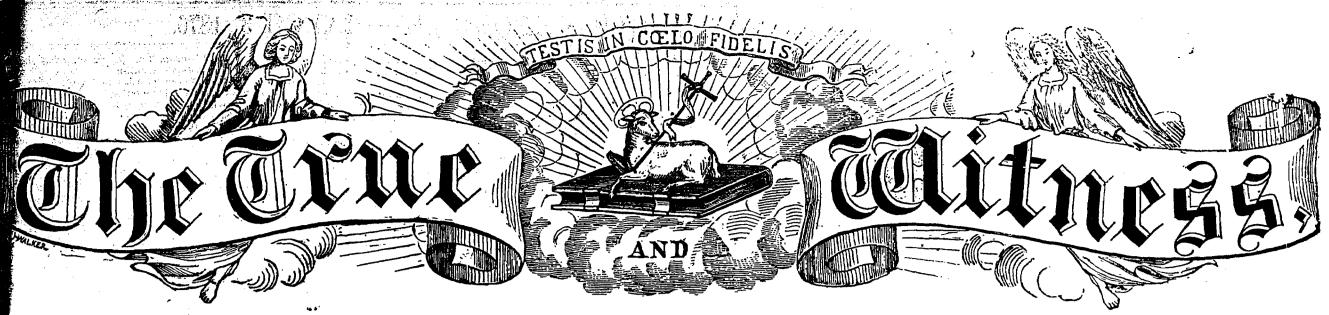
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THE PATRIOT'S BRIDE.

BY LOUISA CROW.

[Rarely has the halo of romance been flung around the head of one more deserving the affection he inspired than that unfortunate young Irishman, the of Leinster, and not only well born, but endowed by nature with every gift that constitutes an accom-plished and intelligent man. Even his enemies combined with his friends to speak tenderly of him when he was gone, and acknowledged that no one could have been more high-minded or chivalrous than the poble Geraldine.

Any account of his political opinions, or the course which they induced him to pursue, would be out of place here. It suffices to say that he was an ardent lover of his country, and that it was the stand most patriotic motives that led him to enrol himself in a band of dissentients from the policy of the Government, known as the United Irishman. The results of this step will be related in the following pages.]

will direct me there, n'est ce pas? I would not trouble you, but that I am, as you perceive, too old and infirm to wander much further."

Lord Edward laughed merrily. "Faith, madame, you could not have made a worse choice of a guide. I am positively in your "Be me own predicament. I was in too great a hurry to pay proper attention to the directions given me, and now I find myself-where? Whether I am in the north, south, east, or west of London, for the life of me I cannot tell l"

"Helas!" sighed the unknown; "what shall I do? The darkness affrights me, and my friends will be desolated at my absence !"

"Do not be uneasy," he good naturedly responded. "I can see the glimmer of a watchman's lantern at not great distance; and, with this man's help, I will either procure you a vehicle, or see you safely to your destination."

while Lord Edward advanced to meet the guardian of the peace, and learned from him that neither a hackney coach nor sedan chair could be procured in besought his assistance with such a piteous air.

Cheerily, "Madame," he exclaimed, as he rejoined her, "I cannot procure a vehicle, but if you will accept my protection, I engage to take you to your friend's without further mischance."

"Le bon Dieu reward you, monsieur !" she an-swered, as she let him draw her hand through his arm. "But ought I to permit you to go so far out | returned. of your route for a person you know not-a person. too, who can make you no recompense but he thanks?"

" It it the duty of the young and strong to aid all mile or two further on, than that you, at your age, should be wandering here all alone."

The old lady made no further objections, but trotted along beside him on her high-heeled shoes, while he accommodated his pace to hers with much thoughtful consideration of her infirmities. A little while, and she was sighing so loudly, that he stooped to ask if he was hurrying her too much.

"No, no, monsieur. I was but thinking that if I Spired than that unfortunate young Irishman, the had a tall, stalwart son, a young man like this good Lord Edward Fitzgerald. He was a son of the Duke friend of mine who has lent me his arm so courtcously, I should grieve to know that he was in these dark, dangerous streets at such an unholy hour as the turn of midnight."

"And so would my dearest mother if I were about any work that shamed me," he pleasantly replied. "But I have been at no greater harm this night than visiting an old servant who lies dangerously ill at his poor home in one of these streets you are justly abusing, and it was going back to my lodgings that I lost myself."

"Then monsieur has a mother? Ah! but she is ery happy l

But the unknown began to sob in such unmistakable terror as soon as he would have pushed back her hood, that he desisted, although he continued to hold the hand that would have struggled out of

"Be merciful, monsieur," she said at last, "and continue to protect me as you have hitherto done. If I have resorted to a stratagem, it was simply because I was frightened when I found myself in the streets alone."

"But you will tell me who you are ?" he urged. "Ah ycs! Why should I not ?" she answered after a moment's reflection. "I am Pamela Capet, the adopted child of Madame de Genlis, and the France, with whom I have been educated. I am told that I am of English birth, and it was to gratify my wish to see my native country that Madame to your destination." She murmured her thanks, first in French, then in English, and stood patiently in the background, ball, to which she led me, that I discovered that the men who carried my sedan were tipsy. They quarrelled, and set down the chair to exchange blows; and I, already alarmed by their language, She put back her hood as she spoke, and per-

mitted him to behold so arch and lovely a counte- future life. She had told them of her nance that he was entranced. He could no longer doubt that she had been telling him the truth, and raising her fingers to his lips, he entreated her to forgive his rudeness with such earnestness, that la her; but of his declaration that he would seek her belle Pamela was quite reassured, and all her gaiety in France, she said not a word, although it was al-

"I have no fears now," she declared, " and tomorrow I shall be able to make merry over my adventure. It has been a veritable one, has it not ? only I have spoiled it in permitting Monsieur to those who need it," he told her more seriously, "I learn my true character too soon. If I had kept up should be sorry if you were to refuse such a trifling my assumed one more cleverly, you would have service from me. It is better that I should go a evoked a blessing on my venerable head at parting, and I should have quavered in reply, 'Fare thee well good youth ! Avoid this wicked town, and do not lose thyself again in the streets o'nights, less worse mischief befall th e than being tricked a little by a woman."

"No worse mischief could befall me than to hear you say that this is our last as well as our first recontre," he replied, so ardently that the young lady blushed and hung her head. But still she was ready with a reply. "You should wish me better fortune than to find

myself again in such a predicament. I have no de-sire to be at the mercy of your tipsy chair men any more."

"Your friends will guard their precious charge too carefully, to let such an occurrence befall you a second time," said Lord Edward, who was becoming more and more fascinated by the bewitching little creature who hung on his arm so confidingly ; "and therefore I must not hope for another chance of being of service to you, But I may call upon you in the morning, to learn whether you have felt any

bon dieu preserve you my lord. I do not think we shall ever meet again, but my prayers, my best wishes, shall always be yours-always !" Yet ere she crossed the road to the dwelling of

her friends, the act at which Lord Edward had hinted; was committed. For one moment his arms enfolded her slight, graceful figure, and his lips were pressed to hers. Then he did but wait to see her fly towards an elderly servant man, who had just emerged from the house, torch in hand, ere he turned his steps towards his own lodgings, to dream away the rest of the night in visions of the beautitiful Pamela; while the object of this romantic and singular meeting joined her friends, who had favorite companion of her pupils, the princesses of been anxiously awaiting her return, her mind full of bright fancies regarding her protector.

CHAPTER II .--- A PROMISE FULFILLED.

The young lady embarked for France with Madame de Genlis on the dawn of the morrow, and at Tournay rejoined the daughters of the Duke of Orleans, and shared their studies and amusements as before She had much to tell them concerning in the intervals of political affairs, the Duke was from Pall Mall, whither, however, he determined to molecur, you will be good and generous, and re- companions, who, although they teased her besought his assistance with such as a site of the site o jumped out and fled I know not where, without her travels, and description to give them of persons endeavoring to decide on which of these gentlement little dreamed that it was to influence her encounter with Lord Edward Fitzgerld, and how she had induced him to believe her an aged woman till her own amusement at her success betrayed ways in her thoughts.

In spite of her natural high spirits she began to have fits of pensiveness, and astontsh her friends by losing much of her natural relish for gay scenes and brilliant reunions.

"What ails Pamela ?" asked Mademoiselle D'Orleans, one evening when they were dressing for a "She is careless about the style of her robe, ball. and when I ask her what flowers she would wear, scarcely answered me. The fogs of that horrid London have so dampened her vivacity that she cannot recover herself, and I am beginning to be quite uphappy about her." "Are you ill, my child ?"asked Madame de Genlis,

attentively surveying the changing countenance of her pretty protege, to whom she was much attached.

"Nay; I have but a headache-extremely slight -it is nothing !" she answered hurriedly, for the scarching glances of her friends embarrassed her. If Madame should penetrate her secret, and discover that she was making herself unhappy because a thoughtless young man, seen but once, had not kept a promise too rashly made, what would she thing of the silly, credulous Pamela ?

" There is not a word of truth in those denials !" exclaimed the amused Princess, with mock solemnity. "I am 'positive that our unfortunate little friend has been suffering from severe indisposition ever since she crossed the Channel. She sighs in her sleep ; she

pected to curtsey humbly, and say, 'I thank your monseigneur, for trying to heal this aching heart with a *irousseau* and a casket of Jewels' But what matters? I have done with love; it leaves too

29

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much bitterness behind it. Henceforth I must strive to be a good little wife to whomsoever my gnardians select as my spouse." But though Pamela called pride to her aid, and

went back to the salon, to dance and sing, and inter brilliant repartees with such vitality that every one was delighted, she could not get rid of the sorrowful yet sweet reminiscences of that last night in England; nor always hide her sadness from such observant eves as Madame's.

"The child is out of health and spirits," the latter said. "We must press on the marriage. She will then have a change of scene, and recover hercelf."

The daughters of our Gallic neighbors have never been accustomed to have much liberty of choice in their nuptials. Pamela, therefore, did not dream of remonstrating when informed that more than one eligible suitor had presented himself, and that she should be allowed to bestow herself, and the handsome dower with which her royal friend intended to present her. Through Mademoiselle D'Orleans, who was far more inquisitive respecting Pamela's future than she was herself, the bride elect learned that one of her suitors was a certain Comte Montfaucon, whom she had always regarded as a stupid, apathetic fellow, whose attempts at conversation bored her. But then he was very rich, and so the Duke inclined towards him ; though with more consideration for Pamela's own wishes than is often accorded to young girls in France, it was whispered that she would be permitted to see the claimants for her hand, at a re-union to be given by Madame de Genlis, before any final decision was arrived at.

But this was an act for which Pamela felt no gratitude. To her, in her present state of mind, all men were alike, and she would far rather have had her fate determined for her than lead the favored claimant to imagine that she felt a spark of affection for him.

"Spare me this ordeal, madame!" she cried, agitatedly. "It is your will that I should marry, and obey you; but I cannot pretend that my heart is in the affair."

"You are capficious, Pamela," madame rather frigidly, replied. " Let it be as I have said ; presently you may thank me that I did not yield to your whims. Mademoiselle herself, a princess of the blood royal, would behave with more discretion and sense of her duty than you are doing '

Pamela humbly treated pardon and tried to keep the word duty ever before her. "It is my duty to obey and please madanie."

In this half restless and wholly miserable mood she made her tollette for the evening-Madame superintending it, and the Princers fluttered in and out, pleasantly excited at the prospect of beholding Pamela's wooers. Even the busy maids who asnisted in attiring the young girl shared in the excitement, and rivelled each other in their endeavors to make her appear altogether charming. And the costume of the day was pretty and coquettish enough to have heightened the charms of less lovely woman than Pumela, who, as she glanced at herself in the mirror, was forced to acknowledge that the picture it presented was a very pleasant one. For a little while the flush of conscious beauty was on her fair brow, but it faded when she entered the salon, leaning on the arm of Madame, and the chill of indifference-that suddest of all conditions for the young-settled down upon her. Her fato was taken out of her own hands; she had nothing to do but to endure. Whether they gave her to a good or a bad man, her vows at the altar would be but mockery, and she knew this without the power to utter it. One listicss glance at the groups around her, and Pamela became very pale. For a moment, she looked as if she were about to faint, but the blood quickly returned to her cheeks, and the smile to her lips, for her fingers were in the warm clasp of Edward Fitzgerald. The gallant Irishman had followed her to France, and hope and energy sprang up within her throbbing bosom once more. But her suitors-the Duke-what would he say ? What should she do? And, remembering her position, even as she listened to the ardent whispers of her lover, she turned affrightedly to Madame .---However, a smile from that kind lady reassured her, and she learned afterwards that it was not of Lord Edward that the Duke had spoken, but of the celebrated Sheridan, who had been smitten with Pamela's beauty during her short sojourn in England. Before evening was over the impassioned Fitzgerald found an opportunity of telling her then, backed by Madame de Genlis, whom his ardor delighted, he had been pleading to the Duke his prior claim to Pamela's favor, and that he had come to Tourney with the full permission of his noble parents to woo and win, if he could, the fair creafure whose charms had taken so great a hold on his imagination. It is not often that love of so sudden growth ends in a happy marriage, but the attachment of Pamela. and Lord Edward proved an exception to the rule. Both were young, vivacions, and generous; their tastes assimilated, and the state of affairs in France just then was to make Pamela-a frequent auditor of the political debates carried on in the saloons of the Duke of Orleans-thoroughly able to sympathize with the patriotic views of her lover. The Duke and Madame-by many supposed to be really the parents of the young lady-placed no obstacles in the way when Lord Edward pressed his suit. The disturbed state of France, and their own doubtful fortunes, made them prudently resolve to assent to a marriage which would give Pamela a home in another country, and, as they then imagined, relieve them of all anxiety concerning her future. And so Edward Fitzgerald won his bride, and carried her off to Ireland in triumph, that their honeymoon might be spent amongst his own relatives, to whom he was eager to introduce her. They found her as charming as he had described her. To her slight but well-formed figure and regular features, she added a grace only to be ac-

CHAPTER I .--- A MEMORABLE MEETING.

At the time that Lord Edward Fitzgerald, then in the full vigor of his early manhood, paid a flying visit to the English metropolis, a stroll through its streets were not the simple and tolerably safe proceeding that-thanks to gas and the police-it has now become. All readers of the history of their own country will remember how, in the good old times of George the Third, dissolute young men, calling themselves Bloods, and Bucks, and Mohawks, were fond of playing pranks that, in their most innocent form, rendered pedestrianism, after a certain hour, dangerous to the timid or weaker sex. It was not so long since actresses had been carried off, and duels fought in the heart of London; while foot-pads had molested the neighbor-hood of Lincoln's Inn, and even meditated an attack upon royalty itself.

But the gay, fearless young Irishman was not to be daunted by any warnings he had received, and one intensely dark, murky night found him alone and unattended in one of the worst purlieus of our great city. He could scarcely grope his way along some of the close courts and alleys through which he had been directed, to take a short cut to his lodgings in Queen Anne street; and ere long he was obliged to conclude he had contrived to miss the route. Still he neither muttered nor swore, as gentlemen did in those days with impunity ; but | of the unknown was of some light, lustrous matewith that bonhomic and easy good humor for which he was always distinguished, strode on and on untiringly.

It was rather awkward, certainly, to find himself in such a dilemma, but he was readily comforted by the thought that he must eventually extricate himself from the ugly, inodorous labyrioth into which he had plunged. More than once a door opened as his brisk, yet steady step passed by, and gave him a glimpse of a squalid interior, or a face laced hat more firmly on his head, and drew his bass voice, one of the airs then in vogue at Vauxhall and Ranclagh Gardens.

At last he found himself in a wider and more respectable thoroughfare; but the miserable oil lamps that flickered and sputtered in the night minutes." breeze did bat make darkness visible, and the young gentleman halted inesolutely. It was no use proceeding any further, till he could ascertain his whereabouts, and he was debating how to do this when a female, hitherto concealed in a projecting doorway, into which she had retreated on hearing him draw near, emerged from her hiding place and timidly approached him.

Almost before he knew she was there, this years old, and why not mine?" stranger was accosting him in the quivering tones of extreme old age, and he saw that the hand that those I beheld when your hood slipped back a mindrew a large riding cloak round her bent form was ute ago, or her little hand feel as smooth and sbaking as if with the palay. "Pardon, monaleur, my good sir," she said, in sbaking as if with the palsy.

the accents of a foreigner, "I am une strangers-stranger you call it? and I have lost my route; my way, to my friend's house in the Pall Mall. You neither old nor ugly" <u>т</u>

"Yes," he answered, simply; "for she is one of

not answer it, till, fearing he had grieved her, he apologized for his indiscretion.

"Nay, monsieur, you have not affected me as much as you suppose, although it is quite true I have neither sons nor daughters. But we will not speak of myself. You are a habitant, a resident of this great Londres !"

"No; I am an Irishman, and merely here for a few days or weeks as the fancy takes me."

"But, doubtless, monsieur has many acquaintances in the quarter to which we are going?

"A few," he admitted.

"Then it is well that the heavens are so dark, or he might blush to be seen pacing the rottoir, or pavement as you call it, with a poor, little old woman like myself."

"Why should I blush at doing an act of common politeness to a female?" asked the nobleman brusquely.

ment face to face with any of the gay messieurs. who swagger to and fro in this Pall Mall to which vou take me ?"

"Why so?" he asked, again detecting the merriment she was trying to conceal, and beginning to suspect that some way or other he was being imposed upon. A temporary disarrangement of the mufling cloak had enabled him to see that the dress rial, and that it glistened as if brocaded with silver. Buckles, too, were glittering in the rosettes of her shoes, as though they were set with diamonds; and

altogether he felt considerably mystified, especially as the sound of his question she broke into a little peal of laugheer.

"Why so, monsieur? Eh, then because I am so old-so very old-have you not been compassionating my infirmities ?---and so ugiy ? Ah, but I am frightful !" and again the rippling laughter could that wore a sinister look; but he only stuck his not be controlled. "If monsiour were to see the laced hat more firmly on his head, and drew his face of the poor little aged woman, who has no chilsword hilt nearer to his hand, in case of a surprise; dren to take care of her, he would—well, he would go and even whistled as he went, or trolled, in a rich, home and dream of the wicked old fairy in the story-book."

"I believe you speak truly," he retorted, " when you call yourself a fairy, for a strange transformation has been taken place during the last few

"Monsieur is pleased to jest," she told him, with a relapse into gravity. "Not I. It is a fact that as we passed under

your lamp I caught a glimpse of a pair of eyes too bright to be set in the face of a decrepid old dame."

"Pardon," she answered, readily. "Monsieur forgets that the orbs of Ninon de l'Enclos retained all their brilliancy when she was nearly seventy

"And did her lips look as rosy and pouting as plump as this I now make prisoner in mine ? Confess, mistress fairy, you have been masquerading,

ance, may I not 7

" Madame de Genlis shall thank you to-night, sir, the best of women. And you, madame, have you no children to take care of you. She shock convulsively at the question, and did ceive only a few intimate friends whom Madame has long known."

"This is a tantamount to telling me that if I call I shall not obtain admittance ; and yet I cannot consent to be deprived of the hope of seeing you ! When I tell you that I am the son of the Duke of Leinster, you will understand that my position in life entitles me to request this favor, always supposing that you were as kindly disposed as you are beautiful."

"But, Monsieur, it is impossible; we leave for Paris at daybreak," she said, in softer tones. "We have already outstayed the term for which we came -and, behold, we are close to the house in which we have been residing ; and I can see by the open doors, and the lights in the windows, that I am sought for anxiously. Will not Monsieur come with me to my adopted mother and let her thank him for his goodness to me this night ?"

"I want no thanks for an act of common courtesy "Why, indeed? And yet confess that it would to a defenceless woman; therefore, by your leave, not be pleasant for you to find yourself at this mo-lady, it is here we will part. But, remember, I shall not say adieu. If I do not see you in England, I will in France, where you may expect me shortly."

"Nay, monsieur ; this would be folly-madness!" the beautiful Pamela expostulated, although she heard his determination with a throb of pleasure. " Not if you promise to welcome me kindly-not if you tell me you will smile upon me !"

"I must not make so rash a pledge," she answered, bashfully. "Those to whom I owe respect and obcdience would rebuke me for such forwardness; and if Monsieur saw this poor face by daylight, he might not think its owner worth the trouble he proposes to take. It is better for both to agree to forget what you have been saying." "I will not ask you to do aught that is not be-

fitting a fair and discreet maiden," was the earnest reply. "Neither will I plague you to-night with protestations; but my heart assures me that it will not be my fault, if we do not meet again. Tell me this, and this only-are your affections already bestowed on another ?"

He was gratified with a low, but very decided aogative.

"Then as surely as I stand here, will I follow you to France! And so, for the present, sweet Mistress Pamela, adieu! You will think of me sometimes, will you not?"

"And by what name shall I remember my noble protector ?" she whispered, becoming as reluctant as himself to utter the final good-bye.

He told her, and she repeated it with her pretty foreign accent.

"Edourd-I like that name; and-and I am greatly your debtor, my lord, as 1 would be glad to prove to you if I knew how."

"You could do more than that!" he cried, agitatedly. "You could send me from you the happiest of men, if only you would promise to pardon me the one little act of presumption I am meditating." She drew her hands from him in much confusion. He was growing too bold and must be checked.

ly not mine l"

"For pity's sake be silent !" entreated the blushing Pamela, but Mademoiselle D'Orleans only laughed and talked more rapidly.

It is a fact, a veritable fact that our belle amie left her heart behind her, and has brought back an aching void instead. Unlucky maiden !"

But Madame de Genlis did not join in her pupil's mirth. If she had looked grave before, she appeared graver still when she saw that instead of retorting merrily, as she had been wont to do, her adopted child was overwhelmed with confusion. She had herself noticed that Pamela had changed. A little while ago she had been wont to reprove her for her headlessness ; now she would have given a great deal to see her as light-hearted and thoughtless as before.

In the course of the evening, weary of stimulating a gaiety she did not feel, the young girl contrived to escape from her partner, and made her way into a large balcony, where she threw herself on a cushioned seat in the darkest corner. She did not perceive until it was too late to retreat, that the balcony was already occupied. Philip, the Duke of Orleans, the father of the princesses, her companions, the indulgent friend who had always a kind smile and greeting for their pretty companion, was pacing its length with Madame de Genlis.

They did not see her glide hy, and satisfied that they would shortly return to the saloon, she did not emerge from her retreat, but was falling into a reverie when her own name met her ear.

We must find a suitable spouse for our little girl, and without delay !" the Duke was saying imperatively. "She must not be allowed to dream her life away in silly fancies for one of these arrogant islanders."

"I am assured that he is both intellectual and handsome !" madame replied.

"And reckless, and a gamester !" the Duke added "I have heard too much of him to trust him with the future of our pretty Pamela, even if he were her suitor. But it is not so ; he is already at the feet of another. I have caused a good friend to make searching enquiries into his character, and if the child loved him ever so dearly-which she cannot : it is but a fancy,fleeting, evanescent, as such fancies should be-if, I say, she loved him, she must forget

Pamela, in her dark corner, wrung her hands in a frenzy of grief and indignation, then hid with them her burning face. Her secret was known not only by Madame, but the Duke ; discussed by them, commented on, her weakness ridiculed, and worse than all, Lord Edward spoken of disparagingly! She was about to assure herself that he did not, could not deserve this, when she recollected the crushing words-already he is at the feet of another !-and was overwhelmed with shame at her own folly in cherishing the image of one who could so soon forget her.

Presently, other feelings had the sway, and she began to think of the part the duke had played in the matter.

"To me, he has ever been good and generous," she said ; " and it appears that he would have given me to Lord Edward, if—alas! how can I speak the "Presumption | Ab, no! I could not forgive words ?--if he had been worthy of me. I must be that | And yet I owe you so much | But no ; I grateful for his kindness-grateful, and obedient | have lingered here too long. Good-night, and k He will select a spouse for me, and I shall be ex-

(CONCLUDED ON SEVENTE PAGE)

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-3, 1876. -MARCH

ELLEN OF BALGREE.

2

BY BERNARD NULTY. The night was drear and darksome when Young Ellen sought the plain That lay beyond the haunted gien In Chapman's broad demesne Her mind knew then no childish fears, And hearts beat fast to see Among our land's redeeming spears, Young Ellen of Balgree. She knew where oft before had met The rustic youths to drill; No woman's tears the blushes wet That dyed her cheeks ; but still Young Ellen feared that treason's hand Might grasp her friends if she Flew not to warn the rebel band That night from fair Balgree. The trusted few were all away, And Ellen knew full well The dangers that before them lay, The dreary prison cell; For England's royal Irish slaves Were bid that night to be In ambash, where the forest waves It's branches o'er Balgree.

No twinkling star lit up the path. No moonbeam cold and pale, Threw shadows o'er the haunted rath In Newgroves lonely vale; No thoughts of danger hov'ring nigh, Then filled our lives, till we On foot of wind saw flitting by Fair Ellen of Balgree.

Few were the words that Ellen said, To warn the patriot band, Who rose in fancied strength to aid Their fair and suffering land ; But oh, may Ireland ever bless Such hearts as her's, till we In freedom can the name caress [Catholic Citizen Of Ellen of Balgree.

THE JESUITS.

THEIR TRIALS AND TRADUCERS. It is said of St. Ignatius, the founder of the Jesnits, that he prayed often and carnestly to heaven that his Society might never tread the broad path of prosperity, but should always walk in the footsteps of the crucified God Man, whose name it bears ; and that as long as Divine Providence allowed it to exist for the good of the Church, it should be, like him, a sign to be gainsayed, perse-cuted, and even crucified by the world. Whether this be literally true or not, it little matters. Certain it is, that such was Ignatius's constant wish and he often so expressed himself, " Prosperity," he was wont to say, " caused in him more fear than joy; and should the Society cease to be persecuted, he dreaded lest it should become remiss in the observance of the regular discipline." Almost the same thing is recorded of Saints Francis Xavier and Francis Borgia, his first disciples, and who inherited most of his spirit. But whether it was actual prayer, or simply the expression of mingled hope and desire on the Saint's part, he was heard on high: and the wish of his heart given him abundantly, "with fall measure and running over." He himself, while preparing the foundation of his order, was made to taste of this bitter chalice of persecution, which he wished to leave as a wholesome portion to his children. He was accused before the Inquisition, and before the ecclesiastical court of Alcala and Salamanca. Sorcery and heresy were among the crimes laid to his charge; nor was his innocence always able to shield him from punishment. The tongue of slander even sought to arrange him before the highest tribunal of the Church, that of the Sovereign Pontiff at Rome. And now that he is in heaven, reaping the reward of his lifelong labors, venerated as a saint, honored and invoked on the altars of the greatest portion of the Christian world, he still serves as a guide to his children, to show them what they must expect at the hands of men here below down to the very end of time; down to that avenging day of judgment, when in the words of Holy Writ "omnis inquitas oppilabit os suum" (Ps. cvi. 42); when the slanderers of so many contries shall stand abashed, self-convicted before the assembled world, and the servants of od shall be justified in the sight of men and angels. For the last three hundred years or more, the name of Ignatius of Loyola has been vilified, his life and actions, aye his very virtues, have been assailed and blackened by non-Catholic writers; and even those who strive, or flatter themselves and readers with the notion that they are striving. to be impartial, either repeat the old calumnise in milder language, or think it magnanimity to dismiss him with the gentle epithets of "fanatic," "zea. lot," and " enthusiast."

And this is, indeed, mean and slavish. But the Jesuit obeys through love, of his own free will, with a high, holy purpose. Our enlightened men of the world obey man, inasmuch as he is man. But the Jesuit is of nobler mould. He scorns to obey man as such; but deems it his highest glory to obcy God, whether he speak in person or through his lawfully constituted representatives. And these he never would obey did he not feel sure that thereby he is obeying God, whom alone he considers en-titled to claim his obedience. So that even on the score of upholding "the dignity of human nature" it would seem that Jesuit obsdience of this world, has the best of it.

To say that by his obedience the Jesuit ceases to be an intellectually and morally free agent, is simply a misuse of words. Whatever surrender is made of his own opinion, does not in the least destroy the participation of the intellect in his action." Whenever obedience is a virtue, it is of necessity under the control of prudence, as all virtues must be. Now, the Jesuit judges, and judges prudently, that he should obey. The only difference is, that the prudential principle which influences his conduct lies not exactly in his own intellectual investigation, but is external rather, viz., the judgment of the superior, in which he has every reason to acquiesce. We can see nothing singular in this. It is done every day without reproach by all classes of society; by children in regard to their parents, by the simple and uneducated with respect to the learned. When we go to consult a professional man, it is generally with the predetermination to shape our judgment according to his. And even the world calls this prudence. Or, to take an example of a higher kind : A man is called on to believe some doctrine that appears to contradict, or which certainly transcends his habitual sphere of thought ; he unhesitatingly rejects it if it be sns tained by no evidence; or he accepts it if proposed

AN COD'S AUTHORITY.

He then believes; but the principle that determines his judgment of assent, he does not seek with in himself. He has to find it out of him, in the divine veracity. Yet in this he cannot be accused of blind submission or intellectual slavery. Ξŧ uses his intellect as fully, and judges as prudently, as when upon examination he decides that the thinking principle within him is spirit and not matter.

"But the Jesuit," they say, "debases himself by throwing away his freedom, his natural birthright." Moral bonds, as we are taught by the wisest philosophers, regulate and make perfect, but do not destroy human freedom. It is not absurd to suppose that God by his law should destroy the freedom of which he is the author? Free will, as it now exists on earth, is not simply a pure and unmixed good. It involves defect or evil; and this is healed by law, whether given us by God, or voluntarily imposed upon ourselves in his name and after his example. It is only in heaven, where men can do no wrong, that freedom becomes perfect. And even now, under the sweet yoke of the Gospel, under the mild bondage-if you will call it so-of the Evangelical Councils, there is far more true liberty than in the freest commonwealth of the world. Is it possible that man in his right mind can assert, or even insinuate, that all moral curbs and restraints are so many outrages on human freedom, so many en. croachments on "our birthright," as they are pleased to call it? If so, they are lineal descendants of the fool reproved by holy Job (vi. 12) " who is lifted up into pride, and thinketh himself born free like a wild ass's colt." This frolicksome, riotous beast, to its sorrow, if not to its conviction, may be taught at last by the maternal bite, by the heels of its playfellows, by the toils, or it may be the spear of the bunter, that there are limits to its fancied " birthright.

But our men of the world, though they have only too often at the tip of their tongue such phrases as "liberty," "man's inalienable birthright," and the like, are wiser in their generation than their prototype of the desert, and feel no reluctance in shift. ing their opinions to suit circumstances. The obedience, which they affect to condemn or deride in the Jesuit, they admire and sternly exact in the soldier and in the politician.

THE SOLDIER REPRESENTS

weak by the strong; too often the crushing of right of limb, of life. And yet, in spite of all this, Ireland

IRELAND AND THE HOLY SEE.

Ardagh, said :- The resolution which I am about to propose is the following :

"That, as our first duty and first public act of the new year, we tender to the Infallible Head of the Church the renewed expression of our devoted, unalterable attachment, and our deepest sympathy in his prolonged sufferings; and that we pledge ourselves to support and develop the Catholic Union of Ireland, the first object of which is to up-bold and defend, by every legitimate means, the interests of the Church, which has been so sacri-legiously despoiled of its temporal possessions." I venture to submit for your acceptance this resolution with the greatest confidence, because I observe that it assumes to be the renewed expression of the devotion of Ireland for the Holy See. In ordinary cases oft repeated expressions of sentiment lose in interest by losing in freshness, but not so when a Catholic nation like Ircland lays bare her heart (applause). There is, perhaps, no grander spectacle in history than that of a nation which, through a long and chequered career, has ever and again repeated its attachment to the same noble cause which had become endeared to it in the first moment of its conscious national life; and when such expressions of opinion are given, each succeeding manifestation becomes but the more precious testimony-a precious proof of the manifestation of the spirit of the people, and a proof of the nobility of the cause it espouses (applause). And the higher the moral dignity of the cause, and the more closely the devotion it inspires is seen to be intense in its degree, disinterested in its action, and continuous in duration, the more precious still becomes its manifestation (applause). It then becomes a solemn witnessing to the merits of the cause that has been able to inspire such a love, and to the generous character of those who cherish it .---When, therefore, we offer to-day to the Holy Father the renewed expression of

IRELAND'S DEVOTION TO THE HOLY SEE,

we may without presumption believe that our offering is one among those least unworthy of him, and, let us add, least unworthy of ourselves. For what element is wanting in the secular devotion of Ire-land to the Sec of Peter? That devotion is born, not as we are sometimes told, from besotted ignorance and superstition, but from the enlightened teachings of faith, and it inherits the imperial dignity of its source. The love of Christ came to Itcland bringing with it the love of St. Peter ; and the "Book of Armagh" still retains the dictum of St. Patrick, who tought his converts that as they were children of Christ, so also should they be children of Rome (applause). Sicut Christiani ita et Romani silis. Our fathers were taught that the successor of St. Peter was like him, the rock on which the Church was built, the bearer of the mystic keys, the pastor of the sheep, the infallible teacher whose office it was to confirm his brethren; and, knowing all this, how could they but give their love to him on whom Christ has conferred such prerogatives. Their devotion to him was intense in its vitality (hear, hear); it outlived the period of Ireland's great schools-it survived when the stones of her sanctuaries were scattered, it remained unaltered and unalterable when her property had faded, and even when her happiness had been wrecked and her independence had been sacrificed. And, is it too much to say that to-day, of all the warm feelings that glow in the hearts of Irishmen over the earth, the two most powerful are love for the Church and love for that motherland which is all the world to her children? (applause). Again, how pure, how disinterested was that love. What advantages could Ireland expect from Rome that she should thus lavish her love upon it? She knew of nothing she could look for but those spiritual treasures which less noble nations contemptuously despise-membership in the mystic body of Christ, the teachings of the faith, the merciful power of the Keys, comfort and advice in the dark hour of her trials. But well she knew

THE PRICE SHE SHOULD PAY FOR THOSE BLESSINGS. To be a Papist was for an Irishman to be an object of contumely in his own land, an outcast not only from social privileges but from human rights, the triumph of brute force, the putting down of the | and to suffer deprivation of property, loss of liberty, clung to Rome with the tenacious grasp of the most intense love; that grasp she never, never relaxed. schism has come, nor heresy to read the scamless robe of the Church's unity, and that no wave of intidelity has ever swept her faithful shores. All Catholics rightly bless God for the wonders his restoring touch has wrought and is working among the nations who had surrendered their faith, or from whom their faith had been treacherously stolen. But, if the grace of restoration be so sublime, how much more sublime the grace of having never saddened to death by apostacy the holy spirit of God? The episcopal thrones of Ireland are filled to-day by those who in the direct unbreken line are the heirs of the sainted founders of the Church in this land. The constancy of Ireland's devotion to Rome has bridged over the chasm of fifteen centuries. When, then, we, in the spirit of my resolution, offer to-day to the Sovereign Pontiff the renewed expression of that devction, we gather as it were from the ages whatever most lofty, most tender, most pure, and most enduring has illustrated our race and binding it into a single gift, lay it as Ireland's tribute to the Vicar of Christ [applause]. Noble as is the gift, there is that which will give depth to its significance. Our devotion must bccome more lofty, more tender, more pure, more enduring, when we see that its sacred object has been touched by suffering. When our Saviour walk-ed through Judea in the splendid glory of His miracles He won the people's love, but when He walked. the Man of Sorrow, to His death on Calvary, that love waxed deeper, and from crying out "Blessed the womb that bore Thee," the women of Jerusalem wept over Him as He passed. So it is with the Pontiff, whom He seems to have wished to make a sharer in His authority. If we loved him as a Vicar of Christ for his power, has he not a double claim to our love, and to deeper love, because, for the sake of the liberty of our souls, he has tasted of the bitterness of His passion? Bearing thus to the Eternal City the tribute of the people's love, how conderful the spectacle that presents itself to us.

in various nations and under various circumstances are but episodes in the mighty war, which even al-Ireland the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, Lord Bishop of ready has commenced between gigantic forces represented in Rome. How tremendons the issues at stake you may learn 'from a distinguished Ger-man publicist, Edward Von Hartmant, in the book which he entitles

"THE DECOMPOSITION OF CHEISTIANTITY."

"No men of sense can doubt but that the struggle between the Church and the modern State is really a struggle unto death! The deeper meaning that underlies the combat is what answer shall the question have. Is it the present world or the world to come-the heavenly or the earthly, the eternal or the material, which is to hold the sway ?. In one word, whether shall Christianity or progress be conjueror ? (. Much has been spoken and much has been written about this struggle for civilization, but few have a clear conception of its true bearing. Few recognize in it the supreme desperate effort at resistance made by Christianity against modern thought, laboring to defend, at all costs, the advan-tages it has won." The issue, then, is between the Revolution and Christianity; and in the presence of such an issue, what Catholic, what Christian, what man dare feel indifferent? It is a war that tolerates no neturals, and we must choose our side. The revolution of the streets and the revolution of the parliamentary benches constitute one and the same cause. The novel theories of

THE OMNIPOTENCE OF THE STATE.

of its right to control the entire public order without any regard for the conscience of its subjects, the astonishing pretension that whatever the State exacts must for that reason be accounted holy before God and just before men-these and kindred principles are but the forcrunners of the revolution in its worst and most brutal form (hear, hear). It is our duty not to allow the constitutional fortresses of modern forms of government to be occupied by such an enemy. We must speak out and act manfully within the limits of our rights, and without violence or extravagence. We must labor to correct misstatements, to defend the truth, to protect the rights belonging to us as men and Christians. This is precisely the work of the Catholic Union, and to this I ask you to pledge yourself to day. The Catholic Union makes Catholic interests its own, and one of the dearest among them concerns the Holy See, which has be n to sacrilegiously despoiled of it. temporal possessions and fettered with a hundred chains. One hundred years ago the Catholic Church in Ireland was in bonds. Our fathers rose in peaceful power, and, after a struggle that shall ever be to persecuted nations as a light shining in a dark place, made their religion free. And if the vision of an enfranchised faith, seen only in the far distance, was so surpassing fair that it served hereditary bondsmen with strength to win it for the Church that was the mother of their souls, should we not be unworthy of our sires if we refuse to use the advantages won for us by them to loose the chains from off the neck of the mother and mistress of all Churches, from whom graces and blessings innumerable have ever come to us, in return for the love with which we clung to her maternal embrace? (loud applause.)

" IS ENGLISH MASONRY HARMLESS?"

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE ENGLISH LODGES AND THOSE OF THE CONTINENT-VOLTAIRE, ORSINI, MAZ-ZINI.

The assertion has gone abroad, and is as gullibly believed by the " profane" as it is carefully fostered by the "initiated," that English Freemasoury is whilst the latter occupies itself with politics and is guilty of plotting against State Christianity and Society in general, in the forms of Republicanism, Infidelity, Communism and Socialism, the latter is as innocent as a child, and occupies itself with nothing but convivial amusement and philanthropic exertions.

Against this wide spread belief of the innoxiousness of the secret Craft in England it is nearly useless to bring forward such facts as Voltaire's having when in his younger years a fugitive in England, been received into the inner Order, where he promised on oath to help to destroy the Christian Church, whence also his device Ecrasez l'infame [Crush the infamous, viz. Church]; of Orsini's having prepared his murderous attack on Napoleon III. disapproval which is generally felt at the tone of a in England; of Mazzini's and in fact of all fugitive recent article in the "Dublin Review" on the O'Con-

5773, and London, 30th November, 5773 [bec,]s. Masonry does not admit the Christian ers, but rick. ons from the time of Adam and Eve]. This Doca ment shows the jurisdiction granted to the different German Grand Lodges by the London Grand Lodge at that time. We cannot enter here into the his fory of these Grand Lodges, which ended in 1876 with the union of all German lodges on the basis of the "Old Charges" of the year 1723, " for the use of the Lodges in London."

In Hollaud, several lodges were founded from England already before 1735. The English con-stitutions appeared there in French translation, 1736.

In Denmark, the Lodge "Zorobabel" got its pat. ent and constitution from Lord Cranstown on the 25th-Oct., 1745; and the Lodge "St. Martin" from the Grand Master Lord Dyron in 1749.

In Sweden it is Br. Karl Fullmann, Scoretary to the English Consul at Stockholm, who received first a patent as Provincial Grand Master for Sweden from the English Grand Master Lord Blaney, dated 10th April, 1765.

In Poland ,the Lodge "The Virtuous Sarmate" received its confirmation as Provincial Grand. lodge from England in 1770

In Russia, Captain John Philipps is named in the book of the English constitution as Provincial Grandmaster in 1783.

In Switzerland George Hamilton, Esq., English Provincial Grandmaster, opened the first Grand Provincial Lodge in Geneva in 1737. The lodge in Lausanne got the Patent on the 2nd February. 1739, signed by the Duke of Montagu. Berne received its constitution as English Provincial Grand Lodge in 1818.

In Italy the first lodge was instituted in Florence in 1733 by Charles Sackville, Duke of Middlesex. The Lodge "Union" in Venice was founded by the English Grand Lodge on the 27th November 1772.

In Naples and Sicily the lodges got their con. stitutions as Provincial Grand Lodges 1770.

In Spain, Lord Coleraine instituted a Lodge in Madrid in 1727 and in Gibraltar in 1738. In 1739 Lord Lovell, Grandmaster of England, named Captain Lord James Cummerford Provincial Grandmas. ter of Audalusia.

In Portugal, the Grand Lodge of England in Lis. bon in 1732, through Br. G. Gordon.

In Turkey the first Lodges were erected by the English Grand Lodge in 1838. Lately an English Provincial Grand Lodge of Turkey has been established with Sir Henry Bulwer, English Ambassador, as Grandmaster.

In America, Br. Daniel Cox got in 1759 the first authorization to found Lodges, from Th. Howard, Duke of Norfolk, English Grandmaster; on the 30th April 1733, Br. Henry Price another one from the English Grandmaster Montagu, to be Provincial Grandmaster of New England. They were followed by others for the different States of North Ame. rica, which we leave here untouched.

Of India China and Australia we need not speak. It is pretty clear from the mentioned historical facts that it is English Freemasonry which has covered the face of the earth. The "Maconnick Weekblad" (Amsterdam, 1 June 1374) says, there exist now more than 11,100 lodges with at least . million Masons in the world [including the Grand Orients of France and the Scotch Lodges].

There is no denying that all these lodges are governed by a common Supreme Grand Master; and the assertion, that English Freemasonry is different from the Continental is true only in the sense, in which the head is different from the body. Let no one be decieved by that wide spread terror ! Let quite different from the Continental, and that no one, who wishes to be loval to his Sovereign and faithful to the Christian religion, be seduced to join the revolutionary and anti-Christian League of Freemasonry. And let these who have been already enspared, open their eyes and free themselves from the unworthy shackles which bind them to unknown superiors, whose final object has been kept secret from them --- Catholic Examiner.

ENGLISH CATHOLICS AND ANTI-IRISH PREJUDICE.

To the Editor of the United Inshman.

Sin,-I put pen to paper after having waited more than two months to see if any one of more weight would take on himself to express the strong

They have been proscribed in

OATHOLIC AS WELL AS PROTESTANT COUNTRIES.

They have been murdered by raging mobs, or sent to the scaffold in the name of the law by judicial tribunals. Bishops have thought proper to hurl against them pastorals and ponderous treatises ; and almost in our own day, even those whose religious calling should have prompted them to be rivals of the Jesuits only in charity and meck. ness, have not blushed to praise in Latin inscriptions a brutal autocrat as " the banisher of the Loyolites." The very head of the Church, only a hundred years ago, was compelled for the sake of peace to make of them a sacrifice to the insatiate enemies of the Church, and to disband at their bidding the most intropid defenders of the Holy See and of Christianity. But far worse than the spoliation and banishment, worse even than imprisonment and death, has been the cruel calumny and misrepresentation that has been waged against them from the very first day of their existence, till the very name has become a bugbear in Protestant and 'nfidel ears, and even awakens fear in the hearts of timid and ill-educated Catholics. They are accused of all manner of crimes ; they are made to appear not only as workers of iniquity, but as elevating it into a system, and as deliberately constituting themselves its apostles and teachers. Their very name has passed into an odious expression for all that involves fraud, lying, and treachery. The term " Jesuit," with its hateful import, has been indellibly impressed upon our language. You will find it not only in the pages of stereotyped religious mountebanks like Fox and Arrington-to say nothing of our own ignoble, illiterate flock of American and anti-Catholic scribblers-but in the noble prose of grave and staid writers like South, Hall, and Milton. Even the Macaulays and Gladstones recognize its potency to wing and anti-Catholic shaft when they would appeal to vulgar prejudice, or insinuate some covert slander against the Church. And now the question presents itself, what have the Jesuits done to deserve this widespread odium ? What is there in their institute or in their history to warrant these hateful accusations ? Absolutely nothing that will bear scrutiny. Who has yet been able to produce a word or a syllable from their rules to justify these tlanderous charges and insinuations?

THEIR VOW OF OBEDIENCE.

When their enemies talk of this vow as being a " slavish" one, they either know not of what they speak or they are measuring the Jesuit by their own standard. And this, however docile or humble he may be, no Jesuit will or can submit to. When these men of the world obey-and obey they must at times-they are always prompted by some motive of the baser sort. It is with them only their necessity or sordid interests ; they dread the power or count the favor of the man whom they obey.

by injustice, the seizure of provinces and the ex. action of tribute, the agonies of strong men and the wailing of helpless women. To accomplish this noble purpose, the soldier's blind obedience is vouch afed the wonderful grace that from her no worthy of all praise, and any infraction of its strict laws must be punished by court-martial and a file of musketeers. But if a Jesuit ventures to obey voluntarily his superior for God's sake, the better to save his own soul and serve his fellow-men, he is forthwith a craven, a miscreant, one that ought to be accounted, like the primitive Christian, an ene-my of mankiad. If there be anything clearly and explicitly laid down in the New Testament, it is the existence of two beings, as it were, in each of us, for ever warring with each other, the sensual and the spiritual man. The former is most frequently symbolized under the name of the flesh, the latter under that of the spirit. "The flesh. lusteth against the spirit: and the spirit against the flesh " (Gal. v. 17); that is to say, they are deadly enemies struggling for the mastery of our souls, and one or the other must rule. We cannot serve both, any more than a man can serve two masters or fight in two hostile camps at one and the same time. The flesh implies not only what are strictly called carnal desires, but all besides in our inferior nature that contradicts right reason and God's law. The spirit is, so to speak, our higher and better pa. ture, whatever of our former glorious being has been left unruined or has been restored through Christ; but, above all the impulse of the

HOLY SPIRIT

working through grace in our hearts. The Apostle tells us that the wisdom of this world, which is born of the flesh, is an enemy to God; and that whereas the wisdom of the spirit is life and peace, the wisdom of the flesh is death. And again he warns us that those who are in the flesh cannot please God, but must die; yet if by the spirit they mortify the deeds of the flesh, they shall live.

If, then, mortification be the duty of all who wish "to live," that is to save their souls, how much more is it necessary for those who strive after perfection ; who in the great battle of the inward life are not content with escaping defeat, with barely holding their own, but aspire to victory-to the complete conquest and subjugation of the lower nature, so that Christ alone may reign in their soul, and his Holy Spirit dwell in their body as in his chosen temple. This is what the Scripture calls being dead to sin and self, and alive only to God and his righteousness; dead to this world and living a life that is hidden with Christ in God ; having so to say no life of our own, but allowing Christ our Lord to live in us instead of ourselves. They who would follow Christ more closely resolve not only to abstain from sin, as all are bound to do, but to flee even its remotest approaches. Hence they take rufuge in the Evangelical Councils, and bind themselves by religious obligations to shua all that, however lawful in itself, is liable to misuse, or might in any way serve to detach them from their lofty purposo .- Very Rev. James A. Corcoran in the American Catholic Quarterly Review.

The Irish Catholic Societies throughout the country are making extensive preparations for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.-U. S. Paper.

ROME HAS EVER BEEN TO THE WORLD.

a city of destiny. From within her walls have gone forth the men who, again and again, have changed the face of society. For ages before our Redeemer came her empire—the immensa Romanae pacis majes. tas-was gathering the nations into the school of Christ. The throne from which the Cæsars had fallen became the cathedral from which the Vicars of Christ taught the universe. But to my mind her mysterious and marvellous privilege as the city of destiny has never been exhibited more truly than at present [hear, hear]; for she holds to day within her walls three men who represent the three mighty forces that are now struggling in the womb of this age for the birthright of the ages to come. Of these three men the first represents the revolution of the streets-godless, bloody, revolting to all moral sense. The second represents the revolution disciplined by Parliamentary forms,

And its bead

The semblance of a kingly crown has on.

The third, in the peaceful majesty of the sacred person of Pius IX., represents the sanctity of relig-

England," the land of freedom," where they were allowed-and assisted-to plan their rebellious "Dublin." schemes against their own countries to bring them under the thraldom of the Lodge. Such instances, which can be adduced by scores, count for nothing, because, forsooth, in England everyone is free, and it is unfair to charge the harmless English spiracy of foreigners.

of the inner Order, of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, of the Royal Order of sinstical superiors are any more committed by it Scotland Herodom of Kilwinning, of the General than they are by any other work, the theological Chapter of the religious and military Order of the Temple (Knights Templar), of the Supreme Grand Council of the old and accepted Scottish Rite of 33 Degrees; no, it suffices for our purpose to speak here only of the Reformed English Freemasonry dating from 1717, 24th June.

In Ireland, it is said, there was a Provincial Grand Lodge working already in 1726 in Munster, justituted by the English Grand Lodge. Sure it is that in 1780 Lord Vis: ount Kingston was elected Grand

In Scotland the Reformed English, or democratic system was introduced on the 30th November 1736 | take a different view and are strongly opposed to when William Sinclair renounced the hereditary it; but it is a very general feeling among clergy right of the family of Sinclair of Roslin to the patron- and laity, English as well as Irish (as I have been ship of the old Scotch Freemasonry.

In France, we are told, Lord Derwentwaters, M. Kelyne Esq., Heguerty Esq., and some other English noblemen founded a lodge in 1725 at Paris. | in an insulting manner political views which have Lord Detwentwaters is said to have been the first the sympathy of the great body of the Irish people, Grand Master, and this lodge to have received its and designates as "brawlers" so large and respectfirst regular constitution from the Grand Lodge of able a body as the Home Rule members; in other Eugland. Later on other lodges were instituted at | words, nearly the whole of our Catholic representa-Paris by the same English Grand Lodge, for instance | tives in Parliament. in 1729 the Ludge of Aumont ; in 1746 the "English Lodge" at Bordeaux.

the English Grand Master Count Strathmore, who Pope), the man who sent his heart to Rome ; whose gave the licence, to eleven "German gentlemen memory has recently received the most distinguish-aod good brothers." In 1740 Dr. Luttmann re- ed homage from the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland ceived from Eugland the patent as Provincial Grand and America ; in commemoration of whose services Master.

In Saxony, Br. von Marscha'l was named in 1737 by the Grand Master Darnlay, Provincial Grand in his diocese; and whose faith, zeal, and Christian Master of Upper Saxony.

In Hanover, it is the Lodge "Friedrich" which received its patent already in 1744. But Br. Hinuber received from London the licence to open a and of peace between brethren in the faith-because Provincial Lodge in 1755.

In Frankfurt a. M. the Lodge "Union" received its constitution from England in 1742, and was elevated to the rank of Provincial Lodge for Franconia and the upper and lower Rhine.

In Berlin "the Grand' National Mother Lodge" gotits Constitution on the 13th September, 1740, but as Grand Lodge only 24th June 1744.

The "Grand Lodge of Prussia, Royal York," at Berlin was constituted by England in 1760 as Grand Lodge on the 11th June, 1798. The "Grand Lodge of Germany" at Berlin, in-

cording to the Swedish system, came of course into laws which are to govern their country -Yours, &c. collision with the Lodge "Royal York," but it ob-A little black pepper in some cotton, dipped in ion and the composed dignity of social order (api tained its recognition by England in consequence of sweet oil, is the quickest remedy known for earache. | plause). The local struggles that are taking place an important duty Treaty, dated Berlin, the 20th Oct.

revolutionists' kind reception and protection in nell Centenary. I hope too, but vainly, that some amende might appear in the January number of the

However, much as we may be indebted to Dr. Ward for keeping up at his owng risk, and greatly by his own personal labours, a review which contains so much ably written matter in defence of Catholic interests, no one well informed supposes Masons with complicity in any revolutionary con- the 'Dublin Review" to be the accredited organ of the three kingdoms or of Great Britain, or that it We abstain here, for good reason, from speaking accurately represents any body except Dr. Ward and his friends; nor is it supposed that our eccle. purtions of which have been submitted to the censors appointed in the particular diocese in which the publication is issued.

This also has its application in regard of strictures issued from time to time in the Dublin Review, and notably in the two last numbers, on illustrious Catholic divines, e.g., Fathers Newman and Rosmini.

As to the particular question of Home Rule specially referred to in the article, many Irish and Eng-Master in Dublin, exactly a year after his Lordship lish Catholics have no formed opinion about it; had been Grand Master in England. many look upon it, or on some modification of it as a political justice or a political necessity; others at some pains to ascertain), that a review which aims at representing the educated Catholics of the three kingdoms is clearly wrong when it criticises

It seems again peculiarly unfortunate that the Dublin Review should designate as a " Liberal Catho-In Hamburg a lodge was instituted in 1733 by lie" (meaning thereby a Catholic disloyal to the to the Catholic Church our own cardinal-archbishop ordered a Te Deum to be sung in all the churches patriotism have lately been made the subject of a public panegyric by our Holy Father.

I write these few lines in the interest of truth my name happens to be pretty well known amongst the masses of our Irish fellow-countrymen, and I know that I shall be believed when I say it is not true that English Catholics generally are infected with anti-Irish prejudice ; it is every year more and more disappearing from amongst us in proportion as Irish history comes to be more studied, and in its place there is growing up a great sympathy with the Irish people, a deep feeling of shame at the centuries of English oppression and misrule in Ireland, and an honest desire that Irishmen should have the same voice in making the laws which are stituted by Zinnendorf on the 24th Jane 1770, ac- to bind Ireland as Englishmen have in making the W. LOCKHART.

St. Etheldreda's, 14, Ely-place, London, Jan. 30tb, 1876. - CONTRACTOR SCH the state of the state of the state

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MARCH' 3, 1876.

THE HOLY MASS IN CLARE. (From the Illustrated Monitor)

I'n many places in Ireland a loud murmur is neard at the Elevation; in Clare, I have been told, it is the hearty words of welcome to our Lord which the people express by the words Gead mille This beautiful fact suggested the following failthe. poem :]

From ufar came the sound of the sweet Sunday bells.

To each humble homestead where Purity dwells ; Where the broad Shaunon flows by the fair fields of Clare.

And the old and young answered the summons to prayer.

And from billside and valley, with hastening feet. Along the rough road they came eager to greet, With the heart's loving homage, His coming again, Whose delight 'tis to dwell with the children of men.

For they are the sons of that true-hearted race. Whose faith never faltered, preserved by His grace, When pitiless hordes o'er the fair island swept, And Religion in silence and solitude wept.

See, they pause at the ruin, with the dark ivy crest: Remembering to pray for their kindred at rest. Where the incense of praise, and the penitent's sigh.

Ascended to heaven in days long gone by.

And they pass by the hut where their forefathers knelt-

Ab t the Lord with His people has graciously dealt He has straightened their hand, He has chosen His time,

And once more they worship in temples sublime. Gathered together before the veiled throne.

Where in mercy He dwells, when He visits His own,

They adore, as their sainted apostles adored. In far away ages, the same loving Lord.

And when caming down from His Father above, Descends on the altar the Victim of Love : They tenderly murmur, in tones soft and low The "Cead mille failthe" of long, long ago.

Yes, they welcome the Lord at that moment su

preme, Bending before Him, their faith still the same, As in ages remote, when He blest Erin's shore ; And " Island of Saints" was the title she bore. R. J.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE ----:0:-

A monument is about to be erected to the memory of Wilham Harbison, a devoted Irish patriot, who died in prison some years ago in the cemetery of Portmore.

Mrs. Lealy, residing at Ballyclough, co. Cork. while making a cake on Jan. 31, came near poison-ing her whole family by unknowingly putting arsenic into the flour in place of soda.

Miss Anne Henchan, Limerick ; Miss Carroll do : Miss Hartnett, Newcastle West; and Miss Morrissy, Limerick, were recently professed as nuns by the Bishop of Limerick, in the Convent of the faithful Companions of Jesus, Bruff.

Captain Rochfort Hamilton Rochfort-Boyd, of Midleton Park, and Thomas Murray, Esq, of Millmount House, Mullingar, have been severally sworn into office as High Sheriff and Sub-Sheriff of the county of Westmeath.

The Limerick Reporter of the 3d inst, says :- "We regret to record the death of Miss Power, the truly amiable and accomplished daughter of the late Mr. Nicholas O'Neill Power, Esq., D. L., of Snow Hill, Waterford."

At a council meeeting in Limerick on Feb. 1 it transpired that the Corporation are indebted to the extent of £60,000, and their property is represented at about £40,000. A recommendation was made that the whole of the public property should be realised, reserving only the Gas works which are in the hands of the Corporation.

A meeting was held on Feb. 3, in Cork to forward the movement for raising a subscription to Mr. Isaac Butt. There was a large and influential attendance including Mr. Ronayne, M. P., Mr. charges, fined the captain £20 and 5s. costs. It is said that the Board of Trade have ordered the detention of the vessel.

On the 1st Feb., the beautiful chapel attached to the Convent of the Faithful Companion of Jesus, Bruff, was the scene of a very imposing religious spectacle, the occasion being the reception of four young ladies into the Order by the most Rev. Dr. Butler, Bishop of Limerick. The young ladies who received the veil of the Order were Miss Anne Henehan, Limerick ; Miss Carroll, do. ; Miss Hart, Newcastle, West; and Miss Morrissy, Limerick. Three lay sisters were also professed. The Rev. Three lay sisters were also professed. Hugh Carmody, D.D., New Haven, Ct., U. S., preached the sermon on the occasion.

His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel has made the following changes in the clergy of his diocese :--The Rev. Patrick Kenny, C.C., Thurles, has been removed to Templemore; the Rev. Patrick Ryan, C.C., Holycross, to Fetbard ; the Rev. James Cantwell, C.C., Fethard, to Thurles; Rev. Mr. Jones, late of the North of Ireland. has been appointed to the curacy of Loughmore ; the Rev. Mr. McGrath, C. C., Annacarthy, to Holycross ; the Rev. Mr. Molomby, C. C., of Fethard, has been appointed parish priest of Killenaule, vacant by the death of the venerable Dr. Laffan.

It is rumored at Galway that the London and North-Western Railway Company are negotiating for the establishment of an Atlantic Packet station at Galway in connection with their line. It will be remembered that some years since Galway was an Atlantic Packet station, and that numbers of small capitalists in Ireland invested their means in the shares of the Galway Company. Should so powerful a company as the London and North-Western Company take the matter in hand, the enterprise will no doubt prove successful. The shortest passage to America from Ireland is from Galway. The old City of the Tribes was once the most flourishing commercial port in Ireland, and perhaps she is destined to recover some of her pristine reputation among the wonders wrought by time.

It is is said that consequent upon the elevation of Mr. Justice Morris to the Chief Justiceship of Irish Court of Common Pleas, a vacancy is almost certain to be created in the representation of Galway, Mr. George Morris, one of the sitting members. accepting the post of registrar to his brother, the new Chief Justice in Dublin. Mr. Joyce and Mr. Nolan, brother of Captain Nolan, M.P., are mentioned as candidates. A Galway correspondent states that Mr. John A. Blake, Commissioner of Fisheries, formerly member for Waterford. will be invited to stand. It is stated that the Government is averse to a vacancy being created at present, and, therefore, it may be postponed for a time.

The Benchers have issued a report of an inquiry instituted by the committee on Legal Education into Mr. A. M. Sullivan's case. It is alleged in this report that under any circumstances Mr. Sullivan could not be called to the Bar before next Michaelmas Term-that, in fact, his mémorial was presented nine months too soon, even supposing that he was to expect indulgence in this particular case. The full number of lectures in the course is 186. and of these he had attended only 84. They announce that the number of lectures necessary to qualify is reduced to 124, which will enable Mr. Sullivan to entitle himself to admission next Michaelmas Term.

THE EXODUS FROM IRELAND .- The Registrar-General for Ireland has just put forth a return of the emigration for the last quarter of a century, less one year. The figures are something appalling to contemplate, but even as they stand it may be doubted if they are not rather under than over the mark. The computation, which commences on the 1st May, 1851, and closes on the 31st December, 1875

555: 1855, 91,914; 1856, 90,781; 1857, 95,081; 18-58, 64,337; 1859, 80,599; 1860, 84,621; 1861, 64,-292; 1862, 70,117; 1863, 117,229; 1864, 114,169; 1865, 101,497; 1866, 99,466; 1867, 80,624; 1868, 61,018; 1869, 66,568; 1870, 74,855; 1871, 71,240; 1872, 78,102; 1873, 90,149; 1874, 73,184; 1875, 51,-462. The total number of emigrants from Ireland within the period referred to was 2,377,391. Nearly two millions and a half" Exiles from Erin" in the short space of twenty-four years-two millions anda-half of the grandest material in the world for

sence in public. He has been stripped of everything 1866, 44; in 1867, the year after a great financial he possessed, and left without any control in his own states. At the same time, in the city of Rome the depositancy of the relics of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the great martyrs, the great churches, the noble palaces, the grand relics of antiquity which have been preserved principally by the zeal of the Popes have passed into the hands of foreigners, so that the state of Rome is most afflicting and deplorable The same may be said of all Italy. The religious

ordershave been suppressed nearly altogether in every part of Italy. The religious men and the religious ladies have been turned out to look for shelter wherever they could find it, and they have been stripped of that which was their own private property. The bishops have been ex-pelled from their own residences. The chapels and seminaries have also been molested, and I see that at present the Minister of Public Education in Italy is closing up several of those seminaries which were instituted for the education of young clergymen. Switzerland is in a still worse position. The Church there is persecuted in the most cruel and heartless way. Churches that were built very lately by the contributions of Catholics, to which many here in Ireland contributed are now seized by the Government, taken away from the Catholics, and handed over to schismatics, to a party which affects to call itself the party of Old Catholics, but which is in reality nothing but a new sect founded by some enemies of the Holy Sec, and the Vatican Council. But still more than Switzerland is the state of Germany to be lamented. The bishops, the priests, the nuns, and the friars have been driven from their residences and deprived of their property, and placed in such circumstances that they cannot accept from the Government the property which belongs to themselves without denving their faith (hear, hear). Education is in a most deplorable state. The schools are put into the hands of infidels and rationalists, and everything is being done to destroy religion. In a short time the bishops and priests will be completely destroyed, and their ministry will be rendered impossible. Several bishops are at this moment in prison. The only cardinal in Germany is still a prisoner; other bishops are threatened, and the work of inflicting penal punishment continues. It is to be feared, as the illustrious president of the Catholic Union has mentioned, that the condition of the clergy in Germany will be so reduced that they will be forced to choose between poverty and apostacy. If they accept support from the Government they renounce their religion, and if they do not, everything they have is taken from them, and even if collections are made in the country, such as we make here, they are seized on by the magistrates and taken from those for whom they were intended. What has been proposed by the Dake of Norfolk, that the collections should be made in this country and public announcements made of their results, would be a most admirable project, and would serve as a protest against the violence of Prince Bismarck and the injustice with which he treats the Catholics of Ger-

GREAT BRITAIN. --:0:-

many.

Sir Charles Reed, Chairman of the London School Board, presented the prizes gained by the boys in the public elementary schools, Liverpool; and in the course of his address, he called upon the Council of Education to remedy the defect whereby girls were

excluded from competing for the scholarships. Lord Melville has died at the age of seventy-five. He was a grandson of the great Viscount Melville. and had a distinguished military career. He entered the army at eighteen, commanded the 83rd Foot in Canada in 1837, and a division of the army in the Punjaub in 1845. He was a G. C. B, Lieutenant-General and President of the Royal Scottish Archers. the Queen's body, guard in Scotland-

Mr. Joseph Arch, President of the Agricultural Labourers' Union, addressed a Church disestablishment meeting at Sheffield on Feb, 1st, when he denied that the Church of England had done everything for the agricultuural labourers, and said she ought to be discatablished, as she was not worth religious difficulty in Germany-at least for the preserving. The meeting was very uproarious, but it | present. passed a resolution in favour of disestablishment by a very large majority. A great scuffle ensued in the course of the

disturbance and distress, 35; in 1868, 36; in 1869, 35; in 1870, 29; in 1871, 33; in 1872, 31; in 1873, 34 per million of the population. Nearly all these deaths occur at ages above 25, as is also the case in insanity. It will be observed that these figures show the deaths which are the direct effects of intemperance; no return tells how many persons, having deen damaged by hard drinking, succumb to diseases from which otherwise they might have recovered.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK ON THE PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH IN GERMANY. - The Duke of Norfolk in a letter to to the Times, gives within a brief space the most accurate and intelligible exposition we have seen of the persecution of the Catholic clergy in Germany. It is a careful statement, the result of iuquiries pursued during several months by a Committee, consisting of his Grace, Lord Petre, Lord Arundell of Wardour, Lord Howard of Glossop, Lord Emly, Monsignor Patterson, the Rev. H. J. Coleridge, and other gentlemen. The committee having completed their investigations, his Grace, as chairman, gives publicity to the facts. Of these it may be truly said they tell their own tale. In the first place we are informed that by a law of 22nd April last, an annual sum of between £135,040 and £150.000 has been withdrawn from the Catholic Church in Prussia. 'This sum, it must be remembered, was not a State subsidy to the Catholic Church, but an allowance made in consideration of sequestrated ecclesiastical property of far greater annual value. The due payment of the equivalent, moreover, had been solemnly guaranteed by Concordats between the Holy See and the Prussian Government. In consequence of this confiscation, about ten thousand priests have been deprived of the salaries which have supported them. The only terms on which the clergymen whose income has been thus withdrawn may claim the resumption of the stopped payments are the entering into a written engagement with the Government to obey the laws of the State. These enactments include the Falck laws, which are simply incompatible with the practice of the Catholic religion. Among other provisions they decree that the education of the clergy shall be conducted in State Universities, in which anti-Christian principles are openly taught. They provide that no disciplinary power, shall be exercised in Prussia by the Pope, and that Bishops may be deposed by the sentence of a purely civil court. In this way, writes the Duke, the Catholic clergy have been called upon to choose between apostacy and beggary, and they have chosen beggary. But this, his Grace goes on to point out, is not all. In many instances the exercise of purely spiritual functions has been punished as a criminal offence. The ordinary public worship of the Church, the administration of the Sacraments, even the burial of the dead, have been treated as crimes .--Six bishops and a very large number of clergy have been imprisoned, some of them confined with and treated as common criminals, while their flocks are deprived of their pastors and of spiritual consolation. 'The Duke further states that it is not possible for the Prussian Catholics to do much for the maintenance of such of their impoverished clergy as have not been yet thrown into prison. In May last orders were sent to the administrators, in pursuance of which collections made without the sanction of the Governor of the Province to compensate Catholic priests for the penalties inflicted upon them formed offences punishable by law. The Committee his Grace declares to be in possession of evidence that in many provinces the order is being enforced, and that in the poorer parishes, especially in rural ones, the clergy are suffering the greatest privations, which their people are unable to relieve. It is stated on high authority that in the dioceses of Treves, Hildesheim. Lumburg, Fulda, and Culm, it is utterly impossible for the faithful to support their clergy, while any protest by the laity through the Press or otherwise against the policy of the Government is repressed by fine or imprisonment. Such is the statement of facts made by the Duke of Norfolk, as spokesman of the distinguished Committee associated with him. Meanwhile, it affords proof of the little likelihood there is that an arrangement invited by Government may settle the

UNITED STATES. -:0:-

USEFUL READING.

3

To REMOVE FRECKLES .- Lemon juice and glycerine. equal parts, are recommended to remove tan and freckles. For cleansing softening and whitening the skin of the hands and face, nothing can be better. Apply at night and wash off in the morning.

CURE FOR CHILBLAINS AND NEURALGIA .--- Take one ounce each of chloroform, hartshorn, turpentine, oil of spice, and sweet oil; shake well, and apply three or four times a day; heat it by fire. I have tried it after soffering tor eleven years, and have experienced a permanent cure.

To CUBE HOARSENESS .- When the voice is lost, as is sometimes the case from the effects of a cold, a simple pleasant remedy is furnished by beating up the white of an egg, adding to it the juice of a lemon, and sweetening with white sugar to the taste. Take a spoonful from time to time. It has been shown to effectually remove the ailment.

For RHEUMATISM .- Take dry tobacco leaves, such as are kept drying in the storehouses of the grower: spread over them soft soap, and then apply them wherever the pain is ; and as instas they dry renew them. As soon as the patient vomits two or three times, remove them, give a warm wash ; then rub dry and bind all the parts that have been covered with tobacco with flannels wet in alcohol; give the patient a warm lemonade, and let him or her sleep.

CELERY -The habitual use of celery is more beneticial to us than is commonly supposed. A writer who is familiar with its virtues says: "I have known many men, and women too, who from various causes had become so affected by hervousness that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on windy days, and by a moderate daily use of the blanched foot-stalks of celery as a salad, they became as strong and steady in limb as other people. I have known others so nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation, and they were in constant perplexity and fear, who were also effectually cured by a moderate daily use of blanched celery as a salad at meal time. I have known others cured of pulpitation of the heart. Everybody engaged in labor weakening to the nerves should use celery daily in the season, and onions in its stead when not in season."

A GOOD DURABLE WHITEWASH -In answer to a correspondent who asks for a whitewash that will stand exposure to the weather, we give the following: Take half a bushel of freshly burned lime, slack it with boiling water; cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve and add to it seven pounds of salt previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot; one half pound of powdered Spanish whiting, one pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well and then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well and let it stand a few days covered from dirt. It must be put on quite hot. For this purpose it can be kept in kettle on a portable furnace. About a pint of this mixture will cover a square yard .- Rural New Forker.

A WHOLESOME MEDICINE .--- Are you in trouble? work it off. Don't try to quench your sorrow in rum or narcotics. If you begin this you must keep right on with it, until it leads you to ruin; or if you try to pause, you must add physical pain and degradation to the sorrow you seek to escape. Of all wretched men, his condition is the most pitiful who, having sought to drown his grief in drink, awakes from his debauch, with shattered nerves, aching head and depressed mind, to face the trouble again. That which was at first painful to contemplate, will, after drink, seem unbearable. Ten to one the fatal drink will be again and again sought till its victim sinks a hopeless, pitiful wreck. Work is your true remedy. If misfortune hits you hard, you hit something else hard. There is nothing like good, solid, exhausting work to cure trouble. There are some great troubles that only time can heal, and perhaps some that never can be healed at all; but all can be helped by the great panacea. Try it, ye afflicted ones. It operates kindly and well, leaving no disagreeable consequences in its train, and large quantities of it may be taken with

McCarthy, M. P., and several clergyman from the country. The Mayor presided. A subscription list was opened, and a sum of £350 subscribed.

As a farmer named Moules, residing near Ferns was threshing corn with a machine, a woman named Bryan crossed the spindle next the drum. Her clothes caught, and she was drawn into it and carried round by the machine. She fortunately caught hold of the bar, to which she clung frantic-ally. Nearly all her clothes were twisted like a rope by the evolutions of the machine, and could hardly be cut from it. She escaped from her perilous position with a fracture of one of her legs.

A singular case came before the Dublin Recorder on Saturday, Jan. 22. Mr. Cadwallader B. Clarke sued Miss Adelaide T. Leahy to recover $\pounds 2$ which he had given her as travelling expenses on a mission which proved unsuccessful, to Longford to procure her guardian's consent to their consent to their marriage. The Recorder dismissed the case, and the young lady announced that she had a breach of promise action in store for Mr. Clarke,

On Friday evening, Jan. 28, as a man named Markey, a quarry laborer, was engaged stripping and clearing away the earth from off a portion of rock at Mr. Edward Monaghan's quarry, John's Gate, Drogheda, working over the verge of a precipice one hundred feet in height, the earth gave away under his feet, and he fell from the dizzy height to the ground beneath. Strange to say, he escaped with a broken thigh.

An esteemed member of the Irish Protestant Church, Captain Robert Loslie, D. L., of Tarbert House, has presented the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, with a site for a Parochial House adjoining the chapel at Tarbert. together with six acres of land, at a nominal rent he has also given a lease of the same for 2,000 years to the llev. Daniel Foley, P. P., in trust for himself and the future priests of the parish. Mr. James Quinn, Tarbert, is contractor for the parochial house, at the cost of about £1,500.

At the last meeting of the Olare Farmers' Club the following resolution was adopted : "That we appoint a committee of twelve to consider tenant grievances privately, preparatory to bringing them before the whole society for next meeting; and further, that we call upon the public, or any man who may be aggrieved by rack-renting or otherwise, as every member of this league, to forward through the secretary by post or most convenient means all acts of oppression."

A large meeting of the parishoners of Kilfarboy was held on the 30th ult., in Milltown, over which Mr. Kenny, of Freigh, presided. The meeting was attended by many persons also from a distance, as also by the Rev. Mr. White, P. P., Rev. Mr. Stuart, C. C., &c. Several speeches were made in praise of the Rev. E. O'Shaughnessy, and praise of all that had been done for the parish by the former pastor, the Very Rov. Br. Bugler, P.P., V.G. A sum of over £100 was subscribed on the spot as a testimonial to the Rev. E. O'Shaughnessy.

FINED FOR NEGLECTING EMIGRANTS -At the Queenstown Petty Sessions, Jan. 31, Captain Adamson, of the Strathearn, was charged with neglecting to provide the emigrants on board with the proper quantity of food and water. In one case it was alleged that a child had died in consequence of such neglect. The magistrate after investigating the riots and tumult should arise occasioned by his pre- lows :-In 1864 no less than 52; in 1865, 50; in from which no other teacher can deliver them."

building up a nation's prosperity, driven from their country, driven out of the roll of labour, driven to benefit any other country rather than their own, and all through atrociously bad Government. And yet with these terrible figures and damning fact staring them in the face, there are to be found thousands upon thousand of Englishmen who affect to wonder at Irish discontent, who affect astonishment that Irishmen do not look upon their rulers with fondness, who affect to wonder at the " impudence ' of the Irish people asking to rule themselves now that the rule of the stranger has proved to be such a cruelly unjust and impotent, where not injurious, attempt at Government!

THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND -CARDINAL CUL-LEN ON THE PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH .-- At the Annual Meeting of the Catholic Union of Ireland His Eminence Cardinal Cullen, who on rising, was very cordially received, and having moved the adoption of the annual report, spoke on the persecution the Church is now undergoing throughout Europe, as follows :-- I avail myself of this occasion to congratulate you on the past success of the Catholic Union and the good that it has done. This is only the third general meeting, but the Union has done a great deal of good, quietly, unostentatiously, and perseveringly. It has done everything in the way of defence, not in the way of assailing others, or entering into political matters. It has been altogether a union of defence—a union of the Church kceping up charity within, and endeavouring to spread charity abroad. Unions of this kind are most useful in giving opportunities for cultivating Catholic doctrines, and propagating Catholic opinions in a plain, simple, and forcible way. Our Holy Father the Pope, who was always desirous to watch over the property and interests of the Church has encouraged the faithful to join in those unions, and has given them his blessing. Those unions have been established very commonly in France, and have done a great deal of good, especially among the labouring classes, who, in that country are very much affected with infidelity. By the exertions of the union, by the lectures and instructions given, a great deal has been done to prevent the spread of the canker of infidelity, and bring back to the people Catholic feeling and Catholic doctrines. The same may be said of Italy. Very many Catholic unions have been founded in the principal cities, and some of those, since the great festival of last August, had taken the name of O'Connell Unions, wishing thus to indicate that their policy is found on that of the great Liberator, and that they wish only to act by moral, religious, and persuasive means, avoiding force and violence. These Unions, in every place where they exist, are doing a great deal of good, and are succeeding just as the Upion is succeeding here in Ireland. I hope the Union will continue to increase in numbers, and that it will become a strong and powerful body in the country, not aggressive, but, as I said, one for promoting charity, and for defending and uphold. ing the rights, of religion. There is a great deal to be done in promoting the objects of the Union. The state of the Church and the state of religion. regarded with a human eye, is certainly in no way cheering. If we turn to Rome, we find that his Holiness the Head of the Church, the successor of and the same in 1865-69; in 1870-73 the annual St. Peter, is still confined to his own Palace, and average has been 31:5 per million living. In the

oceeaings, and a number of men were turned out of the hall.

A THIRSTY HANGMAN.-Mr. Grant, the Governor of Dumbarton prison, has sent in an account to the Town Council for the "refreshment" of Marwood during the three days he was resident in the prison, on the occasion of the hanging of Wardlaw. Among the items of the first two days are one bottle of brandy, one bottle of whiskey, and one dozen of bitter beer. There is also a charge for " one bottle of brandy, one bottle of whiskey, one bottle of sherry, and one bottle of port," said to have been used on the morning of the execution. As Mr. Grant had no authority from the magistrates to incur any such expense, the Council refused to pay the account, and remitted it to the treasurer for inquiry.

" My QUEEN ! MY QUEEN!"-The truth of the say ing that "history repeats itself" has been strongly impressed upon us in reading an article in the new number of the Quarterly Review, wherein the writer, speaking of Queen Elizabeth, says :-" If she exact ed from those who served her the strict fulfilment of their obligations, if she was less tolerant to those who failed to make good what they had undertaken to perform, she set them an example of rigorous attention to the duties of her station. No melancholy, no plea of indisposition, no infirmities of advancing age, were sufficient to withdraw her from the burdens of royalty, or could tempt her to secrifice them to personal ease and comfort. To the last she sat at the Council-table; to the last she was ready to receive every foreign ambassador who visited these shores ; to the last she maintained the dignity, the splendour, and the majesty of royalty, strong in the loftiness of her resolution, victorious over weakness and infirmity, a Queen to the end, associating monarchy in the minds of her subject with national greatness, magnanimity, and vigour, which no faults of her own, no failings of succeeding ages, could diminish or extinguish." How admirably descrip-tive is this of the state of affairs at the present day 1 How exact the parallel between the Elizabethan and the Victorian era /- World.

DEATHS BY INTEMPERANCE .- The Registrar-Generals Annual Report, recently issued, shows that the registers of deaths in England, and of their causes. indicate a substantial decrease in the last few years in the number killed by intemperance. In 1850 the number was 863, there being 540 deaths from delirium tremens and 323 from less aggravated intemperance ; in 1873, the latest year for which such returns have been issued, the total was but 777, the deaths from delirium tremens have fallen to 365, the other deaths having risen to 412. In the intervening years there were great fluctuations in the numbers. In 1851 the total had fullen to 657; in 1864, and again in 1865, they exceeded 1,000 and then they declined again until in 1870 they reached the exceptionally low number of 645, rising afterwards to 740 in 1871, 713 in 1872, 777 in 1872. Comparing the deaths by intemperance in England with the number of the population, we find that these deaths show the following annual averages. In the five years 1850-54 the annual average was 46.4 such deaths per 1,000,000 persons living ; in 1855-59 the that it would be dangerous for him to go out lest ten years 1864-73 the annual ratio has been as fol- not leave them to the folly of their own thoughts,

The Chicago Times counts up thirteen candidates for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, and thinks the Democratic contest now lies between Pendleton and Hendricks.

The contract for building the bridge across the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, has been awarded to the American Bridge Company, of Chicago. They agree to build the entire structure for \$3,412,000-\$1,000. 000 to be paid in cash, and the balance in six per cent. gold bonds at par. The work is to be commenced as soon as \$500,000 are raised, and the whole bridge is to be completed before January 1, 1879.

It is customary among wealthy people in New York to pay their physicians and dentists a fixed sum per year for taking care of their health and their teeth. The annual fee for dentistry is \$100. Dr. Downing, a leading dentist, derives an income of \$30,000 a year from his business.

Here is the way in which the Pit!sburgh Post handles " the Free School" Guard-a secret order recently started in Washington City in the interest of Gen. Grant :-

"The idea that free schools, free speech and a free press are only to be maintained by secret societies, composed of bummers, bushwhackers and office-seekers, would be ridiculous if it was not like the worst of infectious diseases, the most contagious. It seems that all that is required is to string out a few sentences from the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, and a few claptrap conceits invented to grease the Radical Presidential hearse, meet in a dark alley and swear a solemn oath, to get a multitude of idiots to join. This country is not so far gone, that it requires a fullgrown American citizen to sneak into political secret societics to defend or maintain his rights." Archbishop Purcell has addressed a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Ciucinnati, placing before them the Little Catechism on Papal Infallibility. The venerable archbishop says:-"Now that the Infallible Pontiff has examined and approved that catechism, all that faithful bishops, priests and people have to do is to accept it gratefully, with his exalted sanction, and have it incorporated in all our diocesan abridgments of Christian doctrine." The archbiehop further declares, in reference to the times in which we live :-- "Never were faith and morals more rudely assailed. Never were the weak in knowledge and religious conviction more casily shaken. This is not from any weakening of the evidence of Christianity, because men have lost sight of them, have failed to study them, have run after every new form of error regarding the birth, or creation of the world its age, duration, destruction; with regard to the origin of man, his soul, his body, his future exstence or annihilation, and an hundred other problems as propounded, not solved, by geologists, cosmogonists, physicists, scientists, evolutionists, atheists. And wl on they have wearied themselves in this vain search of the unknowable, the archbishop urges the Rev. clergy to bring them gently back to what faith teaches on all these questionsindeed, on all that it is useful for man to know. and what it teaches as divine truth which has never been refuted, never falsified, and if they believe you

the most beneficial effects.

FENCES .- An impression is quite common that the law requires roadside fences. This is not the case in most, if any, of the States and it is a growing custom in all parts of our country to dispense with these fences. All that the public claim of the highway is the right of passage, and of such material as may be necessary for the road bed. Neither the town nor State has any fee simple in the land, and when the road is discontinued the title reverts to the landlords on either side. While used as a public highway the abutters have a right to cultivate down to the travelled path. By abolishing roadside fences, therefore, we save a great expense in fencing, increase the amount of arable land, make the access to our lots much more convenient, put an end to the great nuisance of roadside weeds, and convert the whole country into an open park. Hon. Cyrus W. Field, at the late commencement dinner at Williamstown, Mass., promised to give \$10,000 for the improvement of that town, on certain conditions, and one was that the front-yard fences of the citizens should be removed. The good work has already been inaugurated, and whoever looks upon the streets of that village, one of the most delightful in New England, must confess that Mr. Field was right in stipulating for this condition. It requires a little courage and no little education to remove the road fences, those ancient landmarks which our fathers set up but the enterprise will be found to result in economy and comfort, and to add greatly to the adornment of our rural homes .- New York Times.

SCALDS AND BURNS .--- On the instant of the accident, plunge the part under cold water. This relieves the pain in a second, and allows all hands to become composed. If the part cannot be kept under water, cover it over with dry flour, an inch deep or more. In both cases pain ceases, because the air is excluded. In many instances nothing more willbe needed after the flour; simply let it remain until it falls off, when a new skin will be found under. In severe cases, while the part injured is under water, simmer a leek or two in an earthen vessel, with half their bulk of hog's laid, until the leeks are soft; then strain through a muslin rag. This makes a green colored ointment, which, when cool, spread thickly on a linen cloth, and apply to the injured part. If there are blisters let out the water. When the part becomes feverish and uncomfortable, rollew the ointment, and a rapid, painless cure will be the result, if the patient, in the meantime, lives exclusively on fruits, coarse bread, and other light, loosening food. If the scald or burn is not very severe-that is, if it is not deeper than the outer skin-an ointment, made of sulphur, with lard enough to make it spread stiffly on a linen rag, will be effectual. The leek ointment is much needed when there is ulceration from neglected burns, or when the injury is deeper than the surface. As this ointment is very healing and soothing in the troublesome excoriations of children, and also in foul, indolent ulcers, and is said to be efficacious in modifying, or preventing altogether, pitting of small-pox, it would answer a good purpose if families were to keep it on hand for emergencies-the sulphur ointment for moderate cases, and the leek ointment in those of greater severity, or of a deeper nature .- Hall's Journal of Health.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MARCH 3, 1876.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, March 3, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MARCH, 1876.

Friday, 3-Holy Crown of Thorns. Saturday, 4-St. Casimir, Confessor. Sunday 5-FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT. Monday, 6-Of the Feria. Tuesday, 7-St. Thomas Aquinas, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. Wednesday, 8-Ember Day. St. John of God. Thursday, 9-St. Frances of Rome, Widow.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

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

On the first four days in Lent, as well as every day in Holy Week, the use of flesh meat is prohibited.

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

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Louise Lateau is not dying as was stated last week by the Courrier de Bruxelles. According to a telegram received by the Germania from Menage. near Bois d'Haine, Louise is suffering great pains in the stigmata, but the doctors cannot find any symptoms of a disease.

An act of crying injustice has been done to the Catholics of Wiesbaden. By order of the Ober-President of the Province, the beautiful, so much admired Catholic Church in that town, which was crected some fifteen year ago by the great pecuniary sacrifices of a comparatively poor congregation, has just been handed over to the Dollingerites for " joint use, " as the order says. But it is clear that the admission of an heretical sect makes the Church, to all intents and purposes, useless to Catholics, and hence it is virtually lost to the congregation that built it. What makes the case worse still, is the absence in Wiesbaden of any other place of worship, so that 15,000 Catholics will be unable to hear Mass on Sunday, for it is not likely that the intolerant Government will allow the Catbolic priest to say Mass elsewhere. The congregation is going to send up a petition for redress to the Minister of Public Worship, and even to the

cided to abolish all idea of Lent. They never ob- | reading him a lesson it would be well being such an inconvenient law on their statutes | Tablet, we read the following practical was distasteful and it is to be eliminated. If these people can get to Heaven so easy the poor Catholics

are badly sold. London. The accident happened in a blinding with the wreck and rubbish of the tain, which just vants of the company employed at the stationthree or four platelayers and shunters and a signalpassengers. Amongst the thirteen killed was Dion Boucicault, the son of the popular actor. The

father was on the stage in London whilst his son was lying on the rails a shattered corpse. All the telegrams of the last week relating to the Carlist war are from Madrid, and of course unreli-

able, however it seems pretty certain the unequal contest is drawing to a close. The following are some of the most important despatches :---

HENDAYE, Feb. 26 .- Advices state that Gen. Moriones, commanding the Royalists, has arrived at Irun with fifteen battalions; he is now marching towards San Sebastian. The Carlists are demoralized and fleeing in diso:der.

MADRID, Feb. 26 .- It is officially announced that eight Carlist battalions have refused to fire upon the Royalists. After a conflict between the officers and men, the force was disbanded and surrendered in citing amnesty by thousands. A despatch from the Royalist general, Martinez Campos, announces that nine battalions have surrendered at Pampeluna. It is generally believed that a complete break up of the Carlist forces is imminent, and the war is regarded as virtually ended.

MADRID, Feb. 27.-King Alfonso has arrived at Alasua. He will visit some towns in the north, review the troops and then return to Madrid, Don Carlos was on Saturday in the neighborhood of Irun, It is stated that he crossed the frontier into France during Saturday night, and then issued a manifesto announcing that he generously relinquished the struggle in order to promote the happiness of the Spanish people. Carlist troops near Lecumberai have killed their commander, Gen. Egara, and solicited amnesty. Official advices announce that Gens. Campos and Rivera have effected a junction of their forces, and are marching in the direction of Velate to overtake the remnants of the Carlist army and sweep the country up to the French frontier. All the Guipuscoan battalions of Carlists have surrendered. Gen. Perula with five Navarrese battalions is surrounded.

MADRID, Feb. 28 .- The following intelligence has been sent to the Spanish Miaister at London :-"The Carlist war is at an end. Carlos has asked France for hospitality. He informed the Gen. commanding Bayonne that he would enter France at nine o'clock this morning, by the bridge at Ar nequi. Three thousand Carlists have entered France at St. Jean Pied de Port. They are crossing the frontier tt Aldvides. The French will immediately intern them. King Alfonso has arrived at Pampeluna.

LECTURERS LECTURED.

remarks "Religious persecution above all other kinds of wrong is that sting which leaves the deep-

The smash up of three trains has resulted in a in regard of its religion as Pagan Emperors treated terrible accident in England. It occurred through | early Christians. It treated Ireland indeed much struck by the express from the north, and the ruin- Christians. England left no breathing time at all. the vehemence of the collision were almost im- beyond all power of human nature to endure, in remediately dashed into by the Scotch express from gard of its deepest instincts and interests, is to be modest and respectful because a dry emancipation snow set m so that the drivers of the trains were un. has at last given it spiritual rest, is like supposing able to discorn the signals. The dead and dying that a man whom you have insulted for fory years passengers, together with the others, were blent will sit at your feet in humility In the proportion of their study of Angle - Irish relations, the before was speeding along so swiftly. As early as English have come to learn that past centuries of possible those who were unburt got out of the debris misrule want more than an apology for adjustment. and some of them endeavored to aid the few ser- The hard times of the Irish through English mieule, might well induce anger on their side and it is for us to be considerate in our language, for them man-in rendering assistance to the less fortunate to be gracious and yielding. Putting all specific politics out of the question and not referring to the claims of any party, we may fairly remember that people who have been wronged have the right to nies to its membership the right of private judgbe angry if they please. All parties in England admit the past wrong, legislation has been its practical acknowledgment; no difference in method have obscured the ruling fact that there were wrongs, and that those wrongs should be redressed; so that, the evil being admitted, it is really not for the English to assume a dictatorship in tone. And we know, too, that for a long time it was the fashion with English journalists, to write most disrespectfully of the Irish, to use language that was simply impertinent and irritating from its assumed superiority. (Have they ever done this in Montreal?) The bad taste which these journalists exhibited naturally bred much vexation and even wrath, so that have, in some measure, our own newspapers are to blame for the very resentment which we wish now to check. It is precisely the same with nations as with individuals; a spirit of superiority is more galling and insulting than any spirit which an adversary can cherish ; and it must be confessed that English newspapers, for a very considerable time indulged this false spirit to excess. They have improved very greatly in recent years, though there is still plenty of room for the cultivation of courtesy as well as of justice and truth. It comes to this, continues the Tablet, that there is a debt due to Ireland from its old creditor, English legislation; and it does not become a debtor to make sport of his creditor, nor to treat him with haughtiness nor disregard. Different estimates of policy do not affect the main principle-which is the radical justice of payment. Different modes of payment may be approved by different minds, according to their bias or their wisdom ; but for the debtor to lose his temper with the creditor, or to patronise him as a powerless inferior, is not the suggestion of high principle or high feeling between countries any more than between persons. An Englishman who does not appreciate what the Irisb

have suffered has probably not studied Irish history or he has forgotten what has been said on this subject by such men as Mr. Burke and Dr. Johnson. The fitting attitude of the English Government towards Ireland is still chiefly that of reparation; and not until reparation has been made should any "Recipe ferrum" was the cry that rang through the other attitude be approved. Such questions as

at New York it has been almost unanimously de- leading journals of London and the world was and for fear bis continued adhesion to the Conserved the fast very strictly, but the fact of there to note. From 'the last issue of the ticipates, he announces "a disruption with his bly suited in the holy and studious character of its former party alliances."

of Sir A. T. Galt's manifesto than it deserved, it is hold six, eight and ten Cassinos. The grandest est sense of injury; and England treated Ireland satisfactory to find his fears, his reasons and his conduct, almost universally condemned, for the a few hundred hard working inmates, whilst in nightmare of popery has not yet seized on the poli- Ireland the famous cloisters of Armagh, Kildare. a coal train which was in course of shunting being worse. Pagan Emperors left breathing time to tical good sense of the country. His former as- and Lismore numbered in their monks and scholars sociates have taken the field against him and by from two to five thousand. ed carriages which were thrown across the rails by To suppose that a people, harassed for centuries dint of clear reasoning and undoubted facts have egregious mistake. Although we do not agree with Catholic Church preserved the records and the Editor of the Gazette, yet his answer is full of can-Bourget's pastoral is a fair specimen of the forcible MSS. No one knew their value or their contents. and fearless treatment of Sir A. T. Galt's unwarranted until attention was called to them by the learned assumptions :---

"You refer to and quote the pastoral letter of of our former party alliances.' With that letter I have as little sympathy as you can possibly have. I venture to say that it meets with no sympathy from Protestants of either political party. But there is this to be said, that it is simply a strong illustration of the fundamental differences between the two systems of religious faith. Roman Catholicism dement. Protestantism, on the contrary, is based upon that right as its leading and distinctive characteristic. Bishop Bourget is dealing with a class who, being Catholics, yet deny the absolute authority of the Church in matters of faith and morals, and these he condemns. That condemnation to Protestants would be simply intolerable; but it is neither intended to, nor does it apply to us. In the recent debate in Parliament, from his own side of the House, Mr. Huntington's speech was condemned by every gentleman who spoke. In the Catholic press of the Liberal party, in the other Provinces, the same condemnation has been pronounced. In that portion of the Catholic Liberal press of this province, which, while condemning the unwisdom of that speech, has yet excused it, the excuse has been based upon the assumption that Mr. Huntington did not mean to assert any difference of opinion among Roman Catholics, as to the full and complete authority of their Church in matters of faith and morals. Mr. Power, in his letter to the Postmaster-General, expressly denies any such difference of opinion among his co-religionists, and Mr. Huntington in his reply protests against any interpretation being put upon his speech as would imply that be asserted such a difference. Under these circumstances I cannot but think the publication by you, at this time, of your correspondence with Mr. Robertson is unfortunate. Your long experience in public life ; your intimate acquaintanceship with the public men, especially of the Province of Quebec, must give great weight to any statement you make as to their opinions, and when you describe the liberals of the Province, with whom you now invite Protestant Conservative alliance, as that ' section of the Roman Catholic party who do not accept the extreme views enunciated at Rome,' you simply declare them to be non-Catholics according to the rule which, in the recent discussions, they have all claimed as binding, and you justify, if anything can justify it, the tone of Bishop Bourget's pestoral towards them."

Perhaps the best guarantee of the future peace and prosperity of this country lies in the fact, that those who might be supposed to be united in the outcry lately sought to be raised by the Postmaster General against the Catholic Church, entertain such different views as are evidenced by the document to which we refer. In one sense the Catholic population of the Province of Quebec owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. White. We cannot admit his Protestant Stand point, but his honest indication of the liber. ality of the Catholic majority in this province on all occasions, when the rights of the minority are amphitheatre and circus of old. By this an in- Home Rule and land tenure may be discussed with concerned, proves that some men are above the any amount of disagreement; but the principle of prejudices that are sought to be propagated so in was to submit to his fate, without any writhings or the attitude of reparation admits of no discussion dustriously. Let us hope that in this Cauada of ours where all men enjoy the privileges of our constitutional system, the day is far distant when nolihugely by our tyranny, of a Catbolic country which | tical Mountebanks can set creed against creed and race against race. The majority of the people of the Dominion will no doubt pronounce Sir A. T. Galt's manifesto a grievous blunder. We hope that no considerable portion of our Protestant brethren in our own province, believes for a moment that there is any desire on the part of the Catholic people to invade any of the privileges that are guaranteed to all. For our part we repudiate any desire to raise the religious cry; we leave that responsibility on the shoulders of Messre. Galt & Huntington.

As a meeting of the Beform Episcopal clergymen | Irish lecturers in Montreal, in England one of the | swamping of the power of the Protestant minority, claim a venerable antiquity, but further North our eye rests on a green isle geographically isolated servative cause, might hasten the catastrophe hean- from the belligerent centre of Europe, and admira

magnanimous people to be the home of science and Although the Dominion Press took more notice religion. There broad-cast over the land we bemonasteries of the past, did not number more than

When, therefore, historians of every tongue and proved this time-serving politician, to have made an of every shade of prejudice bear testimony that the all the utterances of the brochure issued by the able | literature of the past, we claim for Ireland her share in the gratitude of the world. Up to a late period dour; the following passage relative to Bishop there lay in Trinity College, Dublin, piles of Irish lectures of O'Curry. The royal commission that had been for years spending thousands of pounds on Monseigneur Bourget as a reason for the 'disruption | the MSS. of England, began tardily to recognise that some good could come out of Nazareth and extended their patronage to the antiquities of Ireland. What is the issue ? From the little that has been done, we find that probably the most ancient Christian manuscripts in the world have been found in Ireland; one of the most perfect editions of the New Testament in Latin, unequivocally falsifying the Protestant interpolation of the epistles of St. Paul, has been discovered in Ireland; the most autheatic records of the labors of St. Patrick, of the history of his times, and consequently of England and France, has been unearthed in Ireland. These-MSS, are produced in facsimilies by the photocincographic process, and seem to be pages of the ancient documents stretched on strong paper. A copy of these fac-similies has been shown us recently by a patriotic and much loved Irishman. Mr. Edward Murphy ; we propose in our next issue to give some interesting details of those silent monuments of Ireland's ancient literary g'ories, of which no persecution has been able to rob her.

THE DISCIPLINE-A STRANGE CASE.

From Germany there comes a strange report of a trial which proves that even in the midst of thepersecution going on in that country, there are pious, holy souls who endeavor to unite themselves nearcy to our Blessed Lord by mortification and penance. A young lady named Miss Hauser, filled with unusual fervor, and under the influence of imprudent zeal, carried around her waist a belt, ingenuously constructed so as to cause a great deal of pain .---This severe mortification injured her health, and she was obliged to call in a doctor. The latter meanly breaking through the safeguard of professional honor, exposed the poor girl by a letter to the press. He made the case the foundation for a tissue of falsehoods, and accused the pricets of endeavoring to get up a stigmatise. The Times and leading Protestant journals took the matter up in England, and as usual a garbled story was repeated in every mouth.

The case of Miss Hauser really stands thus :----Some months ago, a surgeon of Breisach in Baden, named Wurth, by a gross abuse of professional confidence-for he was Miss Hauser's medical atandant—wrote a sensational letter to a "Liberal" newspaper, in which he described, at full length, and without the slightest regard to Miss Hauser's feelings of delicacy, how that young lady had endangered her life by wearing a tight belt around her waist, by way of religious discipline. So far the urgeon seems to have been right. But he went further. Without adducing the slightest proof, he positively asserted that the young lady had acted under the influence of her spiritual adviser, and wound up by a long tirade against the Church, in which he said that stigmatisation was well known to be a swindle got up by these and similar means. In England the very fact of a doctor betraying, in this shameless manner, the confidence of a patient, would suffice to ruin him for ever in the eyes of the public; but in Germany, we are sorry to say, hardly anybody thought of blaming the surgeon. As for the priest he immediately published a flat contradiction to the surgeon's statement so far as he was alleged to be concerned in the matter and announced at once , his intention of bringing an action against Wurth for defamation of character. On the other hand, Wurth sued the rev. gentleman for having reproached him with some professional neglect, or mistake, in a former medical case Both trials came on last week; the doctor was condemned to a fine of thirty thalers for libel and the priest to a fine of fifteen thalers. As we have not yet read the full report of the trial, we are unable to say on what grounds the Times' correspondent may have based his incredible statements, but we are inclined to suppose that he took them on trust (?) from accounts given by some of the "Liberal" papers, previous to the trial. The Voss Gazette, a thorough "Liberal " organ, admits already that the affair was certainly not so scandalous as the National "Liberals" wanted to make it out to be. Since writing the above we have received the last number of the Germania, which contains a short report of the Hiss-Wurth trial. We gather from it three things :- 1st, the statement of the Times" Prussian correspondent is a translation of the account which the Carlsruher Guzette gave of the trial. 2nd, the statements of that account, 50 far as they refer to "the attempts to produce stigmata, &c"-are entirely invented by the Gazette's correspondent, 3rd, Miss Hauser deposed on onth that the Rev. Mr. Hiss had advised her not to wear the belt.

Emperor, but we are afraid with little chance of success.

The Prussian Landtag (Parliament) was opened on the 16th Jan., but, strange to say, neither by | in the awful agonies of death. "The people," says the Emperor nor Prince Bismarck, but by one of Seneca, "thought themselves insulted when he the inferior ministers. Among the measures to be would not die willingly, and by look, by gesture, introduced we notice a new bill designed to estab- and by vehemence of manuer, called for his immelish the right of State supervision in the administration of Catholic Diocesan Funds. The day the Landtag opened-was a Sunday; well, in faithful imitation of this Imperial example of Sunday desecration, the Burgomaster of a town in Westphalia proceeded to the solemn opening of a new school, just at the time when Divine Worship was beginning in both the Catholic and Protestant churches. The children were marched in a procession headed by a musical band. The festivity worthily concluded-with a ball! O tempora? O | land during three centuries of woe. A nation and mores!

The effects of irreligion in Germany become more and more appaling. In the small province of Schleswig-Holstein, in a population of 1,000,000 inhabitants, 212 suicides were committed in the year 1874. This frightful increase of god-less selfmurder is in strict keeping with the rapid growth of Socialist Societies in that unfortunate province

gained by the following specimen of articles offered at a Government sale-the said articles being now comes the demand that Irish history be blottaken in execution for unpaid taxes. "A kilo of beaten cotton. An old scale pan. A carpenter's Irish indignation must be repressed, for fear it bench. A corn sieve. Three books of gold and | might hurt the tender sensibilities of the living desilver leaf. A pair of pincers. Sixty pounds of old scendants of the oppressors of our country. We iron. A table with one leg off Two old um brella frames in bad condition, and a broken bootjack! A Boman paper calls the above catalogue | dent, but was cursed by the persecution of Eng. "a potograph of the happy and prosperous state of land; tell them not that her wealth was regenerated Rome."

We have some times asked ourselves what was is 467,400 francs.

The Holy See is to be represented at the Philadelphia Exhibition, the Pope having ordered not out any sentiment concerning past history, for several select mosaics to be sent thither: one of fear your Protestant fellow countrymen may not be these represent the celebrated Madonna della able to stand with you on the same platform on St. Seggiola, the original of which is in the Patrick's day. Our contemporary, who thinks gallery of the Pitti Palace, at Florence. -Another is the Madonna known as Sasso Ferata. or by the expression of a fear that Irishmen may There is also an arras to be sent, executed by one day be as they have been in the past disloyal Pietro Gentili, representing St. Agnes in the fire to the shedding of retributive blood, perhaps did of her martyrdom.

human and pagan mob meant, the dying gladiator

contortions of pain, that he should have even an art diate execution."

We know of nothing in the range of history that will come so close to this pagan barbarity, as the silence which Englishmen, or rather their sympathisers, " in this glorious Cauada of ours" would impose upon Irishmen.

A contemporary laments that Irishmen, when they lecture on the history of their country, have the hardihood and the imprudence to allude to the thrilling and heartrending persecution of the sisterits individuals are asked to forget in the land they love, that there ever has been a crimson tomb filled with the victims of fidelity to faith-that there ever has been an abbey or church pulled down, burned, or appropriated to heretical purposes-that ever there has been a relative plundered or driven into exile from the land; that ever there has been a penal law that crushed and impoverished a prosper-Some idea of the "prosperity" of Rome may be ous and thriving pcople. Amongst the outrages that have been poured upon Irish liberty, there ted out from the records of human suffering, that may speak of Ireland but tell not the youth of today that Ireland was once prosperous and indepen_

seized by the legalised plunder of the country, whilst millions of her people were obliged to live to be done when all the Church property was gone | in huts and feed on food the savage would refuse; through? An answer to this question appears in | tell them the breezes of heaven blow freshly over a recent issue of the Official Clazette, wherein is | her but say not through British misrule, they fill published a Royal Decree authorizing the sale of the sails that bear their children into exile; that one of the public buildings, being nothing less | her harbors are the finest in the world, but the sea than the large palace in Piazza Colonna, well that begirts her rolls an unloaded wave on a virgin known as the present Post Office; the upset price | sand ; tell not of memories written in blood, lest in their indignation the children of the present gene-

ration, might sigh for liberty and redress; speak loyalty can be outraged by a juotation from history

whatever. To speak rudely of the Irish is to speak rudely of our creditor, of a race which has suffered has been trodden under our heel and some parts of which have been decimated by our sword."

Finally we can not understand when an Irishman speaks out his sympathies or his fears for the future of his country, that he must therefore, be ostracising his Protestant fellow countrymen from the platform of Irish nationality, and why should an essay on Irish affairs be confounded with the teaching and decrees of the Catholic Church. A contemporary not very remarkable for truthful assertion characterized our sentiments (for our utterances were nothing more than sentiment) as the latest Bull issued from the Vatican. This mode of attack is so absurd we believe there is only one of our contemporaries would sink to it-that one has done so. Neither the principles of the TRUE WITNESS nor the approbation of ecclesiastical authority are committed to our personal views on Irish questions; there is a vast and wide field between patriotism and Theology.

SIR A. T. GALT'S MANIFESTO.

It happens sometimes great statesmen lose their political influence. They are foiled in their ambitious schemes, and some popular favorites enjoy the power they would have grasped. The thwarted, bafiled politicians who find their power waning have at hand a desperate remedy ; it is fashionable now-a-days to appeal to the religious antipathies of the country.

Lately a great statesman in England, having gone further in the work of reform than his friends and constituents required, sought to resuscitate his fading popularity by a cry of "No-Popery."

In the United States, a band of desperate politicians-(carpet-baggers we think they are called)form a secret organization with President Grant at its head, having for its war-cry " No-Popery," and for its object, to shake the free laws of the Constitution, to trample on the civil and political rights of the Catholic citizens. And now in Canada the tocsin is sounded by Messrs. Huntington, Galt and Co.

For years Sir A. T. Galt had the confidence of the Conservative party, he was respected for impartial and unbiassed political principles, but recently under some hallucination or nightmarc of the No-popery mania, he rushes back into the arena of politics with a virulent attack on the Catholic party of Quebec and of the whole Dominion. In

ANCIENT IRISH MSS.

In the Middle Ages the Church preserved the literature of the world. Copies of the Bible, the Fathers and the Classics were transcribed into illuminated manuscripts by the religious of those times. 'Those labors are now the richest treasures in the Museums of Europe; as works of literary and historic value they are simply priceless; as works of art, they are inimitable ; as proofs of monastic industry their testimony is irrefragable.

In the great confusion of the Middle Ages, when society was plunged into turmoil and anarchy, when every vassal was a soldier, and every castle a fortress, the genius of literature and science roamed far away from the habitations of men and found its home in the ravines of the mountains and often in the solitude of the clouds on the bloakest cliff of the mountain range.

Such was the origin of the great monastery of Cassino in Italy. The disciples of St. Benedict established a retreat far away in the Appenines where they could devote themselves to prayer and the pursuit of kLewledge. This monastery has been the greatest boon to the world during ten of its darkest centurics. Alas! in the ruin and spoliation of the irreligious and usurping power that now revels in the ruin and plunder of institutions endeared to the Italian people by centuries of worth, Cassino is but a wreck of its former grandeur. Yet on the shelves of its library, still spared by the ruthless spoiler, the traveler may see some thousands of printed volumes, which are but copied grave.

After Cassino in Italy, what establishments come his nightmare he sees the increasing influence of the over Europe, we behold in Spain, Germany and how much regretted was the late Bishop of King-

On Monday morning, the 14th ult., there was sung in the Convent Chapel of La Providence, an anniversary requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the Right Reverend Dr. Horan, late Bishop of Kingston. The Reverend Father Dowd officiated, from the manuscripts of the monks, whose gifted and was assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Verreau and hands are mouldering for twelve centuries in the Lonergan, as deacon and sub-deacon. Among the clergy in the sanctuary were some of the gentlemenof St. Sulvice, and from the Bishop's Palace, and next to claim in their antiquity and utility, the Father Moylan, S. J., of St. Mary's College. The gratitude of an enlightened posterity? Looking Chapel was filled and the numbers present showed to the shedding of retributive blood, perhaps and mis nighting to bees the increasing infinite of the shedding of retributive blood, perhaps and mis nighting to bees the increasing infinite of the shedding of retributive blood, perhaps and mis nighting to bees the increasing infinite of the shedding of retributive blood, perhaps and mis nighting to bees the increasing infinite of the shedding of retributive blood, perhaps and mis nighting to bees the increasing infinite of the shedding of retributive blood, perhaps and mis nighting the location of the shedding of retributive blood, perhaps and mis nighting the location of the shedding of retributive blood, perhaps and mis nighting the location of the shedding of retributive blood, perhaps and mis nighting the location of the shedding of n and Farth and T

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MARCH 3, 1876.

PERSONALITY OF THE DEVIL.

An anecdete is told of an English clergyman who had a custom of introducting the personal pronouns in a redundant manner, somewhat after the idiom of the Continental languages. On one occasion he choose the text for his sermon "The devil goeth about like a roaring lion seeking whom he might devour," and accordingly he would divide his subject by examining where the devil-he was going-what the devil-he was roaring about-and who the devil-he was going to eat.

If this simple good man lived now, how startled | 1690, folio. would he be to hear the infallible head of the English church with her privy council, have decided there is no devil, or at least the teaching of the • church of England, does not require any one to believe it. A man named Jenkins using his perogative of private judgment denied the personality of the evil spirit, that the being, "whom the angel descending from beaven bound for a thousand years,"---" the dragon "---"the scrpent" and "Satan," who tempted Christ and so frequently expelled from human beings by our Blessed Lord himself, did not exist. The clergyman of the parish, zealous for the existence of the Father of Protestantism, and mindful of the distinctness with which his personality to documents far more anti-Catholic than those is put forward in the Sucred Text, considered this | mild Bolognese enemies of the Bible. doctrine too broad for even Anglican breath, and tried a little game of excommunication on the gentleman who would sustain any opinion derogatory to the existence and influence of his satanic majesty. The clergyman refused Jenkins the "Sacrament." Jenkins resented this attempt to interfere with the liberty of private judgment and appealed to the ecclesiastical court to maintain his right to do without a devil if he pleased. The Court of Arches, upon what grounds it is easy to judge, decided that Mr. Jenkins (as a contemporary suggests) was out lotitudinarianizing latitudinarianism in dispossessing the fallen angel of his personality and in centurics gone by, and discourages the promiscuthat the discipline in foro Cookii had been rightly exercised in refusing him the Sacrament.

Jenkins appealed to the Privy Council wherein with the sanction of her majesty, resides the highest ecclesiastical authority, and in whom-although heresies; and it has sent many a well-meaning but composed of infidels and Jews-the revelation of Christianity, must for Protestants infallibly flow. It might have been expected, continues our contemporary just quoted, that the profound theologians of which this somewhat secular tribunal must be supposed to be made up, would have enquired of the appellant what he meant by "personality." It is not likely that he is any more of a theologian than his judges, and he may merely mean by that term the fanciful form, black and hairy, with two horns, hoofs, and barbed tail, in which his imagined likeness has been drawn in pictures; or the hideous, hairy-skinned monster with cloven feet, tail, and huge bottle-nose which represented him in the "Mystery plays" of the Middle Ages. If this be all, surely even the zealous Mr. Cook could scarcely have thought of excommunicating him for the error of his "doxy." But no; my lords of the Council, with a strong private bias, possibly in favor of the appellant's scepticism on the subject, decided, without much ado, that it was quite permissible for any member of the Church of England to regard the personal existence of a "devil" as a fiction, and that Mr. Cook had no right whatever to refuse English sacraments to any one whose private judgment had led him to that conclusion.

Of course, all Christendom will instantly submit to this authoritative decision of the venerable doctors | wards ! There is no mistaking the aim and scope of the English religion. The sinners of the world will be especially relieved to find that they are under

is utterly different from and often even contrary to it; which thing if the people understand, they will not cease their clamor against us till all be divulged, and then we shall become an object of universal scorn and hatred. Wherefore even these few pages [in the mass-book] must be put away, but with considerable wariness and caution, lest so doing should rise greater uproars and tumults."

"The above document is as important as a testimony against Rome and all Romanizers on the 20th October, 1875, as it was on the 20th October, 1553. It is to be found in the Imperial Library at Paris, folio B, No. 1,038, voi ii., pp. 641-650 ; also British Museum, 7, c. 10, 11, Fasciculus Rerum, Loudon,

We are not in a position to prove the correctness of this document but for fear the weak and unlettered should stumble across the statement and not know how to answer, we suggest the following :-

It is a well known fact similar documents have been quoted lately by dishonest controversialists, whose forgeries and false assertions have been exposed to their disgrace. 2nd. Even suppose this document to be all it is said what follows. 3rd Bishops don't make the Catholic Church. In the days of the hapless dawn of Protestantism, at a much later period, not three but ten Bishops are found putting their names

In the time of Arius over forty Catholic Bishops were beretics. Yet they were cut off like rotten branches and did not affect the integrity of the church. In other heresies it was the same way and surely now that from musty old records, they unearth the protest of three nameless and unimportant prelates, must the teaching and perennity and divine mission of the Catholic Church be cast aside as false and unreliable?

Moreover, it may surprise some of the pious readers of the sanctimonious Wilness to hear, the Catholic Church takes the same precaution as she did ous reading of the Bible. The Bible-the word of God-this sacred deposit of revelation-has caused long and bloody civil wars; it has torn the side of Society with the most obstinate and unerring weak head to stark madness. Every sect, no matter how ridiculous or absurd, the Seckers, the Jumpers, the Southcotions, the Marmons, all appeal to the open Bible-the word (f God. Once in a school we found the little boys and girls passing on a slip of paper to each other references of the Sacred Text which proved to be the filthiest passages of the Old Testament. The Church very wisely discourages indiscriminate reading of the Bible for those who will make the vagaries of their own minds the interpreters of its true meaning.

Our contemporary has to stretch his imagination to assert the above quoted document is a testimony against "Rome and Romanizers." After the discovery of this startling document, the Catholic Church, the Witness thinks, after its 1800 years of existence and benefit to the world must now step down and out.

CLERICAL INTERFERENCE IN POLITICS.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,-The recent pamphlet of Sir A. T. Galt on the political situation in the Province of Quebec, should, it seems to me, challenge the serious reflection of every true son of the Catholic Church, not alone in that old Catholic province, but also throughout this entire Dominion ! They, it is true, are more immediately concerned therein ; but the rest of us can and will be taken in detail afterof that momentous document. Its distinguished author is evidently anxious that all should catch its full import. He frankly declares his readiness

REVIEWS

DEVIL'S CHAIN .- The author of "Ginx Baby," has given us a valuable contribution to Temperance literature. The pictures of domestic sorrow, drawn by a master hand, are too realistic and familiar to the sad memories of many, to admit the indifference given to a work of fiction. 'The Devil's Chain embraces pathetic and even sensational reading, that bears a thrilling moral. From the glat ce we have cast over this work, we have not detected anything that could wound any sensibility, either religious or moral; on the contrary, we felt in its pages all the force of a deep moral feeling. Many a poor wife or mother, who watch with secret agony the intemperate proclivities of some dear one, might not regret that she threw in his path the warning rattle of the Devil's Chain. Our Temperance Sociotics could scarcely forward their interests better than widely scattering this work, which is a powerful advocate for the sacred interests of humanity. Would that our zealous tract distributors, who avish startling sums to disseminate doctrines false and distasteful, would cast into the houses of the poor, such useful and necessary literature ; they would surely do more good than by trying to foment religious animosity. We cordially wish this little work to be known and rapidly spread through all classes on its noble mission; it is destined to do good.

The Canadian edition is brought out in cheap form by Messre. Dawson Bros., of this city.

DANIEL DERONDA .- We have received the first number of this story; it is to be published in eight monthly parts ; it is just such a work as will be welcomed by those who love long-winded three volume novels. The writer, we are told, is a favorite with a class and has won some laurels from the fair sex; this covers a multitude of faults. The first number The Spoiled Child, is the promise of an interesting story ;-Also from Messrs Dawson Bros.

MATILDA OF CANOSSA .- Translated by Anna T. Sadlier. From Messrs. Sadlier & Co. 275 Notre Dame St Montreal.

This is a beautiful historical story from the gifted pen of the celebrated Italian essayist, Bresciani. In the original this work ranks amongst the foremost of classical literature, and when we know the present translation comes from the able pen of Miss A. T. Sadlier, we have a guarantee that the splendid original has lost nothing in the reproduction. The story is teeming with historical incidents. The troubles of the church in days gone by, the struggles of the Holy See against intruders, and the fortunes of a noble lady, are interwoven into a charming narrative that chains the interest to the very end.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW, for January, 1876 .- This rumber of the world renowned Review is unusually rich and well selected ; the articles sustain the reputation this quarterly gained in its palmiest days. The man of letters, who loves deep philosophic thought surrounded with all the safe guards of Catholic theology, and decked with the flowers of cultivated diction, seizes each number of the Dublin Review more eagerly than any other periodical that claims a recognition.

The article on Catholic miracles is deeply interesting. The writer treats the subject not as an abstract question of Theology but in its bearing on facts and tendencies of the present sceptical age. "Paris" is an article to be read with a moral, the lights and shades of the great city of luxurious vice : the degradation of the stage and the extravagant developements of fashions are judiciously and pious'y pourtrayed in all their appaling consequences. On the whole we have scarcely ever found this

valuable periodical more interesting.

We are happy to notice amongst the recent nom. inations by the Local Government of this Province to the dignity of Queen's Counsel the name of our friend J.J. Curran, Esq.

CARD OF TUANKS .- The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Society on Tuesday evening, 22d Feb., 1876 :--

That the thanks of this Society be tendered to the Rev. Father Salmon for his kindness in furnishing the Society with the St. Gabriel Brass Band, and to the members thereof for the efficient services rendered on the occasion of the Lecture by the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly.

FATHER LOCKHART AND THE " DUBLIN REVIEW."-In another column will be found a letter from this distinguished priest in which he strongly condemns the anti-Irish pronouncement of the Dublin Review, when referring to the proceedings in connection with the O'Connell Centenary. We are pleased, says the United Irishman of Liverpool, to find Father Lockhart taking this course. Indeed, it is precisely what we would have expected from him, for he has ever been the champion of Ireland and the Irish, and throughout England there are few to whom our people owe more gratitude than to himself. Knowing the temptations into which they are absolutely flung in this country (England) it has ever been Father Lockhart's mission to hold out a helping hand to them, and while championing their wrongs, he has at the same time earned for himself the right to counsel them when they have fallen into dangerous courses. We are pleased to hear from Father Lockhart that the anti-Irish feeling amongst the English Catholics is dying out. We trust this is the case, and that this good priest is not judging of other peoples' hearts by his own, which is so generous and just. We are well aware that the animosity between the two countries has been intensified by religious differences, but we learn from bistory that England was just as anxious to keep her foot on Ireland's neck when she was Catholic as since she has become Protestant. We are willing, however, continues our contemporary, to believe that Father Lockhart is correct in his judgment, and the day when Ireland and England shall regard each other as two Christian nations should will be the sooner hastened according as there shall arise more men of the same stamp as our respected correspondent.

The total amount expended in the promotion of emigration in 1875 was \$296,000.

Mr. Sansum, the Manager of the Mechanics' Hall informs us that during the month of April the citi zens of Moutreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Toronto may expect to be favored with a visit from the distinguished pianist Von Bulow, who intends to give a series of first-class concerts in these cities.

WORKED TO DEATH -One of the horses employed by the C. P. R. Company dropped dead on Saturday evening nearly opposite the Jesuits' Church, on Bleury street. The car was heavily laden with passengers, and the two horses had a stiff pull to get it up the hill. The poor animal (indeed he was poor, in the literal sense of the word) being exhausted by his severe labors, succumbed as he had nearly reached the top of the ascent. Is there no supervision of overworked horses by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the city ?

POSTMASTER GENERALS REPORT. -- The Post master-General's Report has been is elved from which we learn that the number of Post Offices in Canada on the 1st January, 1876, was 4,-892, of which number 3,054 are in Ontario and Quebec. The number of letters and postal cards sent during the year is estimated at 42,000,000; newspapers, 31,300,000; registered lotters, 1,750,000; free letters, 1,29,000, and 131,352 parcels. The revenue for the year ending the 30th Jano, 1875, was \$1,536,509 50, and the expenditure \$1,873,251.-41. Money orders are issued during the year amounting to \$6,721,439.28. Post Office Savings Banks in operation on 30th June numbered 268 depositors, 24,294; amount deposited during the year \$1,942,346; amount to credit of depositors, including interests, on 30 June, \$2,226,090.48. The report refers to the changes which took place under the Act of last session. The loss to revenue by the same amounts to \$20,243,32. During this year 572,127 dead letters were received at the headquarters of the Department. The report contains a ast amount of information in regard to the working of the Department in the different Provinces' fur nishing a detailed statement of income and expen diture.

LUCAN, Feb. 24 .- This afternoon, while John Bowden, constable, and John Reid were attempting to arrest two men at Fitzhenry's tavern, by the name of Donnelly and Farrell, the latter drew a revolver and shot Reid in the stomach : Reid is not expected to recover. Bowden was knocked down and beaten about the head in a fearful manner. Both Farrell and Donnelly made their escape. About twenty armed men turned out in pursuit.

The writ for the new election in the county of

Greenbacks bought	at 121 dis.	American Silver
ought at 10 dis.	•	

5

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKEIS(Gazeiiry
Flour & bri. of 196 b Follards\$2.50 @	52 90
Superior Extra 5.10	5.20
Fancy 4.70	475
Spring Extra. 4.50	4.55
Superfine, 4.20	4 25
Extra Superfine	4 95
Fine 3.70	3 75
Strong Bakers' 4.60	4.80
Middlings 3.18	3,221
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.373	2.40
City bags, [delivered] 2.35	2.40
Wheat Spring	0.00
do White Winter 0.00	0.00
Oatmeal 4.65	4.70
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.574	0.00
Oats 0.30	0.32
Pease, per 66 lbs 0.85	0.00
do afloat	0.00
Barley, pe. bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.55	0.60
do do do U. Canada, 0.00	0.00
Lard, per lbs 0.13	0.00
do do do pails 0.14	0.00
Cheese, per lbs., 0.104	0.114
do Fall makes 0.00	0 .00
Pork-New Mess	22.50
Thin Mess	21.25
Dressed Hogs 0.00	8.75
Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel 00.00	00.00
Ashes-Pots 4.62	4.75
Firsts 0.00	0.00
Pearls- 4.95	0.00
BUTTER Quiet; 16]c to 23c, according to	anality
and a second sec	.Transito A

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. -- (Globe.)

	,	(0	
Wheat, fall, per bush	3 0	98	1 03
do spring do	Û	97	1 00
Barley do	0	58	0 78
Oats do	0	33	0 35
Peas do	0	69	0 70
Ryo do	0	60	0 00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	8	50	9 00
Beef, hind-grs. per Ib	6	00	7 00
" fore-quarters	3	50	5 00
Mutton, by carcase, per lb	G	00	8 00
Butter, lb. rolls	0	22	0 25
" large rolls	0	21	0 32
tub dairy	-	$\bar{20}$	0 21
Eggs, fresh, per doz	õ	20	0 21
" packed	ò	17	0 19
Apples, per brl	ī	50	2 25
Geese, each.	0	60	0 90
Turkeys	ŏ	70	1 50
Cabbage, per doz	ŏ	40	0 00
Onions, per bush	ŏ	95	1 60
Turnips, per bush	ŏ	20	0 25
Potatoes, per bus	0	45	0 50
How		00	17 00
Ilay	15	50	
Straw		50	8 50

THE KINGSTON MARKET .- (British Whig.)

FLOUR-XXX per bbl	6.00	to	6.50
" " 100 lbs	3.00	to	3.25
Family " 100 "	2.25	to	2.50
GRAIN-Barley per bushel	0 50	to	0.70
Rye " "	0.56	to	0.60
Poas " "	0.70	to	0.71
Outs " "	0.31	to	0.33
Wheat " "	0.00	to	0.95
Fall Wheat	0.00	th	0.00
MEAT-Beef, fore, per 100 lbs	4 00	to	00
" hind " " "	5.00	ter	0.00
" per lb	0.00	t 1 1	0.00
Mutton per lb	0.05	141	0.07
Ham " in store	6.14	to	0.15
Veal "	0.00	10	0.00
Bacon " "	0.10	tυ	0.15
Pork	7.00	to	7.50
HIDES-No 1 untrimmed	5.00	to	0.00
" 2 "	3 00	tu	0.00
" pelts	0.65	to	1.00
Calf Skins	0.10	to	0.25
Dekin Skins	0.00	to	0.00
Lambskins,	0.00	to	0.00
Tallow	0.04	to	0.07
Poultry-Turkeys, each	0.50	to	1.00
Geeso "	0.50	to	0.60
Ducks per pair	0.50	to	0.60
Fowls per pair	0.30	to	0.40
GENERAL-Polators per bag		to	0.00

GENERAL-Potatocs, per bag 0.50 to 0.60

May 1st, 1874.

no necessity of believing that there exists a malignant being, into whose hands they are playing, whilst indulging their cvil propensities, whether in the matter of unbelief or of immorality. Lfr. Cook, and those of his way of thinking, will be shocked at the fresh insult to their orthodoxy, coming from the highest ecclesiastical authority of their church ; the Low-Church people will be disgusted at the decision that there is probably no such being as that "beast of the bottomless pit " to whom they have hitherto been so much indebted for the power of their pulpit oratory; but the great multitude of easy-going folk, who look upon worldly prosperity | they still shamelessly profess to adhere ; Sir Knight as a sign of God's favor, and poverty and worldly misfortune as a sign of reprobation, will receive, with complacent satisfaction, a decision which gives them the authority of the lords of the Privy Council, of Queen Victoria of England, for wiping the devil out of the category of existencies, and of regarding that supposed personage as a universal myth, a bugbear of the nursery, and a pions fraud.

THE BIBLE AND ITS ENEMIES.

The following statement appeared in the Wilness of last Friday :---

THE BIBLE AND THE PAPACY IN 1553 .- It has been for many centuries the boast of Rome that she never changes, and although three are periods in her history which prove that when it has suited her purpose she has not hesitated to deviate from the trodden path of former generations, there is one principle at least, to which she has adhered with unwavering tenacity, and that is her hostility to the word of God. In the February number of the Reporter there appeared a speech of Professor Pritchard, the Savilian Professor of Astronomy, delivered on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Oxford Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society. Since then that speech has been printed for separate cir- mutterings of dissatisfaction on their part will be culation, and in a note appended to it, the following remarkable statement is made, and verified by reference to printed documents in the British Museum and the Imperial Library of Paris :---

"At Bologna, on the 20th of October, 1553, three Romish Bishops gave the following written answer to Pope Julius III., when desired to furnish their counsel as to the best means of strengthening their Church :-

"Lastly, of all the advice we can give your Beatitudo, we have reserved to the end the most important, namely, that as little as possible of the Gospel (e pecially in the vulgar tongue) be read in all countries subject to your jurisdiction. That which we may all devontly pray they will answer little which is usually read at Mass is sufficient; and beyond that no one whatever must be permitted to forever and ever ! read. While men were contented with that little, your interests prospered ; but when more was read, they began to decay. To sum up all, that book [the Bible] is the one which more than any other has raised against us those whirlwinds and tempests whereby we were almost swept away; and, in fact, if any one examine it diligently, and then confronts therewith the practices of our Uhurch, he will per-ceive the great discordance, and that our doctrine proved thereby.

1.20

-aye, even his determination to renounce at once and forever his lifelong allegiance to the Conservative party, and to cast in his political fortunes with the Liberals for all time to come, and calls upon all his co-religionists in the province of Quebec to do the same; and for what purpose? The gallant knight must have carefully reckoned the cost before giving his brochure to the public, for he squarely places his motives therefore on record. He would organize all the Protestants of Quebec-Liberals and Conservatives-into one united phalanx, regardless of all minor differences of opinion on public questions of whatever import; and by amalgamating these forces with those of the Rouge party who are incarnate enemies of that Church to which charitably hopes that he shall be in a position to effectually cripple, if not wholly destroy, the great influence which the Catholic Church wields over politics in the Province of Quebec. If this projected Protestant crusade be sufficient to open the eyes of all Catholics in that province, but especially of those of French Canadian extraction, to the grave changes which now menace their Church in the near future; then, I for one, should unhesitatingly pronounce them unworthy of their glorious heritage. Unlike their brothren in the faith in this, and the other provinces of our young Dominion; the Catholics of the Province of Quebec are

numerically able to protect their religious, social and political rights, if they will but keep united : and if they neglect this prodent and necessary precaution in face of the insidious foe, they will merit but scant sympathy in their sure-to follow misfortunes. I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that it is not any unfriendly feeling towards my coreligionists of the sister province, that prompts me to address them these warning words . Not at all ; but "when one member of the body suffers, do not all the members suffer ?"-and so sure as the Quebec Citadel of Catholic, social and political rights is successfully stormed by the advancing foe ; so surely will the outlying Catholic forts in Ontario and elsewhere be reduced to abject silence ; no further, tolerated ; and the Protestant millenium will have blessed (?) our dear Canada. It for such a consummation that Sir Alexander Galt-one of our most experienced statesmen and facile writers as well is willing to hazard a reputation that any man Canada into what Hon. Mr. Holton aptly termed it the other day in the Commons at Ottawa,-a Pandemonium ! Shall Galt, Huntington, & Co., pros-per in this unboly design ? that is a question for the Catholics of your Province to answer, and after a fashion that will consign it to the Shades-

Yours truly. liengarry, Ont., } Feb. 26th., 1876. } Glengarry, Ont., SAGAIRT IAN.

St. Thomas Church, Belleville, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning.

Our contemporary the Star has come out in a

The Premium Engraving, the Three Graces, advertised in our 7th page, is one of extraordinary size, and in its execution nothing has been sacrificed or slighted. It portrays the three Christian Graces, Faith, Hope, and Charity, represented in the forms of three female figures, to produce the highest type of loveliness in pure womanhood. Each figure is more than one-third life size and the Engraving is a most desirable one for every Christian family.

MICROSCOPE FOR SALE .- We have entrusted to us for disposal, a large binocular Microscope, one of the most powerful imported into this country, made to order by Casella, London, England, with all modern improvements and necessary appliance for concentration and polarization of light. The owner leaving for Europe prefers to let the instrument go at a sacrifice rather than expose it to the danger of travel. Further particulars can be had from the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications for insertion in the TRUE WITNESS, or relating in any way to the news columns, must be addressed to THE EDITOR, TRUE WITNESS, Montical, and must be authenticated with the name and address of the writer, nut necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The Editor reserves to himself the right of expunging from all such communications whatever matter he may consider objectionable, nor will he be in any way responsible for the opinions of Correspondents. Anonymous communications, or those written on both sides of the paper, will be consigned unread to the waste paper basket. If writers attach any value to their manuscripts they should keep copies of them, for in no case can rejected MSS. be returned.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

All Business Letters, relating to Advertisements Subscriptions, supply of Copies, Back Numbers, &c., might be proud to possess. For this, the gallant kc., should be addressed to the Proprietor, MR. JOHN Knight now seeks to embroil our young Dominion GULLES, TRUE WITNESS, MONTREAL, to whom Post-&c., should be addressed to the Proprietor, MR. JOHN in a war of races and of creeds, and to turn our fuir | office Orders, Cheques, &c., should be made payable. Persons asking for receipts should enclose a postage stamp for same.

> QUEEN'S COUNSEL .- The following members of the Montreal Bar have been appointed Qucen's Counsel by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec :-- Messrs. George Macrae, Joseph M. Loranger, Desire Girouard, Hon. Senator Trudel, Alexandre Lacoste, John Joseph Curran and Charles P. Davidson. Messrs. Edward T. Brooks and Robert N. Hall, of Sherbrooke; and Mesers. J. P. G. Blanchet, A. P. Caron and J. G. Colston, of Quebcc, have also been appointed.

Intelligence has been received at Quebec of destruction by fire of the Catholic Church at Pierre | department, No. 253 Lagauchetiere st., corner of Les Bacquete. The origin of the fire is unknown. Campeau st.

I wo Mountains to fill the vacancy created in the House of Commons by the resignation of Mr. Globenski, has been despatched to the returning officer Mr. Roussville. The nomination will take place on the 11th March ; voting on the 18th.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Hamilton, W H H, \$2; Barrie, J M, 2; Milford, P McM, 2; Clayton, W O'N, 2; Tracadie, N B, W F, 2; Cow Bay, N S, Rev D J McI, 2; North Lan-caster, A L, 2; Willowgrove, M H, 2; Rockwood, J J K, 1; Buckingham, J M, 2; Kingsbridge, Nev J S, Tecterville, P G, 2; Pakenham, Rev D J L, 4; Three Rivers, Rev J B C, 5; Danville, Rev L A M, 2: Nevel Course J K, Almoster M E 2: Pater Market Course J K, Almoster M E 2: Pater 2; North Gower, J K, 2; Almonte, M F, 2; Peter-boro, T B, 1; Roxton Falls, Rev F P, 2; Panmure, J M, 2; Amprior, D McK, 2. Per S L, St Eugene-P K, 3; Vankleek Hill, T

H, 1 50. Per D S, Malcolm-Self, 2; J M, 2.

- Per J G, Lindsay-A C, 2.
- Per M J C, Hawkesbury Mills-Self, 2 : J O, 2 ; T
- O'M, 2; W McC, 2. Per P H, Osceola-M S, 1.
- Per J O'B, Inverness—A K, 75 cts. Per J L, Perth—R G, 1.
- Per R E, Brockville-J S, 2. Per M O'C, Marmora-J M, 1,50 ; W C, 2.

Birth.

CASHMAN-In Toronto, on the 17th ult., the wife of Mr. C. Cashman, of a daughter.

Died.

SCANLAN.—In this city, on the 24th ult., Patrick Scanlin, formerly of H. M. Customs, in the 78th year of his age.

MCNALLY .- In this city, on the 26th ult., Mary Ann, only daughter of Wm. McNally.

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

A lady's cloth mantle, braided and beaded, this mantle is valued at \$100, and the price of ticket is EIGHT o'clock, sharp. 50cts. M. MACNAMARA, Rec.-Sec. 50cts.

A child's mantle of white French merino entbroidered, this mantle is valued at \$100, and the price of ticket is 50cts.

- A dress of pink swiss silk for a child from eight to ten years old, this dress is valued at \$20, and the price of ticket is 25cts.
- A magnificent piano of rose-wood valued at \$630, price of ticket \$1.

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

A special announcement will make known to the public the day which will be chosen for this raffle. The Sisters of Mercy profit by this circumstance

to announce to the public that they have a clothing department where they make all kinds of Gentlemen's, Ladies and Children's work, and that they have constantly divers work ready to be furnished on demand.

A call is respectfully solicited at their clothing

eral-rotatoes, per ba	g	10 0 60	
Butter, tub, per 1b	0.20	to 0.22	
	0.24	to 0.25	
Eggs, per dozen		to 0.25	
Cheese, home mad	e 0.08		
llay, per ton, new.			
Hay per ton old		to 00.00	
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Straw,		to 4.50	
Wood, Hard	4.(0	to 4.50	
Coal, per ton, deli	tvercd., 0.00	to 7.50	
Wool, per lb	0.00	to 0.00	
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MPORTER AND WE	IOLESALE G	ROCEB,	
53 ST. PETE	R STREF	eT,	
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THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Montreal Branch of the IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of St. Alexander and Craig Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 7th March, at

WANTED -A MALE TEACHER holding a second or third class certificate of qualification to teach in the Roman Catholic Separate School in Eganville, County Renfrew, Ont., during the remaining part of the present year. Application, Stating Salary, &c., to be made to REVD. M. BYRNE, P.P., or JOHN FOLEY, Trustees. 27 - 3.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 and 1875.

CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of James Higgins, of City of Montreal, Trader.

An Insolvent.

On Wednesday he Twelfth day of April next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JAMES HIGGINS. 29-3 MONTREAL, 1 March 1876. 29 6

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, MARCH 3, 1876.

SCATTER YOUR CRUMBS.

Amidst the freezing sleet and snow, The timid robin comes; In pity drive him not away, But scatter out your crumbs.

6

And leave your door upon the latch For whosoever comes; The poorer they, more welcome give, And scatter out your crumbs.

All have to spare, none are too poor, When want with winter comes, The loaf is never all your own, Then scatter out your crumbs.

Soon winter falls upon your life, The day of reckoning comes; Against your sins, by high degree Are weighed those scattered crumbs.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

-:0:---

FRANCE.

M. DUFAURE APPOINTED PREMIER .--- PABIS, Feb 24.-The Official Journal this morning contains a decree announcing the appointment of Jules Dufaure President of the Council in place of M. Buffet resigned. M. Dufaure is also appointed Minister of the Interior ad interim. The decree in addition confirms the withdrawal of Count De Meaux as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S POSITION .- Le Francais, referring to the recent assertion that President Mac-Mahon is disposed to resist the verdict of the country, says :- "MacMahon is the last person in the world to engage precipitately in a conflict. None but Bonapartists can desire such an occurrence, but nothing warrants them in putting forth wishes as facts. The Bonapartists' eigan offers to save France for a third time, and boasts that the men of their party are now the only supporters of MacMahon."

Jules Dafaure, who is now at the head of French affairs, is in his seventy eight year, and has been in political life since 1834. When Napelcon III. us-nrped the whole power of the State in 1849 M. Dufaure, along with De Tocqueville and many of the Constitutional statesmen of France, was one of the prominent opponents of that act. After the fall of the Empire he was returned to the National Assembly, and in 1871 accepted the office of Minister of Justice under Thiers. When the latter's Government was overthrown in 1873 M. Dufaure went out of office, but joined the Buffet Administration last March.

"No good can c'er from evil spring." M. de la Rochette was the chief promoter of the unholy alliance between the ultra-Legitimists and the ultra-Radicals, by which the triumph of the Republican party in the election of life members of the Senate was secured. This very same man has now died all of a sudden before the Senate has yet come into existence, and his premature death casts a kind of lurid reflex from the genesis of this Senate upon its prospective career.

The ex-King of Naples, Francis II, traveling under the name of the Duke de Castro, has arrived at Paris and alighted at the Grand Hotel,

At the personal request of the Cardinal-ArchLishop of Bordeaux, the Association of Notre Dame de Salut are about to hold a simultaneous Novena in the twenty-four French dioceses in which they are approved, to beg the mercy of God on the Church

in this time of her persecution. The Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris through the columns of the Universe, publicly thanks those bene-factors who have sent donations, books, scientific instruments, &c, to the Catholic University, but thanks them even more for the testimony those gifts are of the sympathy of the donors. His Eminence will continue to receive with gratitude any thing which may be really of any service to the University.

The subscriptions for the Paris Free Catholic University up to the end of last October amounted to Of this sum 20,000f. was given by an an-97,1586 onymous Paris priest, another 20,000 by a member of the Conferences de St. Vincent de Paul, 10,000f. by the members of the Paris Diocesan Administration, and 10,000f. by M. A. Pages.

M. Pierre, a landowner in the Loiret, has been ordered by the Paris Correctional Tribunal to pay \$200 compensation to M. Tony Drury, an artist, and hurt, upon a heap of stones near-a fragile thing

Erdan, tells a good story of Garibaldi and King (sic), or economic considerations." This absurd Victor Emmanuel The "hero," as M. Erdan calls deau la farce est jouce.'

والرابية بهدمهم يعزونه

The Italian Catholics propose to celebrate on the feat of Frederic Barboressa at Legnano. The twenty-four towns which shared in the victory are invited to take part in the celebration, and a depu tation is to go to Rome to testify their faith, gratitude and hope to Pius IX. On the other hand objection is taken to the proposed monument to Napoleon III, at Milan. The Central Lombard Committee propose that the subscriptions for that monument and those for a monument to the "Martyrs of Mentana"—the battle in which the Garibaldians were defeated by the French and Pontifical-should be fused, for the purpose of commemorating the rising against the Austrians in

1848. DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF ITALY. -The Opinione of a few days ago contained a remarkable description of the present state of the Kingdom of Italy. The nation, it says, "is split into two families, which do not understand each families is governed by priests and friars; the second is led by Correnti, Scialoin, and Bonghi, the Minister of Public Instruction. It was hitherto the fashion to mock at the ignorance of the clerics and clericals, but now another tune is adopted. "The action of the clericals upon the populations in the country and in the cities," according to the Opinione, "constant and effective. . . . Wealth gives to them, that is to the priests, friars, and nuns, the means of proclaiming and putting in practice the gratuitous principle." The civil or municipal au-thority which fixes a price upon entrance to its schools is altoger " displaced and overcome by that invisable corporation which is called the Church, and which finds within its own limits that inspiration of charity which has ever seized hold of the minds of the families." This statement of the Opinione amounts to a confession that the name of philanthropy is mere hypocrisy in the mouths of Liberals, that the priests and friars, although despoiled of everything, are still able to manifest charity, and that the populations in Italy, both in towns and rural parts, are more disposed to follow the priests and friars than Bonghi and Minghetti. The Opinione also admits that the educated portion of

Italians is that which listens to the priests and friars. The education, indeed given by the clericals is incomplete, for it does not include the modern Liberal notions concerning the origin of man from apes, and the purely civil nature of the matrimonial contract. To fully regenerate Italy it is necessary, says the Opinione, to introduce a compulsory primary instruction, which shall exclude all denominational or religious teaching, and educate the fature generations in ignorance of God and in contempt of the Church .- Tablet.

SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE AT NAPLES .- To the Editor of the Universe -Sir,-The accompanying extract is from a letter I received a few days since from a lady, a late convert.—Yours, &c.,—WILFRID oF GALWAY. Homerton, Jan. 17, 1876. "AMALI, Jan. 1, 1876.—I suppose you have read in

the papers the account of the earthquake at Naples? We felt the shock severely here, but fortunately no houses were thrown down, as in several other towns the damage was great. It frightened us all much, the more so on account of a dreadful landslip that took place here two or three days before the last earthquake. For two or three weeks before the accident we had severe rains, which I suppose loosened the earth. About ten o'clock at night rocks and earth tell down upon the top of a church, crushing it and four houses, and twelve people were buried among the ruins. I will now try and explain to you something which really can be called miraculous, and certainly hardly to be believed if not seen. The church was dedicated to the Madona del Rosario, and there was a small statue of the Blessed Virgin and Child in a glass case, locked up, standing on a marble block. Of the case and the marble not a vestige was to be found, but the

bill came before the upper house last week, and was, as a matter of course, fought tooth and nail by all the clerical members of the house, such as Fates of republicans; one may well say " Tirez le ri- | berz, the Cardinal-Archbishop of Prague. His bill, remarked :- "If you pass such a law you will

martyrdom flowing from her wounds will cry for vengcance to Heaven.' The warning words of the prelate were lost upon the ears of those he might of the house voted against what must have been their better judgment, and thus forty-five ayes defeated the Catholic party, who mustered but thirty. Fortunately, Austria has a Catholic emperor, who, if he has not the pluck to veto the hill, is at any rate sure not to be stultifying himself to such an extent as to allow it to be carried into practice .--The Universe.

THE ONE MAN WHO DARKD .-- As the Houston street ferryboat Maspeth was approaching her New York slip, at about 5 o'clock on the 11th ult., a young woman darted through the crowd that stood on the rear deck and leaped over the chains into the water. other, and are divided by the great gulf which lies In an instant all was confusion on the deck, women between culture and iguorance." The first of these shrieked and men were bewildered. Then a large man, attired as a clergyman, pushed through the throng and sprang into the river. The tide was swift, and the drowning woman had drifted far away from the boat. The man, with strong, skilful strokes, pushed straight out into the current, and caught her just as she was sinking for the last time. Both were exhausted, there was no hope of succor from the ferry boat, and they battled in vain with the tide. Just as it seemed that both must be drowned, Capt. Lewis of the tug Uncle Abe descried them, and steamed quickly to them, and they were pulled on board fainting. They were resuscitated with difficulty, and then were carried to the shore. They were taken to the Union Market police station and the women described herself as Amelia May twenty-seven years old, of 199 Cannon street. It was then ascertained that her rescurer was Father Adams, a clergyman of Williamsburg. He insisted upon going home, and went in his wet clothes by the next boat. It is supposed that Mrs. May, who is married and respectably connected, was temporarily insane when she leaped into the river.

> To obviate offensive perspiration, wash your feet with scap and diluted spirits of ammonia.

A GOOD IDEA -In Boston there is a cooking school, under the management of ladies, who hire the room and secure the services of a competent teacher. Lessons of two hours' length are given to small classes or to single pupils, as the learners prefer. The publis, do the cooking themselves, under special directions. Many ladies who are excellent housekeepers go simply to learn how to make certain delicious dishes in which the teacher excels.

The following suggestion. given in Scribner's Magaziae is worthy the consideration of parents: Nervousness with a child is almost always a matter of the stomach. A crust of bread will usually put an end to the most obstinate perverseness. Children, for this reason, should never be allowed to go to bed, after a fit of crying with an empty stomach. A bit of bread and jelly or a cup of custard will bring smiles and happiness when all the moral law fails, and for the soundest of reasons."

TAKE CARE OF THE STOCK - Most of the diseases to which farm animals are liable may be traced to neglect or mis-management. Hoofrot in sheep results from their being pastured on wet lands, or folded in unlittered barn-yards. Scab in sheep is caused by their being poorly fed and exposed to all sorts of weather. Hog cholera, that fearful scourge of large herds of swine, has its origin in the malarious odors that arise from impure stys and filthy ya'd. Scrutches in horses, an ailment very prevalent in muddy seasons, is occasioned by want of cleanliness. It never troubles animals whose heels are perfectly cleaned of dirt, and whose stalls are well supplied with clean dry litter. These examples might be multiplied indefinitely, but enough have been adduced to enforce the importance of care and attention in regard to live stock. BONE FELON ARRESTED BY CONGELATION -Dr. James B Walker, of St, Louis, Mo, says, in the Medical Archives: Not long since I was consulted by a young lady, who was suffering from an incinient felon. The distinguishing characteristics of the painful affection were already manifest—pain, throbbing, some tumefaction, and the nervous excitement, indicated plainly what was in advance, unless the oflammation was arrested ; and the command was : Arrest it at all hazards. The starting point had been two days previous to her application for treatment I could think of nothing offering such a prospect of success as cold, as low as the freezing point. Adding equal parts of snow and salt in a tumbler; I placed the finger, it being the middle one, in the freezing mixture. For a few second, there was an increase of the sensibility of the part, and it was with difficulty I could persuade her to hold her finger in the mixture. By degrees the pain subsided, and at the end of two minutes, perfect insensibility had followed. I removed the finger, and after a few minutes the sensibility returned, and with it came the pain, throbbing, etc. The application was renewed, and the pain again ceased, and insensibility ensued. This was repeated as often as the pain returned, and in about two hours, alternating the application and removal, there was no return of the painful sensations, and the difficulty entirely ceased. and there was no felon. The induration remained several days, and the skin gradually exfoliated. Colds produce catarrh, catarrh produces laryngitis bronchitis, and consumptiont. The slightest cold, therefore tends toward consumption, and especially is this the case where there is a scrofulous constitution or tendency. Hence how important that the cold or catarrh, either acute or chronic, should be arrested and subdued at once. For this purpose take Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It is unnecessary to add testimonials, as where once tried it recommends itself. It is sold by druggists and dealers

EPP'S COCOA .-- GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING .-- " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which statuettes, one of Franklin, the other of the statuet-washington! When kings take to giving statuet-tes of republicans; one may well say "*Tirer le ri*berr the Cordinal Authority and last, not least, Prince Schwartzengovern the operations of digestion and nutrition emin nce, in moving the rejection of the godless | It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until 26th of May next the seventh centenary of the de. | inflict bloody wounds on the Catholic Church, but | strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. you will derive no profit from it; for the blood of Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly have convinced against their will. The majority nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made sim ply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopa-thic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Koad and Camden Town, London.



Strong Pot Roses, suitable for immediate flowering, sent safely by mail, postpaid, Five splendid varieties, all labeled, \$1 00, 12 do. \$2.00, 19 do. \$3. 00.26 do \$4.00, 35 do \$5 00. For 10 cents each additional, one Magnificent Premium Rose to every dollar's worth ordered. Send for our new GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE, and choose from over 300 finest sorts. We are the largest Rose-Growers in America, and the only ones allowing pur chasers to make their own selections. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose GROWERS, West Grove, Chester Co., Pu.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE LAST LECTURE DELIVERED BY THE LATE

FATHER MURPHY.

GRATTAN and the Volunteers of '82," (With a Portrait of the lamented deceased). Price, 10 cents. For Sale at TREE WITNESS Office ; D. & J. Sadlier,

275 Notre Dame Street ; J. T. Henderson's, 187 St. Peter street, and at Battle Bros., 21 Bleury street, Montreal.

AGENTS for the GRAND NEW BOOK. PRESENT CONFLICT of SCIENCE with RELIGION : or,

MODERN SKEPTICISM MET on 14. OWN GROUND. The grandest theme and most vital question of the day. By the author of "SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE."-Every man, woman, and child wants to read it. It gives the Christian a reason for his Faith, proves the wonderful discoveries of Science in harmony with God's Word, disproves the Tyndall assertions, and destroys the Darwin Theory. It sells beyond all expectation. First agent sold 33, second 17, third 25, first week. First agent 31 second week. Everybody buys it. Avoid the sensational trash advertised by other publishers, and secure territory for this book, that sells because the people need and want it. Send for circular and terms to agents P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 518 ARCH St. Philadelphia, Pa. 21-97



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

FOR SALE, an EXCELLENT FARM, known as MOUNT ST. COLUMBA FARM, West Williams, North Middlesex, Ontario, containing 130 acres, all enclosed, of which 110 are well cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres of woodland well tembered, plenty of good water, first class frame buildings, stone wall cellars under dwelling house, large bearing orchard, and well fenced all around, within a quarter of a mile of the Catholic Parish Church and Separate School; four and a half miles from Park Hill Station on G.T. R

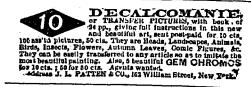
T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L. ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTRRAL. [Feb.'7

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COSTELLO BROTHERS. GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE,

(Nun's Buildings,) 49 St. Peter Street, Mcntreal, Jan. 15, 1875.

MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY MCSHANE & CO., Aug. 27, 1875] BALTIMORE, MD.



P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria,) PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTITRICAN, 252 GUY STREET.

CONSULTATION HOURS-8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.-[

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

GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET MAY 1, '74] MONTREAL. [37-52

PRAYER BOOKS.

The Subscribers have just received from Dublin a fine assortment of PRAYER BOOKS, with a large variety of bindings, and at the very lowest pricessay from 10cts to \$8. Always on hand ROSARIES, FONTS, MEDALS, LACE PICTURES, MEDAIL-LONS, CRUCIFIXES, &c., &c.

Please call and judge for yourselves. FABRE & GRAVEL

219 Notre Dame Street. Jan. 14th, 1876. 22-3-m.

A. LYNCH, J. FROM NEW YORK CITY,

Manager and Cutter of the Tailoring Department at BROWN & CLAGGETT'S, RECOLLET HOUSE, MONTREAL.

Finest Scotch and English Goods to select from. Fit guaranteed. Orders executed at short notice. Prices moderate, and best work given. [22

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS. 61 ST. ALEXANDER STREET.

MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN. SCULPTOR.

MONUMENTS, MANTEL-PIECES, IN LARGE VARIETY, ALWAYS ON HAND August 6, 1875. 51-52

JOHN CROWE BLACK AND WHITE SMITH. LOCK-SMITH. BELL-HANGER, SAFR-MAKER AND

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

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

ST. GABRIEL ISLAND SAW AND PLAINING MILLS, SASH, DOOR AND BOX FACTORY, ST. GABRIEL LOCKS, MONTREAL,

MCGAUVRAN & TUCKER, PROPRIETORS,

formerly painter to Louis Phillippe, for defamatory expressions written on the outside of letters addressed to him. The plaintiff who lives at Warwick, received letters directed " M. Drury, artiste pendre et pickpockett, et ignoble pickpockett?

A curious separation case has just been brought before the courts in Paris. General Douay, who commands an army corps, has accused his wife of desertion, and Laving rendered life in common quite impossible, Madame Douay affirms that the General squandered her fortune, heat her and took away her child, instead of dragging the whole matt'er before the court, counsel on each side adopted the novel expedient of handing their cases to the court, which received two large packets-the one from Maitre Nicholet, the other from Maitre Lachaud-and promised to examine them.

SFAIN.

A Spanish Correspondent writes to the Liberte, that the new coinage of Don Carlos has already been placed in circulation. It is mostly in bronze pieces of the value of five and ten centimes, bearing on one side the effigy of Don Carlos, with the legend: Corlos Sentimo, par la gracita de Dios Rey de la Espanas. On the reverse are the arms of Spain. with the fleur de lys of the House of France, and the value of the coin. The money is much sought after, especially, strange to say, in Madrid.

THE DEC D'ELIO .- The news of the death of the veteran Carlist leader, General Elio, is unfor-tunately only foo true, but he was not killed (as the Liberal prints stupidly asserted) in the battle for the best of reasons-he was at l'au, and dying before the fighting began. He was buried with great ceremony in the church of St. Jacques, Pau, and his coffin was carried to the tomb by an immense crowd of all classes, from the highest to the lowest, sympathising with the herioic selfdevotion of the warrior's whole life.-R I. P.

THE END OF THE WAR APPROACHING .- King Alfonso after inspecting the detached forts is expected to visit Guetaria and Irun. The Government has ordered the Northern Railway Co. to reopen traffic immediately between Irun and Tolosa - It is stated that D n Carlos and Lizzaraga, with 24,000 men, without artiflery and wi hout provisions, are refuged in a mountainous district of Americous endeavouring to gain the French frontier by way of Aldiegus. Several divisions of the Royal Army are marching against them. A great battle is con-sidered imminent. The French authorities have arrested Vinalet, the Carlist Minister of war. and interned him at Bayonne. The Alfonsists have captured the material of Cuartel Real, the Carlist official journal, and also the machinery for coining Curlist money.

ITALY.

THE BITER BITTEN -The Gazette d'Italia, a Revolutionary organ of extreme opinions, has had to suspend its publication on account of its compositors having strack work. In the last number be-fore its suspension. the *Gazetta* deplored the exis-tence of "Utopianism," and of "theories of dissolution" which permeate the masses of the people The cream of the joke is that the Gazetta is itself an altogether Utopian journal, and has worked hard all the time of its existence to support such "theories of dissolution" as 'it now condemns.

made of wax and dressed in blue—and nothwith standing the pouring rain, the dust and rubbish, her dress was clean and dry. The gensd' armes who first went to the dreadful scene thought it a woman standing among the ruins, and called out that they would try and help her. Hearing no answer, they imagined it must be a spectre. Their would r was greater when they saw what it was. It certainly seems an incredible tale when we think that the whole roof of the church, the rock and earth fell, and that little thing came out of a locked case un hurt, and its own pedestal destroyed even. Call it miraculous, as nobody could say it was done by the priests, as I have so often heard it said, and, indeed, no human being could have lived among the ruins, and the road was impassable from the overflowing of the liver. The archbishop intends to build the church again and replace the statue. He would not allow any fuss or extra veneration, but had it carried to the cathedral and put away till the new church is ready."

GERMANY.

The cure of Schonau, in Alsace, has been condemned to imprisonment in a German fortress for having spoken from the pulpit against the practice of mixing pupils of thirteen and fourteen years of age, and of the two sexes in the schoolroom !

A Berlin correspondent states that the great Ursuline establishment at Berlin, consisting of boarding and day schools, is to be closed by order of the Government on the 1st April in the present year. It is reported in Continential Catholic papers that the President of Alsace-Lorraine has ordered the Little Sisters of the Poor, having Establishments at Suasbourg, Colmar, and Borny, to free themselves from the control of the Mother House in Brittany, or to leave German territory. He cannot recognize, he says, the jurisdiction of a Superior

General dwelling in a foreign country. It has been said, rather smartly, of those heretics who, with a suicidal sarcasm, have called themselves "Old Catholics," that they have spoken a great deal, printed enormously, calumniated with Saturic andacity the Sovereign Pontiff and the Vatican Council-and that is all. Their number is absuidly small, and is becoming " beautifully less," in spite of the widely-spread employment of that argument so familiar to the tribe of Bismarck. There are not 50,000 of these hereiics in the whole German empire, and their students in theology are said to number almost eleven 1 So may it always be with such irreligious parricides !

AUSTRIA.

Austria is not quite so far gone as Prussia just yet In the dominions of Francis Joseph the Catholic Church is the Church of the vast majority of the people, and for this reason the government, let them be ever so hostile, cannot oppress it as Bismarck does in the more northern kingdom. Still, they are doing their best to harass it, and in this they are aided and abetted by a packed legislature. We say packed, because the laws are framed in such a way as to give an absolute preponderance to the Ger-mans who are not one fourth of the population of the countries represented in the Reichsrath. Just before the Christmas recess, a new act had been passed through the lower house, by which the govin medicines.

OSEKOSH.

The Syrup (Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites) gives the best of satisfaction, no fault has yet been found with it, and there is yet a per-son to say they have net been benefitted by its use. H. C. CASWELL,

OSHKOSH, Wisconsin, February, 1873.

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The Supreme Court of the State of New York has decided that J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, have the sole right to use the words CHERRY PRETORAL for a medicine, and has issued an injunction against F V. Rushton, of New York city, for selling Rushton's Cherry Poctoral or Cherry Pectoral Lozenges, or any other use of the name to decrive the public. This decision of the high court includes all dealers who dissolution" as it now condemns. The clever correspondent of the Paris Temps, M. whose rules are opposed to "public order, morals er.

Road; thirteen miles from Strathroy, and twentyeight miles from London; good gravel roads to and from it. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to the Pro-prietor on the premises, L C. MCINTYRE, Bornish P.O., North Middlesex Ont.

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view. "Fr. O'Reilly deserves the thanks of Catholics for this contribution towards the history of the Coliseum, which is carefully compiled, well printed,

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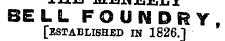
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dress MENEELY & CO., West Troy N. Y. GRAY'S SYRUP 07 RED SPRUCE GUM Highly recommended for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND BRON-CHIAL AFFECTIONS, HEALING, BALSAMIC, EXPECTORANT, AND TONIC. Persons who are very susceptible to sudden changes of weather would do well to keep GRAY'S SYRUP of RED SPRUCE GUM in the house. Its delicious flavor makes it a great favorite with children. Price, 25 cents per bottle. For sale at all Drug Stores. Prepared only by KERRY, WATSON & C)., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal. May 28. 1y-41 DHARMACIE, PLACE D'ARMES. JAMES HAWKES. Pharmaceutical Chemist by Examination. Late of Messrs. Allan & Hanbury's, London and Dr. Mialhe's, Paris. Begs to assure those who intrust him with the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions or family recipes, that the greatest care and attention are bestowed, and the most scrupulous accuracy observed. None but pure drugs and chemicals will be used or sold All the leading proprietary and patent medicines in stock. A large assortment of Hair, Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brushes. A quantity of French and English Perfumery and toilet requisites for sale cheap at Place d'Armes Drug Store, JAMES HAWKES 27+3m. Proprietor.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MARCH 3, 1876.

THE PATRIOT'S BRIDE. CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

quired in the land where her youth had been passed; and though very witty, she was too sensi-ble and well-disposed to wound anyone by sarcasm. Madame de Genlis had found one fault with her-Madame de Geniis nad found the lauit with her-she was indolent, but the adoring husband saw none; and some of his letters to his mother, the Duchess of Leinster, are still extant, in which he speaks of Pamela with the greatest tenderness.

"Everybody seems to like her," is one of his remarks. "I wish you could see her dauce !" he also marks. I wish you could be not her epistle, he proudly says; and then, in another epistle, he describes her as flitting about the room while he writes to his dear mother whom they both love, attending to the flowers with which she had adorned it; but of those happy hours there was soon to be nothing but a mournful memory.

CHAPTER III .--- THE BURSTING OF THE STORM.

Lord Edward Fiizgerald was naturally too sensitive to the sufferings of others to be long content with living for himself. Although his affection for his wife never decreased, he continued to speak of his home as a perfect Paradise, he took a deep innis nome as a perfect ranging, he took a deep in-terest in all the political questions of the day.— Brave and satisfied in his own mind that the views he had adopted were correct ones, he did not suffer any personal considerations to keep him silent, nor any personal considerations to accept in streat, nor stay to consider how much there might be to risk by his imprudence. Others might warn him that he was rendering himself obnoxious to the ruling powers, and advise him to be more cautious, and to temporise for a while; but it was to no purpose.— He could not truckle to circumstances; his high and haughty spirit disdained to bend, and he would not be induced to desert those whom his example had influenced. Nor did his Pamela distress him with womanly terrors, for she was satisfied that he could do no wrong; and as ardent a lover of frec-dom as himself, she was buoyed up with hopes of his ultimate triumph—hopes which were never to be realized.

The long-impending storm broke over their heads at last; the brief, sweet summer of their lives was over, and a bitter wintry blast had succeeded. The order was given for the arrest of the leaders of the party with which Lord Edward iden-tified himself. It was carried out by a magistrate named Swam, who seized several of them at the house they met in Bridge Street, Dublin. Lord Edward was warned in time to evade this capture, and he also contrived to elude the search made for bim, for he had friends in all classes. The humblest peasant would have perilled his safety to secure that of the Fitzgerald whose hand was as open as his beart was warm ; and had he been prudent, he might have escaped the country at once, and lived

his danger with tolerable fortitude, but had immediately resolved to quit Leioster House, where,

with her children, she was then residing. "I will not live in luxury," she firmly said, " while my beloved husband is enduring privations and in hourly danger of imprisonment. I will take a lodging in an obscure street, and be ready at any moment to join him, whether it be to escape with him from the pursuers or to share his captivity."

She insisted on being allowed to act on this determination, for the knowledge that Leinster House was closely watched, and that her residence there compromised its inmates, made herall the more eager todepart. With only one servant in attendance upon her children, Lady Edward Fitzgerald removed to a quict street at the rear of Merrion Square where this silent woman had once been the ornament of a Court, or that her ear was continually strained for news of her husband.

That he would make his way to her sooner or later she felt certain, and this had been one reason they might meet, and none be cognizant of it, save those whose fidelity there was no reason to distrust.

And so it proved, for one evening as she walked

they both that the eagerness of pursuit had died away, and that his escape could easily be managed, that Pamela, as he kissed his sleeping children, smiled through her tears, and pictured the joy of the moment when she and they should join him.

But they had lulled into false security. That very night, Lord Edward was tracked from his wife's lodging to his own place of concealment, and, within an hour after he reached it, his arrest was attempted.

He heard the stealthy steps on the stair ; he knew that a long dreaded moment had arrived; but he started up fiercely, determined not to be taken alive. At first with his sword, and, when that was broke, with a dagger he had about him, he bravely defended himselt. A fierce conflict ensued, for a few friends who were near, rushed to his aid. With his own hand, he disabled the officer in command of the men sent to capture him, but was eventually overpowered. The brave, the handsome, the beroic Fitzgerald was carried to Dublin Castle a prisoner and a desperately wounded one. Yet, though faint and bleeding, his courgage was unflinching, and not a murmur escaped his lips, Had he succeeded in his enterprise, he would have been lauded as a hero and a patriot. Yet he never t-stified greater heroism than in the hour when he felt that death was upon him, and that he would never more lift hand or voice for the dear, dear country he loved so well.

Whether his manly composure melted the hearts of those about him or not, it is certain that Lord Edward Fitzgerald was treated by all who came in contact with him with the greatest sympathy, and commiseration was openly expressed for his hapless wife. The secretary of the Lord Lieutenant offered, in all secrecy, to transmit to her ladyship any confidential communication he might wish to send her. But he had none to send; his only request was that the tidings of his capture be broken to her as gently as possible. The wish was obeyed, but no human efforts could

avert the blow such terrible and unlooked for news inflicted.

Pamela, rudely awakened from her contemplations of a happier future, could scarcely be made to believe that her Edward was a prisoner. He had so many hair-breadth escapes from capture, that she had conquered her first terrors and learned to think that he was permitted to evade his enemies; but when the first rassion of despairing grief was over, she reminded herself that he must need her to comfort and nurse him, and she hastened to his prison.

Here, however, her entrance was forbidden. With what we must now regard as a refinement of cruelty, the unhappy wife was rigorously excluded from the presence of her wounded and dying husband. Frantic at this treatment, she had recourse to bribery : and to soften the hearts of his gaolars, she parted with every article of value she possessed.

But his friends, were in captivity, his wife was in uncertainty as to his fate, and he disdained to fly. He learned that Pamela had borne the tidings of the learned that pamela had borne the tidings of He learned that Pamela had borne the tidings of He learned that pamela had borne the tidings of the learned that pamela had borne the tidings of the learned that pamela had borne the tidings of the learned that pamela had borne the tidings of the learned that pamela had borne the tidings of the learned that pamela had borne the tidings of the learned that pamela had borne the tidings of the learned that pamela had borne the tidings of the learned that pamela had borne the tidings of the learned that pamela had borne the tidings of the learned that pamela had borne the tidings of the learned that pamela had borne the tidings of the learned that pamela had borne the tidings of the learned that pamela had borne the tidings of the learned that pamela had borne the tidings of the learned that pamela had borne the tidings of the learned that pamela had borne the tidings of the learned that pamela had borne the tidings of the learned that pamela had borne the tidings of the learned th but pace the street outside his prison, asking anx-iously for him, and finding cold comfort in the pitying looks of all who beheld her.

This is a sal record of grief that seemed too ter-rible to be borne, yet, a still heavier trial was in store for the poor Pamela! Ere long she actually re-ceived orders to quit Ireland with her children, and was compelled to obey ! Perhaps it was feared that her beauty and her grief might stir the adherents of the Fitzgerald to attempt his rescue ; but at this distance of time, the measure seems both harsh and unjustifiable.

And thus, after five years of domestic happiness in the land that gave birth to her beloved husband, Pamela bade it eternal farewell. She entered Irethe few who saw her, simply dressed and apparent-ly in the care of her little ones, dreamed not that prospects opening before her; at twenty-four she quitted it, with her little ones, still a loving wife, yet with every hope blighted.

Friends still gathered around her, and strove to console her with the prediction that Fitzgerald would be speedily released. And so he was. Shortly later she felt certain, and this had been one taken why she preferred an obscure lodging to the splen-dor of a ducal mansion. There, not a foot passed brave husband expired from, the effects of the wound he had received. He died as he had lived, wound he had received. He died as he had lived, heroically enduring his sufferings, unselfishly thinking more of others than himself, and bequeathing all he possessed to his wife, as a mark of his love, esteem, and confidence in her affection for her children.



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HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street (Established 1859)	DAME CELESTE TRUDEL, of the Parish of Mont- real, in the District of Montreal, wife of
THE	Of AVIER BENONT DURAND. Baker, of the same place, indicially authorized to ester en jus- tice in forma paraperis,
CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHINC STORE	Plaintiff : vs.
IN MONTBEAL IS	The said OLIVIER BENONI DULAND, Defendant, An auticn av austration de bine hue buon this due in
P. E. BROWN'S	An action <i>en separation de biens</i> has been this day in- stituted against the Defendant in this cause. Montreal, 22nd February, 1876.
No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE Persons from the Country and other Provinces w Il find this the	
WOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBRE, IN the SUPERIOR COURT.
VERY LOWEST FIGURE.	District of Montreal.)
Don't forget the place: B R O W N ' S .	An Instant. The undersigned has filed in the efficient of Courr
NO 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE pposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Feyot	a deed of composition and discharge ∞ at d by his creditors, and on Tuesday, the fourth $\cos \phi \Delta pril-next, he will apply to the said Court for a con-$
Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1875.	firmation of the discharge thereby effected, Montreal, 25th February, 1876, ARCHAMBAULT & DR SALABERRY,
MACHINES.	29-5 Attorneys for Insolvent. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.
	CANADA, PROVISEE OF QUEERC, District of Montreal.
TIM	In the matter of EDMOND L. ETHIER, An Insolvent.
	On Tuesday, the fourth day of April next, the un- dersigned will apply to the said Court for a dis- charge under the said Act.
W JEAN	Montreal, 25th February, 1876. ARCHAMBAULT & DE SALABERRY, 29-5 Attorneys for Insolvent.
M A	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875. CANADA,
	PROVINCE OF QUEERC, In the SUPERIOR COURT.
J. D. LAWLOR,	In the matter of PHERRE POULIN, An Insolvent. On Tuesday, the fourth day of April next, the un-
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES,	dersigned will apply to the said Court for a dis- charge under the said Act. Montreal, 25th February, 1876.
BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.	ARCHAMBAULT & DE SALABERRY, 29-5 Attorneys for Insolvent.
FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETII Street. HEAD OFFICE: 365 NOTRE DAME STREET,	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875. CANADA, December of the superblog couple
BOS NOIKE DARE SIREEI, MONTREAL. BRANCE OFFICES:	PROVINCE OF QUEERC, In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of JOSEPH BELIVEAU,
QUEBEC :22 Sr. JOHN STREET. TORONTO77 KING STREET.	An Insolvent. The undersigned has filed in the effice of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed
ST. JOHN, N. B:32 KING STREET HALIFAX N. S.:119 BARBINGTON STREET	by his creditors, and on Tuesday the fourth day of April next he will apply to the said Court for a con-
	firmation of the discharge thereby effected. Montreal, 25th February, 1876. ARCHAMBAULT & DE SALABERRY,
SCOTTISH	29-5 Attorneys for Insolvent. CANADA, BROWNER OF SUPERIOR COURT.
COMMERCIAL	District of Montreal.) No. 720. DAME CAROLINE BOURDON, of the Town of
Insurance Co	St. Henri, District of Montreal, wife of PIERBE E. BARSALOH, of the same place, Painter, duly authorized to appear in judicial proceed-
FIRE & LIFE	ings, Plaintiff;
CAPITAL, - \$10,000,000. Province of Quebec Branch.	The said PIERRE E. BARSALOU, of the same place, Painter, Defendant.
1941 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL	An action for separation as to property has been in- stituted in this cause, on the seventh day of
Directors : SIE FRANCIS HINCKS, C.B., K.O.M.G.	February instant. AUGE & NANTEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
A. FREDERIOK GAULT, Esq. EDWARD MURPHY, Esq.	Montreal, 7th February, 1876. 27-5 CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, INSOLVENT ACT of 1869
OHARLES S. LOQUE, Jr., Esq. BOBERT DALGLISH, Esq.	PROVINCE OF QUEEBEC, SINSOLVENT ACT of 1863 District of Montreal, In re NISTE VIGEO, Insolvent,
Commercial Risks, Dwelling and Farm Property taken at current rates.	and LOUIS JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee.
THOMAS CRAIG, Res. Sec.	The undersigned will make application for his Discharge on the Seventeenth day of March next, according to the said Act.
	XISTE VIGEO, By PREFONTAINE & POUTRE, His Altorneys ad liter
Yondreal I eb. 20 1875, 23-y1	Montreal, 22nd January, 1876.
- Manazarian (1993年)。 「「「「「「」」」」) 「「」」) 「」」) 「」」) 「」」) 「」」) 「」」) 「」」) 「」」) 「」」) 「」」) 「」」) 「」」) 「」」) 「」」) 「」」) 「」」)) 「」」)) 「」」)) 「」) 「」	

7

ROYAL

her humble sitting room slowly, to hush her to rest, the door opened, and a tattered medicant appeared; but the gesture that warned her to silence spoke volumes. In another moment the door was secured, the disguise thrown off, and Lord Edward was in his wife's rapturous embrace.

Anxiety and sorrow had much changed the face he loved; the riante beauty that had distinguished the belle Pamela of the French Court was marred by tears and nocturnal watchings; yet we question if she was ever so lovely in her huband's eyes as when she lay on his breast hushing her sobs lest they should distress him; and bravely hiding her terrors lest he should only quit her loving arms for the clutch of those who were relentlessly seeking him ! How tenderly she strove to smile and make light of her own share in his troubles, may be better imagined than described.

"Did he know," she asked, ere he left her, "that a reward had been offered for his capture ?"

"I do; and were it not for you, my precious one I would no longerskulk in concealment, seeing a betrayer in every one who looks at me suspiciously. I still glory in my cause, and for that I am ready to die.

"Bat not to yield yourself a prisoner to your enemies," she urged. "Not to risk a long captivity and perhaps exile to some land where I should not be able to follow you. For my sake, Edward, be patient, and keep close."

"Ay and play the coward a little longer?" he cried, bitterly. " Nay, Pamela, it would be a more honorable course to give myself up to those who seek me, and let my fellow-men judge between me and my accusors

But the devoted wife shrank in dismay from such a dangerous step, You must not do this, my dearest lord," she urged.

"If all men were like you generous ard honorable, I would not oppose it! But to let you give up your liberty and throw yourself into the hands of men incapable of appreciating your motives-ah, no, no, have patience a little longer. Think of our children and be not rash ! In a short time the angry feelings you have aroused will have subsided. The duke will then be able to obtain a pardon for you."

"Which I should never accept!" he interposed. "Could you, who have shared all my aspirations, who have dreamed with me of seeing old Ireland free, ask me to receive aught from my oppressors ?"

And, Pamela, pale as if she were signing his death warrant, but still truthful and l.eroic, bravely answered, "No!"

"But you will consent to leave Ireland ?" she was entreating the next moment.

"Yes," he replied, with despondency. " If it can be arranged without compromising any one, I will go to France for a while. It galls me to sneak away from danger, but I cannot look at you, and refuse !"

When this plan had been discussed, the husband and wife felt it prudent to separate.

Lord Edward assured his lady that he was in safe hiding, and her hopes rose again, for she knew that the means would not be wanting to secure him a safe convoy to the Continent. She communicated with his relatives, and very secretly the preparations were made for his departure. Again the fondly attached couple met, and Lord Edward was apprised that all was nearly ready. So secure were | streets of the English metropolis.

"It would have been better for you, my poor child." Madame de Genlis sorrowfully exclaimed, had you never met this unfortunate young man."

But the bereaved wife proudly retorted " Not so. would rather be as I am, despite all the sorrow I have endured, than have been preserved for a happier fate. The memory of one of the bravest and best of men is enshrined in my heart, and it is my proudest bcast that I was the chosen bride of the Fitzgerald !"

But there were trying moments to be gone through ere she could revert to the past in this manner. While Pamela lingered in London, trying to believe, with her friends, that Lord Edward would be pardoned, the news arrived that he was no more. Who was to break them to the grieving wife? Only yesterday they had been holding out hopes that had brought smiles to her faded though still beautiful face, and now those smiles would be banished for ever!

And the scene was even sadder than her friends had anticipated. Pamela had been heroic in her devotion to her spouse, and patient and gentle under her own trials; but she was a veritable woman when the Duke of Richmond told her that Edward Fitzgerald had expired in the prison to which she was denied access. Her anguish prostrated her : and when the Duke of Leinster, the brother of her dead husband, came to mingle his tears with hers, she mistook him for the lost Edward and suffered fresh agonies when undeccived.

Their union had been a very romantic one, but it was hallowed by a purity of love that knew no decay, and in those five years of her wedded life, Pamela had known more felicity than often falls to the lot of mortals. It was this that made her loss so hard to bear. Not a reminiscence of her beloved one but filled her with the most poignant regrets that he should have been torn from her under such terrible circumstances.

Yet it was now that the diviner element in Pamela's character displayed itself. In the midst of her own overwhelming grief she cou'd be thoughtful for others, and never forget that there were many besides herself who loved Edward Fitzgerald. For their sakes she stifled her own sorrow, winning their esteem and admiration by her fortitude.

As if fortune still resolved to persecute Ler, Pamela found herself and children reduced to poverty, as well as deprived of their natural protector. By his attainder, Lord Edward Fitzgerald's property was lorfeited to the Crown, and his widow and offspring left destitute. Several efforts were made to get this harsh decree reversed, but without effest, and Pamela returned to France, to end her

life in obscurity. She survived her husband for many years, but always tenderly cherished his memory. Until her death she retained the charms that first won Lord Edward's offection. Her beauty faded, but she did not lose with it the grace and vivacity, the sweet-ness of temper, and thoughtful kindness to those about her, that endeared her to all who knew her. One of the sincerest mourners at her grave was an aged deputy, who had known her happy, frolicsome girlhood-one who well remembered how lovely she had looked when, surrounded by a brilliant assemblage, she gave her hand to the gallant young Irishman, who won her heart on a dark night in the

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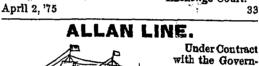
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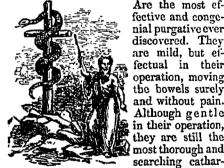
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