun O'Neill. [Applause.] They tried to purchase him, but they found England had not gold enough to corrupt that truc-hearted man, and for fifteen years he fought the whole army of England and asserted his sovereignty for ten years against Queen Elizabeth. I grant you that he was no saint. I have no sympathy with the man's personal character at all. He was one of the most atrocious characters for immorality that Irish history furnishes, but still English writers confess it of him that whenever the Catholic religion or the name of Ireland was insulted, he drew his sword like a man. How did he die? It is the history of

the greater part of Ireland's heroes. гле English gentleman sent over by Queen Elizabeth, named Captain Pierce, and he drew the brave Irishman in among a number of his men. They were afraid of him. They gathered around him and said some insulting things of Ireland and Ireland's faith. The old man drew his sword on the spot, and fell pierced by a thousand wounds to plead the justice of his cause before the tribunal of God.

ing this, they were nuable to take possession of an ancient choir-book—the name of another O'Neil name of God was not to be mentioned; and yet that school about twenty-five years age, many years included using the reign of the Plantagenet Kings, was in the midst of his troubles with his parlia. ment, the Catholics of Ireland rose. They had been oppressed for more than a century, but they had no great hatred of the English as a people.-They had been punished with the most dreadful penaltities for the faithful adherence"to the religion of their fathers, but they still remained true. At that time Owen O'Nell was at the head of the greatest army in the world-the Spanish Infantry-and he was acknowledged to be the first general of his

time. When he found that his brothers had risen, he flew to the aid of Ireland. He arrived in Ireland in 1643 or 1644, rallied the clan of O'Neil, of Alston, and when the English army appeared before him his force footed up to twenty thousand men. The two armies met upon the Blackwater one bright summer's morning, and when the evening came not a single flag of the English array was left upon the field, nor a single soldier left to uphold it. [Applause.] How did he

die? The old story. In 1849 a scourge of God came to Ireland in the shape of Oliver Cromwell at the head of the English army Cromwell was afraid of the Irish general .---Advancing-upon his march to the town of Londonderry, from there he sent a messenger to the camp of O'Neil and poisoned him.

OLIVER CROMWELL FOLLOWED QUEEN ELIZABETH.

and where she is, in all probability, he is keeping her company. Don't be ambitious, my friends, of going where they are. I believe that any man who wished to sup with them this evening should provide himself with a very long spoon. [Laughter and applause.] James the II. was a Catholic, but no sooner was

he made King than the English people began to rebel against him for being a Catholic. I regret religious animosity as much as any man. I don't believe that I have any of it myself, but certain it is that in that day the English people were bitterly opposed to having any one govern them and be them King who was a Catholic. James came to Ireland, and, though the Irish people were unwilling to fight for him as an English King, they were willing to fight for any man who was persecuted for his re-ligion, and they rose in defence of their monarch.— And here comes in the next great name upon the and immortal Sarsfield—the bravest man of his time -the bravest officer in that age of brave men. He fought through all the campaigns in Ireland until at length, in 1692, he, with a handful of about twenty thousand men-which was but a handful consider ing the army against, for William of Orange at the battle of the Boyne had eighty thousand men on the field-was obliged to surrender, and the terms of the treaty of Limerick were signed.

BY THAT TREATY THE CATHOLICS

of Ireland were guaranteed a certain amount of religious liberty. They were guaranteed full com-mercial liberty. They were guaranteed their rights as citizens! Sarsfield was, present at the signing, but no sooner had he left the country than all the provisions of that solemn treaty were violated by the victors. The Catholics were more oppressed and the commercial interests of Ireland-the woollen and linen trade-were destroyed.

In the meantime Sarsfield had betaken himself to the fields of France, and there upon the field of honor, danger and glory, he and his Irishmen still maintained Ireland's ancient fame for undaunted courage and grandeur in the field. He had his revenge a few years later fighting in the armies of France. He met in the field William of Orange, King of England, and right glad was the Irish General to meet him. They fought until at length the army of the English King was routed and sent flying over the field, and the brave Irish General had the opportunity of seeing before him, in full flight, the broad back of his English foe; but as he was about to close with his flying enemy, a stray shot pierce his heart and he fell covered with glory. As he fell, he raised his hands, all bloody from the wounds which he had received, to heaven, and cried. 'Ah, God! if this blood had only been shed for Ireland," and expired. Sarsfield died, but the thirty thousand brave Irishmen in the service of France were constantly kept recruited, forming

THE FAMOUS IRISH BRIGADE,

which, far away from their native land, was ani-

there, and secured the first professors of Europe, but the English Government will not so much as recog-

It is not to be denied that the national schools have been a great blossing to Ireland, because education is a great blessing to any country. The future of Ireland and the future of every nationdepends mainly upon education. [Applause.]

But where are the laws governing Ireland made? Are they made in Dublin? No; they are made in London, and what do the people of London know about the wants of Ireland? If a bill were brought into parliament for the improvement of Galway Bay what would be said of it ?. It would be spurned as one of those Irish questions, one of those things which are always coming up, and would receive no the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and then before consideration. These things will continue, and Irc-land has the right to complain, and will never be schools belong to the Committee and the state which are always coming up, and would receive no satisfied, until England acknowledges her as a nation-until she has independence, and will consent to be united with England as one nation consents to unite with another. A province of England she has never been and is not to-day and will never be. [Applause.]

But the realization of this glorious dream of independence and the right of Ireland to make her own laws and legislate for herself, depends upon Irishmen at home and abroad. Let no Irishman be ashamed of his name, his religion or his country. [Applause.] Irish names are amongst the most high-sounding in the history of the world.

In France and Spain and Austria and in all the European nations names of Irishmen are graven in letters of gold. Don't be ashamed of your name or religion. Your religion is the the one unifying, ennobling and sanctifying principle that brought you into this foreign land. Let no man be ashamed of the land that gave him birth, and let not his children be ashamed. There is no nation in the world to-day that has a nobler record of heroism, honor, truth and fidelity to God and humanity that our native land, Ireland. [Applause.]

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

EARL RUSSELL AND THE HOME RULE ASSOCIATION.-The Belfast Home Rule Association has forwarded a memorial to Earl Russell for presentation to the House of Lords, praying for an investigation into the conduct of Judge Lawson at the late Antrim assizes. In reply, Earl Russell said that he could present the petition, but could not support the prayer.

THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE CALLAN SCHOOLS .- The Select Committee on the Callan Schools has made no report, but has confined itself to submitting to the House of Commons the evidence taken; a result, considering the adverse constitution of the Committee, which some scarcely anticipated. This decision admits of but one inter pretation. Even Mr. Cross and Dr. Lyon Playfair must now feel convinced that Mr. O'Keefferis not quite the immaculate martyr which he had been supposed to be, and that the majority of the members of the National Board have at least something to say for themselves. The three Commissioners Mr. Justice Lawson, Mr. Justice Morris, and Mr. Morrell, a Presbyterian minister, who appeared on behalf of the minority of seven, all acquitted the thirteen members of the Board of being influenced by any other feeling in the course they had adopted than a sincere desire to advance education; an admission, coming from Judge Lawson, somewhat in conflict with the charge made in his letter to the Commissioners, that they were acting under episcopal "mandate." They further agreed that prima fucie a suspended clergyman is undesirable, if not inso facto unfit, for the management of schools ; while Judge Morris stated that in 999 cases in 1,000 such suspension proves their unfitness. Nevertheless, these gentlemen would refuse to accept the certificate of the Bishop, Moderator, Presbytery, or General Assembly, as evidence of suspension or deposition; and would summon the clerical manager before the Board and hear and decide on his case, should he question the justice or validity of the decree. Whatever might be the character of the decree, they would retain the suspended clergyman in mated by the love of their religion and the land that the management of the school, if the Civil Courts bore them. The charge of the Irish Brigade at declared the suspension illegal; while Mr. Morrell Fontenoy and their destruction has been immortal- usserts that there are cases, such as if the majority of the pupils in the school are of a different creed, or if the manager be popular with the parents of the children, when it is lawful to retain a suspended clergyman in the position of patron. Nay, more, Mr. G'Keeffe himself stoutly maintains that immoral conduct-he names, for instance, intemperance-is no ground for removal; although the National Board first removed; and, on his subsequent appointment, severely fined one of Mr. O'Keeffe's schoolmasters for that very vice; so that, according to him, the priest and patron may with impunity be looser in his public morals than a parish schoolmaster. When examined by The O'Connor Don; Mr. O'Keeffe admitted that in a public school, in the presence of all the pupils, he directed the master to affix the name of Mr. Martin, the recognized official Patron of the school and administrator of the parish, to a return which he forwarded to the National Board as the genuine signature of Mr. Martin, without the sanction or privity of that gentleman. And having done so, he still insists that such an act does not disqualify him for recognition by a State Department as a fit person to direct the management of a public school. One of the teachers having been convicted on enquiry by two inspectors, of having fraudulently falsified the school accounts-the pupils marked as present when the inspector visited being fifteen in excess of the actual number in attendance, for which she was fined-the inspectors were refused access to the school registers, and one of them was subsequently ejected, by force from the school. The doors were locked against the recognized official manager, Mr. Martin. Finally, several actions were taken against the National Board in two of the Courts, in Dublin, in all of which Mr. O'Keeffe was defeated. Yet, in spite of a firtitious signature to the return sent to the Board, the order to affix that signature being given to the teacher in the presence of the scholars : in spite of the ejection of the inspector; of the exclusion from the school of the recognized manager; and of divers legal actions brought against the Board-apart altogether from the coclesiastical suspension-Mr. O'-Keeffe insists that he was wrongfully deprived of the management of these schools, and that their being struck off the roll and denied further aid from the State, is a lawless act of official oppression. No wonder that the Times should marvel on perusing the correspondence contained in the Parliamentary returns, and declare that the managers of English schools must feel indignant at the strict duties imposed on them when they read Mr. O'Keeffe's sketch of the rights of an Irish patron. The Committee, notwithstanding its hostile constitution, must have been deeply impressed with these facts as they were elicited from Mr. O'Keeffe by the able cross-examination of The O'Connor Don; while his repeated attempts to force upon the Committee the hearing of his paper condemning the ecclesiastical proceed ings in his case, despite the Chairman's prohibition, precipitated the closing of the evidence. We doubt f Mr. Bouverie's zeal in defence of his client has not somewhat abated since he heard his own account of himself. One of the worst incidents clicited in Mr. O'Kceffe's evidence demands fuller exposition that its force may be understood by Catholics. In the Callan girls' school there was a most excellent and to us, what, an uncommonly, good, understanding

When the strife broke out in the parish, when Mr. O'Keeffe was suspended and the parish chapel plac-ed under interdict, to avoid offending Mr. O'Keeffe nize its existence. They will have their national by going to the Friary Chapel, she drove every Sa-schools there, but they will not allow a word of turday to Kilkenny, eight miles distant, where her Irish to be spoken in those. nister resided, and having there attended to her reli-gious duties returned to her work on Monday morning. When Easter came, she went to the Bishop and obtained leave to make her Paschal Communion in the Cathedral at Kilkenny. On her return, Mr. O'Keeffe questioned her as to the fact, and on hear ing her statement, instantly dismissed her, informing her, as he stated in his evidence, that in not repairing to the interdicted chapel at Easter she had violated a decree of the Council of Lateran. She gave up the school, but continued to reside in the schools belong to the Committee, and he had no legal title to them. Miss Phelan eventually obtain. ed from the Bishop a situation in Kilkenny. Pain-ful as is this incident, the Catholic people should know of it as an illustration of the sad fruits of the schism in Callan, and of its true character. Another teature in the evidence is the effort made by Justice Lawson and several others, even members of the majority, to prove that there are no ez officio managers of schools, a distinction of recent introduction, The object is to deny the right and claim of the parish clergy, as such, to the management. These persons classify the right of management into those attaching to the founder of a school, to the heir to a founder, and to the successor to a clerical patron; the object of the distinction being to exclude the right of the priest, qua parochus. In answer to all this, we point to the facts that the Commissioners, as a corporate body, are themselves ex officio manag-ers of about 120 model schools; that the 163 Boards of Guardians are ex officio managers of nearly that number of National schools; that many of the Boards of Governors of jails are in a like position; and that hundreds of National schools, as, for in. stance, those in Callan, are under the management of committees ex officio. And, further, we point to the original charter of the National system-Lord Stanley's letter—in which it is expressly laid down that the Board "will look with peculiar favour" on and will give the first preference to the clergymen of the parish, in all applications for aid to schools; that the claim of the clergy and laity comes next, and that of the laity last of all. A clear right on the part of the clergy ex officio is thus indicated; and the allegation that there are no er officio managers is answered. Mr. Bouverie will, no doubt, bring forward his motion, perhaps however not with the same confidence of success as when he first introduced it.—*Tablet*.

> ENGLAND AND HOME RULE .- The steady, calm and uset strides which the Home Rule movement is making, is beginning to fill the minds of some of the English people with dismay. They are beginning to see that the country is seeking self government in a business manner, and that the advocates of the good cause cannot be prosecuted or persecuted, as they create no excitement, and give no annoyance to the authorities. The London Globe has given us an idea of how Englishmen look upon this new sort of agitation in Ireland. It states that there is no violent commotion, but that the business which engages the Association is the preparation for the coming election, when Ireland expects to be able to return at least sixty Home Rule members to parliament. At a meeting of the Association, held on Tuesday, Mr. Butt delivered an able address in reply to the criticisms of the London journal. A most gratifying incident took place at the same meeting, in the admission as members of several clergymen belonging to the diocese of Achonry. Some time ago people exclaimed. "Why do not the Catholic clergy join in the Home Rule agitation; they have deserted us and left us alone in the struggle for native government !" When these and similar comments were made on the absence of the Catholic Clergy from Home Rule meetings, we considered it our duty to state that such observations were improper and most unjust. The Catholic Clergy of Ireland have been at all times true to the country. In the days of persecution they risked their lives in attending to the welfare of the people. When calm-cr times arrived they united with O'Connell in seeking Catholic Emancipation, and they rendered most important services to the national cause. Later still, in agitation for Repeal, they went boldly into the contest, guiding the people, and guarding the cause from the dangers which the enemy, with his usual cunning, placed in its way. Such having been the conduct of the Clergy in the past, who, except unwise and inexperienced people, could for a moment doubt that they would, at the proper time, join the ranks of the Home Rule party? But because they did not rush in at once, certain people declared that they had deserted their country. To act with haste, however, is not the practice of the Priests of Ireland. They hesitated that they might see if the Home Rule movement was worthy of their support, and now, when they find that it deserves their confidence and support, they are coming forward to give it the benefit of their influential assistance. Ireland must observe in the fact that they are joining the Association, that the cause of Home Rule will have nothing to fear from its opponents, because they are a mighty power in the land, and they will assist in guiding the movement until it is crowned with victory. As we have frequently stated the electors of Izeland should commence at once to prepare for the coming contest. They should select their candidates as soon as possible, and they should be men whose honesty has been tried and tested. If better-men are not chosen than most of the present Irish members, the cause will not be successful as soon as some people imagine, for unless honest, faithful men are sent to fight the national battle, there will be division in the ranks, and we all know that where division oxists there is weakness, and weakness is succeeded by defeat. The present condition of Ireland is deplorable, which is the result of English misgovernment. At the post of Dundalk large numbers are still departing for foreign countries, and what is to terminate such a destructive exodus but native government? England will do nothing to counteract it, for it delights her to find the "Irish enemy" taking shipping for foreign lands. She endeavoured at one time to exterminate them by using the sword; at another by starvation, and now she is getting rid of the Celt by banishing him to other nations. She has ruined our commerce, destroyed our manufactures, and she carries away £20,000,000 of our money every year and has left us a poor and beggared nation. The remedy for this deplorable condition of our country is in the hands of Irishmen, and if they be true to themselves, there can be no doubt that English misgovernment will be brought to a close in Ireland. But it will require much courage, fortitude, and patriotism to arrive at such a desirable consummation. ' Catholic and Protestant must have the courage to unite. They must confide in each other, and bear with each other. They must understand that it is in order to plunder Ireland that England fosters disunion in the country. Knowing this, feeling this, let them resolve not to be any longer the slaves of their enemy; and if they do, there is no power in the hands of English statesmen that can prevent the opening of an Irish parliament in College Green .--Dundalk Democrat.

tional dishonor. France to-day is unfortunate, but what man on the face of the earth will have the hardihood to say that France is dishonored, and in the recall of the recent gigantic struggles in your own country, are not friend and foc unanimous in declaring that the brave of the South, although they were obliged to yield, yielded without dishonor? [Applause.]

My friends, though it is the history of the land from which I come, its pages are written in the tears, and blood and suffering, and also the honor of a heroic people. [Applause] The man and child of Erin may weep over the

recall of its national history. Yes, he may weep, but while bitter tears may fall from his eyes, no blush can come to his face, for there is no taint to his honor there.

Now, my friends, before I bring forth the subject of my lecture to your notice, I wish to say one word which will, perhaps, surprise some of you; and yet you will admire its truth after a moment's reflection. Nothing is more common than for men in our day to imagine that there is some necessary antipathy between the English and the Irish. They say for instance, put an Englishman and an Irishman into a room and they will fight. [Laughter.] In New York, when Froude came, my friends came to me and said : "Did you see that an Englishman has come over ? " evidently expecting that I would immediately respond, "Where is he, 'till I fight him." [Laughter.]

NO HATRED BETWEEN BNGLAND AND IRELAND.

Now, my friends, that is fallacious. It is not true. There is no inherent antagonism between Englishmen and Irishmen. Generally speaking, intercourse between them makes them good friends. I have known it by experience ; I have known it in a thousand cases. The fact and truth of it is, that it is not antipathy of race that causes this separation between the English people and the Irish people but it is a well remembered series of the most atrocious injuries inflicted upon the Irish people on the one hand, and a terrible separation of religious opinions which exists on the other. It is a remarkable fact in our history, my friends, that we never gained one great decided victory over the English until they changed their faith and ceased to be Catholic. I don't want to narrow any national question down to a mere religious foundation, but we have before us the historic fact that until two hundred years ago, when England became Protestant while Ireland remained Catholic, the Irish nation had not gained a single decisive victory over the English people, while from that time we have to recall the most signal victories gained by Ireland. [Applause.]

I remember once speaking to a beggar man in Galway on this subject-the fellow had not a sixpence worth of clothes on him, yet he was a man well up in the history of Ireland. Says he: "As long as they had the sign of the cross on them we didn't know how to strike them properly. [Applause.] My friends, you have all read and studied the history of Irelaad, and it is a history that comes very near home to many among you.

INVASION OF THE NORMANS.

The Normans invaded Ireland at the close of the twelfth century. They found Ireland broken up and divided after the death of the heroic Conn O'Brien, but not broken in courage. Notwithstand- | forth, shining like a star illuminated in gold upon

OUTEN TLIZARTH.

While Shaun O'Neil was thus combating for Ireland there was a little boy being reared in the Court of Queen Elizabeth, a nephew of Shaun's, called Hugh O'Neil, a mild and inoffensive youth, apparently not possessing much genius. He conformed to England's institutions in everything while in England except pretending to be a Protestant-that he never would do. In Queen Elizabeth's presence he made the sign of the cross as broad as his shoulders would bear him. He used to give the old Queen "fits" as you say in this country. [Laughter.] Queen Elizabeth was no lover of the cross; she never liked to see it. and I don't think she will ever be very much troubled by the signs of it again .----[Applause and laughter.] The young man was destined as a tool when he came over to Ireland. He was intended to be used as a kind of instrument toward the suppression of the mighty clan of O'Neil. How little they knew! The young man had formed the determination to strike the blow every day of his life for the land of his fathers. He landed in Leinster, and the English Embassador who accompanied him saluted him as Earl of Tyrone. He reached the place where the ancient family of O'Neil were accustomed to be crowned. While all hearts around him were indignant to think that the last son of their royal house should be brought in by the soldiers of England, as he stood on that spot he drew his sword, and, turning to those who had accompanied him said : "Now salute me." They gave their "All hail, Earl of Tyrone." Suddenly the face which had heretofore been so gentle lighted up, and, raising his arm, he turned to the astonished Englishman and cried: "I stand upon my native earth, and my only title is that of O'Neil." [Apnlause.]

FROM THAT DAY,

for twolve long years the brave Irishman stood where his uncle was accustomed to stand-right in the midst of the battle with the flag of Ireland and of the cross floating over his head, a true man and a true Catholic. For twelve years he braved the whole power of England and occupied Ulater a king against all the troops Queen Elizabeth could send against him. How did he die? The same old story. When he was a broken hearted old man they got up a sham conspiracy against him, and he was obliged to fly from Ireland-fly from the land for which he had fought and bled the best years of his life. But the tradition died not with Hugh O'Neil. It lived as it lives to-day. Hugh O'Neil died in Rome a penitent man. Queen Elizateth died at Hamilton Court an impenitent woman. She longed to see Hugh O'Neil, but she died without having seen him, and I verily believe she will never will see him. [Laughter] ~ • g

CHARLES I. CAME TO THE THRONE,

and the next great name in Irish history came

ized by the stirring verse of Treland's poet, and will never be forgotten.

This brave brigade passed away, but the spirit that animated it lived on. It was revived in the brave and gallant Grattan, but he went down brokenhearted to his grave over the detestable action of the British Government. But the spirit still lived on, and lived in the illustrious Irish here. Daniel O'Connell.

But alas! it seemed to be the portion of every great Irishman to die a broken-hearted man, and it may be said that they failed; but the great principle by which they were animated, and which led them on to decds of valor and glory, did not fail, and it never will fail. That spirit has achieved the greatest triumph of the nineteenth century, not in war, but in one of the greatest peaceful and moral victorics-the disestablishment of that stain on Ireland. the Protestant Establishment. The spirit of faith that animated these noble heroes, whose names have been mentioned, still lives on and must ever live on, and that spirit is the principle of Ireland's Catholicity and a national, patriot love of the land .--An English gentleman in New York the other day acknowledged Ireland was the only nation where faith and nationality go together, inseparably together, and that wherever the national standard is uplifted there side by side with it is to be seen the cross of Christ. Men may die, but this principle never dies.

IRELAND'S PRESENT WANT.

But it may be asked, what are the Irish people complaining of now. Catholics are emancipated. They were grumbling about the Protestant church, but that establishment has ceased to oppress. It is asked what right the people of Ireland have to complain now. There are many things of which they have to complain. The people have grounds of complaint to make of a serious nature of England. They are of a more substantial character than those of the old woman who was always complaining, as the story goes. When an Irish priest went to her she said she didn't have any turf to keep her fire. He sent her some turf, but she still grumbled and said she wanted planks. He gave her planks, but still she grumbled and said she would like to have a little bacon. He sent her the bacon, but still she grumbled. The priest told her to think how good God had been to her to furnish her all these things. She said, "O yes, God has been good to me, but you know it has all been taken away by the Corn Law." [Laughter and applause.] But Ireland has some real causes for complaint. The speaker said he was an Irishman, and all belonging to him had been Irish for seven hundred years-since the Normans came—but that he was in America now and was residing here. If he should go home to his native land, the first man he met could inform the authorities of his arrival, and he could be transported for being a friar. There the law stands in black and white. Is that nothing to complain of?

A wealthy man of Cork by his last will left three or four hundred pounds to the Dominican. Friars, but the authorities came in and said they should not have it. But if one of these friars commit a crime they recognize his existence at once. The

It is said sometimes of a busband and wife that they are best friendstapart. jolt has often occurred English Government founded four Queen's colleges | highly respected mistress, a Miss Phelan, ranked in | would prevail between England and Ireland if the in Catholic Ireland. In all of these colleges the the first division of the first class, and transferred to Atlantic instead of the Irisk Sca rolled between

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JULY 18, 1873.

them. Compare for a moment the respective treat-mentor comany was a standard was in the most loyal appanage of in redenion; now and the mode loyal appanage of the British crown. And why should she not? She is loaded with favors by the now affectionate and is loaded with favors by the now affectionate and is loanent mother. Canada is to all intents and induigent independent. The country was split up purposes independent. The country was split up into many provinces each of which had its little provident and its separate laws and dominion. Bat to strengthen the scattered state the whole Bat to receiged into a Federal Union, and have been bounded at the stronger to decide upon and thus the own destinies should it ever choose to make schange from the present system. Canada, though, is no such fool. The people of the country underis no such town interests too well to care to throw of a subjection which is nominal at the expense of of a subject of the s formeting so much mean to indicate military protection which Canada does not want, or if she did would in all probability find inadequate, but gains famuch more tangible and ready nature. The great want which Canada feels is the means of internal communication. It is only by railways the wild districts can become accessible to the enterprise of the great cultivator, and the great natural wealth of the Dominion receive its fitting development. To construct great arterial lines has been very properly the first consideration of Canadian tatesmen, but capital is wanted and difficult to find, But here comes the advantage of having a generous mother. Down comes the old lady, puts her name on the back of a bill, and the hardy offspring can regociate the ready with the utmost facility. The construction of the Grand Trunk was thus helped, nd now there is passing through Parliament a Bill b gnarantee part of the cost of an Inter-Oceanic line-a line to link the Atlantic and Pacific. When the second reading of the measure came before the House of Commons there was a slight show of oppesition, but of how trifling its consequence may be ndged from a note of the figures-for the second rading there were 117 against 15. Almost the only pretext for a debate was the charge made by e members of the Conservative party that it was a bribe to Canada for holding her tongue about the Geneva award. But this Mr. Gladstone denied, alleging if there was any reason for it at all, that it was for the loss suffered by Canada in the Fenian nid. The simple truth is, that neither was the cause, but the same that has caused Canadian rebels to be treated as Colonial statesmen, that has given complete legislative independence to the country without separation, and that has made the lightest wish of Canada always be listened to with the utmost deference. The cause is merely geographical. It is that there are two thousand miles of ocean between Great Britain and the Canadian Coast. But here are we unfortunate Ireland with only sixty to a hundred mile sea between us and our dear mother, step-sister shall we call her? and we feel the consequences of it in the total sacrifice of our independence and the stern denial (on principles of political economy, of course) of anything like a Govemment guarantee for means of inter-communication. We have neither the advantages of freedom nor of dependency. When we ask for help we are told to be self-reliant, when we demand to be allowed to aid ourselves by the regulation of our own affairs, we are told that we are looking for separation. In every possible way we are made to feel the disadvantages of proximity, and the immense benefit Canada possesses in being so far away. Unluckily we cannot slip our cable and drift a thou-

sand miles or so. The foundations of this Old Ire-land lie too deep. We must only make the best of the situation, and insist that we be treated as if we were a thousand miles off. Perhaps it would be too much to expect quite as much as Canada has got, independence and help together. We should be content with one. If we were allowed to manage our own domestic affairs we believe we would never be compelled to sue for the help which is necessitated by the half-alive condition in which the present system leaves this country .- Cork Examiner.

From the statement of the plaintiff's counsel in the action against the Rev. Robert O'Keeffe, of Callan for assault, it appears that the plaintiff, Mr. Lewis Harkin, visited the Callan National School in the discharge of his duty as Inspector under the Board of Education, and that while there the reverend ratty will be immediately placed under the provi-defendant entered, and having first exclaimed "Leave sions of the Peace Preservation Act, and that an undrel," attempted to drag plaintiff additional police station will be added to the district. to the door; but failing to do so, he called on one Five policemen have been sent from the Depot for chool; you sc of the male teachers to assist him, and by their united efforts they thrust him violently forth. The defence to the action was twofold-first, a denial of the assault, and next a justification on the ground that plaintiff was a trespasser and that defendant, as manager of the school, had a right to expel him; but counsel asserted that both defenses were groundless, as the plaintiff had, by virtue of his office, at least as much right to enter the school as detendant. , Whether or not the latter was parish priest, ormanager of the school, or had been suspended or removed from either or both of those offices did not enter into the case. 'The further hearing of the case was adjourned to this morning .- Cork Examiner, June 26. Catholic and Protestant Irishmen are each day becoming better friends. Far away from home they are found on the best of terms, and there is really no reason why they should be otherwise at home. The Irish of one class and other have much in common to be proud of in their national character. Catholic and Protestant Irishmen are equally brave, hospitable and charitable; qually brilliant in the intellectual power and oratory that have brought distinc-tion to the Irish name. Cannot all then endeavor to gather an idea of the present position of our national resources. There are some whose places or circumstances forbid, perhaps, the prominence that an independent position could only premote in them, in relation to their country-there are others the creatures of corruption or the slaves of prejudicebut there are none at all but could if they only would do a little for the country. Is it a gain to the Pro-testant to see his Catholic neighbour poor and struggling, and ultimately emigrating, or still worse the children emigrating every one and leaving the poor old parents behind them. This is now going on a long time. Of course prejudice nods to the Irish Protestant that it is all for his luck that the "papist" leaves Ireland. An interview with some of our early companions who have lived together in distant lands soon dissipates all this. We have been asked by such persons, not about religion, which they truly say is a holy thing not to be touched on as the things of this world. But they ask what has become of our industries, natural and mechanical, or by what form of Government have they been blighted, whilst the enormous magnitude of England's wealth and trade has been developed and accomplished one side of us by the same hands within the past hundred years to an extent unknown in any other nation. This is a question for Irishmen certainly. A few days ago the English Chief Secretary for Ireland, brought a bill on Irish Fisheries before the English Parliament, and made law of it for Ireland. Living on the Coast, as we do, we nocessarily feel an interest in such legislation on the Fisherics. Living in a province where there is plenty of meat on land and fish in the waters, neither of which the population can cat, by want of being able to get them, we are Parliamentary without being in Parliament by saying a word on such matters. Lord Hartington never introduced a sentence favourable to the Irish Coast Fishermen. In our humble opinion, the noble Marquis is a very smart young man, accomplished and amiable, but a most unfit person to be Chief Secretary or first assistant in the Government of Ireland. No Irish gentleman in his office would so deal with the Irish Coast Fisherles after this manner, refuse reflet to a main unless he cannot pay for symptoms as these. The most heartrending phase keep out of his way; but when he's drunk, he goes the use of every form of beverage where there is a educated; and if he shows that he cannot pay for symptoms as these. The most heartrending phase keep out of his way; but when he's drunk, he goes the use of every form of beverage where there is a educated; and if he shows that he cannot pay for symptoms as these, and there are before his every form of beverage where there is a educated; and if he shows that he cannot pay for of all, however, was shown the other day, when her i home and breaks dishes, and tips over the stove, particle of alcohol. James O. Jackson, H. D.

cally manifest far away, is witheld from Boffin and just so much as will enable him to do so, leaving from the Shannon where the flood and the stormy him the choice of the school. Mr. Dixon and Mr. Richard at once expressed their "bitter disappointfamilies by one sudden calamity that gave five brave ment," and the London Nonconformist committee venturous fishermen a common watery grave. We might enumerate our mineral and other resources, our insular position so favourable to commerce, and yet we have participated in an inverse ratio with the development and progress of England's industries for the last hundred years. When are we to get a start? Never until we have Home Government. Never until the genius of Irishmen is engaged in the direction of the expenditure of our taxes towards realising the deposits of wealth that underlie our soil; in the extension of manufacture and foreign trade: never until our time is properly valued and our resources properly husbanded and used; until we shall become more than mere herdsmen and breeders of cattle, trusting to one single industry that may be suddenly destroyed by disease and then -If we go on for another twenty years as we have done in the past, our nation will be even worse ; for instead of having a population not far beyond the reach of pauperism and destitution we shall have no Irish population at all. God has given our nation bountiful gifts. There are other gifts that involve the question of Home Government, upon which a people are largely and admittedly dependent. No reflective man can fail to see that it is on Home Government all countries largely rely for the manner in which their resources are extended and employed. If rightly used these will tend to a nation's elevation ; but if misapplied they are sure to lead to demoralisation and ultimately to its downfall and decay.-Mayo Examiner.

CURIOUS WILL CASE-DUBLIN, June 25 .- In the Court of Queen's Bench to-day, before Lord Chief Justice Whiteside and a special jury, an issue directed by the Court was tried as to the validity of the will of Robert Stapland Byrne, who died in the Wexford Union workhouse in the course of last year. The question involved was as to the guardianship and consequent religious instruction of two of the testator's children. The will which was stated to be in testator's own handwriting, contained the following clause :- "Being most anxious as to the future welfare of my younger children, it is my last and most anxious wish and desire that they be brought up and instructed according to the faith and precepts of the Roman Catholic Church." And he accordingly nominated two Roman Catholic clergyman guardians, entrusting to them all the re-ligious power and rights that he possessed over them. The testator was originally a Protestant, was educated in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic College, Wexford, and in August, 1848, married Charlotte Power, a Protestant, before a Protestant minister. He was unsuccessful in worldly affairs, and in the year 1858 he entered the Wexford militia, and subsequently became an injuste of the union workhouse. The two children who entered with him were registered as Roman Catholics, but the elder of them was so ignorant that he knew nothing whatever of his catechism, and he was afterwards registered as a Protestant. Two children were born at later periods during an interval of the father's absence from the workhouse. After the births the testator, his wife and children, were re-After the births admitted to the workhouse, where the father died. The allegation now was, that the will in dispute was a concoction of various parties, who acted upon the father when mental condition was weak and unable to resist their influence. The case is at hear ing.

DEATH OF JOHN DUMAS, ESQ., KILLARNEY --- We regret to have to announce the death of John Dumas, Isq., of Fort William, Killarney, which took place at his residence on the 20th ult., at the advanced age of 83 years. He was for over 30 years a guardian of the Killarney Union, and was much esteemed by his private friends for his many estimable qualities, and his loss will be much felt and universally regretted by the poor of the neighbourhood, as he was always known amongst them as the " poor man's friend."

THE PEACE PLESERVATION ACT FOR CLARE .-- It is understood that in consequence of the recent attempt to assassinate Mr. Joseph Hall, J.P., Clooncy, and other agrarian outrages of a similar character having occurred in that district, the barony of Upper Bun-

which met on Monday passed resolutions that the Government plan is "conceived in the interests of denominationalism, is calculated to disappoint the just expectations of Nonconformists," gives subsidies to sectarian schools out of the public lates, makes the objectionable payment, which was optional with School Boards, obligatory on Boards of Guardians; and "virtually involves the creation of a new Church Establishment," because the few pence allowed by the guardians may find their way into a Catholic or an Anglican school. To be decently consistent, these fiery objectors should first move heaven and earth for the abolition of workhouse chaplaincies; and the only possible explanation of their inconsistency is that they are really actuated, not so much by a sense that there is a principle at stake, as by the desire to achieve a particular result -namely, to wrest the education of the country, particularly of the rural districts, out of the hands of those who have now the management of it. They therefore, forsaking all their carlier traditions, avowedly insist on a scheme which would systematically violate the rights of conscience, and announce their uncompromising opposition to the present Bill " at every stage," and their intention of putting the screw on Members of Parliament through the constituencies. We hope sincerely that they may fail, and that the tyranny of State interference with consciences may be kept out of this country at all events for some time longer.—Tablet.

LORD SALISBURY ON RELIGIOUS EDUCATION .- But that the tendency of the age is in this direction no one who watches the course of affairs upon the Continent of Europe can doubt, and we are glad to see that Lord Salisbury has just called attention to the fact in a speech which he made on Monday at Hitchin. The one object at which "a powerful, numerous, and active party is striving, is the overthrow of the Christian religion, and the one thing they are trying to accomplish first is the establishment of secular instead of religious education. Therefore, said Lord Salisbury, let no one "listen to the delusive advice proffered by well-meaning, or at least well-spoken, counsellors, who try to represent to us that religious education in schools is so much trouble thrown away by taking out of the hands of the clergy a duty which they ought to perform." The answer to this, he truly said, is to be found "in the attitude of the two classes of minds throughout the world." " Every effort of religious men is directed to the maintenance ot religious teaching in schools, and those to whom religious teaching is detestable are trying to drive it out of them." That there are those in this country who value it, but yet would exclude it from the schools, only proves their inability to appreciate or their disinclination to take into account the wider bearings of the question.—Ib.

PENSION TO DR. LIVINGSTONE .- The Daily Neur thinks the granting of a pension to Dr. Livingstone vill be received with signal approval. The impulse is generous which will greet the re-appearance of the mysterious traveller out of the depths of his long silence and exile, but the announcement of a formal national recognition and reward of his heroid services and career ought to be made.

For the benefit of those who won't read the evidence in the trial of the Claimant a brief statement of how much and what kind of work has been done may be interesting. The prosecution has lasted altogether forty days; and there have been about 112 witnesses called in addition to several who have given merely formal evidence. Ten witnesses have positively sworn to the fact that Roger Tichborne was tattooed, besides Major Bott, who expressed an impression that he was. Thirty-nine have testified a positive belief that he is Arthur Orton. Eleven who knew Roger Tichcorne at Stoneyhurst have denied the Claimant's identity with the schoolboy they remember. Twelve officers and ten others of the Carbineers repudiate the allegation that he is their old comrade. Eight persons who accidentally knew Roger Tickborne, or were distantly connected with him, and one member of his family-namely, Mr. Alfred Seymour-make up, with the French witnesses, a total of 50 who have positively refused to recognise and absolutely denied the alleged identity. There are still some military witnesses to be called, and there is every prospect of the case for the prosecution lasting two or three weeks longer.

kind father, with a faint hope of rousing her from her sad state, gave her \$200 and told her to buy a new dress. Alas I 'twas useless. She instantly observed that she didn't need a new dress, and if he would let her keep \$25 to pay a poor widow's rent she'd much rather he would take the rest of the money for himself. For a few moments that grief stricken old gentleman gazed upon his hapless

child, then hiding his face, muttered between his sobs, "Her mind is gone! Her mind is gone!" SENSIBLE TALK ABOUT HYDROPHOBIA. - The New York Post says: Many people think they are bitten by a mad dog when they are not, and often die solely in consequence of the strength of this opinion. An English physician, who has made hydrophobia the subject of special study, recently read a paper before a branch meeting of the British Medical Association, in which he asserted that there were two distinct forms of canine madness, the one true hydrophobia, very rare and easily communicable to man; the other distemper madness, very frequent but non-communicable. The symptoms of the two diseases differ. A dog which has true hydrophobia lies sullenly as if "out of sorts," and becomes violently insane at the sight of water. A deg with the distemper madness snaps and bites at everything; has fits, foams at the mouth, is intensely thirsty, and howls and barks. A dog with true hydrophobia always dies, generally without much change in his condition, while a dog often recovers from distemper madness, and, if he dies, dies in a fit. Probably nine-tenths of the mad dog cases which appear in the newspapers are due to distemper madness, and nincteen twentieths of those persons who die from hydrophobia die in consequence of the belief they have the disease itself. The only remedy for hydrophobia is in cutting out the injured fiesh and burning out the wound. For true hydrophobia there is no other cure known, but so rare is the disease that one should never suppose himself. to have it. Distemper madness in dogs may be prevented by vaccination, and cauterization is nearly certain to effect a cure where one bitten by an ani mal affected with it is supposed to have or be liable to hydrophobia. It should also be borne in mind that dog-days and mad dogs are not synonymous terms. A general register of cases is said to exhibit hydrophobia, so-called, occurring pretty uniformly through every range of temperature and every sea son of the year.

With sadness we read of the unmerited fate of the Taunton boy who lately perused for the first time the story of Putnam and the wolf. Fired by the tale, this glorious boy seized his grandmother's ancient and most amiable cat, and thrust her into the cellar. Then armed with a torch and a bunch of deadly fire-crackers, he bravely entered the darkness to meet the fearful animal. Hearing a howling, a yowling, a popping, etc., the kind grandmother of that true-hearted lad pounced down the cellar stairs and returned with her hero. Would that we might record a scene of pathetic tenderness and gratitude! -but, no. Suffice it to say that three distinct and unpleasant switches were cut that afternoon from the plum-tree in the venerable lady's garden.

The thriftiness of Mrs. Weller, whose first hus band's garments so fortunately fitted the elder Samivel is equalled, if not surpassed, by that of a widow of Portland, in the canny State of Maine. Perceiving that her adored departed's silver coffin plate was lying about generally in the way, and desiring very much a pair of handsome new gold-bowed spectacles she invited a passing peddler to a barter of the same Leaving the room for an instant she was shocked on returning to find that lovely coffin plate and the merchant alike gone. Her frantic grief was some thing too sacred to dwell upon. The police, however, recovered the silver treasure, and her calmness, if not her happiness, is restored.

In Arizona editors are treated by the public with great consideration and liberality. The conductor of the Record, published there, has received two invitations to act as second in a duel, another to an Indian hunting raid, a pair of bear skin pantaloons, a three pound nugget of silver, two lottery tickets, a free pass on a stage route, three Apache scalps, a call to act as postmaster and justice of the pence, and \$27 worth of faro checks! "Here's richness, as Mr. Squcers observed.

CINCINNATI, July 7 .- Seven deaths from cholera were reported at the health office to-day. MEMPHIS, July 7.- There were twenty-two inter-

and throws the hardware around, and makes it inconvenient for his wife, and sometimes he gets his gun and goes out calling on his neighbors, and: it ain't pleasant.

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"Not that I want to say anything about Smith ; but me and my wife don't think he ought to do so. He came home drunk yesterday and broke all the kitchen windows out of his house, and followed his wife around with the carving-knife talking about her liver, and after a while he lay down by my fence and went to sleep. I had been reading that little piece, it wan't much of a piece, and I thought if I could pour some cold water down the spine on his back, and make him sober, it would be more comfortable for his wife, and a square thing all around. So I poured a bucket of spring water down John Smith's spine on his back."

"Well," said we, as our visitor paused, "did it make him sober?" Our visitor took a firmer hold of his stick and replied with increased emotion :

"Just so. I suppose it did make him soher as a judge in less time than you could say Jack Robinson ; but, mister, it made him mad. It made him the madest man I ever see, and Mister John Smith is a bigger man than me, and stouter. He is a great deal stouter. Bla-bless him, I never knew he was half so stout till yesterday, and he's handy with his fists, too. I should suppose he is the handiest man with his fists I ever saw."

Then he went for you, did he ?" we asked innocent-

"Just so. Exactly. I suppose he went for me about the best he knew, but I don't hold no grudge against John Smith; I suppose he ain't a good man to hold a grudge against. I want to see the man who printed that piece. I want to see him bad. 1 feel as though it would soothe me to see that man. I want to show him how a drunken man feels when you pour water down the spine of his back. That's what I come for,"

Our visitor, who had poured water down the spine of a drunken man's back, remained until 6 pm., and then went up street to find the man who printed that little piece. The man he is looking for started for Alaska last evening, for a summer vacation, and will not be back before September, 1873.—Danbury News.

REMINISCENCES OF KILCULLEN.

To the Editor of the Leinster Independent : Sin-Would you be good enough to give a history of Old Kilcullen in your valuable paper, and to say

who was the Patron Saint of the Parish. I am in a position to give a few particulars respecting it myself. The original name of the place was Pencoyle; and it appears in former ages that it was a city of some extent, and its records extend to , perhaps, two thousand years ago. There is no trace of its original greatness now remaining. There are at present only a few peasant's houses on the edge of the fair green, or Commons of Old Kilcullen, where there are two fairs held in the year, on the 23rd of June and 2nd of October. The name has been changed several times. It was first called the City of Pencoyle, then Pencullen, then Clencullen and now Old Kilcullen. In the old churchyard there was formerly a church, which existed up to the year 1815. It is believed that St. Patrick once officiated in this old church. It was thrown down in the year 1815 by one of the Burroughs family, who owns the estate of Giltown. That vandal desecrator was a minister of the Protestant Church, and after its destruction he got a new church built in the Yellow Bog, convenient to his own resi-dence. In the middle of the churchyard there is a round tower, and also, at little distance, two squaro granite stones, one about 12 feet high, and the other about 6 feet, both carved in relief. There is also square granite stone, about 3 feet, with a square hole in the top, about 12 inches each way, and about 6 inches deep, which is full of water in wet weather. There was formerly a stone effigy of Relaud Fitz Eustace in the churchyard, which was removed by a family claiming relationship with him. The churchyard at present occupies about three roods of land. but appears to have been formerly of much larger extent, reaching from the vale on the north side down to the road, about 14 or 15 perches, in the form of a triangle, as the bones at present testify. This was bought by a gentleman's steward about 50 years ago, and removed by him for top-dressing on land. About a guarter of a mile northwest of Rilcullen lies the Hill of Knockavlin, on the top of which there is an embankment of about 20 acres, in number of small bits of land around Kilcullen called Bell Grounds. It is believed that when the Catholics were put out of Kilcullen Church at the time of the Reformation, they built a Chapel on the ruins of the Old Abbey, in New Abbey, which stands at the present time, and is used as a place of worship until the new church is finished in Kilcullen Bridge. About a mile from Old Kilcullen is Kilgowan, on the top of a hill, where there is a long stone set upright on the breast of the hill; about 10 perches from this stone, and about 4 perches in length by the same in breadth, there lie a great number of human hones. It is not known whether the place was used as a churchyard, or whether the bones are the unburied remains of persons slain in battle. By giving a history of both Kilcullens and Kilgowan in your excellent journal you will oblige, Yours, &c., J. K. K. ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS INJUNE, THE BRAIN -No matter whether drunk in large quantities, or small, if drunk habitually the effect is ruinous in proportion to the quantity taken. Not a teaspoonful, nor half a teaspoonful, can be taken once a week, regularly and habitually without impairing the healthful condition and the functional action of the brain. One spoonful taken into the calculation can so hurt the brain that it may not recover from the harm for weeks, though thereafter none be taken. And when alcohol is taken, though in very small quantities, quite frequently and at regular intervals, the brain soon becomes dependent upon it, and will not act without it. Then the process of organic ruin begins. In what way the injury will show itself is not always to be predicted. In many instances it comes in the loss of bodily health. In as many and per-haps more instances it comes in the perversion of mental faculties. Who drinks alcohol, though in the smallest quantity, till it becomes addicted to it, is hurt in his intellect. His mind can never reason with clearness, nor can his moral sense back up and endorse the decision of his intellect, with anything like the certainty that would be shown, other things being equal, were the subject abstinent from liquor. The intellectual, moral and spiritual faculties of man really constitute those parts of him which ennoble him. To have a body as huge as a giant's without a heart or mind to appreciate how to put its vast powers to use, would be very unfortunate for any one. Only as the body can be made to execute high purpose which the mind and spiritual faculties of man have to conceive, can there be any personal benefit of public good arising from having such body. To drink liquor, therefore, so as to lessen the clearness of one's perceptions, the profoundness of one's reflections, the comprehensive insight into. things which his spiritual faculties alone can confer is to be very unhappily related to life and its large and useful results. The use of alcoholic liquors, even in moderate quantities, is, therefore, very much to be deplored because of the ruinous effects which are observable upon all persons who are addicted to the habit. Will all the young men who desire to have large capa ity for business, clear insight into the truth, a degree of self-respect which shall induce

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this purpose, who will be located at Clooney, convenient to Mr Hall's residence.

The route has arrived for the 1st Battalion, 12th Regiment, to proceed from Athlone to the Curragh Camp on the 8th proximo, there to occupy the lines vacated by the 34th Regiment. It is surmised that the Depot of the 2nd Battalion, 12th Regiment, will remain at Athlone till the conclusion of the English Autumn Manœuvres, when it will be replaced by the 35th Regiment. It is rumoured that there will be no Irish Manœuvres.

REPRESENTATION OF WATERFORD .- Mr. De la Poer. M.P. for the county of Waterford, has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds and a new writ for the election of his successor was moved for in the House of Commons. The Hon Mr. Villiers Stuart, son of Lord Stuart de Decies, has already addressed the electors, avowing Home Rule principles.

Another labourers' strike has taken place in one of the large concerns in Limerick, arising out of a demand for higher wages, and some men who were brought in from Waterford to replace those on strike were attacked by the latter and their windows broken.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL .- The scheme of amendments to the Education Act which Mr. Forster introduced as we were about to go to press last week has by no means satisfied the adherents of the Birmingham League. He has gone, however, to the utmost limit which respect for individual liberty of conscience would permit. He abolishes the 25th clause which enables School Boards to pay to such school as the parent may prefer the fees which that parent is too poor himself to pay. He leaves the School Boards in possession of the power of exercising compulsion, and is, therefore, obliged to provide some method by which the fees of schools other than State schools are to be paid. It would be monstrous, as everybody except Mr. Dixon and his friends appears ready to acknowledge, that a poor man should be subjected to fine or imprisonment because, though he is ready to send his children to school, he will not send them to a school to which he conscientiously objects. Mr. Forster has, we think, made every concession that anybody could reasonably expect to the Nonconformist agitation by proposing to enact that the guardians of the poor shall in the first place refuse out-door relief in cases when the children are not sent to school, and shall, when the parents are too poor to pay the fees, or all the fees, make them such allowince as enable them to do so. The parents may then send the children to any public elementary school they may choose, provided always that it be an efficient one. It is not as yet clear what proof of efficiency is to be demanded, but this, as the Times justly observes, is one of those details which will have to be settled in committee. And in order to meet the possible objection that the payment made by the guardians covers more than secular instruction, it is provided that this allowance shall in no case amount to more than the ordinary fee payable at the school selected, or to more than one furthing for each attendance. The guardians in short are to refuse relief to a man unless he has his children

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-Dublin Freeman.

UNITED STATES.

Sr. Louis, July 9.- A despatch from Laurence, Ks., says that half a mile of the Missouri Pacific Railway track, near Kickapoo station, dropped into the Missouri River last evening. It sunk out of sight in the flooded stream in one lurch and without any warning. The water where the track was situated is now forty forty feet deep. Railroad men say it is a most fearful rent.

QUEER ORIGIN OF A FIRE .- The Cleveland Leade office came " within one" of burning, a few weeks since, the origin of which would have most probably baffied all investigation. A hardwood plug had been put into a hole in a gas-pipe that ran along the ceiling in the job-rooms, several feet from any burner, and in a position where no one could ever suppose it would catch fire. About 6 inches below it passed a belt, running from one pulley to another, and in operation during the day. About four days after the plug had been driven into the pipe, it was noticed to be on fire, and a bright jet of light, as if from a burner, burst from the side of the plug, which was already charred and being rapidly burned up. How the plug caught fire, how a steady flame of light could suddenly burst out from the side of it. was, of course, a subject of anxious inquiry. No one had lighted it, and no fire had been used near it. The only conclusion possible was, that it was caused by electricity from the belt, and a full investigation confirmed this conclusion. Had it happened in the night-time, it might have enkindled an extensive conflagration, and its, origin would never have been known. Many destructive fires may have started in this manner, their cause remaining for ever in the dark. It is an incident worth bearing in mind, and proves that too much care cannot be taken in guarding against fire.

The Keene Sentinel says that in a fork of a large elm tree in Walpole, N. H., about 15 feet from the ground, may be seen two flourishing cureant bushes that have been growing for the past twelve years, and annually yield both red and white fruit. On another elm just across the street, at considerable distance from the ground, may be seen a raspberry bush in a flourishing condition. These currant and raspberry bushes, finding that their fruit was picked every year no doubt crawled up the trees in order to put themselves out of the way of attack, thus proving that, in the struggle for existence, on the principale of natural selection, bushes can climb trees. We cannot account for it on any other grounds.

A very touching case of mental alienation in a charming young lady is described by a caroful observer. Not long ago her mother found her in her room energetically darning stockings, and soon after she appeared in the kitchen and assisted that wondering dame in making and baking bread and pastry. Alarmed by these fearful signs of intellectual disorder, her fond parents immediately sent I have come seven miles on foot to see the man for a skillful physician, who watched her through a keyhole while she sewed buttons on her father's garments and mended those of her little brother. Much affected, the venerable man remarked that never during a medical practice of twenty-five years had he known any young person to manifest such

ments to day only three of which were from cholera. NASHVILLE, July 7 .- The total number of deaths the form of a ring, faced with stone. It is supposed Sunday was twelve, of which seven were from to have defended the City of Pencoyle. There are a cholera. The total number of deaths to-day was four, none of which were from cholera.

A special despatch from Chattanooga reports thirty deaths there during the last forty-eight hours, fifteen of which were from cholera.

AN INQUIRING SUBSCRIBER IN DANBURY

A MAN VISITS THE EDITOR TO FIND "WHO PRINTED THAT PIECE."

He came in with an interrogation in one eye, and with a stick in one hand. One eye was covered with a handkerchief and one arm was in a sling. His bearing was that of a man with a settled purpose in view.

" It was to see," said he, " the man that puts things into this paper."

We intimated that several of us earned a frugal livelihood in that way.

"Well, I want to see the man which cribs things out of the other papers. The fellow who writes mostly with shears, you understand." We explained to him that there were seasons when

the gifted among us driven to irenzy by the scarcity of ideas and events, and by the clamorous demands of an insatiable public, in moments of emotional insanity plunged the glittering shears into our exchanges. He went on calmly, but in a voice tremulous with suppressed feeling, and indistinct through the recent loss of half a dozen or so of his front teeth.

"Just so. I presume so. I don't know much about the business, but I want to see a man, a man that printed that little piece about pouring water down a drunken man's spine of his back and making him instantly sober. If you please, I want to see that man. I would like to talk with him."

Then he leaned his stick against our desk, and spit on his serviceable hand, and resumed his hold on the stick, as though he was weighing it. After studying the stick a minute, he added in a somewhat louder tone :---

"Mister, I came here to see that 'ere man. I want to see him bad."

We told him that particular man was not in. "Just so. I presume so. They told me before I came that the man I wanted to see wouldn't be anywhere. I'll wait for him. I live up north, and I've walked seven miles to converse with that man. I guess I'll sit down and wait."

He sat down by the door and reflectively pounded the floor with his stick, but his feeling would not allow him to keep still.

"I suppose none of you didn't ever pour much cold water down any drunken man's back to make him instantly sober, perhaps."

None of us in the office had ever tried the experiment.

"Just so. I thought just as like as not you had not. Well, Mister, I have. I tried it yesterday, and that printed that piece. It wasn't much of a piece, I don't think : but I want to see the man who printed it, just a few minutes. You see; John Smith, he lives next door to my house, when I'm to home, and he gets how come-you so every little from their fellows a power to take in truth and period. New, when he's sober, he's all right, if you work it out into practical forms, put away for ever

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -JULY 18. 1873. WITNESS THE TRUE AND

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, SKINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 210, St. James Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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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 Subscription FROM HAT DATE. .

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JULY-1873. Friday, 18-St. Camillus of Lellis, C. Saturday, 19-St. Vincent of Paul, C. Sunday, 20-Seventh after Pentecost. Monday, 21-St. Anacletus, P. M. Tuesday, 22-St. Mary Magdalen. Wednesday, 23-St. Apollinaris, B. M. Thursday, 24-Vigil of St. James.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A correspondent reports Marshal M'Mahon as saying to him that he accepted the Presidency of France to save the army, and rescue the Government from a hideous scramble for power and profit. He added that there is no reason why the present regime, in its amended constitutional form, with a military executive, who should reign over the country, and rule over the army, should not become established in France. When the words empire and republic become synonymous with discipline, every citizen is a soldier, and every soldier the servant of the Republic, wrangling and strife will cease in the country. He likewise said that everything that can be done to insure the Pope's safety, and the necessary liberty of the Holy See, shall be done. It is directly against the interests of Italy to expel the Pope, for were he to take refuge elsewhere the Catholics of all the world would be aroused and united against Italy..

The Carlists in Carthagenia are masters of the entire town, with the exception of the arsenal. It is said that the latter cannot hold out long, and, with the ships in the dock, will fall into their hands also. Carbreas is reported to station at Palma. Advices received from the have that right why confer it upon others? Carlist sources say several thousand muskets have been landed on the coast of Biscay, and report assert that the supporters of Don Carlos are gaining ground with such rapidity and numbers that there is a universal cry from all the republican commanders in the north for reinforcements in order to hold their ground. A despatch has been sent to the Captain-General of Cuba, authorizing him to adopt the same extraordinary measures against the insurrectionists in that Island as have been resorted to by the Government for the suppression of the Carlist insurrection in Spain. The abolition of slavery in Cuba will . be realized by a special law. Five thousand peasants at Alpeeno have joined the Carlists, driven thereto by the excesses of the Republicans. A despatch from Khiva gives the following. account of events subsequent to the capture of the city. The Khan voluntarily entered the Russian camp and gave in his submission, formally declaring himself a vassal of Russia. even of the Protestant world. Unitarians will General Kauffman then restored him to his repudiate it, should it seem to sanction the throne and appointed a council of administra- | doctrine of the Trinity; Trinitarians will do tion to assist him in the Government during the same should it appear to throw doubts on the occupation of the Khanate by Russian forces. The Khan in token of gratitude issued | are conscious that they are but humbugs or on the 24th of June a decree for ever abolishing slavery within his dominions. General Kauffman has sent a despatch to Teheran notifying the Persian Government to make preparations for the reception of 10,000 natives Persia released from slavery by the Khan's de- lieve now-a-days, that St. Peter wrote the cree. The Twelfth has passed over quietly, both in the headquarters of Orangeism in Ireland name: that St. Paul was the author of the and in New York, and other places on this side | Epistle to the Hebrews; that the whole of the where it has been celebrated. In the English House of Commons Mr. Mitchell Henry, member for Galway County. gave notice of an early motion looking to the publication of faithful and impartial official reports of the proceedings of the House. He complained that the reports at present made pable of proof-if we reject an infallible church were partizan in character and intensly hostile to the Catholic religion.

They Scriptures which they were to revise. THE REVISED WORD OF GOD. - Who is have not done this; and till this be done they the Rev. M. E. E. Hale. Editor of, or conand their work can never be spoken of without tributor to, Old and New, quoted by the derison. Montreal Gazette of the 30th June? That he

is a Protestant minister of some sect or other we suppose; and that he is a most sanguine man, we are certain, from the absurdly rapturous anticipations in which he indulges of the consequences that are to flow from the Protestant revision of the Bible, or Word of God now in progress; but as the Bible is the "religion of Protestants," the revision of the Bible implies of course the revision of what is called the Protestant religion.

Great things are to flow from this revision according to the article quoted by the Gazette. First, the servile idolatry of a dead book, which for two centuries fettered half Christendom," will have to be abandoned; for as the Rev. Mr. Hale observes :---

"men do not scrape, and file, and polish the idol which they worship; they take it in all its ugliness • • • but they take it as it is and they do not pretend to refine upon it."

Setting aside the facts that the adherents of the Catholic Church have certainly for two centuries numbered a trifle more than "half Christendom," and that it has never yet been urged against them that they have been or are fettered by a slavish idolatry of a book-we gather from this the meaning that in the eyes of Mr. Hale, the Bible as it now stands is an ugly enough sort of thing; a sort of Fetish, 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 word of God, but of man, a mere "human record" of remarkable events. This is one thing that the revision of the Bible will establish; and this we are 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 about it, and how to accept a common authority :---

"Grant"-says the writer quoted by the Gazettegrant to a hundred of the purest and wisest men in England and America the right to determine which reading shall be selected, and which version used, and you have restored the Bible to its true place.

Unfortunately this postulate will not be complied with. First, who is to determine who form 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 himself, or which they do not themselves actually possess, it follows that no one, that no body of men, can "grant to a hundred of the purest and wiscst men * * the right to determine which be the leader of the Carlists. The Minister of is the true version, which the correct reading, War has left Madrid for Carthagenia, but at unless already he himself possesses, or they last accounts was unable to proceed beyond the possess themselves that right; but if they Besides if we reject an infallible Church, whose function, according to the Catholic hydistributed to the Carlist recruits. The first pothesis, it is to determine the true version of the Bible, and its correct reading, we feel ourselves quite competent to do all our own religious thinking for ourselves. We do not want the aid or intervention of a hundred of the purest and wisest men, even of such men as Beecher the great light of the Protestant world on this side of the Atlantic; we have full confidence in our private judgment, and ask no man's help. If, as towards the Church, we are all submission, as towards Protestants we are Protestants of Protestants. We spurn their proffered aid and spiritual guidance; we reject their opinions on the Bible and its meaning with scorn ; because human opinion for human opinion, we would a good deal soouer trust our own upon religious matters, than that of all the doctors of Protestantdom. The revision of the Bible is and must be a farce, because it will never command the assent that doctrine. The revisors themselves too 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. Few educated men amongst Protestants believe, or pretend to besecond of the Epistles attributed to him; that St. James wrote the Epistle that bears his Gospel called of St. Mark, was compiled by one and the same person, or that we are indebted to an apostle for the last of the four gospels. These things are held perhaps by the ignorant and uneducated amongst Protestants, by the old women of the conventicle, but are rejected as inca--by all scholars and men of education. What then was the first duty of the Revisors? what the first thing to which they would have addressed themselves had they felt themselves competent to the task of revising the Bible ? ful advance in the price of coal, and the rise in by young people of both sexes throughout the Why I that of determining the canon of the wages.

RIGHTS OF CATHOLIC PARENTS .-- In New York, the law as administered by Protestant judges, assumes that Catholic parents have no rights over their children, which Protestants are bound to respect. In illustration of this purity in the heart than bad ones. thesis we quote from the New York Tablet the report of a case that has just been tried before, and adjudicated upon by a Protestant judge of that city, Mr. Fancher.

Patrick Small is a Catholic and a father. His wife with whom he did not live happily was an habitual drunkard, who in a drunken fit, or in a fit of spite against her husband, decoyed his daughter Mary Elizabeth, aged 13, and gave the child over to a Protestant institution called the St. Barnabas Home. The father sought in vain for his missing child; he applied at the said Home, where he suspected that she had been secreted but the Managers insisted strongly that the child was not with them and that they knew nothing about her. Not satisfied, poor Patrick Small, against whom, except that he is an Irishman, and a Papist, nothing can be urged, applied to the law to help him, and having obtained proof that his child was being kept from him by the Managers of the above named Protestant insti tution he brought against them his action to enforce 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 his child; showing that she had been taken from him without his knowledge or consent by a drunken mother, and that he was able and willing to provide for her.

To this, on the part of a Papist, somewhat arrogant demand, the Managers of the Protestant Home replied that the child had been committed to their care by her mother; that they had 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 the protection of the Conrt against the pretensions of a Romish father. At once the Judge the "hundred of the purest and wisest men in decided against the latter; here is the report of the case :—

"Is the child well taken care of where she is?" asked Judge Fancher. "She is very kindly cared for," answered the clergyman. "She could not possibly have a better

nome."

"I will give no consideration," pursued the Judge, "to the question of the child's father being a Catholic and she under Protestant influence. The father can see the child, but he must not interfere with her. The writ is dism'ssed."

This is how the law deals with Popish parents in the U. States.

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

"THOU SHALT NOT COMMIT ADULTERY." As there is nothing more advantageous to Christians, nothing which will assist them to as'vance in piety more effectually than devout book, ; so there is nothing so injurious to morals, bothing more certain to engender im-

We have alroady seen, Christian soul, the terrible evil of an unguarded eye. We have assigned to it the bad pre-eminence of being 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. For although our animal pas sions are undoubtedly aroused through our senses; and although undoubtedly of all our senses our sight is the quickest and most sensitive, still in the presence of all immodest objects they'e is a certain native modesty, a certain innate bashfulness which acts as a check upon the temp, tation.-Even the most abandoned when they see an immodest object, instinctively look round to see whether any one of any decency or respect ability is near hand, and if there be, a sense of and religion, and to render the battle against outward propriety, at least, causes them to turn aside. This check does not exist in reading immoral books. There the reader is alone with the narrative; the pictures it conjures up are presented to the mind without the embarrassing presence of the conjurer. No need to blush, because there are no witnesses of his shame .--He can gloat over the infamy without check or hinderance. Hence the immoral book has a power for evil peculiarly its own. And there is another power which it possesses : the book is always at hand; it can be consulted at any moment; the narrative can be read over again and again. The images, therefore, that it depicts 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 parcel of the soul. Who then will be so bold as to deny that the reading of immoral books is most unworthy of a Christian? unworthy of a Christian who ought to dedicate all his knowledge and all his talents to God; unworthy of a Christian whose every thought ought to be worthy of that divine Master whom he professes to follow; unworthy of a Christian whose mind should be as pure as the God of all purity.

Even the pagans, Christian soul, knew the terrible effects of immoral books. Living as they did only for this world; being as they were neither men nor Christians, but only citizens, they yet recognised the evils which would befall the commonwcalth, if immoral reading were permitted. It was for this reason, as Valerius Maximus relates, that the Spartans forbade the reading of a certain Poet. "They were unwilling that the minds of their children should be imbued with the sentiments of his books lest their morals should be injured more than their minds would be profited." And to a certain pagan Greek defending his works on the plea that they were founded on facts, the pagan Aristophanes answers : "Yes, according to facts, but you should not have produced what is evil and bring it upon the stage to pervert the minds of youth." Now, if the pagan, Christian soul, aided only by the light of reason, and living only for this world, could recognize the dreadful power for evil of bad books, how much more ought the Christian to recognize it; and recognizing it to shun them ? But some one may challenge me to prove that this evil exists to any extent in the world. I accept the challenge, and my proof shall be drawn from a speech delivered in the House of Representatives in the neighboring republic, on a Bill to suppress obscene literature. On March 7th, 1873, the Hon. C. L. Merriam thus spoke: "The pride of our people in their schools may well be humbled over the revelations presented by one young man in New York in the employ of the Young Men's Christian Association whose hand, with determined and commendable energy, is falling heavily upon the workers in this detestable business .---He exhibits to us more than fifteen thousand letters seized from the dealers and publishers in New York city; letters written by students of both sexes throughout the land ordering obscene literature. Amongst the seizures made in New York are found twenty separate 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 the dead letter office, and the scizures in New York city, we find that the dealers in obscene literature have organized circulating libraries which are under the charge

culate among the students, at ten cents a

volume, any of the one hundred and forty-four

school librarians applying for it ! Young boys hired to circulate it! Who after that will deay that the evil is very great and deeply rooted ? Yes, alas ! Christian soul, an immense multitude of Christians, less scrupulous, and less prudent than the pagans, make a constant occupation of reading these books : and as the devil well knows that they are the most power. ful means of destroying morals and ruining souls, he leaves nothing undone; there is no artifice which he does not use to multiply them, and distribute them over the land. Capital invested ; companies formed ; authors employed in order to poison the minds of youth, in order to foment their passions, and thus raise up an impure generation. As though the animal passions were not rendered strong enough by their triumph over the will and the under. standing in the fall of our first parents; as though we were not already sufficiently impelled by our very nature towards impurity. these demons in human shape, these men of intellect who, like Lucifer and his fallen spirits, should be angels to save, but are devils to damn, do all in their power to excite the animal passions into rebellion against reason imp urity more difficult than ever, if not wholly impos. vible.

It was for this reason that the Councils of the Church' guided by the Holy Spirit forbade so severely the reading of these books. Listen to the Divine Spirit speaking through the Fathers of the Council of Trent (16 rule). "Those books which' treat of disgraceful and obscene things, which narrate them or teach them must be absolutely" forbidden, because not only is it necessary to watch over faith, but over morals also, which can so casily be corrupted by the reading of books of this kind." The Roman Catechism composed by order of the same council specially enumerates ,bad books amongst the several causes of impurity. It declares that those books which treat of curnal love and obscenity have a great power to arouse the fire of concupiscence and criminal pleasures in the heart. The 2nd Council of Nice decrees that those infamous books which recount indecent things shall be entirely proscribed. St. Charles Borromeo, that great prelate whom God raised up to reanimate 7.1' for the glory of God and the salvation of souls, in these later days knew the great evil of bad books; and feeling that they were furnaces of incontinency, he wished them not only to be banished from the houses of the good, but that those degraded beings who should refuse to put them aside should be denounced to the Bishop at his visitation.

"But," asks the modern liberal, "is not this a great tyranny? are you not infringing on my rights as a man in thus preventing me from reading whatever books I wish?" Alas, poor soul! you have no rights as against the law of God. That law has declared against impurity and you are bound to give up all rights in order to obey. What rights has man as against God ? "It is a tyranny" you say forsooth. Yes, all laws are a tyranny. The angry man thinks it a tyranny that he may not slay his injurer. The thief thinks it a tyranny that he may not take to himself all that he beholds. We have many tyrannies. The tyranny of fashion; the tyranny of politeness or good manners; the tyranny of right reason; the tyranny of all temporal government. And the commands of all these must be obeyed ; but the commands of God, who created all and governs all, must not forsooth be obeyed. Oh, senseless and stiff-necked generation ! The law of God a tyranny forsooth ! Yes, the law of God is a tyranay if it be tyranny to promise man an eternity of happiness for a few short years of self-restraint. Yes ! the law of God is a tyranny if it be a tyranny to give more thanten thonsand worlds for a pepper corn. Yes, the law of God is a tyranny, if it be a tyranny to preventa man from casting himself headlong and for all eternity into a furnace of fire. "But I only read these books to improve my style, to inform myself, and to be up to the world. Like the bee I only suck the honey and leave the poison." "An error !" cries out Tertullian, "an error! What flowers can you find on these reeking dunghills ?" Yes, Christian soul, what good can you hope to find in these books, which will compensate. for the loss of purity? "You wish to improve your style." What! by reading filthy ideas? by reading books that present impure pictures and which foment the animal passions? Is this the style you wish to cultivate? And even if amongst these impure images you could learn a pure style; what will it avail you to obtain it at the expense of purity of heart? Is it not better to know how to live purely than how to write elegantly? Is not a pure chosen and paid by the venders, and who cir- heart better than a pure stylo? "You wish to be up with the world." Ah, miscrable Christian! recall the words of the pagan and tremble with him, lest your morals should be injured more than your minds be profited by this dangerous literature.

Prince Edward Island, under the title of the Province of Prince Edward Island, was formally admitted into the Confederation on the lst inst.

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We learn from the Witness that an abortive attempt to unite into one body all converts of the several sects engaged in bringing French Canadian Catholics to the "Truth as it is in Jesus," and as preached by a drunken woman who calls herself an "escaped nun," and others of that stamp. Hitherto each sect has worked on its own hook as the saying is. The Anglicans fishing for Anglican converts; the Presbyterians for Presbyterian converts, and so on. The result is, as the Witness tells us, that here in Montreal, there are four congregations of "brands snatched from the burning"---with 'scarcely enough material to make one." To remedy this farcical condition the agents of the 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 impossible for Protestants to determine.what are the essential, what the non-essential articles of their faith. The Witness however sucks up consolation even from this abortive effort at union. "Although"-he says-" little more was effected than a general interchange of views on important questions of common interest, it has proved beneficial and highly encouraging to all engaged." To outsiders, Romanists especially it appears simply comical.

The ministers of the Free Church of Scotland are much troubled in spirit at the sight of the degeneracy of the age. Many of their people, it seems, ministers and office bearers even, when in the North and in the vicinity of Balmoral on Sunday-"not content with the Free Church" actually go to the parish church of Craithie where Her Majesty resorts. Of all forms of Sunday breaking this is apparently decmed the worst.

The manufacturers in England, especially in of the most vicious boys in the schools, boys the hardware line, are much alarmed at the serious decrease in the orders they receive from the United States and the British Colonics. These begin to find that they can man-obscene books heretofore published in New ufacture their own goods cheaper than they York eity." This is but a short extract, and can be bought in England, owing to the fear- | yet it speaks volumes. 15,000 letters written

The new iron lightship, built in England, to be placed at the entrance to Halifax harbor, is now on land ordering obsecne literature ! Public its passage out.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-JULY 18, 1873.

KLEPTOMANIA.

it a law which was before Cæsar and which is foroible preacher, performs the duties of C. C., above Cæsar. Even the pagan Cidero, in a passage preserved by Lactantius, speaking of the great divine and primitive law given to mankind, says it can never be annulled, (Nee vero aut per senatum aut per populum solvi hac lege possumus) either by senate or people. Now if there is one part of law which is undoubtedly of primitive origin it is the simple law of mine and thine, or as it is so concisely put in the decalogue-" Thou shalt not steal." This however our "modern progress" has altogether set aside, and since the glorious awakening of the Reformation, has invariably inculcated that it is always lawful to steal proyided it be not my property you steal, but only the property of monks and nuns, or the sacred vessels of the sanctuary. This law of the "new progress," initiated at the Reformation, is being continued in Italy at the present moment by that Robber King who is the exact modern embodiment of our English Robber King, Henry VIII., in all but his reverence for the sanctity of marriage. Victor Emmaquel's law for the sequestration of church property is only a revival of that eld law of the first reformation, which gave abbey lands to concubines and courtiers; and which law was so vigorously preached by Luther and practised by the princes of his party, that even Luther found himself in the lurch at this game of reformation "grab." So vigorously indeed did children so near home at very moderate terms. Capt Harrison, the chief mate Goudie, and three of Luther's pupils, (forgetting that the divine law is before Casar and above Casar) ply their O'Brien and Dowsley, contractors, are pushing trade of stealing, that the preachers found towards completion a magnificent temple which themselves without wherewithal to feed their | new found wives and children. Luther's protest against this spoliation, when he found that nothing was being left for him, is energetic and amusing. "To the d-l with senators, manor lords, princes and mighty nobles, who do not leave for the preachers, the priests, the servants of the gospel wherewith to support their wives and children." The ethics of this protest are as curious as the language in which they are couched. This mighty reformer! this preacher! this servant of God! has not one word to atter against the stealing. That is all right. Though forbidden indeed by that divine law which is "before Casar and above Casar," and which " cannot be annulled either by senate or people"-no matter. The only part that Luther sees in it reprehensible is the fact of his getting so little of the spoils. It is curious that Luther should take the trouble to wish these senators, manor-lords, princes and mighty nobles at the devil, when he must have known that they would most assuredly go there for their robberics and misdoeds, and without the wishing. If it was not rage that prompted the consignment, it was a work of supercrogation to utter the prayer. The devil doubtless the contractor, for his very perfect work, too when he heard it, sang to himself that part of the nursery ditty-

the interests of Catholicity. The Rev. E. J. J. Tertullian speaking of the divine law, calls Stenson, lately of Ireland, an eloquent and and superintends the public schools.

> To the west, on each side of Main street, stand the leading business houses, many of them substantial and handsome in appearance. Unlike the majority of commercial circles in Ontario, that of Pembroke is composed chiefly of Catholics and Irishmen; thus, we find such names as Murray, O'Kelly, Doran, O'Meara, White, Copeland, Murphy, etc. And in the professional line we meet with an O'Driscoll and an O'Brien-the former a Barrister of reputation, the latter a practitioner of the Esculapian art. Passing from the main way and ascending a slightly inclined bill, we reach the Convent of Mary Immaculate, directed by Sister Kirby and a branch of Grey Nuns from the Capital. This edifice is of brick, three stories high, with commodious basement and attic, and is surmounted by a massive dome which supports on its apex a statue of the B Virgin, who from this elevation seems to watch with protesting eye over miles of land and water. During the scholastic year just closed the institution was well patronized, and, at the commencement exercises, the Sisters had every reason to feel proud of their pupils. It is hoped, that on the re-opening of the classes in September, the people along the Upper Ottawa will show that they appreciate the advantages of a first-class education provided for their on 18th June, at 1:30 a. m., and the drowning of A few yards to the left of the Convent, Messrs. mate, carpenter, sailmaker, and a scaman name.d will be a credit to the faith and generosity of and all five were drowned. As there was only one the inhabitants of Pembroke. The blessing and the laying of the corner stone took place on June 1st, on which occasion the Rev. Pastor officiated, and Father Stenson pronounced an impressive discourse which was duly reported in the TRUE WITNESS. It is expected that the edifice will be roofed in and the basement completed before autumn; if so, the builders will have reason to congratulate themselves upon their efficiency.

SHEENBORO'.

A pleasant sail from Pembroke to Fort William on the palatial "John Egan," and a irresistible desire to introduce himself. The fair blood-circulating ride over three miles of a rocky road brought us to Sheen, a romantic stepped up and did speak. This advance being relocality composed of vale and hill. It is the ceived graciously by the ladies, led the young man centre of a large Catholie population, and heart, for the second sister had excused herself and boasts of a neat church and sacristy, and a slipped into the house. What burning words passed handsome manse or presbytery almost completed. Father Mechan, the worchy and ener- the confidence of the beau. Presently the other lady getic P. P., looks forward with pleasure to the reappeared on the step with a peaceful smile and a day on which he will take possession of his scoopin of extra the hout, which she dirivered with new residence which resembles a lordly castle there was a "grand transformation scene" on the lotter's habelf a charging of his broadcloth alongside the wretched apology for a house in and blanching "cheek." He was at once like a which he passed the winter. To Mr. Mooney soldier and a young lady, for not only did he face

The following appointments are announced |

in the Canada Gazette :---Minister of Interior-Hon. Mr. Campbell. Postmaster General-Hon. Mr. O'Connor. Minister of Inland Revenue-Hon. Mr. Gibbs. Minister of Militia-Hon. Mr. McDonald, Antizonish.

A large and influential meeting of ministers and members of the Anglican denomination has been held in London, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding; to protest against the introduction of the practice of confession in the Establishment.

A FOOL AND HIS MONEY, &c.—A saloon keeper from Burlington, Vermont, indulged in a summer tour to this city, "halkilating" no doubt that he would find it cooler up here, among the glaciers and icebergs of this northern region. After visiting the city hotels, and testing their cigars and bitters, he made up his mind to have a trip round the Mountain. He had imbibed pretty freely before leaving, and finally set fort in company with a man, s new made acquaintance, who had been extremely obsequious to him. The liquor took effect, and the man from Vermont, after some time becoming somewhat alive to the exigencies of the situation, found himself relieved of his watch and shinplasters. Returning to the city, he gave information at the Police Station, con plaining bitterly of the want of protection shown to strangers in Montreal. Detective Lafon and Constatile Lamontague at once started on the track of the ros ber and fortunately succeeded in capturing the scoundrel and recovering the watch and part of the money. 'The saloon keeper will, doubtless, return to his "Greeh Mountain" home a sadder but a wiser man .- R iness.

DECK LOADS UNDER THE NEW LAW -Halifax, July 5. -James Hughson, second mate of the bark Concordia, from Quebec, bound for Plymouth, "ngland, timber laden, arrived here this morning, and sives particulars of the loss of the vessel at Cape Grilla, Nfid. the crew. When the vessel struck, the captain, Donald McDougall got into a boat for the purpose of reaching land; while endeavoring to secure a line to the wreck, the boat was smashed by the sea, boat, the second mate managed to float the line ashore, when it was fastened by fishermen on the beach, and the remainder, 11 in number, succeeded in reaching the shore safely. The bodies of the drowned men were recovered next morning, and interred by the fishermen. The crew got a passage in a passing steamer from the channelof Newfoundland to Sidney, C. B., from which place they sailed in a schooner for Halifax. The mate left the schooner and crew at Beaver Harbor, and walked to the city, 8 miles, this morning.

A WOMAN'S STRATEGY .- Sunday evening recently, the promenaders on King street, Toronto between York and Simcoe were made the spectators of a "scene." A young gentleman, decked in his very best, and evidently conscious that he was making a favourable impression at every step, had been strolling leisurely behind a couple of young ladies and cherishing an ones stopped at the door of their home and were to think he had made a conquest of at least one at the door step of course is not known-certainly they increased the embarrassment of the lady and scoopful of extra fine flour, which she delivered with latter's behalf-a sudden changing of his broadcloth the powder but he powdered the face. FIRE .-- A fire broke out about 2.30 o'clock day morning of last week in the Montreal Rolling Mill Company's works situated upon the banks of the canal, above Cantin's dry dock, and the alarm was sounded towards three o'clock. The entire brigade turned out, but on their arrival found the interior of the building, which is of extensive proportions and above two storeys in height, wrapped in flames; the premises were gutted and the roof destroyed; the men returned, to their stations at 5:15 o'clock. Towards four, John Livingstone, fireman, attached to the Central Station, while in the second flat, was severely injured by a beam which, falling from the roof, struck him on the head, laying open a portion of the scalp, and leaving him insensible. He was carried into the open air by Guardian Johnston, and removed to a drug store in the neighborhood; subsequently he was taken in a cab to his nery, which will be considerable is covered by an ample insurance. The roof of Jordan's chop-house, corner of St. Gabriel and St. James streets, caught last evening; the men of No. 2 Station, who were notified soon removed all fear of danger. It appears wish to have an honest press you ought honestly | that the chimney is defective, as the roof has been similarly damaged on several occasions during the past few months. AYLMER, July 6 .- About 12 o'clock last night three young men who were under the influence of liquor, went to the house of one Samuel Battesby, about three miles from this place, and asked admission, but were refused." They then tried to coax Miss Miss Fanny Battesby, a daughter, to come out; as she refused to do so, so they stopped around, making a noise. They were told to leave the place or they would be shot, but they did not seem to be in any hurry leaving, so she, Fanny, took a shot gun loaded with leaden slugs, from her brother's hands, and deliberately pointed out of the window and fired. The whole charge took effect in the abdomen of one of the party, Albert Bradley, a young man about 24 and medical aid procured, but he expired about 4 o'clock this morning. In the meantime, warrants were issued for Mr. and Mrs. Bettesby, their son and daughter, and they all are now under arrest. STAYNER, July, 7 .- The corner stone of a new brick Church, in course of erection by the Catholics of this place, was laid yesterday by the Archbishop of Toronto; who, on the conclusion of the ceremony, addressed a large assemblage of the people of this vicinity in a very interesting and edifying sermon, which was listened to with the most marked attention. His Grace took occasion to thank the Protestants for the interest they have manifested in aiding the building of the new church, which will be a great ornament to the village, and Rev. Father O'Bielly must be credited with much perseverance in promoting so excellent an enterprise. AN IRON COMPANY .- The Kingston News says: "Letters Patent of the Province of Ontario have been granted to "The Glendower Company" for mining for iron and other ores in the township of Bedford, and for smelting, dressing, and otherwise preparing such ores for market and for the manufacture and sale thereof. The company as organized consists of Edwin Eldrige and Henry Wellington Rathbone, Iron manufacturers, of Elmira, New York, Alfred Creveling, Benjamin Garretson Welch, Perry Dean and John D. Gosh, Iron manufacturers, of Danville, Pennsylvania; and Robert J. Pegg, of Glendower, in the township of Bedford, Frontenac, Ontmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs..... 5.25 @

the accountant of the company. The paid-up capital is \$50,000.

ANOTHER WRECK .- Telegrams from Halifax inform us that the steamship City of Washington, of the Inman Line, went ashore in a dense fog at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, on the Gull Rock Bar, seven miles east of Sambro. All the pasengers, crew, baggage and spare stores were safely landed. A telegram last night says: "The City of Washington has about fifteen feet of water in her hold, and is likely to become a total wreck. Her purser was expected here to night, but has not yet arrived, and it is impossible to get further intelligence from the wreck to night, as she lies twenty miles from any telegraph office. The telegraph lines have been in-terrupted south of Halifax for two days. It has been impossible to forward the news till to-night. All on board the City of Washington are reported saved.

THE FISHERIES .- A Halifax despatch says : "Codfish is reported plentiful around Cape George, while salmon fishery all along the coast, and particularly about Merigonish and the Gulf shore is very favorable to fishermen. The fishermen are doing well on the Western shore. The catch of cod is large and of good quality. A week or two since a number of American fishermen came on the fishing ground had had fishing, but the Digby men with their frawls caught the bulk of fish. Several schooners have arrived at Yarmouth from Bank Querean with full fares.

EMIGRATION .- The Ottawa Times in an article on emigration, states that the mission of the Hon. William Macdougall to the Scandinavian powers has all already been productive of good results as is evidenced by the large number of Swedes and Nor-wegians who have already taken up their abode in Canada.

WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE .- On the morning of the 18th June, the barque Concordia, bound from Quebec for Plymouth England, with timber, was wrecked at Cape Grilla, N. F. The captain, mate, and three others were drowned, and the remaining eleven sailors reached shore; and the second mate reached Halifax yesterday, and reported the circumstances.

The Dominion Government it is said have decided to grant out of the appropriation of last session a bonus of 15 per cent on all civil service salaries at the capital, one half of which will be paid at once, the other half in December, and have placed the alaries of all deputy heads of Departments on a iform footing of \$3 200.

1. TE CANADIAN INTER-OCEANIC RAILWAY GUABANTEE. The Times, with reference to the Canadian loan guerant, ee, says it would have been kind to disabuse the Cana. lian minds of the notion that the Dominion must have a 'n Inter-Oceanic Railway. There is one

in the States, and it is an aggravation of the arrange-ment by which the assent to the Treaty of Washington was procu. ed that the price paid will do the Canadians more han m than good.

The annual meetin " of the Metropolitan Bank" was held in Montreal, a. which the annual report was presented showing the t \$15,000 had been placed to rest and \$6,547 placed to the profit and loss account. Hon. H. Starnes was e lected President, and M. Cuvillier vice-president.

In an interview between he mun derer Fields and his wife in Hamilton gaol, the unfort, "nate man admitted having killed his child, express 'd his penitence, and states his belief that he will by hanged. He asked for books, that he might prepare himself to meet his fate.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY GUIDE .-- We have receiv "ed copy of the International Railway Guide, publishen by Chisholm & Bros., which contains the latest time tables and other information, which renders it indispensible to travellers.

FATAL ACCIDENT .--- MILLPOINT, July 10 .--- At three o'clock this afternoon a young man named James Brennan, son of John Brennan of Tyendinaga, was instantly killed by the bursting of a pulley which drives the lath machine in Messrs Rathbun & Son's saw mill.

Mr. Wilmot took a few thousand salmon fry to Ottawa on the 3rd inst., and let them loose in the Salmon River below Papineauville.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COUDA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORT

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Corn, per bushel	of 56 lbs	. 0	.00	@ 0.47
Pease, per bushe	I of 66 lbs	. 0	.77	@ 0.82
Pork—Old Mess		.16	50	@ 1675
New Canada Mea	38	.17	.50	@ 18.00
TORONT	ГО FARMERS' MA	RK	ET	<u>.</u>
Wheat, fall, per	bush	\$1	10	1 20
do spring	do	0	00	
Barley	do	Ő	60	0 61
Data	do	Ő	43	0.00
CBS	do '	Ō	60	0 61
Ryo	do	Ō	65	0 66
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Beef, hind-ors, pe	er 16	Ó	06	0 06
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futton, by carca	se, per lb	-	07	0 08
bickens, per pai	r	-	50	0 60
Ducks, per brace		-	60	0 75
lecse, each	*** ****************	-	70	0 87
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KINGSTON MARKETS.

GRAIN-nominal; Rye 60c. Wheat \$1,10 to \$1,-

20. Peas 60c steady. Oats 38 to 43c. Portrors are now selling at 50 per bag. Turnips and carrots 50 to 60c per bushel. New Potatocs \$2 per bushel.

BUTTER-Ordinary 14c, packed by the tub or crock fresh sells at 15 to 16c for 1b. Eggs are selling at 15 to 17c, also an advance. Oheese, 12c; in stores 13 to 14c.

MEAT.—Beef, grass 5 to 6.00; grain fed \$8 to \$3,50 per 100 lbs.; Mess Pork \$19 to \$20; Mutton from 7 to 10c.; Lamb per quarter 80c to \$1. Veal 5c. Hams, sugar-cured, 15 to 17c.

POULTRY .- Turkeys from 75c to \$1,00 Fowls per pair 50 to 60c.

Hay coming down now \$18 to \$20 a ton. Straw **2**6.0**0**.

Woon selling at \$5,25 to \$5,50 for hard, and \$3,25 to \$3,75 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7,59 delivered per ton. Soft \$8.

Hings --- Market steady at former rates, \$6,50 for No. 1 untrimmed per 100 lbs. Wool, 35c for good Fleeces, 1 cent advance. Calf Skins 10 to 11c. Tallow .7c per lb., rendered ; 44c rough. Deacon Skins 30 to 45c. Pot Ashes \$6,00 to \$7,00 per 100 pounds.—British Whig.

A SURE CURE FOR CATARRH.

Instantaneous relief guaranteed to any one afflicted with catarrh or cold in the head, by using Dr. William's (the noted Indian doctor) cure for Catarrh, (a vegetable remedy, prepared from roots and gums.) One box will cure the worst case-has cured cases of 25 and 30 years standing. It cures when every other remedy fails. Sent by mail for \$1.00. William's Proprietary Medicine Company, Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors, Fittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A., P. O. Box 1236. 45-3m

A SURE CURE FOR THE PILES.

Dr. William, the noted Indian Physician, has diace vered a positive cure for the blind, bleeding itching and ulcerated piles, (a powerful heating Vegetable Ointment.) One box is warranted to cure the worst ca se. Not one single failure in five years. Sent by mail, b ccurely sealed from observation, for \$1.00. Those wh'o now suffer with the losthsome disease should suffe." if they don't use Dr. William's Remedy. William's) roprietary Medicine Company Sole 'Ianufacturers, Pitts burgh, Pa. U. S. A. P. O. Box 1236 45-3m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Leave them alone And they'll come home, And bring their tails behind them!

the Pope is now-a-days so much rebuked for doing-denouncing "modern progress." Luther had everywhere preached spoliation. Addressing the princes of the empire, he had long ago said : "There is Rome, Romagna, and the broke and at Sheen. Mr. M. Reid at the firstduchy of Urbino; there is Bologna and the mentioned place, and Mr. L. Slattery at the States of the Church; take them; they belong second, will be ready at all times to receive the residence. The damage to the building and machito you; take in God's name what is your own." This is plain spoken and intelligible, though of course, by the subscription fee. Remember doubtful morality. It is perhaps too exacting the words of Archbishop MacHale: "If you to expect from so eminent a Reformer any very settled and well digested ideas of honesty, but and generously to support it." it is difficult, according to that law which is "above Casar and before Casar," to understand how the German Princes had any claim upon the Italian provinces; or where the eminent Reformer got his right to dispose of them thus summarily. But then Luther was collected in the Antilles. Having become the a reformer ; the German princes good staunch Protestants; the Italian provinces belonged to the Church; and the whole transaction was Bo PEEP. "modern progress."

UP THE OTTAWA.-PEMBROKE.

This village, or rather this town, is situated on the southern shore of the Ottawa, opposite to the Allumette Island, and is divided into two principal parts, by the Muskrat, a small stream whose rapid current and falls furnish motive power to several important manufactories. A bridge unremarkable for symmetry or solidity spans this stream, linking the eastern to the western division. Knowing ones say that the town, after the example of the sun, marches westward ; we admit that there is a cortain degree of truth in this, but it would be invidious to deny that there is real and remarkable progress in the opposite direction, where several brick residences and stores and a large hotel are being constructed. Here also are the Uatholic chapel and presbytery, a separate school-house, and two Protestant places of worship. The priest in charge of the mission is the Rev. O. Boucher, a man noted for attention to duty and unflagging energy in furthering | fined \$25 each and costs.

much praise cannot be attributed by the building committee and the parishioners at large. Besides the crection of this house, several other improvements at present engage attention, and When Luther made his protest he forgot | we are assured that at the close of another that he was stultifying himself, and doing what twelve months Sheen will not be itself at all. So mote it be.

A WORD IN YOUR EAR.

Ere we retire we would direct attention to the Agencies of the TRUE WITNESS at Pemnames of new subscribers, accompanied, of MARK.

A GOOD CHANCE.-Already some persons may have learned that there was exposed for sale, a rich basket in mother-of-pearl. This costly jewel so much admired, may have been property of one of our Canadian missionaries he had it arranged in form of a basket, as elegant in design, as rich in material. Many families would be proud to display in their drawing rooms the genuine mother-of-pearl so | years of age. He was immediately taken to a house esteemed by amateurs.

A missionary already inured to privations has thought fit to add a rich gift made to him as a contribution to a work of charity. He has determined to offer it for sale. For this purpose, and to give as many a chance of winning the precious object he offers tickets at a dollar each, which will be drawn after the whole have been disposed of. A certain number of tickets remain on hand. The drawing will take place on the 15th of August, at the Asyle Nazareth. The public are invited to inspect the object to be disposed of, now displayed in the shop of MM. Conte, Villeneuve & Co., Notre Dame Street, No. 270. Tickets may be had at the same place, as also at the Nazareth Asylum, and at the St. Joseph Asylum of this City .-- Com.

Several tavern-keeperstcame to grief at Brampton for selling liquor on the race-course. They were ING .- " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutri-tion 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. Each packet is labelled-"James Epps's & Co, Homcopathic Chemists, London." MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an

account of the process adopted by Messrs, James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

TECE MERIT APPRECIATED .--- " Brown's Bronchial Iroches," have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used, the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have proved their officacy. For sale everywhere.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Vicars, P. H., \$1.50; Lacolle, M. L. 2; Bedford, P. McC, 4; Toronto, W. J. McD, 2; Helena, P. B. 1.50; Sydney Mines, N. S. W. H. 1; Kirkfield, F. N. L. 2; Rawdon, W W, 2; Deer Lodge City, Montana Terr.,

W G, 2; Venosta, M M, 1. Per P M—Norwood, W McC, 2; ^{*}J McC, 2. Per D A C, Alexandria—D McD, 2; J C, 2; Nutfield, A B McD, 2. Per S S, North Bristol-Self, 2; H R, 1; M M, 1

Per Rev W F, St Thomas-Self, 2; L D, 2; P

Per P N, Thurso-Rev F F, 1.50.

BIRTH.

In this city, at 37 Lorne avenue, on the 13th inst., the wife of E. C. Monk, Esq., Advocate, of a daughter. DEATHS.

In New York, on the 9th inst., James printer, aged 28 years.

	MONTREAL WHOLESALE	MARK	ETS	J.
	Flour & brl. of 196 fb Pollards	.\$3.25	ര	\$3
	Superior Extra	. 0.00	Ø	0.
	Extra			6.
	Fancy	. 6.05	Ø	6.1
	Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs	0.00	a	0.
	Supers from Western Wheat [Wellar	ıd		
	Canal		0	0.
	Supers City Brands [Western whea	.t]		
	Fresh Ground	. 0.00	Ø	0.
	Canada Supers, No, 2	4.75	ര	-4
I	Western States, No. 2	0.00	a	0.
	Fine	. 4.20	Ø	4.
ĺ	Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)		a	0.
ł	Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)	. 5.50		5.
l	Strong Bakers'	., 5.75	Ø	6.
l	Middlings			3.
	U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs	. 2.60		0 .
	City bags, [delivered]	. 2.85		0.
1	Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs	. 0.50	, D	- O,
	Lard, per lbs		Ø	0
	Cheese, per lbs	. 0.00	0	0
	do do do Finest new			
	Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs	0.32		Q.
	Ostrees ner hushel of 200 lbs		ጠ	- 15

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In the matter of SAMUEL REDDY EVANS An Insolvent.

A final dividend sheet has been prepared subject to objection until 19th day of July, 1673, after which date the dividend will be paid, Montreal, 30th June, 1873.

JAMES TYRE, Assignce.

PUBLIC NOTICE

2w47

Is hereby given that the undersigned, Tutor to the minor children of the late Jossph Deschamps, in his lifetime of the Parish of Ste. Anne du Bout de l'Isle, Blacksmith, and of the late Basileire Charlebois, his wife, has been this day duly authorized, in his said quality, to accept the estate of the said deceased, and also of the late Joseph Olivier Deschamps, broof said minors, under benefit of Inventory. Montreal, 4th July, 1973.

ANDRE CHARLEBOIS.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of CHARLES TISON of the City of Montreal Grocer & Tiader,

Insolvent. I, the undersigned JAMES TYRE Official Assigned of Montreal have been appointed Assignce in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three juridical days after the last publication of this notice, said three days expiring on Monday the 28th day of July 1873 the undersigned Assignee will act upon the said deed of compsition and discharge, according to the terms thereof.

JAMES TYRE. Official Assignce.

48-2	Montreal, 10th July 1873.	,		
ERSHIP.	DISSOLUTION OF PART	oran,	Corcoran,	
iths and Plum-	THE Co-Partnership heretofore ROBITAILLE & BERNIER, Tins			
, has been dis-	bers, No. 432, St. Catherine Stre	.	ets	ζł
entieth of June	solved by mutual consent, on the 3	\$3 75	ര	5
	1873.	0.00	0	0
48-1w	Montreal, 14th July, 1873.	6.50	ര	0
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OTIDIADTOR	For further particulars apply to th	3.90	æ	-
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WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 18, THE TRUE

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE:

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 10 .--- In accordance with the Treaty, signed in Berlin last March, under which the Departments of Vosges, Ardennes, Meuse, and Meurthe et Moselle, as well as the fortress and arrondisement of Belfort, are to be evacuated on payment of the second instalment of the last milliard of the war indemnity, the German troops commenced to retire on the 3rd inst. The withdrawal will continue by detatchments until the 15th August; when the above-mentioned country will be entirely evacuated.

EUGENIE ON THE FUTURE .--- A letter from Geneva to the World gives a conversation with the late Empress of France. She says that her visit to France is for political purposes, and it is useless to try to conceal it. She believes there will soon be a general return of the people to order, and said that the Piedmontese Government at Rome, the anti-Christian and Pagan Court at Berlin, and the wild Communes at Madrid are filled with fear at the awakening of Catholic France. Now that the wretched Thiers is gone all moves well. McMahon is prudent and he loves France. The future, said Eugenie, is ours, and France will lead the reaction against forces which have seemed to threaten the existence of society and religion throughout Europe. She saw in the future that France will again be at the head of the Nations, the robbers driven out of Rome, the Pope restored, Germany divided into harmless States, and Austria again strong.

THE MACHIAVEL OF FRANCE,-How are the mighty fallen! Unlike the fox in the fable, Mr Thiers cannot bring himself to believe that the grapes of power are as sour as the "apples on the Dead Sea's shore." He is pre-eminently a religious man; he is sedulous in the culture of the deity of his adoration, and like the Chaldean monarch, the object of his worship is-himself. He has, by long contemplation of his pecular excellencies, learned to consider himself as the personification of liberty, patriotism, and wise administration .--- in a word, he. M. Thiers, is to all intents and purposes-France. It is an anomaly not to be borne that there should be a Government in existence without Thiers as its natural head. An arch without a keystone, a syllogism without an inference would be more secundum proprietatem. It is an evil to be got rid of at any cost, and Carlos. Three vessels laden with arms for the since it cannot be swept away by force, it must be done by machination, and by mining the enemy's stronghold. Believing himself able to rule the whirlwind and direct the storm, the Russell of France has allied himself with Gambetta and the Reds. Yet M. Thiers is not a Communist. His insufferable egotism induces him to believe that when once in power he could easily control the exuberant tendencies of the Radicals, and, consequently he allies himself with Gambetta in order to oust President Mac-Mahon and his Cabinet from office. He dees not, cannot see, that he is being made the cat's the demons by which modern France has been so paw of the Ultras. He fondly hopes to grasp disgraced and brought low. In the Republican the sweet chestnut of office through the medium of those who are so cruelly making him their tool. He produces, greatly to the delectation of Gambetta, the circular of M. Pascel; how he obtained it otherwise than by the bribery of some official, we cannot possibly guess .-The document was in cipher, but the ex-Preident possessed the key. He unlocks the mystic document, and immodiately, Gambetta the Pure is provided with food for a moral harangue. It has been said long since that Thiers was born a plotter. Against every Government under which he has lived, he has conspired, and conspired so treacherously, as to defy punishment. Under the Restoration, the Republic of '48, the Empire, the Rule of Gambetta, and the Presidency of himself, he has ever and always been plotting. We are, there-fore, not surprised to find that he is endeavouring to upset his successor, but we greatly fear that he will make France too hot for his own safety. He is said to be preparing other documents on which to found an accusation against the Ministry. That he is hand and glove with the party of disorder is apparent, and this circumstance, to those who know his impulsive character, is legitimate matter of apprehension. Not only is he conspiring, but his plots really tend to the destruction of order and religion, and to the establishment of the Commune. Although he is undoubtedly a man of great subtlety, we think that in Mc-Mahon he will find a master. He may hold nightly meetings in the Boulvard Malesherbes: he may assemble around him every disciple of the commune to be found in France, but let him use all his caution against any overt manifestation of treason. A greater than Cavaignao is watching him, and he may be sure that swift and sharp retribution will fall on the heads of the designers of another coup d' etat. --- Catholic Opinion.

the contact with the humiliations of human passions; shielded from their assaults, which her hu-mility stood not In need of she could never have had to struggle with fleshy lusts. She was tried but not tempted, she fulfilled to perfection the will of God; her share in human woes was the sorrow that pierced her soul; in union with Rim who deigned to be the fruit of her woml, she has made explation, atonement, though being free from sin and all inclination thereunto. Richard of St. Victor applies to Mary this verse of Psalm xlv.: "Gausing wars to cease even to the end of the earth." The glory of the other saints is that they have overcome, while in Mary what claims our admiration is that she was not even attacked .--- Univers.

The Paris correspondent of the Cologne Gazale writes that the French Minister of the Interior has proposed to his colleagues to take stringent proceed-ings against the Paris correspondents of foreign journals. Their names are to be ascertained ; they are then to receive warnings, and if these prove of no use more decisive measures are to be taken.

PARIS, July 9 .- The second instalment-two hundred and fifty millions francs-of the last milliard of the war indemnity, was delivered to the German treasury on the 5th inst. There now remains due to Germany but five hundred millions francs, which, in accordance with the treaty signed at Berlin on the 15th March last, is to be paid by the 5th of next September.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 9 .- The Lt. Colonel of a Regiment of Chasseurs stationed at Tarifa has been cashiered for challenging Sener Composa to fight a duel.

The Times ridicules the idea of beating the Carlists quite so easily as some writers would lead us to believe, and laughs at the idea of their being ." filli-busters," who "must surrender" as some local ignoramuses will have it. Speaking of Velarde and Nouvilas, the Times' Bayonne correspondent says : They both gave assurance of exterminating or driving the Carlists from the Spanish territory by a day which has long passed away, and the only result is, that the Carlists are far more numerous, better armed, and more enthusiastic than when they took the command, and that the means of attacking them have decreased in proportion. The Madrid Government-if the persons in whose hands power now is, can really be called a Government-are particularly dissatisfied with Nouvilas, who, moreover, is Minister of War."

Latest advices from Spain report that the Carlist leader Subarcegon has entered Corsegna, seizing arms and money. Renewed disturbances are said to have taken place in Barcelona, where the cavalry and the people came into collision, both using frearms. Santa Cruz, the priest, appears to have completely routed the Republican troops under General Lema on the 18th. In a letter which he has addressed to the Pensamiento Espanol, in which he denies that he has proclaimed the Republic or that he is a Catholic Republican, he states that he is, and always will be a Carlist, because Carlism is an expression of the purest Catholicism in connection with human acts; and further, that he is prepared to make any sacrifice, and even give up his life for the cause of Don Carlists were seized by the customs' authorities in Plymonth Sound.

THE REIGN OF MIRRULE .- The condition of Spain once the most orderly and best governed kingdom in Europe, is hourly growing worse. What with the Carlist in the north, the Republican pur et simple, and the Federalist, this beautiful country is rapidly committing the happy despatch. During this state of anarchy and demoralisation the only people who profit are those to whom the destruction of their country is only a matter of secondary interest when weighdd in the same scale with pecuniary gain or loss. Yet the Spaniards are naturally an order-loving people. Even their wildest Radicals do not resemble Cortes it was found impossible the other day to find a majority favourable to the ministry proposed by Senor Pi y Margall. This Cabinet was composed almost entirely of men pledged to establish the Commune, and to carry out in Spain the destructive theories of the Revolution. But no majority could be found to accept the new Ministry, so opposed to Revolutionary license are the Spanish Republi-cans. The Federalists would have, if the Carlists were not in the field every chance of success. Every province of Spain has its own peculiar customs and its own distinctive laws. Here then the Federalists would seem to have every chance of success. In the large towns there is little doubt a Federal Republic would meet with a hearty welcome, but in the country there is little prospect of its success. Don Carlos is pledged to maintain the provincial rights and privileges, and as he represents in his proper person the legitmate and Catho-lic Monarchy, with the people of the provinces Republicanism has no chance. In this unhappy division of sentiment between the inhabitants of the towns and those of the country, the army is the only arbiter. Fortunately, or unfortunately, as the case may be, it has at its head no one capable of inducing it to act either for, or against the Republic. Distracted by internal dissensions the "Government" can present no effectual resistance to the Carlists. and now, if ever, is the time for the army of King Charles the Seventh to unite and make one bold attempt in his Majesty's behalf. Though not inactive it is yet only too apparent that the mistake which proved fatal to Ireland in 1798 and to Poland in later times is being made by the Carlist leaders. Their time is being frittered away in useless engagements of small bands of a few hundred or a thousand men. There would seem to be no reason why the bands that are well armed should not unite. They have no enemy to intercept them, the regular army is divided into small columns and garrisons throughout the country, many of which are in a chronic state of mutiny, having no officers on whom they can rely. Why then are the Carlists contented to wage a guerilla war when another and a better course is open to them? Really, we do not know. But one thing we are fully aware of, and that is the danger of delay. For the sake of religion, for the advancement of right, and for the destruction of the unholy designs of the leaders of the Revolution, we trust that King Charles may succeed, but we greatly fear that the man is wanted to lead on the armics of the Legitimate king .- Catholic Opinion. The cause of the Carlists is progressin ; so rapidly, that even those most safurated with the spirit of the lying telegrams from Madrid are beginning to open their eyes, and regret the absurd statements they have been so constantly making regarding the unimportance of the war and the feebleness of the efforts of those who fight for a lawful king a wholesome government, and the salvation of their country from Communism and infidelity. Even the telegrams from the Madrid anarchists show this progress unmistakeably, and to them we shall confine ourselves this week :- Barcelona, Juna 11th :- The Carlist leaders Miret and Don Alphonso have levied a contribution of 10.000 douros at Sallente. Major Capnella has beaten the band of Huguet at Caros .----Madrid, June 12th :- A body of mutinous Republican troops at Murviedro have assassinated a lieuto display the greatest energy in order to restore discipline.-Bayonne, June 13th :- A cannonade for sound doctrine and the sacred character of the has been heard in the direction of Oyarzun, and it is believed that a serious engagement has been fought between the Volunteers of the Bepublic and has made use of the notes hurriedly taken by one of the Carlists, in which it is said the latter have been who assuredly was not anxious to give a strictly ver- day. All difficulties have been overcome relative to bal report. Mary is the sole individual who has the renewal of traffic on the Northern Bailway by a not only from the fall in Adam, but from the strife, quire troops or war material to be conveyed on that

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line. Lissarga, Ollo, and other Carlist Chiefs entered the province of Biscay on Thursday.-Barce-lona, June 14 :- The soldiers of the battalion of Madrid riflemen, who recently left Catalonia with General Velarde's Corps, have mutinied and killed their commander, Lieutenaut-Colobel, Martinez Llagostera. The mutineers refused to march to Saragossa, the place to which they had been ordered. The column formed by General Cabrinety at Igualada, has beaten a Carlist band at Rajadell. An important engagement has occurred between Prists and Prats-de-Llusanes, in Catalonia, in which the Carlist Chief, Miret, routed the Savoy Infantry Regiment and took from it one gun. The Republicans were only saved from complete defeat by the arrival of Brigadier Campos in the middle of the engagement. They could not, however, recover the gun they had lost. The battalion of Cuban Riflemen behaved gallantly in this affair. Brigadier Campos reports thirty killed and wounded. The Carlists also lost heavily. It is rumoured that Dorregarray has declared his intention to continue intercepting the railway until General Nouvilas formally recognises the Convention concluded with the milway company and ceases to forward troops by the trains. According to another report, however, the Convention will very shortly be put in force.-Hendaye, June 16 :- The revolt of the Republican Volunteers at San Sebastian has been terminated by a compromise. The mayor of the town has reorganised the Volunteers and given them rifles. Three companies have been despatched to Irun. The inhabitants of Vich and Calaf, in Catalonia, exasperated by the

conduct of the Republican volunteers, have risen sgainst them, and driven them out with sticks and pitchforks .- Catholic Times.

ITALY.

ROME -THE HOLY FATHER .- The health of his Holiness is so completely re-established that it has almost ceased to be a subject of enquiry. He has received this week the Cardinals the Foreign Ministers accredited to him (among others the new Envoy from the Republic of Paraguay,) Congregations, and deputations, just as before his attack of rheumatism. The Capitale, the Communist paper, which announced him so frequently to be in a most precarious condition, and even dying and dead, has this week turned round and accused the Italian Government of having spread the news of the Pope's approaching end, at which we are here all much more amused than surprised, as there is a strong suspicion that in this at least the Capitale may not be wholly mistaken. The statement of Prince v. Bismarck that Prussia intends to see if the next Pope is properly elected, excites here both ridicule and indignation, and only increases the fervour of prayer to the Lord and Giver of Life that the days of the venerable and courageous Pontiff, so dear to the hearts of all, may be prolonged to see that triumph of the Church which will inevitably come .- Corr. of Tablet.

THE 27TH ANSIVERSARY OF THE POPE'S ACCESSION .-Notwithstanding the presence of the enemy-and one might say the "arch" enemy-in Rome, the 27th anniversary of His Holiness' accession to the throne was a true fete. The Catholic papers of Rome appeared in rich and elaborate borders, and contained able articles and addresses to the Pope on this happy

occasion. The bridge of St. Angelo was crowded with carriages hurrying to the Vatican. M. de Corcelles, the French ambassador, went in his "gala" coach and presented the Pope with an autograph letter from President MacMahon. The entire nobility of Rome likewise flocked to the Vatican to do homage to their beloved sover-ign. The Princes Bandini, Borghese, Barbarini, with their wives, the Marquiser Cavoletti, Antici Mattei, and a hundred other illustrious persons were present. The Marquis Antici Mattei read the address to the Pope. His Holiness made a happy and beautiful answer .-- Catholic Review.

His Holiness, in his late speech to the Cardinals. said :-- " Our adversaries object to our enumerating the evils with which the Church is afflicted, but nevertheless we reiterate and protest. We confirm the censures incurred by the usurpers of the Papal States and the property of the Church. We repeat them all the more because we see daily fresh attacks made upon religion, as for example the funeral of Signor Rattazzi, who died without the consolation of religion in obedience to the wishes of his friends. Signor Rattazzi always fought against the peace of Italy and the Holy See, still the judgment of God is unknown to us, nor must we seek to guess it." The Pope, in conclusion, urged th Cardinals to God to keep far from them all ideas of conciliation. His Holiness said, "Let each one stand firm. They want me to go with them, and I wish them to come towards me. I cannot go, and will not." A sad accident occcurred in the Bay of Naples a few days back. A party of pleasure had been out in a boat, and on returning, when near the mole of San Vincentio, the craft sank, and eleven persons were drowned, six of whom, were young girls of from 14 to 16. The Bishop of Mantua has been sentenced to a week's imprisonment by the Italian Court for preaching a sermon containing reflections upon the Italian Government. More than one amusing story is told of the absurdly exaggerated reports circulated respecting the Pope's late illness. One of these deserves attention as it is most probably true. It would appear that one evening during the Pontiff's indisposition and when he was thought to be in danger and even reported dead by those misinformed persons who took for genuine the bulletizs furnished by the Liberta, a gentleman connected with the service of Signor Lanza met with a very facetious Neapolitan prelate of his acquaintance who is celebrated for his wit and fondness for jokes. "Can you tell me, how is the Pope to-night ?" asked the buzzuro, " for they say he s past all hope." He is perfectly well," anwered Monsignore, "Really-but they tell me all is over." "Ah, so you know all. Well my friend, it is truekeep the secret, Let no one rob you of it, keep it tight-all is over-Addio." The unfortunate employe hastened to Lanza and told him what the Monsignore had said. Whereupon, the minister, believing the Pope dead, hurried over Ponte St. Angelo to the door of the Vatican and remained there some long time waiting at the gate for any person of his acquaintance to come out. At last an efficer of the Pontificial household came. Lanza interrogated him cagerly. " My dear sir," answered the gentleman, "His Holiness is far from being seriously ill, He is in his chamber, standing talking with a cardinal and several others are waiting admission. I have just seen and spoken to him on business." Lanza turned about and went home to blow up the employe, who in his turn, we may be sure did not bless the lively Monsignore.-Catholic Review,

divine service celebrated. This the party in power resolved to prevent, and the priest who was on his way to say Mass was accordingly waylaid by four or as recently out of the prison at Banno patemother place in the same Canton-Soleure the Govern-ment party have actually satisfied and destroyed the chapel provided for the Catholicaninati cut Land

CATHOLIC WORSHIP DI SWITZEBLAND .- The Journal de Geneve publishes the text of a bill controlling Catholic worship. It provides that the cantons shall be divided into parishes, and that each parish shall appoint its cure and council of administration. The oath to be administered to the cures would be similar to that which they have hitherto taken. The gene ral system of Catholic worship will be under the management of a supreme council, composed by twenty laymen and five ecclesiastics, to be nominated by all the Catholics in the cauton. This council will lay down the conditions upon which ecclesiastics will be eligible without reference to canon law. The suspension of priests may be decreed by the Council of State for a violation of the oath taken, and by the diocesan authorisits for matters of discipline.

AUSTRIA.

From Vienna we learn that the observances of Corpus Christi were attended with great splendor. His Eminence Cardinal Rauscher, who bore the Blessed Sacrament in procession from St. Etlenne, was followed by the Emperor, in the uniform of a Field Marshal, the Crown Prince and a large number of ministers, and attended by the Austrian and Hungarian body guards, amidst volleys of cannon and the strains of military music.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 10 .- A despatch from Breslau says a violent type of cholers has appeared in that city. Thus fur there have been eighteen cases, fourteen of which were fatul. In the town of Lanterburg, 34 miles N. E. of Strasburg, 8 persons were stricken with the disease, and four died.

Not only do the semi-official papers in Germany continue to be very bitter about the change of Gov ernment in France, but the North German Gazette takes the trouble authoritatively to deny that Count von Arnim showed any " eagerness" to enter into relations with the new Government. This disposes, we imagine, of the rumour mentioned last week that the Ambassador at Versailles was likely to be recalled. He is to stay, but with a kind of certificate from the Berlin press that he has not been over civil to Marshal MacMahon.

King Ludwig of Bavaria has given orders that no military salute is to be given to religious processons in his dominions unless royalty takes part in them. In other words, it is the pleasure of King Ludwig of Bavaria that he should be paid more homage than the Almighty Creator of the Universe!

The consumption of tobacco in the German Empire is about one million two hundred thousand quintals, (221 pounds each) of which seven hundred thousand are of native production, and the remainder imported. The proportion per head at present amounts to 3.19 pounds per annum, while it was in England, in 1865 35 pound; in France, 1.58; in Austria, 1.64.

According to the new commercial treaty with Persia, Germany engages, at the request of Persia, to tender her good offices towards the settlement of any difficulties arising between Persia and other States,

We learn from Ai1-la-Chapelle, that on the 9th inst. the Superior of the Redemptorist Fathers residing in that town received from the German Govcrument notice of suppression, and, practically, orders to march. He is informed that, "in virtue of the resolution of the Imperial Parliament, the Redemptorists must cease to carry on operations as heretofore, and that their establishment shall be dis solved by the 1st of November next." Prince Bismarck has seized the occasion afforded by a discussion on the Legation to the Hely See to show that his determination is unchanged. He said he did hot wish to break the last thread by which the might eventually renew relations with the Papacy,' but it was impossible to fill up the vacancy at the Papal Court at present, " because the representative of Germany must not allow himself to be addressed in language which the Empire could not submit to." Though promising that his Government will not in-terfere in the election of the next Pope, he says they will take the trouble to ascertain, if, it had been "legitimately carried on, and whether the new Pope was in a position to exercise the rights belonging to his position." Bismark objects to the words of truth "to which the Empire cannot submit." Yet the German Supreme Court of Appeal has decided that the Papal Allocution of December 23rd, specially alluded to, "contained no offence against the Emperor or his Government." However, it raised a storm in Germany among the adocates of the persecuting policy of Bismarck; and his definite promise of enquiry into the next elec ion to the Papacy, again, thank God, indefinitely postponed, covers a threat which he may, perhaps, live to carry out.-Man proposes, but God disposes.-Catholic Opinion. GERMAN PRESS LAW .-- A Berlin correspondent vrites under date June 7th :—" The Prussian Government have just laid before the German State Council the draught of a Press law, which elicits bitter criticisms from papers of all shades. The draught certainly does away with the newspaper stamp and the caution money to be deposited by editors upon starting a new journal ; but it defines literary misdemeanour in such a vague and elastic manner as to make absolutely every statment on public matters actionable, should the Government be so minded. If an article, " calculated to undermine the love of one's country," is to be regarded as a penal offence, the Judge being left to determine and at will what language is of a kind to produce the effect in question, it is clear that no law at all would be equally good with the one contemplated. The Prussian Government, it is true, in defence, of their extraordinary product, may plead that under the existing regime there is no fear of any press law being abused the statutes in force allowing of infinitely more prosecutions than are actually reported to ; but, according to the unanimous opinion of the press, if a reform is to be introduced at all, it had better be a reform, and and not an aggravation of the present state of things. Probably the law will be amended in a liberal sense by the State Council prior to submission to Parliament; if not, it runs the risk of being rejected after a very swort debate." 47-3m

much better than his new one, the aspirant to pulpit honors took possession of it, delivered it as his own, and then returned it to its old resting-place. The semon was a good one; and pleased the hearers, although they would have preferred one delivered without book. Great was their astonishment the following Sunday when preacher number two treated them with the same sermon from the same text ; but it was too much for Scottish patience when a third minister, failing into the same trap, commenced his sermon by announcing that "Jacob was a plain man, dwelling in tents;" and one old woman re-lieved the feelings of her fellow-sufferers by exclaiming: "Deil dwell 'um! Is he never gaun to flit ?" -Chambers' Journal.

MANURING CORN, ETC .- Farmers mostly depend upon the decomposition of the grass stubble and roots, and upon lime as a manure for the corn crop. We have no doubt that much valuable matter is thus rendered available to this crop ; but we think every good farmer should provide himself with a portion of animal manure, to give the corn an early start. Composing in the hill supplies this want, and we are not sure but that those furmers who haul out their manure in the winter and spring, and thus apply it to the corn ground are getting the worth of their money, better than those who allow their manure to waste away in an exposed place till fall. It has been proved in many instances that guano and superphosphates, have increased largely the yield of corn. The following method of raising a corn and potato crop on the same scale : A gentleman informed us, that one season when planting corn, he occasionally threw a few pieces of potatoes in the bills, which were covered with the corn. When he cut his corn he found a large hill of potatoes under the corn roots; though the corn where the potatoes grew appeared as good as the other hills. The corn crop is the most reliable and valuable of all others. Do not fail to plant a large quantity. Crows, it is said, will not light upon a corn field, if a string be stretched around the field. Chickens can be rendered nearly harmless by giving them plenty of corn.

HIGGINS' DOG .- It was a great many years ago at a camp-meeting, that Brother Higgins, a good man, but passionately fond of dogs, came in one day accompanied by a black-and-tan hound. Somebody asked him to address the congregation, and he nounted the stand for that purpose, while his deg sat down on his haunches, immediately in front, looking at his master. In the midst of the discourse which entertained us much, another dog come up, and after a few sociable sniffs at Brother Higgins dog, began to examine the hind leg of the latter with his teeth, apparently for the purpose of ascertaining if it was tender. An animated contest ensued, and one of the congregation came forward for the purpose of separating the animals. His efforts were not wholly successful. He would snatch at the leg of Higgins' dog but before his hand got there the yellow dog would be on that side, and would probably take an incidental and cursory bite at the deacon's hand. Brother Higgins paused in his discourse and watched the deacon. Then he caclaimed. "Spit in his eye, Brother Thompson; spit in the hound's eye!" Brother Thompson did, and the fight ended. "But I just want to say," continued Mr Higgins, " that outside of the sanctuary that dog of mine can eat up any salmon-colored animal in the State, and then chaw up the bones of its ancestors for four generations without turning a hair! You understand me ?" The services proceeded.

HEALTH MAXIMS .- Below are a few maxims, partly formed on Dr. Hall's rules for preserving health : Always keep your person and clothes clean. To your homes welcome sunshine and pure air,

Many die from eating too much. Little caten leisurely is better than much caten in

hurry. Don't drink until you are through your meal, and then nothing cold,

Eat plain, coarse food, rather than pudding, cake, от ріс.

Ripe fruits and berries are always wholesome. Do not take much exercise before breakfast,

Do not go with an empty stomach into a sick room. Do not eat or drink after leaving a sick room until

your mouth Wash your teeth before breakfast and every time vou eat. Do not cut finger nails too close; keep them washed, not scraped, clean. Keep your mouth shut and breathe through your nose.

A fierce struggle is taking place in France between the upholders of the infidel system fostered by M. Thiers and the new Government which aims at the restoration of the religious character of the great Catholic pilgrimages, and the order made by the Prefect of the Rhone, forbidding what are de-signated civil interments, or those from which religious observances are banished, gave rise to a stormy debate in the Assembly yesterday. A resolution approving of the order, however, was carried by 442 votes against 261. M. Lefevre, of the Rappel, who was associated with the Commune, has been arrested.

THE BISHOP OF OBLEANS AND THE " UNIVERS."-OUT summary report of the address made by the Lord Bishop of Orleans to the pilgrims at Chartres was composed and printed in hot haste. The eloquent Prelate is made to say that "the Blessed Virgin triumphed over her passions, as is proved by her virginity." Now that the Immaculate Conception has tenant-colonel. The authorities have determined been defined las of Faith, such expressions imply what it were heresy to hold. Out of respect both speaker, we cannot but declare that our correspondent could not have heard such words fs these. He the audience who had a better place than he, and victorious. Senor Figueras entered France yesterbeen preserved from the original stain, and hence promise from the Spanish. Government not to re-

SWITZERLAND.

Berne, as usual, takes care to follow the steps of Berlin. The Journal de Geneve, which is ordinarily well informed about the doings of its friends in power, asserts that if M. Lanfrey resigns the Marquis de Chateaurenard is not to be appointed Minister at Berne, because the Swiss Federal Government have expressed an objection to him. The only possible objection that can be brought against this diplomatist-who is well known to many ofour countrymen from having been First Secretary of Embassy here many years ago-is that he is a good Catholic and not likely to connive at any acts of persecution without reporting them at home. We may imagine, indeed, that the presence of such a diplomatist might be inconvenient, if what happened last week is the of Starrkirch, it will be remembered, has the advantage of possessing an intruded apostate, Herr Gechwind, as its parish priest. The Commune of

COMICAL COINCIDENCES .--- Dr. Doran tells of a comical coincidence, of which the rector, curate and congregation of a Western village were the victims. The rector and his curate both returned to their duty after a long absence, upon the same day. The curate took the morning service, and preached so well as to astonish his hearers. In the evening, the rector, who had officiated in a neighboring parish in the morning, ascended the pulpit, and rather surprised his flock by giving out the same text as the curate had chosen in the forenoon. Their surprise became puzzled wonderment when they found that it was not only the same text but the same sermon ; and one can imagine the horror of the listening c urate. The fact was rector and curate had cach purchased some lithographed sermons, and wero so unlucky as to inaugurate their return home with the same one. Good as this story is, it is capped by the misadvenkind of thing that is allowed to go on. The parish | ture attending three young candidates for the Scotch' ministry. The first one put upon his trial, while putting on his robes, happened to descry an ancient always find in their establishment White, Sicilian, looking well-worn roll of paper which proved to be and French Wines, imported direct by themselves Dulliken in that parish, being resolved to remain a sermon upon the text, "Jacob was a plain man, and approved for Alter use. Catholic, had provided a room in which to have dwelling in tents." Seeing that the old sermon was

Pure air makes pure blood.

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HAVE always on hand a very large assortment of the above articles. Gentlemen of the Clergy will and French Wines, imported direct by themselves 45-17 June 27th, 1873.

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8 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 18, 1873.					
		VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.	GRAY'S SYRUP	ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS.	
DR. M'LANE'S	NEW BOOKS.	THE subscriber begs to offer for sale his farm situ-		NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET.	
CELEBRATED		Lots 16, 17 and 18, in the 1st Range, and containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES of valuable land, well watered	RED SPRUCE GUM	MONTREAL P. Q.	
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FOR THE CURE OF	SERMONS AND LECTURES	Kitchen, 18x18, one Stable, three large Darns, one large Store House Wood Sheds, &c., &c. He also	THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for	HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.	
Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,	•	offers for sele all his movable property on the pre-	Medicinal purposes.	MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND	
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.	BY THE	Farming Implements All will be sold without	Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well	GRIST MILL MACHINERY. Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schoolg-	
Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.	There a There a M Dunke OP.	disputable title will be given at interal terms and negocial given immediately. Application to be	known to the public at large. In this Syrup (care-	and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for	
DAIN in the right side, under the edge	Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O.P.,	made on the premises to the undersigned. Sheen, Co. Pontiac. EDWARD CARLIN.	fully prepared at low temperature), containing a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution all the Tonic, Expectorant, Balsamic and	supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.	
of the ribs, increases on pressure; some- ames the pain is in the left side; the pa-	(FATHER BUREE'S OWN EDITION),		Anti-spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are	Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for	
ient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoul,		F. A. QUINN,	fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle.	Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propellor Screw Wheels	
der blade, and it frequently extends to the	Large 8vo., Cloth, 650 Pages,	No. 55, St. James Street,	Sole manufacturer, HENRY R. GRAY,		
top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mis- taken for a rheumatism in the arm The	WITH PORTRAIT,	MONTREAL.	Montreal, 1872.	water Wheels.	
stomach is affected with loss of appetite	WITH FORTHALL	NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!	WILLIAM H. HODSON,	SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and	
and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the	CONTAINING	JUST RECEIVED	ARCHITECT,	nest economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33	
head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back	THIRTY-EIGHT	AT	No. 59 Sr. BONAVENTUBÉ STREET MONTREAL.	Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pullies,	
part. There is generally a considerable	LECTURES	WILLIAM MURRAY'S,	Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges.		
loss of memory, accompanied with a pain- ful sensation of having left undone some-		87 St. Joseph Street, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Gold Jewellery	Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to	JOHN MARKUM, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER,	
thing which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant.	AND	and Fancy Goods, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches,	HEARSES! HEARSES!!	TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKER, &C.,	
The patient complains of weariness and		Scarf Pins, &c., &c. As Mr. M. selects his Goods personally from the	MICHAEL FERON, No. 23 St. Antoine Street.,	Importer and Dealer in all kinds of	
debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a	SERMONS.	best English and American Houses, and buys for cash, he lays claim to be able to sell cheaper than		WOOD AND COAL STOVES 712 CRAIG STREET,	
prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that		any other house in the Trade.	HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.	(Five doors East of St. Patrick's Hall opposite A)	
exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he	PRICE, \$3 50.	Remember the Address-87 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.	M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to	MONTREAL.	
can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy.		REMOVAL.	the public. Montreal, March, 1871	JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO	
Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where	IRISH WIT AND HUMOR,	OFTLAHERTY & BODEN. (Successors to G. & J.	PETER CARROLL,		
few of them existed, yet examination of	•	Moore), HATTERS and FURRIERS, No, 269 Notre	PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS, & STEAMFITTER.		
the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.	Containing Anecdotes of	inform their patrons and the public that they have	No. 799 Craig Street.	GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.	
AGUE AND FEVER.	Swift,	McGill to No. 269 Notre Dame street, the premises		1970 72	
DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with	· .	door to Savage, Lyman & Co., Jewellers. Their stock comprises every novelty in Hars from the	EYE DISEASES	Pullman Palace Parlor and Handsome New Ordinary	
Ouinine, are productive of the most happy	Gurran,	best houses, and they would invite attention to their stock of STRAW GOODS, which is large and varied.	DR. ED. DESJARDINS.	Cars on all Through Day Trains, and Palace Sleeping Curs on all Through Night Trains over the	
results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.	O'Leary,	They will make it their constant study io merit a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed on	CLINICAL DILPENSARY.	whole Line. TRAINS now leave Montreal as follows :	
We would advise all who are afflicted with		them, for which they beg to tender their most sincere thanks.	Advice and attendance given gratuitously to the	GOING WEST.	
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FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.	O'Connell.		WALSH'S	Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points	
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	500 10gca. 1110e, p0 80	preserving the	8. To the Sisters of Providence	nections with other lines, the Communy will not be
& <i>c.</i> ,		hair. It soon	9. To the Piopolis Colony 500	I responsible for trains not arriving at or leaving and
660 CRAIG STREET,		restores fuded	\$7.000	Station at the bours named
(Near Bleury)	DVDDIMON CO	or gray hair	The money will be deposited in the hands of the	The Steamer "FALMOUTH" leaves Portland every Tuesday at 5:30 p.m. for Halifax, N.S.
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-		color, with the	The undersigned will each week make a deposit	ning in collection with the Grand Trunk Bailway
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	BY 5. 7	hair is thickened, falling hair checked,	obliged to publish in the Nouveau Monde the receipt of the deposit accompanying the numbers that shall	1 III 4.00 p.m. One has excellent accommodation for
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ST. MICHAEL'S COLLECE,	Mrs. Parsons.	cured by its use. Nothing can restore	The Episcopal Corporation shall be responsible	Portland and Halifax.
TOBONTO, ONT.	Ç.	the hair where the follicles are de-	only for the numbers that shall have been so an-	The International Company's Steamers also run-
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MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH,	1	saved by this application, and stimu-	requested to notify the Treasurer without delay to	pm., for St. John, N. B., &c.
	0	lated into activity, so that a new	prevent error.	Baggage Checked Through. Through Tickets issued at the Company's prin-
AND THE DIRECTION OF THE		growth of hair is produced. Instead	The Drawing will be publicly made after the	cipal stations,
REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.	SENT FREE BY MAIL EF THE	of fouling the hair with a pasty sedi-	method adopted by Building Societies, and shall be	
TUDENTS can receive in one Establishment	Server a state of martin and the	ment, it will keep it clean and vigorous.	overlooked by three Priests and three Laymen. The Real Properties given in Prizes are held now	Departure of all Trains at the terminal and way
ather a filestical or an English and Commercial	• .	Its occasional use will prevent the hair	in the name of the Episcopal Corporation who will	stations, apply at the Ticket office, Bonaventure Station, or at No. 143 St. James Street.
The first course embraces the DISACAR	ON	from turning gray or falling off, and	pas- Title to the winner after the Lottery on pay-	C. J. BRYDGES,
-It- required by young men who prepare them-	·	consequently prevent baldness. The	ment of the cost of the Deed.	Managing Director.
selves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches	RECEIPT OF PRICE.	restoration of vitality it gives to the	For Tickets and all other information address G. H. DUMESNIL,	Montreal, May 26, 1873.
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At an are Which Grammar and Composition, Geo-		tion of dandruff, which is often so un-	No. 5 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.	TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Lindsay,
		cleanly and offensive. Free from those	Responsible Agents Wanted.	Beaverton, Orillia as follows :
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try, Logie, and the French and German Languages,	OBDERS SCIICITII	some preparations dangerous and inju-	THE MENEELY	" "
TERMS.		rious to the hair, the Vigor can only	BELL FOUNDRY,	Arrive "1:00 P.M.
Full Boarders, per month, \$12.50	ROM	benefit but not harm it. If wanted	[ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]	" "
Half Boarden do 1.50	· · ·	merely for a HAIR DRESSING,	191650 Lug THE Subscribers manufacture and	GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY TORONTO THE
Day Pupils do 2.50		nothing else can be found so desirable.	have constantly for sale at their old	Trains leave Totonto at 7.00 A.M., 11.50 A.M.
Washing and Mending do 1.20 Gomplete Bolding do 0.69	BOOK CANVASSERS	Containing neither oil nor dye, it does	established Foundery, their Superior	4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M. Arriving at Poronto at 10.10 A.M., 11.00 A.M.
Complete Bedding do 0.69 Stationery do 0.30		not soil white cambric, and yet lasts	Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac- tories, Steamboats, Locomotives,	1.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M., 9.20 P.M.
Music do 2,00	THEOUGHOUT THE DOMINION.	long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy	Plantations, &c., mounted in the	Trains on this line leave Union Station five
Painting and Drawing 00 1.10	EILAUUULUUL IIIA DUBINIUN.	lustre, and a grateful perfume.	most approved and substantial man-	minutes after leaving Yonge-st. Station.
The of the T ibrary 00 0.20	ł	Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,	ner with their new Patented Yoke and other im-	NORTHERN RAILWAY,-TORONTO TIME
N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th		Practical and Analytical Chemists,	proved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.	City Hall Station.
of December and 20th of March. Demalters alter		LOWELL, MASS.	For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions,	Depart 1:45 A.M., 3:45 P.M.
one weak from the first of a term will not be allowed			Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-	Arrive 1:20 A.M., 9:20 P.M.
a attend the College	D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,	NORTHROP & LYMAN,	dress.	Brock Street Station.
Address, REV.O. VINCENT, President of the Collegg.		Nowessie,	E. A. & C. B. MENEELY, West Street N N	Depart 5:40 A.M., 3:00 P.M. Arrive Floo A.M., 8:30 P.M.
Frendent of the Convert	HONTBHAL.	General Agenta	West Tray, A. Y.	
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