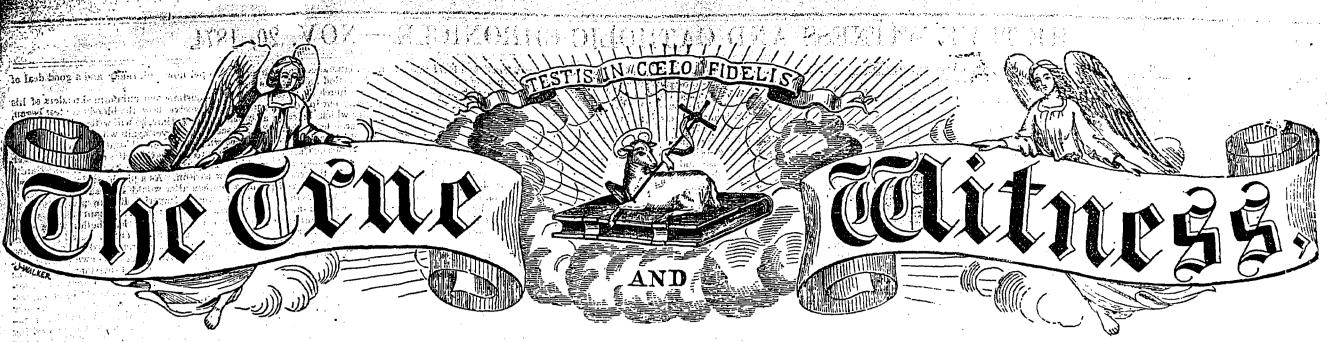
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CATHOLIC CHRON

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1874.

VOL. XXV.

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LORD DACRE OF GILSLAND OR, THE RISING IN THE NORTH. AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE DAYS OF ELIZABETH By E. M. Stewart.

CHAPTER X1.---(CONTINUED.)

The extreme lassitude which had been caused by the violence of the fever under which Lucy had suffered for the last fortnight, soon compelled her, though unwillingly, to comply with the recommendation of Cicely. Yet, ere she yielded to the heavy torpor which again subdued her senses, she caught the low tones of a man's voice conversing with her hostess in the adjoining room. The voice was not Walter's-that she knew-for its sounds were musical and melancholy; besides she heard Cicely term the speaker, "Her heart's own treasure—her

been engaged in the adjoining room, admitted her husband, Walter, with a gay-looking, bandsome youth, whom the invalid saluted as his dear and faithful Layton. This Layton, however, looked at the damsel in a manner which convinced her that pillow, and a small bag immediately fell from be-her absence would be agreeable both to him and to neath it on the floor. The sound discovered that it his friends, and, ever sensitive with regard to the inconvenience which she might occasion to her hosts, she immediately withdrew to her own apartment. The stay of Master Layten at the cottage coins. Her heart throbbed with gratitude and afwas not long; but while he stayed, an earnest conversation was carried on between him and his friend. Cicely after awhile joined Lucy in the inner apartment, and kept her in converse, as though she feared that a word of the discussion in the outer room should meet her ears. After the departure of that cavalier, Hubert appeared to be in high spirits, and his animation gave to his fair and finely moulded features a brilliancy of beauty which Lucy had never witnessed before ; his strength, too, seemed to rally with his spirits, and within two days after the visit of his friend, he was able to traverse the copse in the neighborhood of the cottage. Thus matters went on for a fortnight after Lucy left her chamber, and so much was her own strength renovated, that the day was appointed on which Walter was to con- the entrance of the thicket, her heart throbbed with duct her back to her father's house; but she was still very weak, and had been so animated throughout the day, by the expectation of again embracing her friends, that towards evening her strength suddenly failed, and she was seized with a faintness, the effect, Cicely decided, of her excessive excite-ment. Being persuaded of this, the good dame in-sisted that the damsel should immediately retire to bcd, giving her at the same time one of the opiates which the simplicity of her medical art prescribed. This opiate was, however, much stronger than Cicely had probably imagined, and it was long past noon on the following day when Lucy awoke. A confused recollection she had of troubled dreams, and she had some idea of having once been partially awake and of seeing some strange faces in the room.

This recollection was however confused, and she was only distinctly sensible that her sleep had been unusually torpid and long. She now rose and hastily began to hurry on her clothes, but was surprised that she did not hear any voice or foot in the outer apartment; still greater, too, was her surprise to perceive that rude feet had been evidently trampling among the fresh rushes which Ciccly had strewed, on the preceding evening, over the floor of her little chamber. With a nervous tremor, she now put on her garments, for her heart began to throb with the apprehension of some new and dreadful evil-evil to her kind hosts-indeed, she felt that this was too probable; their mode of living, their refusal, even with all their kindness to summon her relatives round what might have proved her deathbed-all betokened some mystery in which their well being, if not even their lives, was involved; and the ter-rible Government of Queen Elizabeth, that was ever present to the mind of Lucy. Scarcely waiting even to fasten her bodice, she now opened the door that led to the outer room; and here her fears received their first confirmation All within was silent and deserted ; the ashes from the fire of the preceding night lay white and cold upon the hearth; the oaken chair in which the wounded youth had been accustomed to recline was thrown down. The bed upon the floor of this room, which Cicely had made up for herself and her husband since their cottage had sheltered two sick was able to creep into the outer apartment, she guests, had evidently never been entered. One desperate hope yet remained, and Lucy, in compliance with its suggestions, threw open the door of the little closet in which Hubert slept-it was uptenanted like the other apartments. A mantle which the young man had worn the day before was thrown over the bed; and his sword lay unsheathed upon the ground. Mechanically, Lucy lifted it, and there perceived graved on the upper part of the blade the letters A. B., apparently the initials of the owner's name. He had indeed always been styled Hubert by Cecily and her husband; but Lucy had reason to believe that the appellation was merely an assumed one, for on more than one occasion Cicely had hesitated in addressing him, as though another name had been about, from mers habit, to escape her lips. To Lucy it was now evident that some misfortune had in the course of the past night overtaken her kind protectors; and this misfortune, too, probably was their arrest on some suspicions of the Government, by the ministers of which they had no doubt been hurried at a brief notice from their retreat, and while she still slept under the effects of the opiate which Cicely had administered. She could not believe that either that benevolent woman or her husband would willingly have abandoned her in so strange a manner. The evident lowliness of their own station in life might indeed have availed to secure them from danger, even in that troublesome age; but the youth Hubert, to whom they appeared heart and soul devoted, was manifestly a youth of education and of birth, and it was, Lucy did not doubt, on his behalf that those kind ereatures had subjected themselves to the most terrible misfortunes. Meanwhile, as we have said, the lengthening shadows warned her that the hour of noon was now past, and the fogs of a winter day came creeping over the cottage casements. She felt that, deserted as the habitation now was, it would be dangerous long to remain its inmate, and that, though still feeble from illness, she must forthwith set out for London. A brown cloth hood and cloak, which Cicely had been for the last two days employed in trimming with cherry-colored ribbons, for the damsel to wear on her return home, still hung upon the hook in her chamber where it had been placed; and in this Lucy now invested herself, tears falling from her eyes as she thought on the probable fate of the donor. Her heart, too, now that she was ence, too bright for the sober enjoyment of mortal-ity. Lucy laughingly told him one day, that she believed he might fall in love with a sunbeam or a star; but that as to anything so earthly as woman for how could she calculate what mischance might possibly befall her even in her short journey to London. The oaken press in the sitting apartment was, she knew, the depository of its owner's little store of money, and, could she find any there, she would not hesitate to supply herself with the small sum increasary for her present comfort, and scourity.

search, she concluded, of papers or documents which might help to criminate the owners of the cottage; but no money could she find there, and returning in despair to her little chamber, she sunk in a musing attitude upon the bed. Her action dislodged the contained the money, by the want of which Lucy was so much distressed, and hastily picking it up, she found in it two rose nobles and some silver fection, for she did not doubt that even amid the hurry and distress of probably compelled departure, the excellent Cicely had been so mindful of her distress, as to slip the purse beneath her pillow.— There was now no cause for more delay on Lucy's part in a place where she was perhaps surrounded by many dangers, and casting her swimming eyes sorrowfully at the desolate hearth of the kind beings who had cheered her with every attention, she hastened with a timid hand to unlatch the cottage door, closing it carefully after her. All was silent as she passed through the copse that surrounded it, and the vapors of the season floated among the naked twigs of the hazel and the hawthorn. As Lucy approached the pond, with its over-hanging oak, which marked a yet more painful apprehension for her kind

friends; for she remembered the forlorn and desolate condition in which she had approached their hospitable door but a few weeks before, and it was grievous to think that those charitable beings were now, perhaps, suffering under calamities even more hopeless than those from which they had rescued her.

The pond was frozen now, and the branches of the decayed oak hung black and bleak above it.---Lucy remembered the story of the murder beneath that aged oak, and involuntarily quickening her step hurried past it into the open road. Arrived there, as she more slowly pursued her escape from the way her thoughts recurred to her house of Sir Philip Wynyard, and the mysterious mode in which it had been effected. Euphrasia, she did not doubt, was that concealed friend; and who was Euphrasia? What record of misery and guilt was hidden, with an agony that almost burst its sad receptacle, in the heart of that extraordinary woman? But from such thoughts, and from sorrow for the fate of the kind Cicely and her husband, and of the youthful and accomplished Habert, Lucy was diverted by her own present distresses. She had not proceeded a quarter of a mile from the copse when she found that her limbs, enfeebled by illness, were ill calculated to bear her unassisted to London. She now loitered along the road in the hope of being overtaken by some wayfarer, who might direct her where to procure a horse. In this hope she was not disappointed. When she had advanced about a mile on her way, she head a horse's hoofs sharply approaching, and presently she was hailed by a rosy, burly-looking man, mounted on a strong grey horse, and who, compassionating the condition of a lonely damsel traversing the way to London on foot, offered to take her behind him. This offer was most gladly accepted by the weak and tottering Lucy, and the stout steed soon set off under his double load with a briskness that raised the spirits of the forlorn girl with the hope of soon beholding the relations from whom she had been so long and so strangely separated. The good man who had thus kindly proffered to make her the companion of his journey was, she found, a Kentish farmer, bound on a visit to a married daughter who lived in the borough of Southwark. Lucy had designed, on reaching Greenwich, to take a boat which might convey her to London Bridge; but the farmer would not hear of any such proposal. She might as well ride with him upon his horse, and it was hard if his daughter could not give her a wing of a fowl and a manchet, with a good cup of spiced ale. "For truth to say, poor thing," said the old man, " thee look'st but weak and sickly." The hamlet of Deptford had long been passed and Lucy and her companion travelled amid the marshes and the fields which at that time extended from thence to London, interrupted only here and there by a house of some pretensions or a few straggling cottages. At length, to her great delight, they entered the main street of Southwark, and she beheld not only the tall, overhanging houses of that borough, but, joy of joys, she could catch through the fog a glimpse of the dusky tenements which nodded on either side of the bridge. The residence of the farmer's daughter was a little past the famed iun of the Tabard, and fain would the honest man on assisting Lucy to alight, have persuaded her to pause and partake of his sister's hospitality. This the latter, in her eagerness to reach home, most positively declined, but promised that she would visit her some other day, and named to the old man the residence of her father and her uncle, begging that he would come and see them before he left London. Insensible was poor Lucy to the effects of her late illness now, and with a foot as fleet as the fawn's she hurried first to Grass street, fondly picturing the delight and the surprise which would be testified both by her uncle and Gertrude on her unexpected appearance. What, however, was her consternation and disappointment, when on reaching the house she perceived its doors and windows closed, the furniture and merchandise within having been apparently removed, and the whole dwelling bearing an aspect of desolation, as though its tenants were departed or dead. Lucy's heart sunk, and she leaned for support against the doorway. London was not then what it has since become the hugh reservoir into which poured all the life streams of the country, all its wealth and population; and two hours after noon on a foggy day in December, even Grass street was comparatively silent and descried. Tears were now streaming fast down Lucy's face; she knew well in what daily danger her family were in involved, merely by their adher-ence to the ancient faith. Might it not at least have brought them; under the pains and penalties of those cruel laws which it had pleased Queen Elizabeth to impose upon all who abided by the redread Lucy almost trembled to enquire the fate of screamed hysterically and turned to seek security in the words against our gracious rule; It beseemeth not, those whom she loved so well; for were they really fight. Her limbs however seemed to refuse their cleat faith to bend to the yoke of that authority which in prison, she knew that it might be et some con- office, and she sunk powerless on the ground to but our good Walanchem with the second to be second to be the second to

was, however, dispelled by a knock at the cottage order, as though they had been tumbled over in were cherished should be free. Drawing her hood the next moment she was locked in the embrace of door, which, on being opened by Cicely, who had search, she concluded, of papers or documents which therefore, cautiously over her face, she first took her Henry Willoughton. The blies of that moment did therefore, cautiously over her face, she first took her way to the street of the Lombards, to examine the dwelling of her father. There her worst suspicions she had passed.

were confirmed, for that too was silent and solitary. To her still greater surprise she perceived that the house of Master Allen, the goldsmith, was also closed. Lucy now hesitated, for she knew not where she might venture, to ask for intelligence respecting her friends; for so black a treachery unhappily pervaded society, that, had her relations indeed fallen under suspicion, she felt that nothing was more probable than that the persons to whom she applied for information might immediately has-ten to denounce herself to the Government. Actusted by this feeling Lucy such in tears upon the threshold of her father's door, which now, alas, inhospitable, opened not to receive her, who, weary, wandering, and faint, had reached it once more and in vain. She recognized the faces of the few passengers, and there was not a house on the spot whose inmates she had not known from her childhood. Any danger, however, was preferable to such horrible suspense, and springing forward in a kind of desperation, Lucy ventured to intercept a portly citizen, who arrayed in a furred mantle, and wearing a gold chain, was with a stately air taking his way down the street of the Lombards.

"Good sir," said Lucy beseechingly, "will it please you to tell me what has become of Master Richard Fenton, the goldsmith, and his brotherin-law, John Harding, the mercer of Grass street?"

"Out, out, woman !" said the city dignitary, with an air of wounded consequence, 'think you that I, Michael Wicksteed, alderman of Candlewick Ward, true and loyal servant of our most gracious Queen Elizabeth, know aught of such men? Woman, wo-man, being as I am, what should I know about fellows, traitors ! who have fallen under the displeasure of her Grace ?"

Poor Lucy sunk back; she had ventured to accost the worshipful Master Wicksteed, because, though his portly person was well extremely known to her she believed him in the magnitude of his dignities to be without any knowledge of herself.

"Then you cannot tell me what has become of the late owner of these houses?" she said, as she

drew back despondingly. "Why," said Master Wicksteed, in a chuckling tone, and with a rougish kind of twinkle dancing in his little grey eyes, "woman, I do not exactly tell thee that. The house yonder, next Master Fenton's was, till late, the habitation of one Allen, a well intentioned citizen, troubled with the sore affliction of a scolding wife. But the dame it seems, has fallen under the displeasure of the Qucen's grace, and, ha! ha !"-and here the old fellow crowed with as much delight as though the case had been his own --- "they have clapped the jade in prison, a marvellous school for correcting the tongue; but they may

Henry Willoughton. The bliss of that moment did not seem too dearly bought by all the perils which

NO. 14

CHAPTER MI.

- "Then news into leeve London came
- In all the speed that ever may be, And word is brought to our royal Queen Of the rising in the north countrie.
- Her Grace she turned her round about, And like a royal Queen she swore,
- I will ordaine them such a breakfast As never was in the north before,
- She caused thirty thousand men be raised,
- With horse and harness fair to see She caused thirty thousand men be raised,
- To take the Earls in the north countrie." Rising in the North-Percy's Reliques.

Away from the dim and desolate abodes, from the bitter moaning of the night wind, and more bitter lamentation of all that humanity may claim of noble and of good plunged into all that it knows of suffering-away from the dark prison, from the roofless hut, to the regal splendors of the Council Chamber at Whitehall,

The curtains of crimson cloth were drawn over the deep recesses of the windows, an enormous wood fire blazed upon the hearth, and a massive bronzed lamp, dependent over the council table, threw its light upon the countenances of those who encircled it,

The chief of Elizabeth's famed advisers were there. To the right of the throne sat the gay and profligate Leicester, and opposite to him was seated Cecil, with Walsingham, his rival in cruelty and in deceit.

Meanwhile the Queen had not yet taken her seat at the council table. Walsingham and Cecil were dicsussing in low tones the merits of a pile of papers which lay before them. Leicester sat lost

apparently in a reverie. Suddenly the door of Elizabeth's closet opened. and with all the fury of her race blazing in her flushed checks and sparkling eyes she scated herself upon the throne. Her first words were those of bitter reproach to her ministers, for it was a custom of the Queen, when the affairs of State crossed her inclination, to impose all blame upon the shoulders of advisers. She burst into a volley of oaths and vituperation, observing in conclusion-

"Truly, our sage and far-seeing councillors, ye have done well. That while ye infected our peace of mind, and broke even our nightly repose, with whispers' fimaginary plots and daggers lurking in the dark-ye have done well. I say, while your busy brains were employed in combatting these monsters of their own invention, to suffer rebellion to unfurl her broad banner in the blaze of day."

"Had it pleased your Grace," said Leicester, " to let her out again, and oh, good Master Allen, wise have hearkened somewhat sooner to those suspi-and worthy Allen, hat he will trust in no evil cions which your faithful servants suggested of Leon-

darling boy !"

Could this person so affectionately addressed be the same whom, on the first night of her abode at the cottage, she had seen brought there so desperatety wounded? Lucy remembered the despair which was then expressed by Cicely, and did not doubt that such was the case, or that this young man was the person on whose account she was so anxious and alarmed.

As Lucy bacame convalescent she was convinced that her surmises were in this particular correct .---On the first day that, with Cicely's assistance, she found, sitting by the fire, and propped up with cushions, that young man whom she had seen on the night of her arrival. His handsome countenance was yet pale with the loss of blood; but on Lucy's appearance he rose saying he would give place to the fairer invalid. Of this she would not hear; but sensibly affected by discovering that Cicely had attended to her in her sickness, even though harassed at the time by apprehensions for one so much dearer, she repeated her thanks to that good woman for her kindness, and her regret for the trouble which she had occasioned.

"And this is the way that my boy, too, molests me with his thanks," said Cicely. "Be but submis-sive, my children, to the instructions of your nurse, and she will warrant that you shall not long stand in need of her cares. Be but quiet and happy, and ye shall be soon in health. Now I will put the maiden, Hubert, under your charge. Let her not sink into melancholy, but even cheer her with some of those fine tales which you have told me of your travels."

The youth literally obeyed Cicely's injunction, relieving the tedium of Lucy's slow recovery by spreading before her the rich stores of his highly cultitivated mind. For hours, while the good wife was occupied in her household cares, was she left alone in the company of this youth; but those hours were never weary. All that he had read, and all that he had seen, became tinted when he spoke with the bright glow of his own enthusiasm; and Lucy, when she thought of his conversation, on retiring to her chamber, often wondered how it was that he could throw such a strength of interest over the commonest subject which he touched. It might have been thought that these two young people, thus thrown into each other's society, and both equally attractive in person and amiable in manners, might have come speedily to indulge for each other a sentiment far warmer than friendship. But the heart of Lucy was secured by her strong and inviolable attachment to Willoughton-an attachment founded on a long acquaintance with his many excellent qualities; and for the youth, his manner towards her had all that innocent and affectionate freedom which might have characterized the tenderest of brothers-none of the restraint of love was there. He seemed, indeed, a being wrapped in a glorious dream of exist--a mere mould of mortal clay !-she must expect to be at once depreciated by his, brilliant imagination. The youth sighed deeply, and lowered his blue eyes, as Lucy spoke. She fancied, too, though he bent his head, and the long curls of his, brown hair fell ord his face, that and could discover beneath the shade of those curis a deep glow for a moment man-the over his pale check. The confusion of Hubert been burst open and its contents thrown into dis-sequence to them that one in whose heart they a well-known voice then sounded in her cars, and in well-known voice then sounded in her cars, and in well-known voice then sounded in her cars, and in well-known voice then sounded in her cars, and in the confusion of Hubert been burst open and its contents thrown into dis-

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and betaked him to a secure retreat, safe from the surcty for their loyality." tongue of Mistress Bertha. Truly a wise expedient, a very proper proceeding, one which I will even take into mine own serious consideration ; for those who cannot fight, 'tis surely best to fly."

Arrived at this conclusion Master Wicksteed suddenly found that his auditor had departed, he just perceived the border of her brown mantle as she turned towards the Chepe, and muttering to himself, "what a most perverse and unmannerly girl," he betook him on his way.

Lucy who, as the alderman spoke had suddenly esolved atonce to seek the house of her lover at Charing, passed rapidly on, unheeding that as she hurried up the Chepe, a squeaking, tremulous voice

cried to her to stop. As for Lucy, the distress of her mind had for the time nerved her frame, and in her long walk from the Chepe to Charing she neither flagged nor staid, The leaden twilight of the season was closing round the village when she reached it; but what was her dismay when on gaining the dwelling of her lover, she discovered the garden gate torn from its hinges, and the garden itself laid waste. The dwelling, too was in no better condition, the doors had been pulled down, the casements beaten in; on approaching it more nearly, too, she discovered that it had been the prey of fire, which had reduced it to little more than a mere shell. Mechanically the unhappy girl stole round to the little casement of the library where she had so often sat with her lover; that also had been beaten in, but as Lucy leaned despondingly on the sill and looked into the room, she perceived that it had been apparently less devastated by the flames than the other parts of the house; a low garden door, too, which led to this apartment, had been like the rest torn down. Lucy approached this door, yet she hesitated upon its threshold, for all was dim and silent within, and the rising wind swept with a melancholy sound through the dismantled casements. The walls of this apartment were constructed of stone and it was partly detached from the main body of the building, hence it had so far escaped the fire.

Again Lucy advanced, again receded, but an impulse stronger even than her fears, prompted her to enter the dwelling which had so often echoed to the voice of that being whom she loved best on earth. Overcoming, therefore, the combined emotion of superstition and natural fear which had induced her to hesitate at first, she entered the ruined dwelling. The staircase which led to the upper apartments had the balustrade broken down, and was itself in so ruinous a state that it would have been dangerous to mount it. In a like condition also was the floor

of the saloon which led to the library. Lucy passed into the little ante-chamber in which Lord Dacre had discovered the murdered body of old Martin, and which like library, had escaped the worst devastation of the flames. A bitter sigh burst from her bosom as she entered this apartment. Was it the hollow voice of the wind only, or did she hear some person utter a responsive sigh? Lucy trem-bled and glanced fearfully through the shadows that spread over the remote corners of the room. Was that fancy, too, or did she perceive a dark figure emerge from the obscurity and advance towards her? She stood for a moment literally spell bound by

chances, he has packed up his chattels and his gold and Dacre and the two Earls, their arrest had beer

"Ah, your are wise, my Lord," said Elizabeth : but whon our cars were so assailed with foul charges that we might well believe that we governed only a nation of traitors, please you to compound for some womanly weakness on our part, which is slow to look for treachery in all."

" It was to be wished," said Walsingham, "that the other treason to which your Grace alludes were, indeed, as it hath pleased you to term it, a mere invention of the brain."

"We will see to these plots anon," replied Elizabeth. "Fear us not, our good councillors, not again will we err on the side of a womanish mercy. Heaven's truth ! those traitor Earls have had some secret warning. Some spy escaping from our Court warned them of our intents, and urged them on to brave our power."

"The damsel Gertrude Harding, has not been found, Madame," said Cecil; yet it were a sore trial for a young maid's courage to travel to the north alone."

"Yet her courage would have dared such trial," answered the Queen. "Oh 'twas a brave damsel we could have loved her for her gallant spirit. But attend, Ceell," she added in a sharper tone, "attend that we have no more delays. By the soul of our father, they may look well to their own heads who let the Earls escape. We like not this loitering of Sussex, who lies like a sluggard with his men at York, while the audacious rebels to our authority march at their pleasure over our fair counties of the north."

"It is indeed an unseemly delay," remarked Leicester, who was an enemy of the Lieutenant. "It is indeed an unseemly delay to linger, while the bold Earls have made themselves masters of the good Castle of Barnard."

"It were time, indeed, we looked to the matter ourselves, or that others looked to the conduct of Sussex," said the Queen. "But," she added, with an oath, "our faithful Ralph Sadler shall set out for York to-morrow, and then-then let Sussex look well to himself! Are we a Queen to be thus defied? If there be a woman's spirit in our generals, we will \ show them what it is to bear the spirit of a manwe will take horse ourselves ! But we will punish the rebels-they shall feel naught of our sceptre but its weight."

"It need not be, gracious Sovereign, said Cecil; "it need not be that your sacred person be so ex-posed. The Earl of Warwick, and your Grace's most noble cousin of Hunsdon; march against the rebels. Believe, most Royal Lady, that our next advice will speak of their defeat."

"And how plead you, my Lord, for the trait-orous delays of Sussex ?" said the Queen. What palliation can your ingenuity frame for his gloth ?"

"" May it please your Grace to remember," said Walsingham, "that the army of Sussex is for the most part composed of Catholic gentlemen and their tenants. Shall we blame him that he hesitated, solely on their support, to oppose the two Earls ?"

"Now, Walsingham" exclaimed the Queen," how mighty a slander thou hast uttered in those, few

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--NOV. 20, 1874.

"I meant not," said Walsingham, "I meant not to imply that your Grace should not expect with all confidence, the duty and loving services of all your subjects-be they of the ancient faith or not "You meant not to say so, Walsingham," return-

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ed the Queen, fixing her eyes upon him with a piercing expression; but we know that, did we know less the spirit which animates our Catholic subjects, we should not expect loving services from them. No no, Walsingham, thou need'st not palter so with us; we expect not the loyality of Catholics for love, but we will compel them to be loyal in their fears. Theirs is a divided house-and, lo, it shall not stand ! Read that !" concluded the Queen finging a packet upon the table.

The Secretary unfolded the parcel. It proved to be a letter from the Earl of Derby to Elizabeth; she had received it but an hour before the meeting of the Council. This letter enclosed another which had been sent by the confederated noblemen-Percy and Nevil-to the Earl, pressing him as a brother in that faith which had been so long trampled down by Elizabeth, to take arms with them in its defence. The letter of Derby to the Queen abounded in assurances of his own loyalty-of which, indeed, he had given ample proof in thus betraying the confidence of the two Earls.

"What think ye of our loyal Catholic subjects, my lieges," said Elizabeth, in a tone of sarcasm, as her ministers finished the perusal of the missive. "We dared not hope for so much loyalty," ans-

wered Cecil,

"Be not surprised, my Lords," replied the Queen. "Oh, we shall have more such testimonies I Now that our stout cousin of Hunsdon is marching to the North, demonstrations of Catholic loyalty will Now, by our eternal soul!" continued abound. Elizabeth, striking her clenched hand upon the council table, "we do despise the cringing recreants! More do we honor even black treason's self, in the poor damsel of Grass street, than such a lip-deep loyalty in Knights and Earls! Oh, oh, we will reward them for such loyalty! The block and the halter, my Lords, for the poor romantic few, who splinter lances for the ancient faith-the many will crouch without a murmur at our feet!"

"It was ever my opinion," remarked Walsingham, "that but slender mercy should be shown to the followers of the ancient religion."

"Believe, our good Walsingham," said Elizabeth, "you shall ne'er upbraid us with having yielded mercy to them more !"

"Might it please your Grace," said Leicester, "to allow me also to march with my Lord of Hunsdon against these rebels to your rule?"

Elizabeth hesitated for a moment, and then replied with some sharpness in her tone, "I pray you trouble us with that request no more; in sooth, my good Lord, we need your counsel at the present time. And now, Walsingham, what more of these pleasant matters of treason have we to discuss ?"

"Alas, most gracious Queen," answered Walsingham, "the rank plant treason will still put forth new blossoms and new leaves while your royal hand pours waters on its root!"

"Ah," said Elizabeth, her lip quivering for a moment, and her distended eye sparkling on the Secre-"ever the same theme ! Oh, it needs not to be tary, thrust upon us ! Are we blinder than the mole, that we see not the cause whence spring the rebellions, the conspiracies, which stalk for ever over the fair land of our inheritance? Ah, do not speak her name-it is a burthen to our waking, no less than a night-mare to our sleeping thoughts! Why is our existence thus embittered? Would it be if we had but one right faithful servant ?"

"And there are many among the servants of your Grace," replied Walsingham, "who would fain free the heart of their royal mistress of this load. To the world they are willing to testify their devotion. What! are the servants of Elizabeth to behold unmoved the attempts of Mary on her sacred life ?"

"Our life!" said Elizabeth, starting. "Much wrong hath been wrought in our kingdom by our cousin's hand, yet think we not she would attempt our life."

"But if we," returned Walsingham, "have papers in our hands which seem to imply in her such awful guilt, who would gainsay the decree that asketh to the crown of eternal glory. Any other education life for life ? Her partisans, at least, have thirsted was destructive to the interests of society, to the for your Grace's blood. Shall we suffer her who is our Grace's blood. Shall we suffer her who is soul of the child, and to the eternal glory of God. the polar star of their hopes still to scatter that Guardian of the true type was one of the noblest baleful radiance which we could so easily extinguish forever ?" "Ah," said Elizabeth, "but our hand, our name. Oh, have a care for them, my Walsingham, let them not be stained with a sister's blood." "Said I not, gracious Sovereign," answered Walsingham, " even ere these rash lords broke out into rebellion, which shall surely be visited on their own heads, said I not that the hunters were abroad, and the lioness well-nigh entangled in their toils? And now the snare is tightened round the victim-the arrow which bears death just parting from the bow. Those foolish youths have now wrought enough to compass their own destruction and that of her whom they sought to save."

THE COADJUTOR-BISHOP OF ACHONEY AT ST. ANTHONY'S, LIVEBPOOL.

On Sunday, 18th Oct., the annual sermons in aid of the poor schools attached to St. Anthony's Church, Liverpool, were preached before crowded congrega. tions. Solemn High Mass was sung by his Lordship

the Bishop of Liverpool. The morning sermon was preached by, the Right Rev. Dr. MacCormack, Coadjutor-Bishop of Achon-ry, who took for his text: " Rejoice not in ungodly children if they are multiplied, neither be delighted with them if the foar of God be not with them; for better one that feareth God than a thousand ungodly children"-Ecclesiasticus, xvi., 1. His Lordship said that those were words of deep meaning for all who were concerned in the education of children, words of special significance for parents to whom they were specially addressed, for they pointed to a very grave obligation. Divine wisdom warned parents not to rejoice in the multiplication of ungodly children, for they were not blessings; not to rejoice in the multiplication of evils-for evils they wereunless the fear of God were with them. Such children were rather the source of woe and misery, than of congratulation and joy; for, "better," said the sacred text, "is one child that feareth God than a thousand ungodly ones." Nay, the inspired writer went further. He adds, "Better die without children than leave ungodly children." His lordship proceeded to ask the Catholic parents of Liverpool to imagine that those words were specially addressed to them that day, and to weigh them fully and entirely. He pointed out, and dwelt upon the fact, that children, to become good men and women, must receive early religious teaching; for as the sapling easily yielded to the guiding hand of the planter, and bent according to his will, so youth was the time when the mind received impressions and formed habits which in manhood developed into character. Thus, then, it seemed that youth was a kind of mirror in which man's life was seen reflect-ed; for they had the old saying that "the child is father to the man." True it was that God's efficacious grace might bring one to a good end notwithstanding the errors of youth. There were examples of this, but those examples were exceptional, and the good old rule, the proverb of Solomon, still stands good : " A young man according to his way, even when he is old he will not depart from it." It followed, then, that man's eternal destiny turned much upon the training of youth. It followed, therefore, that education was a matter of supreme importance. The proverb of Solomon was to be met with in another form in the writings of a Chris-tian philosopher: "I have always thought," says a great writer of the last century," that we could re-form the education of youth." And he adds: "The good education of youth, is the foundation of human felicity." His lordship asked them to consider the deep Christian philosophy of these words. Was not youth the source, the rising generation? Was not that the source of much future misery or happiness? Was not the youth of the world the source from which the great human sea of life was renewed and perpetuated? And they knew that it was only the good tree that gave the good fruit, and if false principles once took root in the human mind, its life and strength were weakened and poisoned. It gives no good fruit. God gives a child certain mental and intellectual faculties which exalt and dignify man's nature. The integrity of man's nature required that these faculties be properly cultivated. For, if a child was abandoned to the brutalising effects of ignorance and neglect, how could it be said of him what David proclaims of man-"Little less than angels ?" Education was the leading forth the mental faculties upon the path of knowledge-the path traced by God; and we must trace that path, for the clay cannot dictate to the potter. Hence they took education in its comprehensive senseembracing not merely the development of the mind and the intellect, but the training of the heart to the service of God. That education which merely formed a man to take a position in society and discharge his social functions, was not worth having. True education was that which formed the heart to render faithful service to God Almighty, and to pass

THE SCHOOL THE BATTLE-GROUND must the youth be prepared to rise above that de-, will irradiate a light that will dispel ignorance from phemous gospel now with safety and a good deal of luge of corruption—those fifteen thousand corrupted the minds of all. Now the Church of God has raise. Isoghter. I have been thousand readers of his publications which flood this kingdom from end to ed woman to a high position]; the Church of God to God to But Mr. Gladstone and uninformed readers of his end every week. The young mind must be prepared, or else the poison would drop in gradually but fatally. These bishops knew that it was in the schools the preparation was made to resist the great heresy of our own time-wholesale disregard of authority, the spirit of license, and the rejection of the eternal principles of order and of justice. Yes, the school was the great battle-ground where the work was done. It appeared to be the great, holy, reforming power of the world. Give him (the preacher) but one generation of well-trained youths-male and female-and they were sure to have a God-fearing people. He asked them to look back at the time when the world was steeped in corruption. How was it that the world was saved? Was it not by education ? By educating one family-the family of Noah-the world was reformed and saved. That family, tanght from the lips of God Himself, became the instruments of salvation to mankind. Hand over, therefore, the rising generation to the Church, the lawfully constituted educator of mankind. She would take them to her bosom, nurse them tenderly, and take them into the ark of safety. She would prepare them by her precepts and her training, and send them forth in good time on the world, the apostles of a better state of things when, perhapsand let them hope-the olive branch of peace, of religious harmony, should have been borne from end to end of that land. Yes, let them keep that one grand weapon of education furbished and brightened, and with it they would do the work and win the battle. Let them heed not the indignant scowl of a powerful Press that appears now so menacing, now so powerful, now such an arch-fiend. Heed it not. Let it waste its energies. It told the world that the Catholic Church was the enemy of science, a bar to education. They knew as well as we that the Church had always been the mistress of civilization, and of science as well as of salvation. History testified to the action of the Church in what they called the "dark ages," History tells the story of the Church as the mistress of science. O, if they wanted testimony upon it, let the echoes of the silent cloisters, amid the halls of our glorious old English monasteries-let them be awakened to give testimony, and they would tell the part our Church played in the civilization of mankind: or let the records of his native country and its ruins let them be referred to. Let the homes of learning and of science, let Armagh, Mayo, and Achonry, be referred to, and they would testify to what had been done ages ago for the civilization of mankind. Yes, time was when those homes of literature and of science in Ireland were thronged with scholars from all Europe. Time was when even they in England sent their young Alfred, and their thousands of others, to the bosom of Ireland; and they were taken to the heart by the Irish doctors of the time, and sent back well trained. The time had now come when it was the lot of Irish children to come from Ircland to England, and to fill their schools. Care for them (continued the right rev. preacher) as the Irish cared for yours in time gone by. It was the lot of hundreds of thousands of Irish childrenif not by birth Irish, with Irish blood careering in their veins-now to fill our schools : English people, and priests, care for these children. Take those youth in time. Care for the descendants of a noble race who are worth caring for. Care for them, for their inheritance of Faith has been handed down by the ancestors of those children through a sea of persecution. And has that sea of persecution emptied itself? No! no! We know not what is before us. Possibly our lot is cast upon critical times. We have gained no educational freedom. No! no! every effort for encouragement is kept from us .--Every encouragement is, indeed, given to godless education. Still, though our lot may be critical, we are prepared to fight the battle of education. Perhaps, but God forbid, that lot is foreshadowed in the insolent words of a degenerate Irishman, who had the bad taste, not many days ago, to select that spot of earth as the place to ventilate his theories of evolution and materialism. That learned man, that startling professor, sighs for the day " when the light of science," as he calls it, "shall break in on the young minds of Ireland." O God forbid! May that day never dawn when that darksome light of Darwinism or Tyndalism, or whatever it may be

her by the hand and used her for all kinds of puring of Jesus Christ started from Palestine and spread on every side, woman was the slave of manshe was looked on as his tool-she was the mere object of his sensual desire. She was in bondage, and the power of him who called himself husband extended over her life and death. Woman was degraded in her position, but when the Gospel was Divine sun that scattered on every side the false theories that existed. He came as the brother of all. knowing no distinction either of Jew or Gentile, nor separating man from woman, but uniting all in one mighty brotherhood. That fraternity established by Christ raised woman at once from her dependent and abject position, not alone of being the companion of him as her husband, but placed her in joint responsibility with him, and imparted to her a share in the duty which God has laid on man and woman-a duty as regarded the bringing up of their children.-The Universe.

MR. GLADSTONE AND BONN. (To the Editor of the London Tablet.)

Sm .-- Mr. Gladstone has done to the cause of Almighty God in England the most valuable service, but one, which was in his power. He might have quitted heresy and followed his betters in intellect and in rank, and the multitudes who are inferior to him in both, and like them might have surrendered his place in the infidel heresy of England. He has not done this, but he has written the article on "Ritualism and Ritual" in the Contemporary Review, the popularity of which may be estimated from the fact that it is the sixth edition which I have lying before me. It is a great gain that he should have at last declared himself. Mr. Disraeli some years ago, at the time of the passing of the Irish Protestaut Disestablishment Bill, described the signatures of Irish Catholics of all ranks, which covered one page of the Times, as the signatures of "Irish Romanists." He has frequently expressed himself with equal impudence, and with a malevolence which is always concealed or disclosed by such expressions. Mr. Gladstone, his rival, now bids against him, and, let us admit, with great success. This is the service which he has done. We know him now. The professed subject of his paper is so utterly despicable to all Christendom, that, even here in England, where the fooleries of which he talks are going on before our eyes, it is not, for itself, worth notice .--But it raises in the minds of Catholics the most painful emotions, when we reflect for what purpose the glorious buildings were built, in which this Simia Dei now plays the fool. The cathedrals and churches of England were built under the authority of the Holy See, which erected the English bish-oprics, and made England Christian. They were built by private munificence, to be for ever subject to the Holy See and the Catholic Hierarchy ; for the worship of God as taught by the Catholic Church for the Cultus of Saints; for Seven Sacraments .-And now a man of Mr. Gladstone's place in literature prints a long treaties on the mountebank performances by which the true religion of God and its outward form are aped and scandalized. Could the man who understands Homer so well give us nothing better than this tumult of verbosity covering indistinctness and want of precision? These faults have drawn complaints from his Protestant readers. Catholics, insolently mentioned by him, have to remark them also. On page 674 Mr. Glad-stone says that a question exists "whether a handful of the clergy are or not engaged in an utterly hopeless and visionary effort to Romanize the Church and people of England. At no time since the bloody reign of Mary has such a scheme been What scheme? Mr. Gladstone has not possible," explained the meaning of to "Romanize." It might either be taken to mean the absurd travesties, about which he proposes to talk, or it might mean the reconversion of England to Christianity, which Protestantism, under the guidance of the Establishment, has suppressed three hu rears as fa

has proclaimed not merely practically but in dog- paper will perceive how the bloody contest began matic fact the glory and the dignity which belong and, perhaps, next time, he will write more honestly. to her of the weaker sex. The Church has taken Such a scene was never again witnessed. - Even the wretches who misgoverned and pillsged England poses that are glorious in the work of Jesus Christ, did not dare to pursue Catholics on accusations such for be it well remembered that when the Gospel of as this. They turned the profession of Christianity God was first proclaimed on earth-when the teach into a new treason. As a pinch, of incense thrown upon a heathen altar would have saved the lives of Christians under. Imperial Roman persecutions, so the voluntary hearing of a Protestant sermon would have saved those who in Elizabeth's reign were guilty of the new State crime. And when the Saturday Review recently remarked that Campian might be said to have caused his own death by reproclaimed there came one ray of light from the fusing to be present at a Protestant sermon, the writer kept out of sight that to have heard that sermon was intended by the heretics to be an expression of his assent to it and to them. But the new treason was visited with the old punishments-hanging, cutting down half alive, disembowelling half alive, and other mutilations which I cannot describe. These were the soothing measures with which the anger of an outraged people was met and quelled, Does any one, after reading Halle's account, carry on any feeling for the fate of such a miscreant as Latimer? When he and Ridley, and the still more execrable Cranmer, met their just fate in Canditch at Oxford, there was no such scene of studied and ingenius cruelty as the murder of Forest. There may perhaps have occurred to Latimer at that dreadful moment a recollection of the scene in Smithfield, of his own villainous heresy screamed out to the dying saint, of Forest's constancy, and the probability that Forest's soul was already with God. I hope some such thoughts, attended by a late contrition, entered into his mind.

But, says Mr. Gladstone, if even what he calls Romanizing" was possible, it is now impossible, when Rome has substituted for the proud boast of emper eadem a policy of violence and change in faith; when she has refurbished and paraded anew every rusty tool she was fondly thought to have disused when no one can become her convert without renouncing his moral and mental freedom, and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another."

That such poor nonsense as this should have come from the pen of the man who wrote Juventus Mundi can only be accounted for by motives not made apparent in print. This is not the language of scholars and educated gentlemen. It belongs to the rabble of Exeter Hall, or to the country meetings of stupid squires and ignorant ministers. A proud boast" is an expression of vestries and city councillors. In literature it belongs to the writers who wave flags, display banners, and continue to post sentinels. "Rome," as Mr. Gladstone, using the heretical formula, calls the Christian Church, has made no change in Faith. But I will not take the trouble to fix a meaning upon such language as refurbish," and " paraded," and " rusty tool," Mr. Gladstone will, perhaps, live long enough to be aware of the indecency of his abuse. Great names, greater than his-if that is saying anything-in England and abroad would have made a man of higher modesty pause before he accused them of renouncing moral and mental freedom," and of placing their civil loyalty at the mercy of another." He does not explain who the "another" is, but there can be no doubt that he means the Holy See. I make no apology for saying flatly that each of these statements is a direct falsehood, the result either of a want of knowledge or wilful malignityin either case, but in different degrees, a surprise.

I will ask your leave to continue what I have to say in the next Tablet.-Your faithful servant, October 9, 1874. AN ENGLISH CATHOLIC.

"IRELAND UNDER GEORGE IV."

Tuesday evening, Oct. 27th, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., taking the above as his theme, delivered a very eloquent address at the Young Men's Society Rooms, Cork.

Mr. J. G. M'Carthy, President of the Society, was in the chair, and he was supported by Messrs. O'Neill Daunt, and T. Crosbie. Among the audience were a large number of ladies, and Messrs. P. J. Madden, T. C.: A. M'Carthy, J. P.; P. Hegarty, T. C.; Rev. R. A. Sheehan, St. Patrick's; M. D. Daly, J. Banks, W. Morgan, W. Haly, J. W. Bourke, D. O'Sullivan, Ald. Dwyer, M. O'Keeffe, C. E.; C. Keller, J. Hayes, E. Harding, J. A. Hanrahan, &c., &c. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who was very warmly received, said he was about to deliver a lecture, if such it might be called, upon a chapter of Irish history which although very near our own time was singu larly enough, rather less familiar to Irishmen of our own generation, even than the events which transpired a century ago. Most histories of the country left off about the period of the Union, and those events that had transpired since left a gap, which was supplied only by the memory of our fathers or by the pens of a few great and illustrious men of the period who still lived amongst us (cheers for O'Neill Daunt). He was about to lecture on the general evidence of George IV.'s reign, and chiefly in our own country during the period, incidentally glanc-ing, as far as might be necessary to illustrate the progress of this evidence, at some matters which occurred in England. The period to which he referred -the past thirty years of the present century-was most remarkable for this fact, that it was in that period for the first time, for at all events 140 years, the Irish people-the masses of the Irish peopleappeared upon the scene, moving and acting as a great and intelligent political party (cheers). To be sure, there was a history of Ireland in the seventeenth century, and great and stirring were the events of that time; to be sure, between the year 1700 and the last year of that century, events that stirred the heart and soul of an Irishman were passing through the land; but in all that time they were the events and incidents of a section of the Irish nation, while the Irish people as a people were outside the pale of the law, were dead in the eyes of the law, and did not exist in the history of these events. Anything that was done for the Irish people, on their behalf or in their name, in the eighteenth century was done by the class of men that had never been wanting-the patriotic Protestants of our country (cheers). During that hundred years they who belonged to nine-tenths of the people were civilly dead, and they had to trust to the generous advocacy of men outside their own body for the defence of their rights and religion (cheers). But in the period to which he would refer quite a different state of things arose, and the downtrodden millions of Irish people at last arose to the daring effort of speaking for themselves. And in the beginning of the present century the novel and startling doctrines were proclaimed that the Catholics in Ireland were not merely like the Ethiopian slaves in America, to be talked of in an elevated strain, but wonderful to relate were entitled to some of the rights of humanity (laughter and cheers). At the commencement of the century the country was in a woeful extreme : the previous century had dislo-cated society, and it presented a condition and plight more mournful than that which the eye of the historian, no matter how inquisitive could discover in the pages of history, even during the Saracenic and Muorish occupation of Spain. Yet, they would see this disarmed, landless, unfranchised, scourged, stricken, desolate people. They would watch them through the wanderings in the desert sighting the promised land, They would see this weak and trembling nation that often tried and manfully tried the arbitrament of the sword and borne themselves throughout with heroism and unconquered courage

"But the world-the world, how look we to the world?" exclaimed Elizabeth, gasping from the eagerness with which she spoke. "And our precious conscience too-our conscience, which has a price above our crown ?"

Will the world's laws spare a murderer ?" interposed Burleigh, "or the conscience of your Grace stand free, if from a weak yearning to the side of mercy, a woman's terror at the name of blood, you compromise your servant's safety with your own ?" "Hal hal our servant's safety, too," cried Eliza-

beth, clasping her hands with a bitter laugh. " Well said-our honest, honest Burleigh, keep yourselves safe, and we will, out of pure love and gratitude, bear all the odium of these bloody deeds."

"It shall not need," said Walsingham, passing for obvious reasons the sarcasm of the Queen's speech, "it shall not need, so plain is the guilt of the Scot tish Queen-so plain, at least, shall it appear, that the voice of English law shall to the world proclaim that guilt; to the strong arm and griping sentence of that law will her frantic partisans be committed to-morrow,"

"Oh, fools, fools !" said Elizabeth, "alas, our poor cousin, her friends are even more baneful to her than her foes. But see you, my Lords, if this black conspiracy of Mary be ripe even for her conviction, then must we be prompt indeed to quell these troubles in the north. Who knows what desperate plot may be formed for her deliverance."

" Fear we that?" cried Burleigh. " Is it not easy to strangle the bird which is encaged ?"

"Be of good heart, most beloved Queen," said Walsingham, for all your foes are at once encircled in our net. This outbreak in the North must needs ruin the madmen who are engaged in it; the foreigner, Vitelli, has found it expedient to depart, and Rudolphi is in our good keeping. And more than all, and apart from these follies of the Nevil and the Percy, the victim is surely stricken down, and the safety of the true religion established in your well-

being." "And when 'tis all done," said Elizabeth, "when the Peers have decided, and the law pronounced, then my Walsingham, what then ?"

"What then," returned the Secretary, "what then remains but that the sentenced be conducted to their

doom." (TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

Q. E. D.-" Mamma!" "Yes, darling." "Am Ia "No, darling !" "Then carry me !"big girl ?"

Punch.

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rue type was one of the works of God which man could engage in. It seemed to be little less than the Divine work itself, for the moral and religious elevation of man's char-

acter seemed to be a kind of second creation of the mind. Let them look at the action of the educator, upon the mind. He educates the mind in its rough rude state. He breathes over it the form, and beauty, and light and strength of intelligence. The sculptor gives form and shape, and polish, to the cold marble. The rough block assumes the angelic form. He gives it seeming grace and animation .---But the educator does more : his moral creation of mind is instinct with life and reality. Its substance and form are not representative, such as the work of the sculptor, because he impresses on the mind the lessons of wisdom and knowledge. The preacher then very strongly denounced the folly of mothers spoiling their children, and reminded them that experience had almost in every instance shown that such a course of maternal training ended woefully to the mother and calamitously to the child. He dwelt on the supreme importance of a child receiving a good education at the mother's knee. From the memeht the child left the mother's care and crossed the threshold of the school, there was the watchful and the jealous eye of the spiritual mother -the Church-over that child, and hence the teacher became, as it were, the delegate of the Church .--The Christian school was the battle-ground upon which the battle of God and of religion was to be fought. "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not." The Christian pastor endeavored to bring them to God, the spirit of the world strove to keep them back. The strong advocate of secularism strove to keep them away. Satan, who knew the value of a soul, and the ways of perverting it-Satan, who knew the value of a well trained youth, and who knew its influence upon after lifemultiplied the agencies of evil. But Ged was Master in His own creation; God had left on earth a power to represent Him, and had left in His own place a general educator of mankind-the Church. Dare the powers of the world stand between the children of the Ohurch and the Church itself? Dare any power of the world keep the children of God from God? O, but a day would come when God would vindicate His position and the power of the Church, and punish the injury done to His little children! For they knew that any injury done to them was done to God Himself. His lordship asked his hearers to realise from this the importance of early training. They would then see what a blessing was a good early education-how supreme, how sublime was the work of Christian teachers. No wonder that their distinguished bishops and their pastors had devoted their best energies to this great work. No wonder that the illustrious Metropolitan of this country had given his whole soul, his greatgifted mind to that which he himself called "This great work, this first of all works, the great work of the schools." They knew the power of the school. They knew that the mind may be moulded while it is plastic, and moulded to the proper form. They knew that it was in the school rather than in the church, must the work be done. They knew what a power was education-what a bulwark was the school against the corruption of the world-corrupt literature; that literature that sneers at the most sacred doctrines of our Faith that scoffs at the idea REGISTRATION.—Registrar.—"Ine online, of course, and folly of Christian restraint, and that is the ene-was born in wellock?" Parent..." Doose a bit, suri-my of authority. They knew that in the school te men what their duties are, and from such teaching of His as Friar Forest, we all deny that new blass the most powerful nation of the world, and they He was born in Brumpton."....Fun.

shall ever flood the religion of St. Patrick. His lordship concluded with an eloquent appeal for the schools .- Catholic Times,

called, shall ever darken the youth of Ireland-

MONSIGNOR CAPEL "ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS."

The Feast of St. Teresa was observed at the Carmelite church, Kensington, London, on the 16th alt, with great solemnity. At the High Mass, which was sung by the very rev. prior and assistant clergy the church of St Simon Stock was crowded, and at the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice the Right Rev. Monsignor Capel preached on the beautiful virtue of virginity, so well exemplified in the life of the great foundress of the Carmelite order, St. Teresa. He also alluded to what was termed the "rights of women." Of the dignity of virgins, that bright army of those who were rewarded with the privilege of following the Lamb of God whithersoever He goeth, the right rev. preacher said :- The Church always proclaimed that there is something more glorious than sensuality here on earth, that there are objects to be arrived at which rise superior to the mere comforts of the world, and to those pleasures which, though even good in themselves and not marred by sin, are yet in some sense obstacles to perfection. Everything in relation to the dignity of virginity was specially applied by the Church to her whom we have gathered together to honour-to St. Teresa the reformer of a great Order-to St. Teresa, the orignator of a new seres of thoughts which she impressed on the practical life of the Ohurch-to St. Teresa, of whom the Church says in the Collect of today,"her doctrines are heavenly." While the Church so honours this mighty army of heroines chosen from among the weaker sex, it is well for us to look steadily at our position in these days; to realize and understand how we are placed with reference to the outer world, and study the maxims which the world propounds. We are beset by a surging sea that is ever talking of woman's rights and woman's dignity. We are reminded from time to time of what they are pleased to call the equality of the sexes, but which really means their separation. We see scheme after scheme put forward for raising the moral culture or intellectual training, or to give character to those who have been spoken of heretofore as being oppressed. Schemos of this kind assertions made in this way, have some kind of sympathetic chord in the souls of men; there creens over the whole being a kind of sense that "well after all a wrong has been done;" that what has been regarded as weakness should be looked upon as strength; or it is asserted that the delicate perception of the mind of woman, its readiness and increased power of penetrating into matter which elude the observation of man-all such considerations argue that an injustice has been done, and it is alleged that woman can stand on an higher pedestal, were she can hold not alone her own, but the superior in certain matters to man. Those who live in the world-we who talk its language-we who use its organs, are imperceptibly influenced by such as-sertions. We are Catholics, it is true, but we live in an atmosphere of Protestantism or of Rationalism. A whole pile of theories, a whole series of assertions are made on this important subject, and the responsibility devolved on Catholics of defending the principles of the Gospel of Christ. By the The second s

as its detestable power has prevailed. I will take the last sense. Mr. Gladstone therefore interposes between England and Christianity the obstacle of the bloody reign of Mary.

Let it be understood that I am not speaking here of the silly chatter about corporate re-union, and concessions" to be made. There is only one way of return to the Catholic Church for individuals or nations, absolute submission. This being understood, I ask Mr. Gladstone why he did not tell the truth, and say that the human hatred felt by Catholics for the pretended Reformers is justified by a bloody reign preceding Mary's-the reign of her infamous father. Protestants, whether statesmen or not, will have to be taught that the question of conciliation belongs to two sides. If the bloody reign of Mary has made conciliation impossible to Protestants, the scene of blood, sacrilege, havoc, and desolation begun by Henry the VIIIth, and continued by his children Edward and Elizabeth, has never passed, and never will pass, from the recollection of Christendom, especially not from the recollection of as who live surrounded by the results of those disastrous memories. I will give him and your readers one specimen, of which I have spoken before in The Tablet, but not so fully as now .-Henry the VIIIth invented the lying and blasphemous tenet of royal supremacy over the Church. Dr. Forest, Observant Friar, Confessor to the Queen, Katherine of Aragon, denied the sacriligious falsehood. But the King, having by his authority raised it into a new article of faith, Dr. Forest was actually condemned for heresy, and to the penalty of heresy. And here I open Halle's chronicle, with its villainous English, and more villainous matter, and extract the account which he has bequeathed to the admiration of Protestants :-- " The xxx yere, in Maye, there was a freer called freer Forest ... justly he was condempned and after for him was prepared in Smithfelde in London a gallowes on the which he was hanged in chaines by the middle and armholes al quicke and under the galowes was made a fire and be so consumed and brent to death. At his commyng to the place of execution, there was prepared a greate skaffolde, on which sat the nobles of the Realme and the kynges Majestics Moost honorable connsayle, only to have graunted pardon to that wretched creature, if any spark of repentenco would have happened in him. Ther was also prepared a pulpit where a right reverend father in God and a renouned and famous clerk the bishop of Worcester called Hugh Latimer declared to him his errors and openly and manifestly by the scripture of God confuted them, and with many and godly exhortacions moved him to repentance, but such was his frowardnes that he neither would here nor speko."

To make quite clear the cause of Forest's murder Halle goes on to tell us that-

"Upon the galowes that he died on was set up in great letters these verses following," of which I give the essential part :----

- "And Forest the freer That obstinate lyer
- That wilfully shall be dead.
- In his contumacie
- The Gospel doth deny
- The kyng to be Supreme head."

-monarch of Europe and have channed as between the Queen and Napoleon on the isle of Elba; they would see that power go down in the dust before the moral force power go down in the dust before the moral force ind nowerful weight of a courageous Ireland (great (we forbear from using a strong disappointment and powerful weight of a courageous Ireland (great cheering). Mr. Sullivan then alluded to the measures employed to carry the Union, the seeds of discord sowed between religious classes and the hor-Tors of the consequent agrarian crime: How could Tors of otherwise under the circumstances slavery would lose half its terror and liberty, half its blessing if as well ordered a state of society could exist with freedom as without it. Society too, was dis-ordered in England far more than in Ireland, and in the big towns revolutionary conspiracies were formed, of which the Cato-street plot was an example. The of which the Calord was then going on, and any struggle with Napoleon was then going on, and any disposition that the English Ministers had to deal favourably with Ireland, rose and fell like the barometer according as news came from the continent. There was nothing could bring joy to their masters that did not bring a bane to the Irish people (hear). An address for emancipation was got up and presented to the house of Commons; it was defeated by a large majority, on which occasion the Duke of York said-"So help his God a bill for Catholic Emancipation should never pass that house." If there would be an Irishman who doubted that a just God ruled in the affairs of this world, and that He reached out His strengthening arm over oppressed minorities to protect them against oppressive power, let him look at these facts. let him fold his arms, and let Christian patriots say, "There is no never for a righteous cause" (prolonged cheering). In 1820 an offer was made to grant emancipation and endow the clergy if the Crown had a veto on the election of bishops. A minister of the Crown if he were not satisfied with a bishop elect, if a disloyal man, as the term was, was going to be put into the diocese of Cloyne, or Ross, or the Archbishopric of Tuam (chcers), the minister could draw his pen through the name of a M'Carthy, a O'Hea, or a M'Hale (cheers). The clergy themselves came forward nobly and repudiated the offer (cheers). In the Catholic body a split arose, and one party was headed by a young Kerry barrister, Daniel O'Connell (cheers). A newspaper of the day said, and he believed the a new print had been made since, "How dare these same remark had been made since, " How dare these few agitators in Dublin pretend to lecture the peo-ple, where were the Fingalls, the Bellews, &c.," the fact being that they always ask for people that they know are not there (laughter). About this time George III. became insane, and his son the Prince of Wales became Regent, but the hopes of the Catholic party were again bafiled. O'Connell had called the Dublin Corporation a "beggarly Corporation," and his enemies succeeded in getting Mr. D'Lsterre, a dead shot and a member of the Corporation, to challenge him with a view to rid themselves of so popular an opponent. In the event Mr. D'Esterre was mortally wounded. Mr. Sullivan detailed in a most effective manner the treatment of Queen Charlotte by her profligate husband, and his recitation of Byron's poem "The Irish Avatar" clicited prolonged applause. Briefly referring to O'Connell's election for Clare he said the Irish people had carried Emancipation against the greatest odds that could ever occur again. A few years more George IV. lay on his death bed in the Royal Castle of Windsor. For him now all that he had lived for was no more, and all that he had in life shunned was coming full upon him, for there is but oue hour of a man's life worth living for, the last hour of his existence (hear, hear). We now see the head of that aged king lay upon a bed of agony, visions crowd thick upon him of wasted youth, of blasted life, of ruined virtue, of homes desecrated, every hideous spectre that can agonize the soul of a dying man come there to throng the soul of the dying profligate. As the portal of death scems opening to his view to crush him, I think two female figures stood in the dread hours by the bedside of the fourth Georgeone was the figure of his wronged and injured wife, and the other was the figure of Erin, of the country whose chains he had endeavoured to re-impose, of the country whose trust and faith he had outraged and belied, of the land whose captivity he had sought to prolong, but she even then can point his dying gaze to the manacles that lie at her feet, and to that day rising when her power would be multiplied, when her children all over the face of the

earth would be multiplied not in her weakness but tell him that his memory in her strength, and would sink beneath the executions of posterity when a new world would recognise emancipated Ireland as the protectress of human liberty. The talented lecturer sat down amid prolonged Mr. O'Neill Daunt, in a very interesting speech, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Suliivan, and took occasion to contrast the defeat of Mr. Vesey Fitz-gerald in Clare by Daniel O'Connell with the defeat of Mr. Chichester Fortescue in Louth by Mr. A. M. Sullivan. Mr. Daunt concluded by a warmly received declaration in favour of self-government. Mr. T. Crosbie seconded the vote of thanks, which

would see the power that had vanquished the great should be allied with the name of a personage oc- Mrs. Byrne, had a narrow escape. A large tree, the would see the power that had vanquished the great cupying the relationships between the Queen and monarch of Europe and had chained the great cupying the relationships between the Queen and her subjects which the Duke of Abercorn does. It (we forbear from using a stronger word) in every quarter of our Catholic country ; and we trust in all The roof was considerably injured. sincerity that the rumor (we will treat it as such till further information comes to our aid, notwithstanding the emphatic assertions of the London press) may prove to have been utterly groundless and that no such offer has been made to, or, if made to, that no such offer has been accepted by, his Excellency. We have said before in this column that masonry is working its very best, or rather its very worst, in Ireland to sap the foundations of Catholic faith in this country. Its existence is a defance to Catholicity, for it exists in the very teeth of the protests and anathamas of the Church of God. The temptations political. social and mercantile-already held out to Irish Catholics to join in this condemned, secret, oathbound organization are sufficiently strong and sufficiently numerous not to need that they should be intensified by the direct and awful presidency of the man who fills the monarch's place amongst her Irish subjects, and had at his disposal so much of the lucrative patronage of the Imperial Administration. But, apart altogether from this, were it to be that the Lord Lientenant and Grand Master of Freemasonry in Ireland were one and the same person, we say emphatically that Viceregal government would be a source of well founded suspicion and not unnatural odium, as well as terror to the Catholics of Ireland. It would lose far away more than it had ever previously lost, their confidence, and would put in peril their attachment to the sovereignty whose place it is supposed to occupy, We believe that the Duke of Abercorn is too prudent and too judicious to overlook these and other important national, as well as religious, considerations, and therefore it is that we reassert our utter disbelief of the rumours that are afloat. In this column of the Catholic Union it is not admissable that we should write as politicians, but it is not out of place to say here that "the Castle" has not a goodly name in Ireland, and, with a Viceroy the Grand Master of Irish Freemasonry, presiding over its doings and its festivities, its "councils" and its decisions there is no political or social iniquity of which the popular mind would not conceive it copuble of being the theatre. If the rumour be unfounded, none will more rejoice to hear so than the Catholics of Ireland. If, on the other hand, subsequent events confirm its accurracy, the Catholics of Ireland will have a great constitutional duty to discharge, and we are sure they will not be found unequal to the responsibility that devolves upon them. Personally popular though the Duke of Abercorn may be, his acceptance of the Grand Mastership of the Freemasons would unjit him for the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the august lady whom he represents must needs be told so by her Catholic subjects in this portion of the empire. At the proper time (should the occasion unfortunately arise) the Catholic Union of Ireland will be found to be not wanting in its duty, and will not square, or round, or mince its phrases in dealing with what (if it occurred) would be a grievous public scandal.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT, DUBLIN .- The Association in Honour of the Sacred Thirst of our Lord, an admirable organisation, which owes its origin to the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. Robert Kelly, S.J., and, which, though only founded some four years, now numbers nearly two million members in Ireland, England, and the United States has recently been mised by a decree of his Holiness to the dignity of a Confraternity. The official document bears date the 30th August last, and after reciting the pious object of the association-the pulling down of the vice of intoxication through the instrumentality of prayer and mortification-attaches large indulgences in perpetuity to the members. The Rev. Mr. Kelly has won the gratification of seeing the organisation which he founded, and which had already received the approval of his Eminence and the bierarchy of Ireland, established on a firm and permanent basis.-Freeman's Journal.

FATHER BURKE IN TRALES.-Father Burke arrived in Tralee on the 17th ult., and received a splendid ovstion from the townspeople. With bands, nation-county. al banners, and torchlights, in procession of many The r hundreds, they escorted him from the railway station to Holy Cross Abbey, where he briefly addressed the multitude in acknowledgment to their splen. did welcome. Since the election times there has been no such popular demonstration. On Sunday Father Burke preached at midday'and in Holy Cross Church, for the purpose of raising funds for the liquidation of the debt on the building. He lectured on Tuesday evening for the same object.

property of Mr. O'Reilly Dease fell across the roof of Mrs. Byrne's house, which adjoins Mr. Dease's de-mesne. Five inmates were in the dwelling at the time, and their escape from death was marvellous.

A large and influential meeting of the friends and tenantry of Viscount de Vesci was held in the Courthouse, Abbeyleix, on the 17th ult., to prepare an address and suitable presents to Miss de Vesci on the occasion of her approaching marriage with the son of the Duke of Westminster. John Lyster, Esq., J. P., occupied the chair, and the surrounding gentry were present in large numbers.

Richard Calbeck, of Ballacolla House, Ballacolla, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the Queen's County.

Mr. Patrick Quigley, J.P, for many years chair man of the Maryborough Town Commissioners, died on the 13th ult., at his residence Bloomfield, near Maryborough. Mr. Quigley was long known in the Liberal politics of the Queen's County for the unvarying consistency and moderation of his views. He was an active and upright magistrate, a conscientious guardian of the poor, and a consistent supporter of every movement calculated to promote the prosperity of his native county. The deceased had reached the great age of 80 years. Archibald Henry Hamilton, of Ballymacoll, Dun-

boyne, Esq., has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Meath.

The recent arrival of the Countess of Granard, with her infant son, in Longford, was made the occasion of great rejoicing. The town was illuminat-ed, and as the carriages of the noble party proceeded through the streets, showers of rockets were discharged, while the crowd cheered vociferously.

There was a great Home Rule meeting at Youghal on the 18th ult. Amongst the speakers were Sir Joseph McKenna, M. P.; the Very Rev. Canon Murphy, P. P., ; Dr. Ronayne, J. P., &c. Resolutions supporting the movement were passed unanimously. There was a similar meeting in Mill-street, and with like results.

The Marquis of Lansdowne having determined to increase the rent on his Iveagh property Co. Kerry by 25 per cent., the matter was taken up on the 11th ult., at a conference of the Catholic clergy of the Cahirciveen Deanery, the Very Rev. Cannon Healy, P. P., in the chair, and resolutions, which were drawn up in a spirit friendly to the house of Lansdowne, expressed surprise and regret at the contemplated rise, and pointed out that the example thus set to less wealthy landlords was calculated to effect wide spread injury to the farmers of the barony. The condition of the farmers, it was contended, was worse than for years past. After having struggled through two bad years, they are now suffering from a very wet harvest; they were never so deeply involved in debt; the high price of butter was counterbalanced by the short make arising from the poor condition of the cattle after so many severe seasons; and, finally, scorcely any price could be obtained, for a long time past, for dry stock, the principal reliance of a large number of farmers of this mountainous district. The resolutions strongly appealed to the kindness and sense of justice of Lord Lausdowne-an appeal which it is confidently expected will not be made in vain. At the termination of the conference, a well-

merited compliment was paid by his clerical brethren to the President, the Very Rev. John Canon Healy, who has been Vicar of the Deanery and Parish Priest of Cahirciveen since the famine year of 1846, in the shape of a public dinner at Fitzgerald's Hotel.

The annual election of six Commissioners, under the Towns Improvement Act, for Ennis, took place in the Town Hall, on the 15th ult. Only 164 electors recorded votes, out of 243 registry. The following was the result :- Michael Lawlor, 136; John Meehan, 113; Patrick Garvey, 106; James Brady, 98; J. H. Harvey, 95; George Cahill, 91; John Hill, C. S., 84; John Molony, 43. The two last Lamed retiring Commissioners have lost their seats.

At the Quarter Sessions, at Ennis, on the 23rd ultimo, Mr. John O'Hagan, Q. C., Chairman of the County in addressing the Grand Jury, spoke ia congratulatory terms of the total absence of crime throughout the county. There was nothing in the least degree that manifested a disturbed state of the

was a blank one; and although it is not the only test, yet it is a strong test of the orderly condition of the locality, and I congratulate you on such a happy state of matters in your neighborhood.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN .- Daniel Tivenan died in Boyle Workhouse on Wednesday, the 14th ult., at the advanced age of 109 years. His last admission to the workhouse was on the 29th of January, 1861; he was then 96 years of age.

GALLANT RESCUE FROM DROWNING. -- On Tuesday night last, while it blew a tremendous gale from the south-west, accompanied by drenching showers and a pitchy darkness that made the nearest objects unrecognisable, Mr. Alfred J. Irwin, whose residence is near the Sand-Quay, heard a faint scream, and a splash in the waters of the dock, as if some one had fallen in. Without loss of a moment, he rushed out, provided with a lantern, and making for the spot from which now emanated a series of frantic screams for succour, he discovered by aid of the dim and flickering light, a woman struggling desperately in the water. To shout for help was useless, as the neighborhood was at this time quite deserted, owing to the wildness and darkness of the night, and to seek help would occasion such delay as would prove fatal. Pausing, therefore but a moment, he jumped into the dock and, after a pro-longed and desperate struggle, in which death momentarily threatened the rescued and the rescuer, he succeeded in bringing her to the quay, thence he conducted her to his own home where every possible attention was shown her, but, in the meantime, as she did not belong to the town, Head Constable O'Shea was communicated with, and very kindly, promptly, and at much inconvenience to himself, procured a covered car, and escort, to convey her to her home in the country. This is the second life Mr. Alfred J. Irwin has been instrumental in saving during the last six months. In conclusion, I may remark, that the silver medal from the Royal Humane Society has been awarded to Mr. M'Coy for saving two women from drowning at Courtmacsherry regatta last year, and I think a like tribute is fully due to Mr. Irwin, whose courage and presence of mind have been so conducive to the saving of some valuable lives .- Cor. of Skibbercen Eugle.

Information is wanted of Thomas Cavanagh (or Kavanagh), of Kilkenny, who left Ireland about 40 years ago. Address, Mrs. Catherine O'Connor, Edmund-place, Aldersgate, London.

Information is wanted of William McHugh, who sailed from Liverpool, on August 19, 1873; when last heard of was in Jersey City, on February 10, 1874. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his mother, Margaret McHugh, West Orchard, Coventry, England.

Information is wanted of Bridget Neeson, who left Gateshead-on-Tyne, in 1864, for America, and has not since been heard of. Any information of her will be thankfully received by her brother, Alexander Necson, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH IN LONDON .- The new and benutiful Church of Corpus Christi-the first edifice since the Reformation dedicated to the Body of our Lord, was solemnly opened on the 20th ult., at Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, London. The entire proceedings were marked with great rejoicing and religious solemnity. High Mass was sung at 11 a.m., by his Lordship the Bishop of Amycla and as-sistant clergy, in the presence of his Grace the Archbishop. The church was crowded in every part. His Grace preached an eloquent sermon after the first Gospel, in which he bore testimony to the zcalous labors of the Rev. Father Keens in London which were something miraculous, for he has been instrumental in building no less than three Catholic churches in the metropolis-one at Ogle-street, one at Holloway, and now, the last though not the least, at Maiden-lane, Covent-garden. A debt of £1,200 still remains due on the new building, but it is expected that this sum will soon be cleared off.

It was not a Catholic who spoke the following words, but a Presbyterian, and more than that the Moderator of the United Presbyterian Synod, sitting at Manchester :-- "In Lancashire they were placed in a difficulty which might not, perhaps, be thoroughly understood in the North of Ireland; they were, in the most sacred matters touching the liberty of their country, and touching the advancement of truth, and the advancement of temperance, opposed by a virulent and wicked conspiracy called Orangeism. They could never, therefore, be parties to any movement that would bring them in the slightest way into fellowship with the Orange conspiracy in Laucashire." Our opinion of the "virulent and wicked conspiracy" has never been concealed, but we must confess it gives us no small amount of satisfaction to find that its true nature has at last been discovered and denounced by men just as firmly, but not so savagely or so brutally, opposed to Catholicity as the abandoned Orangemen themselves.-Catholic Times. RITUALISM AND MR. DISRAELI .- On Sunday evening, 18 Oct. after Vespers, in the church of the Holv Family, Saffron Hill, the Very Rev. Dr. Stewart M'Corry delivered his second lecture on Ritualism, and spoke to this effect :--- From the Rubrics let us proceed to the subject of our second lecture on Ritual or Ritualism. I have already explained to you the terms Rite, Ritual, Ritualism. These must be regarded as the externals of religion, and these are prescribed by the one Church of God, and are the same throughout Christendom. I say one Church of God, because these so-called Churches separated from the Holy Roman Church are State Churches. national Churches, human Churches. Their clergy -or the gentlemen who preach and minister at public worship-are laymen who have no sacred orders-who have no ecclesiastical jurisdiction--who have no Divine authority to teach or to baptize -who have no heaven-born power to administer the Sacraments and to offer the great Sacrifice of the New Law. The voice of the Catholic Church compels us to declare that they are sheen pretenders in the Christian ministry-that they have no right to preach and less right to administer Sacraments. The Ritualists may enact Ritualism-they may employ rites and rituals; but all this is a sheer delusion. They may erect religious temples after the most approved plan of architecture, as suggested at the Brighton Congress-they may fit up a table and call it an altar-they may decorate it with flowers and illuminate it with candles-they may have bells ringing, incense burning, banners stream ing, organs pealing, processions moving—they may imitate the Roman ritual to the very letter—they may put on vestments of silk or satan, silver or gold _they may even attempt to celebrate the Holy Mass and to pronounce the awful words of consecration! Yet what is all this? Truth-eternal truth-constrains me to proclaim all this religious acting as a downright sham, a fond delusion, a deceitful snare i It is the shadow without the substance, the shell without the kernel, the nullity without the reality of the Christian religion. Yet this is Anglican Ritualism. Here, pictured to your mind's eye, stands revealed the Ritualistic service of the day, which is a barren imitation of the Roman ritual, a hollow semblance, a meretricious unreality! Shall I say that it is a downright imposition upon the good people of the British Isles? But let us come to close quarters-to present times and circumstances. Mr. Gladstone wishes to treat Ritualism by .itself, irrespective of doctrine. Mr. Disraeli does quite the reverse, and by indorsing with his public approval the following unmistakable resolution he gives us to understand what are his innermost sentiments in regard to the Catholic and the non-Catholic religious | capacity of two hundred. There are at present 126 regard to the Catholic Universe, takes the following systems: We, Catholic Universe, takes the following extract from the Echo of the 12th October The following resolution was passed at the Fro- adelphia Press.

vincial Grand Orange Lodge of the North Eastern District and forwarded to the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli :-- "That as Ritualism is not merely 'a shade of thought' or a difference in circumstantials or nonessentials in the matter of religion, but a symbolic and histrionic mode of worship rooted in deadly error, naturally repudiated by this Protestant kingdom, and proved by numerous instances of the perversion of rituals to have its natural outcome in the adoption of the Roman Catholic faith, we thank God that in His providence He has given us a Protestant prime minister, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, who, in his prescient outspokenness, recognizes in it the beginning of a coming struggle between Ultramontanism and superstition on the one hand and faith and freedom on the other, and which as such he pledges himself to 'put down,' and we call upon all true English Protestants to rally round him and a Protestant banner." Mr. Disraeli has sent a reply, stating that "he feels greatly honoured by the terms of the resolution."

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The rev. doctor went on to explain in detail how all the rites of the Holy Roman Church were indicative of a spiritual meaning, and all the vestments used at the altar were symbolical of the various stages of the Redeemer's Passion. After a lengthened discourse, which was listened to with intense intcrest, by a large and appreciative audience, the rev. gentleman stated that he should give forthwith the substance of his two lectures to the press, with the ledication to the Right Hon. W. Ewart Gladstone, M.P. He should not wait to write a volume, but rather to take advantage of public curiosity by unfolding the substance instead of the shadow of Ritualism.

A SUICIDAL FAMILY. - An inquest was held at Exeter, on Tuesday, in a case of suicide by a young man, rendered peculiarly painful by the fact that only six weeks before the father of the deceased also died by his own hand. The deceased, Henry Exell, carried on the business of a mill-puff maker, which his father had managed before him, and both suicides were induced by worry connected with trade affairs. The father hung himself in the storeroom; the son shot himself with a gun in the same department. The latter seems to have inherited a suicidal tendency on both sides, his grandmother having hung herself. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned.

THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW" AND MR. GLADSTONE. In its number published on Friday morning the Edinburgh Review says :- If Mr. Gladstone had leaned more on his Whigs and less on his Radicals he would be Prime Minister still. If Mr. Disraeli leans more on his Moderates and less on his Tories he will maintain his position long. As Mr. Gladstone weakened his Government, alarmed the Moderate party in the country, and eventually lost power by relying on the more advanced Liberals and dispising his Whigs, so . will Mr. Disraeli do precisely the same if he relies upon the real Tories of his party."

WINDSOR CASTLE .- It would appear that Windsor Castle, in the absence of royalty to occupy it, is becoming dilapidated-so much so that several of the private apartments formerly occupied by the Queen have been re-decorated. If the present adoraments at Windsor be an augury of a more lively state of things than has characterised Court movements for many years past, there will be no dissentient in the whole nation against the improvements now taking place in the Royal Borough of Windsor .- Irish Times.

Captain Urquhart, formerly superintendent of dock police at Cardiff, was tried at the Exeter Quarter Sessions, on Monday, on the charge of having obtained goods from tradesmen under false pretences. It was stated that the defendant had obtained credit by misrepresenting his position; but the recorder being satisfied that the goods had not been supplied to him on this ground, directed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty, and he was accordingly acquitted.

SHOCKING BRUTALITY .-- At the Hanley Police Court, on Monday, John Hall, a boatman, was sent to prison for two months for having brutally assaulted his wife by striking her with the tiller of his boat, a most formidable weapon. The blow rendered the woman speechless and a large quantity of blood flowed from the wound, which was of a fearful nature. In extenuation the prisoner's advocate pleaded drunkenness, and the fact of the prisoner being generally a goo ther and husband The discovery of a celler in Sweeting street, Liverpool, where cotton samples were bought wholesale from porters, has led to the arrest and committal of many of the thieves. On Monday, at the police court, two were men, James Goulding, marine store dealer, and John Pickering, waste cotton dealer, and a porter named Brogan, were charged with being concerned in the robberies and sent for trial at the borough sessions.

was enthusiastically received and suitably replied to in an able speech.

A vote of thanks to the chirman concluded the proceedings .- Examiner.

PROTEST OF THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND

AGAINST THE VICEROY ACCEPTING THE GRAND MASTER SHIP OF THE IRISH MASONS.

The following is a manly and sensible protest of the Catholic Union of Ireland against the outrage on Catholic sentiment and conscience proposed in naming the Viceroy Grand Master of the Irish Mas-Onry. Unfortunately no attention has been paid by Lord Abercorn to it:

Several of the London papers of Saturday, received in Dublin that night, have announced that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, his Grace the Duke of Abercorn, has definitely consented to accept the office of the Grand Master of the Freemasons of Ireland, left vacant by the death of his Grace the Duke of Leinster. The announcement concludes with the statement that his Excellency will be installed at the next meeting to be held in Dublin, on December 1st. We confess that we read the paragraph with the most bewildering amazement; and, though it is given with all the air of an authoritative communication, yet we cannot persuade ourselves that there is not some gross inaccuracy in it. For some few days, it is true. , there has been some mysterious whisperings in the air that Freemasonry was to start afresh in Dublin with somewhat of more than usual significance, and there were hints that the vacant office was to be offered to the representative of the Queen of Ireland. But we dismissed them, and disregarded them as foolish imaginings, or at best, as Masonic jokes that had found their way outside "the Lodges." We did not conceive it possible that any sane man could dream of such a wild notion, and, least of all, did we dream that such an offer, even if it were soberly and seriously made, would have found even an instant's consideration with the distinguished nobleman whose name was mentioned in connection with the gossip. Even still we did not credit it. It seems simply incredible that the Viceroyholding, as he does, the Queen's place amongst the Catholic people of Ireland-should contemplate such an outrage on their religious sensibilities, and such a perilous trial of their loyalty to the throne. But, as we have said, the journals of the English metropolis make no secret of the intimation that his Grace has consented to accept the Masonic dignity placed at his disposal, and therefore, we take it that his Grace is prepared to confront and to abide the consequences. This-we say it with all respect and with all regret-is hard and discouraging news for the Catholics of Ireland, and is not of a character that on the 20th ult, the family of a poor woman, named i similar state of matters arose, when the calendar

A colossal statue of marble of the Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale is to be erected in Tuam. The model is completed, his Grace baving given the final sitting to Mr. Thomas Farrell, R.H.A., the sculptor selected for the execution of the work.

HOME RULE DEMONSTRATION .- The Nationalists in Limerick have undertaken to make all the arrange-ments for the reception of Mr. Butt and his colleague, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, on the occasion of their promised visit to give an account of their action in Parliamen last session, and a meeting of the party was held last week to settle the preliminaries. It was announced that the party intend also to take the lead in political affairs in the county, and that they will not permit their rights to be usurped by any other body. The latter declaration has reference to the Farmers' Club, who had given notice of their intention to organize a demonstration in favour of Home Rule on the first Sunday in November.

A melancholy and fatal occurrence took place, on the 19th ult., at Kingstown, by which a most industrious and respectable poor man, named Hopkins, lost his life. It appeared that the deceased and other men were engaged that morning in mising some heavy iron work in the Commissioners' yard, when, unfortunately, the ponderous burden fell and crushed Hopkins to death in an instant.

The Irish Times, of the 25th ult., says :-- " The O'Connell Committee met yesterday, partly to hear a statement from the chairman respecting the amount of funds actually in hand for the completion of the O'Connell Monument. The late Mr. Foley had received £2,000 nett, on account, and the balance now available is £10,347, a sum amply sufficient, we should say, to complete the elaborate memorial intended. Nothing, however, transpired respecting the actual condition of the Monument as it was left by Mr. Foley, or concerning the wishes of Mr. Foley's representatives. It is quite possible that they may claim, we are far from saying unfairly, some five or six thousand pounds, on the ground that all the im-portant and truly artistic work has been done, and that little remains to be executed save to reproduce in bronze the models which the genius of Foley had created and his industry completed. The public are anxious to ascertain the exact state of the case in reference to this point, respecting which no information whatever has been given."

One of the most violent storms experienced for some years, broke over Dublin city and suburbs, on the 20th ult. During the day, owing to the change in the barometer, high winds and unsettlad weather were anticipated, but none were prepared for the violent gale which sprung up suddenly from W.S.W. Much damage was done to roofs and chimneys, in various districts of the city, but, no very serious loss has been sustained in the vicinity of Dublin, notwithstanding the fury of the storm, which blew with unabated violence up to day break.

The revised census tables for the county Monghan have just been issued from the Commissioner's office. There are in this county 319,741 statute acres, of which 5,475 are covered by water, and 25,-995 are set down as waste, bog, and mountain. Between 1861 and 1871 Monaghan lost 11,513 of its population ; the number of inhabited houses diminishing in the same period, 24,064 to 22,420. In the last mentioned year the total population of the county amounted to 114,969 persons. By occupa-Professional class, 2,229; domestic, 18,607; chmmercial, 835; agricultural, 31,578; industrial, 8,928; indefinite and non-productive, 4,508. There are

14,516 farmers, occupying 18,893 farm-holdings. Of the latter, 2,583 are under five acres; 4,787 are between 5 and 10 acres; 6,987 are between 10 and 20; 2,500 are between 20 and 30; 986 are between 30 and 40; 447 are between 40 and 50; 368 are between 50 and 75; and 234 are between 75 and 700 acres. One holding alone is above 1,000 acres in extent. By religious profession, the population of Monaghan was distributed as follows in 1871 :---Roman Gatholics, 84,345, or 73.4 per cent. ; Protestant Episcopalians, 15,641, or 13.6 per cent.; Presbyterians, 13,914, or 12.1 per cent.; Methodists, 493; and all other denominations, 576. In 1871 there were 4,964 persons in Monaghan speaking English and Irish, and 138 who spoke Irish alone, while, in 1861, the Irish-speaking population numbered 7,417. Monaghan counts 203 primary schools, of which 157 are under the National system, and 33 belong to the Church Education Society; and four superior educational establishments, of which two are ecclesiastical. In the ten years preceding 1871, 14,953 persons emigrated from the county, against 26,842 in the previous decennial period.

At the recent election of Town Commissioners for Cavan, John Fay, Esq., J.P., William F. Nesbitt, Patrick Caffrey, James Galligan, James Kennedy and David O'Reilly were elected without opposition Mr. John O'Connor Power, M.P., arrived in Westport on the 18th ult, for the purpose of addressing his constituents with reference to his stewardship in Parliament. He was greeted with cheers, but his supporters were unable, owing to his unexpected arrival, to accord him the ovation intended. He addressed a large assembly from the hotel windows confining his remarks chiefly regarding his conduct in the House and the bills he voted for. He was vociferously cheered throughout his address.

The tenants' interest in the fine grass farm of Clone, belonging to Launcelot Rudd, Esq., containing 50 acres statute measure, held under lease from the Earl of Portsmouth Dearing date the 30th day of June, 1831, for the term of one life or the concurrent term of 31 years, subject to £31 138.3d., was put up for sale in Enniscorthy, on the 22nd ult. The farm is situated within one mile of the railway station of Ferns, and four miles from Enniscorthy. Mr. John Murphy, of Enniscorthy, was the purchaser at £365.

The Crown business of the Drogheda Quarter Sessions commenced on the 21st ult, when the Sub-Sheriff said he had the pleasure of presenting the Chairman, W. O'Connor Morris, Esq., with a stainless calendar and the usual accompaniment of a pair of white gloves, emblematic of purity. His Worship said—This is, I think, the tenth time of At Little Bray, during the prevalence of the storm my presiding here, and on six or seven occasions a

DRUNKENNESS AMONG WOMEN .--- There was a meeting of the Surrey magistrates, on Tuesday, at which a generally satisfactory account of the condition of the county goal and of the prisoners was given. It was noticed, however, that a large number of women had been reconvicted for drunkenness, and the magistrates agreed that the sentences on habitual drunkards ought to be more severe.

THE CURE FOR KICKING .- The Governor of Lancaster Castle, in his report to quarter sessions on Monday, expressed his opinion that the practice of kicking could not be stopped without the use of the lash-a punishment which should be inflicted not only once, but as many times as the nature of the case might deserve.

UNITED STATES.

CATHOLICITY IN MICHIGAN .- During the past year the Bishop of Detroit has confirmed nearly four thousand children, besides a large number of adults, many of them converts to the Catholic faith.

The Young Men's Catholic Association, Newark the Very Rev. Father Doane, president, have issued invitations to similar societies throughout the country to send delegates to a convention to be held obruary 22, 1875, at the Catholic Institute, Newark, for the purpose of forming a National Union.

The Buffalo Catholic Union SRys :-" The turn-out of the German Catholic Societies, Sunday, Nov. I, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the German Orphan Asylum was immense. Such a procession has not been seen in Buffalo for many a day. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan, who delivered a short address in German ; an able sermon was also preached by Rev. Wm. Becker, S.J.

CHESTER, PA --- Chester, Pa., on Nov. 1, was filled with people from Philadelphia and other places, drawn together to witness the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner-stone of St. Michael's Catholic Church. There were about five thousand persons present, and the order of so vast a concourse was more than once spoken of. After the stone had been placed in position, and a circuit of the basement had been made by the clergy, Right Reverend. Bishop Wood addressed the congregation in words of love and counsel.

NEW CHAPEL IN PHILADELPHIA.-The new chapel of the Little Sisters of the Poor at their Home for the Aged, on Eighteenth street, above Jefferson, was solemnly dedicated Nov. 1, by Right Rev. Dr. Wood assisted by Rev. Aug. McConomy, and a number of other clergymen. ' The chapel edifice is three stories. in height, is built of pressed brick, surmounted by a handsome Mansard roof, and when completed will cost upwards of \$21,000.00 The chapel has a seating aged poor cared for in the Home, and during the present week thirty more will be admitted -Phil-

trunk which contained all her worldly effects, c.

xviii., p. 60; the next day we find her, p. 61, the

petted inmate of a luxurious home, having in a

manner been adopted by Judge -----, and about to

be married to a wealthy gentleman from' Chili-a

Mr. Eckel. The marriage was not very happy;

Mr. Eckel lost his fortune, but through the talent

for intrigue of his wife got a situation in the Cus-

tom House which he also lost, and died utterly

destitute. Whereupon, though we are not told

whence she obtained the funds, the widow started

for Paris, and at once took a prominent position

there, in the fashionable world. In a word, in the

record of her life, as laid before the public herself.

we meet with changes of fortune and strange vi-

cissitudes such as we remember to have read of in

the wonderful story of Gil Blas. And yet, and

here is the mystery, the story is in its main fea-

tures true. Yes; the salons of the most opulent.

of the most extravagant, the most exclusive aris-

tocracy in the world, were thrown open to a daugh-

ter of Maria Monk, a drunken prostitute, who died

the victim of debauchery, a raving maniac, in the

cells of a convict prison in the United States .-

There is the fact, and the nineteenth century has

no more startling and inexplicable fact to show.

How the high born ladies and gentlemen in whose

salons she was a favored guest; how a Comtesse de

Montalembert and others will relish the publica-

tion to the world of this fact; how far M. Le Comte

de Laferriere will feel flattered by the publication

of his confidential and affectionate correspondence

-the effusions of a gushing heart-with the

daughter of Maria Monk, we have yet to learn .-

The book, if admitted within the precincts of the

faubourg St. Germain, will create a sensation ; for

Mrs. Eckel whilst in Paris, always carefully con.

cealed her origin from the world ; and when about.

as she expected to be married to an old nobleman

whom her charms had smitten-and it being ne-

cessary for her to produce a certificate of birth, be-

fore the marriage would be valid according to

French law, she scrupled not to give a false name

to her mother, so as to hide her true origin. To

us it seems that, unless the author had the per-

mission of Mde. de Montalembert, of the Comte de

La Ferriere, and others whose letters she pro-

duces, to publish their correspondence, she has

sinned most grievously against the laws of hospi-

tality. But we will pass from the author's social,

These also are varied and startling. Our author

was an infidel, believing in nothing except spirit-

ism, and mediums whom it was her habit to con-

sult in all emergencies. For the Catholic reli-

gion she had a great antipathy. She resolved

however to give it a trial, and to test some of its

doctrines-the "Invocation of Saints" in particu-

lar. So one day she knelt before a statue of Ste.

"I will try you good saint. • • • I knelt

down by the railing and implored Sainte Genevieve

to intercede for me, that I might be presented at

court, that I might have plenty of money, and that the first men of the empire might be at my feet."

After this she forms an acquaintance with some

to her religious, experinces.

Genevieve and prayed,-

-p. 94.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE TRUE WITNESS

but we confess that honestly we cannot do so. We A WINDFALL FOR PROTESTANTISM.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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G. E. CLERK, EDITOR.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. NOVEMBER-1874.

Friday, 20-St. Felix of Valois. C. Saturday, 20-51. Felix of valois, C. Saturday, 21-Presentation of the B. V. M. Sunday, 22-Twenty-sixth after Pentecost. Monday, 23-St. Clement, P. M. Tuesday, 24-St. John of the Cross. Wednesday, 25-St. Catherine, V. Thursday, 26-Of the Blessed Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A false report of the sudden death, at Balmoral, of the Queen was flashed across the wires of the telegraph cable about the middle of last week .-Soon, however, the report was contradicted; and Her Majesty, whom may God long preserve to reign over us, was by latest accounts in perfect health.

What occurred some quarter of a century ago in Ireland, is now taking place in England, and Scotland. The people are flying from the country at the rate of about a thousand a day, and the emigration from Great Britain actually far exceeds that from Ireland. A duel betwixt two Irish members of Parliament, in the course of which one was seriously wounded, is reported. His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster has published a reply to Mr. Gladstone's attacks on the Catholic Church.

From the Continent of Europe we learn that the Carlists have abandoned the siege of Irun, carrying off all their guns. The Republicans are perpetrating the most fearful atrocities on men, women, and children suspected of attachment to their legitimate King, Charles VII .- burning and destroying everything they can lay their hands on. "The country which is under snow"-says the telegrams -"is covered with homeless women and children. burnt out by the victorious troops." This, of course, being done in the sacred name of Liberalism, and by Republicans, is looked upon by liberals as a highly meritorious mode of carrying on war.

From Russia we learn of an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Czar. Particulars are not given, but it seems that many arrests have been

regret that it was ever published, and we hope As a set off to the conversion of Lord Ripon, Protestants can now boast of a signal triumph of that it may soon be forgotten. If the book be a remarkable book, what shall we divine grace in their favor, in the case of a quondam say of the author. In all the romances we have Romish priest, the Rev. Mr. Gerdemann, lately ever read, we never came across anything so senpastor of a Catholic church in Philadelphia. This sational, so incredible as the story she tells us of precious convert by ways inscrutable, has been her life and adventures. One day an outcast in the streets of New York, sitting desolate on a little

brought to a "knowledge of the truth," fc., fe., and his eyes have been opened to the corruptions of Rome, more especially in the matter of Papal Infallibility. In this foctrine he could not believe so he Protested, and at once ran away with a pretty, girl, organist of the church, swindling his people, who had been unfortunate enough to trust him' out of a large sum of money, variously estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000. Of such stuff are all your converts from the Romish priesthood to the

Holy Protesting Faith. Ex uno disce omnes. The singular thing is that the discovery of the falsity of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility should have brought about the immediate elopement of the interesting convert with a good looking Protestant girl ; but as to the swindling transactions, it would appear that he had long carried on the game, whilst still outwardly professing belief in the corrupt doctrines of the Papal Church, from whose yoke he has been at last delivered by the Gospel truth. The man it seems was engaged in building a new church; and so got his parishioners to deposit their savings with him at interest, to be employed for that purpose. With the funds so obtained he speculated in rail-road stocks, and real estate, till the "truth as it is," &c., burst upon him; when he ran away, as stated above, with the pretty organist, leaving his parishioners to whistle for their money, and many of them spoiled of the, earning of years of toil. The Bishop of the diocese has, however, it is said, undertaken to see them reimbursed.

There will be rejoicing in Exeter Hall over this blow to Rome-a blow from which the Scarlet Woman of Babylon can never expect to recover .---At the next meeting of the French Canadian Missionary Society also, we may expect to hear this triumph of the true faith, and joyful delivery of a soul from the snares of the same unmentionable female who sits on seven hills, celebrated with all the pomp of that maudlin eloquence for which its orators are so famous. We can only offer our sincere congratulations to our friends on the precious catch they have made of a convert worthy of a place alongside of the other converted priests of whom they are so proud.

Already we see that the evangelical Protestants of Philadelphia have taken their interesting convert from Romanism by the hand, and acknowledged him as one of their own; for Gerdemann having been arrested on the charge of embezzlement, the leading members of the Young Men's Christian Association at once came forward to bail him out in the sum of \$10,000.

FREEMASONRY.

A great meeting of Freemasons was held the other day in England, whereat of course the Marquis of Ripon was dealt some hard blows. The intolerance of Popery was of course denounced; and it was, though perhaps unintentionally, clearly with Romanism, but with Christianity, considered as a supernatural revelation, binding on all men, and outside of whose pale there can be no salvation.

Freemasonry is, and by its supporters it boasts, that it is. " a religion"-different from, therefore hostile to, the Christian religion. Its mission is, so avows the Pall Mall Gazette, one of its apologists-"To crect a new state of things on the broad basis of humanity, overriding all barriers of religion, nation, and society." A religion in which Jew, Mahomedan, and Pagan may all take part; but in which, therefore. Christians whose religion is esseutially an exclusive and intolerant religion, can take no part. The Christian God is a jealous God, and can brook no rival.

orders to arrest any banished priest who returns. The result is that the ex-vicars skulk into and out of Berne in disguise. Occasionally they are recognized and pursued. Recently one of them attired in straw hat and rough blouse, visited an old performance that he gave audible expression to parishioner upon his death bed, administered . the sacraments, and started home. Two gendarmes re-cognized him. The chase began. The priest made his worthy pupil. good time, but the bullets of the gendarmes were too quick for him. Fear of being hit made him stop on the very bank of the river Doubs, which forms the frontier. The officers came up and seized him. He broke away and plunged into the stream. It at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, Regent St., was deep and he could not swim. He was drown. London. Here Mile. Rosa performed during the ing in a very matter offact way when the gendarmes fished him out and carried him, damp and dripping to the Prefect. It happened, however, that the part of the Doubs whence he was taken is French waters. He was therefore restored to French soil. So the case stands to-day. The new priests are ministering to their turbulent flocks with revolvers, and the old ones are scurrying through the Canton with gendarmes at their heels."

A FRANK CONFESSION.

The Naples correspondent of the London Times, under date Oct. 7, frankly admits that, "as at present administered, justice in Italy is a

farce, and encouragement of crime." When to this we add the heavy and ever increasing load of taxation beneath which the people of

Italian Peninsula groan, and a fast accumulating national debt which promises to culminate in national bankruptcy, we shall have summed up the blessings which the Revolution, and the rule of Victor Emmanuel have conferred upon a united and regenerated Italy.

DEATH OF MDE. ELIZABETH BOOTH.

We find announced in our French contemporaries the death, at St. Anne Bout de l'Ise, of a good Christian wife and mother, Mde. Elizabeth Booth wife of M. Joseph Lamarche, and mother of the Rev. Chanoine Lamarche, of the Cathedral of Montreal. The deceased was in her 68th year, and is sincerely regretted by all who knew her .-R. I. P.

ROSA D'ERINA, (ROSE OF ERIN), "IRELAND'S QUEEN OF SONG."

SHORT SEETCH OF THE ARTISTIC CAREER OF THIS HIGHLY GIFTED ARTISTE.

The Irish race at home and abroad have good reason to be proud of the highly gifted and versatile young Lady who is so well entitled to be called Erin's Prima Donna. It is no exaggeration to state, that, for great versatility of talent, and genuine musical genius, no Musical Artiste on this Continent can at all compete with Mlle. Rosa D'Erina. Born in the city of St. Patrick, Armagh, Ireland, on the feast of the great St. Laurence O'Toole (her illustrious namesake) in 1850, we find our young musician at the early age of 12 years appointed Organist and principal *Vocaliste* of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh, by the illustrious Joseph Dixon, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland. His Grace took the deepest interest in the education and musical training of "Rose of Erin," who had the great happiness of being six years a child of the Sacred Heart and of Mary at Mount St. Catherine's Convent, Armagh. Remaining attached to the Cathedral of Armach for a few years during which time she received musical instruction from the best Professors, we find her in 1865 performing the music of Ireland in the Dublin Exhibition that year to thousands of delighted listeners. An incident occurred on shown that Freemasonry is not only incompatible the great festival, 15th August of that year, when the young Prima Donna attracted such immense numbers by her exquisito rendition of Moore's immortal Melodies, that several valuable instruments which stood in the great Music Hall were much injured, and which caused an Ukase to be issued by Brady, the Chancellor's son, that the glorious voice of the young Prima Donna should be silent, and only with Piano or Organ would she be allowed to give the gay or sad music of her native Land. Rosa D'Erina's fame was now so great that the late Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, successor to Father Mathew, appointed her Organist and principal Soprano Vocaliste of the Carmelite Church, Dublin, the first and most celebrated for Music in Ireland's Capital, and whilst here she taught and trained that great Choir which included Fathers Doyle and Moore, in the sublime compositions of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Gounod, and numerous other great composers, and at intervals gave Grand Concerts in various parts of Ireland. Her name and fame had now reached to "La Belle France" and Rosa D'Erina was invited by a Committee of French gentlemen of Irish descent headed by the late illustrious Count O'Kelly of La Reole, Bordeaux, to represent the music of Ireland at the great Paris Exposition in the same way as Patti was to represent Italy. Here at the greatest World's fair perhaps ever seen on this earth, our young Irish Prima Donna during upwards of 200 days performed the Music and Melodies of Ireland to immense audiences and before the peoples of almost every nation in the world. Rosa D'Erina had the distinguished honor of receiving the marked compliments of the Empress Eugenie whilst at Paris and of being invited as a guest to the Tuilleries. We must not omit to record the very early manifestations of talent exhibited by the young Prima Donna. When not more than ten years of age her lamented father (a sterling patriot and a true Irishman) laid a wager with a friend that "Rosa" could not be puzzled in the entire School Dictionary, the little dark-eyed daughter, nobly won the wager for hor father. Whilst an enfant du Sacre Cœur she was three consecutive years head of the school, always elected by the pupils and approved by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. A remarkable incident occurred illustrating the carly taste and talent evinced by Ireland's Prima Donna for the Musical and Dramatic Art. One day she was left in charge of the school whilst the Sisters were at Devotions, and all the pupils with one voice cried out "Ohl Rosa sing and Act for us," after a careful guard had been placed to look out for the approach of the Ladies, Rosa mounted the platform of the school, and gave a grand operatic scena with appropriate gestures, and the whole school children were transfixed with astonishment even to the "Watchful Guard," who forgetting her duty for a moment, was surprised by the sudden entrance of the good nuns who found our young Prima Donna enacting "Joan of Arc." But "Rosheen na nan" (Rose of the songs) as some of the good old Irish people loved to call her, was too great a favorite with the Nuns and the pupils to be chided for this exhibition of musical and dramatic talent, on the contrary so great a favorite was she that every one vied with each other to encourage the great gifts and talents she so pre-eminently possessed. During Rose's stay in Paris she had a busy and anxious student life of it. Studying from six in the morning till twelve, then off to the French Conservatory of Music till six in the evening, all day studying diction &c., to the various masters who "The expelled clergy hover around the frontier trained for the operatic stage. But her great favor-in order to readily respond to such calls. They ite master was Duprez, he was well known and rerecommend any father of a Catholic family to ad- answer them, however, with some risk. The fron- ognized twenty years ago as the greatest Tenor in

good man Rosa's progress was truly wonderful, and at her Concert in the Grand. Hotel, under the patronage of the English and American Ambassadors so delighted was he with his favorite pupil's his delight even with tears in his eyes. Such is his worthy pupil.

After a nearly two year's residence in the then capital of the civilized world, Paris, she took her nom de chanson," (Rosa D'Erina) instead of her natal name, Rose O'Toole, and accepted an engagement theatrical year of 40 weeks winning the highest encomiums not only for her rare musical attainments, but also for her admirable representation of the various characters entrusted to her in the Opera. At the Christmas of '70, Mile. Rosa took her departure from London, and made a Concert Tour of Ircland. She was truly described by the Dublin Freeman (the first Musical Authority in Ireland "as the truest and best living interpreter of the Magic Music of her own native land."

"Rose of Erin" was everywhere received with the utmost enthusiasm, and in her own native city of Aimagh she was literally taken up on the peoples shoulders and carried in triumph through the streets from the Cathedral. In the autumn of '70, Mile. Rosa sailed for America accompanied by her guardian and manager, Mr. P. C. MacCourt, he who for more than a dozen years has guided and cared her every movement, and who has devoted all his time and talents during this long period to the Education and training of one who is at once an honor to him and to Ireland.

Mile. Rosa gave a series of Grand Concerts at Steinway Hall New York in conjunction with various local Churches, and charities, and on the National Festival, 17th March, 71, gave "An Irish Evening with the Poets and Bards of Erin," for the Benefit of the National Cathedral of St. Patrick, Armagh, Ircland. This performance was pro-nounced by the New York Herald as the most appropriate and excellent performance ever given in that city on Ireland's Patron Saint's Day."

The great success attending this performance induced Mile. Rosa to project her now celebrated "MUSICAL EVENINGS," which she has given in the States and Canada for the last three years with the most magnificent success, masically, artistically and monetarily.

The charm of this entertainment consists in the fact of its great originality and marvellous musical illustrations, embracing every style from Sacred to Serio-Comic, and including the greatest names of our musical composers.

FATHER TOM BURKE'S GREAT LECTURE ON THE NATIONAL MUSIC OF IRELAND. - But it is in her latest Role that "Rose of Erin" has given the most indisputable proofs of her varied talents in the recent production of her great specialite, viz.: Father Burke's Lecture, read and illustrated by her in the most magnificent style ever given by any Lady Artiste in this city. The enthusiastic audiences that greeted her first performances, testified that their hearts had been moved by the exquisite rendition of the gifted child of song, in her wonderfully majestic interpretation of the grand old melodies of Ireland, or in the moving pathos of the sad and sorrowful airs of the "Dear Old Land." As one of our contemporaries truly stated "Father Tom Burke's Great Lecture on the National Music of Ireland as read and illustrated by Rosa D'Erina, is one of the grandest pieces yet put before the public," and with her splendid majestic appearance, and magnificent green and gold Irish Poplin robe, "looked, as the New York Herald described her, like an allegory of her country."

Possessing a most agreeable and thorough Celtic face and of fine conversational powers, Rosa D'Erina may be described as a universal favorite, and as a Lady is unsurpassed for her sterling accomplishments, and genuine common sense. During her residence in London, England, she was honoured by H. R. H. the Princess of Wales at Marlboro House by a " Command" (the highest honour given to an Artiste by royalty) to give one of her Ma-TINEE'S MUSICALE in presence of the elite of English society. Mllc. Rosa was honored similarly at Dublin by the Lord and Lady Lieutenant, also by the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Kildare, the Earl of Kenmare, Lord O'Neill, and more recently

at Ottawa by Lord and Lady Dufferin. Of easy and winning manner and without that hauteur which so many Artistes put on ; "Rosa D'Erina may be justly described as a genuine Irish Lady, gifted with the most delightful talents ready witted and above all an honor to her race at home and abroad. Mlle Rosa is about to leave for a grand Tour of the States, and we can heartily commend her to our brothren of the press as a great Artiste-indeed without a compeer, and as a Lady who everywhere has been delighted to honour the House of God by her presence there and in singing the glorious music of the Catholic Church, in the grandest style we have ever heard. Both as Organist & Vocalist she may be truly described as a "Musical Miracle." We may state in conclusion Rosa D'Erina is entitled to the greatest respect for her numerous charities, for, whenever opportunity offers she is only too happy to give one of her grand " MUSICAL EVENINGS" for any church requiring aid, or any charitable Institution requiring help. We wish her every success, and Gods blessing on her journevings.

made at Moscow.

The triumph of the Democrats, or Conservative party at the late elections in the United States is complete, and their majority in the House of Representatives will very great. In the Senate, however, they will still be in a minority. Whether under these circumstances they will be able to reverse the anti-Constitutional. legislation of their opponents is doubtful; but it is to be supposed that the attempt will be made, since every act of the Republican party since the close of the war betwixt the Northern and Southern States has been in direct violation of the written Constitution.

The triumph of the Serranists in compelling the Carlists to raise the siege of Irun, seems to have been of very short duration; for in Tuesday's telegrams, we read that the defeated Carlists had again taken up their original position. Garibaldi has been elected a deputy to the Italian Parliament. Ex-Marshall Bazaine is about to take up his residence in Madrid.

Nothing positive is yet known as to how the government will act in the case of Lepine, but the probabilities are that, before the day named for his execution, the Imperial government will have proclaimed an amnesty. Though this may not have been formally promised, in so many words, by the late Canadian Ministry it cannot be doubted but that they so spoke as to leave on the mind of Mgr. Tache the impression that they would procure from the proper, that is to say, the Imperial authorities, a general amnesty for all the Red River offences. Acting in good faith and under this impression, Mgr. Tache assured the people that an amnesty was promised; and the Ministry in whose name he made that assurance did not contradict him. Virtually therefore the promise was made in their name, and the present Ministry are bound by that promise to so deal with the Imperial authorities as to procure its fulfilment.

MARIA MONK'S DAUGHTER,

An Autobiography, by Mrs. L. St. John Eckel. Published for the Author by The United States Publishing Company, New York; for sale by Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal, who will remit the same by mail, postage free, on the receipt of the sum of \$3.50.

In the October number of his Quarterly Review Dr. Brownson speaks of this book, as a "remarkable book," as one that may "prove to be the most famous of the season." We herein agree with the learned Doctor; it is a very remarkable book, smartly not to say flippantly written, and showing liberate convictions, when we repeat that its peruon the part of the writer much keenness of observation, great powers of description, combined with most revolting egotism, and disregard for decency.

Religious; is much impressed by what she saw and heard amongst them; and finally at Christmas of 1867, was received into the Church, and made her first Communion, when she again prayed for the conversion of relatives; that a Mr. Dix might be her friend; that a Mr. Reynolds might stop abusing her; for future happiness, and that she might have it in her power to help the poor. She implored also the B. Virgin to procure for her that she might marry Laferriere, who, it seems, had a daughter by a first marriage, living, and who was not willing to contract a fresh union during his daughter's life time. Our author has visions and dreams, dreams, in one of which strange figures of arithmetic were shown to her, bearing some mystic allusion to the desired marriage with Laferriere. For some time longer Mrs. Eckel remained

in Paris, visiting hospitals, and nursing the poor of a morning, and in the evening assisting at balls, and the opera. Finally she returned to the United States, and there carried out a long and cherished project of building a chapel to Ste. Genevieve .--Here we must stop, and refer our readers to the book itself for further information. Lest however Protestants from its perusal, should be led to believe that Mrs. Eckel's favorite method of learning God's will, is approved of by the Church and is common amongst Catholics, we must notice with strong reprobation a practise in which she commonly indulges-that of divination by means of the Bible. This practise, like that of the Sortes Virgilianæ, consists in opening the Bible at random, and taking the first words which meet the eye as expressing the divine will; and to this practise it seems that in all emergencies Mrs. Eckel still resorts. For instance; having set her heart on having her chapel opened on the 17th of July, and Father Bapst preferring to postpone the ceremony until the 21st, she was in distress and sought to know what was God's will in the matter. So opening her Bible, the first verse on which her eye fell was-Haggai II-I.

"In the seventh month, the one and twentieth

day of the month, came the word of the Lord." From whence she concluded that it was God's will that the first Mass should be said in the new chapel, not on the 17th, but on the 21st of the month.

We regret that we cannot speak in terms of convert to the Catholic Church. Still we feel that we only give utterance to our honest and desal has inspired us with a strong feeling of repugnance the book, and great regret that it should cever have been published by one calling herself a Catholic. It is in short a book which we cannot

"Freemasonry was of itself a religion of good works, and asked for no priestly intermediary between a man and his Maker."

Thus was it defined by a high authority calling himself Grand Deacon in the craft, at the meeting above alluded to. Freemasonry is a religion which, unlike the Christian religion, acknowledges no mediator betwixt God and man, but opens its arms in comprehensive embrace to all men: to Hindoo and Parsee : to Jew and Mahomedan : to infidels and Freethinkers: to the Indians of North America, who worshipped the Great Spirit on their native prairie: to all the enemies of Christianity who spurn the Cross, and special work of Christ, as an interposing of a third party betwixt man and his Maker. This, according to Lord Leigh, is the Freemason religion.

And it is just because of this, because Freemasonry is, or at all events professes to be a religion, that no Catholic, that no true Christian who holds that there is no salvation except in the name of Christ, and who therefore must deem it sacrilege to hold any semblance of religious communication with men who reject that name, can be a Freemason. Christianity and Freemasonry are incompatible by the showing of the friends of the latter; by the simple fact that Freemasonry calls itself a religion, and that every religion which is not distinctively Christian, is anti-Christian.

HOW RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IS VINDI-CATED IN SWITZERLAND.

Our readers know that from Switzerland the Catholic clergy have, been expelled, and their' churches handed over to Protestants, and apostates from the Church. The people, however, remain firmly attached to their true pastors, and reject with scorn the services of the wretches who have been obtruded upon them; and the consequences audation of the work of a lady, and above all of a are thus described in a paragraph which we clip from the Toronto Globe :---

"Neverthelesss, he retains his love for his expricet, and sends for him whenever a child is to be baptised or a person wishes the last offices of the church. He regards the new priest as a schismatic, unable to administer these sacraments.

Something in its favor we would say if we could, mit within his house.

ROSA D'ERFNA AT THE MECHANICS' HALL.

On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of last week very enthusiastic audiences greeted Erin's Prima Donna at the Mechanics' Hall. The occasion being the re-delivery by Rosa D'Erina of Father Tom Burke's great lecture on the "National Music of Ireland."

The announcement of such an entertainment should ensure a crowded house in any part of the civilized world, but more especially so, when such an artiste as MIle. D'Erina was the fair lecturer. If the great Dominican himself had been present at the Mechanics Hall last week we have no doubt he would have been delighted to hear one of Erin's daughters received with such enthusiasm, as only he himself had before been the recipient of, from an Irish-American audience. One could hardly tell which to admire most-music, singing or read ing, as MIIc. D'Erina is so perfectly au fait with any and all of them. Moore's Irish Melodies have never been rendered in more exquisite style than they were on this occasion. . " When through life unblest we rove," " Dear harp of my country" and "Rich and Rare" were sung at intervals during the first part of the lecture in such a manner that those only who have heard the fair singer can form the remotest idea of the grandeur of their delivery. In the second and concluding portion of the lecture, "The valley lay smilling before me," "The Minstrel Boy" and "The Harp that once" were exquisitely delivered; but it was in the singing of that grand martial air "O'Donnell Aboo" that Mile. D'Erina brought down the house, the applause continuing for several minutes.

Mlle D'Erina also played several Irish airs on the organ and on the planoforte, arranged by her-

self, which were exceedingly good. On the second night the audience were if possible more enthusiastic than on the previous evening, and all were of one opinion that this lecture, illustrated by Mlle D'Erina, is one of the grandest pieces yet put on the stage. The dress worn by the prime donna on this occasion was of green Irish poplin; trimmed with lace, and was specially manufactured for her by Messrs. Pim Bros. of Dub-

TRUE WITNESS, AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. --- NOV., 20, 1874. THE

both evenings at the Hall, and played a choice selection of Irish National airs. We understand that it is Mile D'Erina's intention to deliver this will attend the steps of this winning favorite.

state of intense excitement by a report that a robbery-the most daring and successful ever perpetrated in Canada—had been committed on the Great Western Railway. A Globe reporter was quickly on the alert, and upon enquiry from all the sources of information, found the facts to have been these : —The evening train leaving Hamilton at about five o'clock arrived at Port Credit on time, and everything then was in the usual order. Shortly after leaving Port Credit, however, a man entered the rear door of the baggage and express car, and simultaneously four other men came in the other door, all disguised by having white smocks drawn over their heads, covering the greater part of their dresses, with holes in the upper part to allow of their seeing their way for the carrying on of their operations. The man at the rear door kept guard so that no escape, however dangerous that might have been, could be effected in that way. The other four advanced in the opposite direction, and two of them seized the baggage-man, named Montgomery, and first gagging him with a sort of wad previously prepared, sccurely tied him, throwing him on the floor of the car. The other two desperadoes attacked the express messenger named Dundon, in the employ of the American Express Company, who, upon offering what resistance the circumstances permitted, was knocked down, and also gagged and bound. The men then searched his pockets, and found the key of the iron box in which the valuable packages were deposited, and had no difficulty in possessing themselves of the whole of them. The train proceeded towards the city at a more than ordinary rate, and, as usual, upon approaching the numerous switches near the junction of the Great Western and the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce, Railways, slackened speed, when the ruffians who had committed the outrage jumped from the car and escaped.

Such was the account given by the two men, when, upon the train reaching the Queen's Wharf, they were discovered bound and gagged, lying on their backs. On examination of the car, it was found that the bell-rope had been cut between the car and the engine, which must have been done by the four men on the front platform before entering the car, thus effectually preventing any alarm be-ing given to the engine driver by the express man even if they had not been so speedily overpowered. The place at which the miscreants alighted was near the barracks, a place which would afford them a good opportunity to escape. The amount stolen is variously estimated at from \$60,000 to \$200,000, but from careful enquiries it is probable that the total will be something short of \$150,000. No information of a definite character on this point could be obtained from the Express Company, or from Dundon, who had evidently been cautioned but from a statement made by Dundon when released from his bonds there can be little doubt that the latter amount will most nearly approximate the actual loss sustained by the Company.

When the train arrived at Union Station the excitement among the passengers, when the facts became known, was very great, and several gentlemen proposed to back along the track and institute a search for the robbers, but upon reflection the inidea was abandoned. The anxiety that the thieves should be arrested, however, was not abated, and several volunteers started for the police stations, so that in a few minutes the detectives were on the qui vive, and several of them proceeded at once to the western part of the city, and every precaution was taken to prevent escape. Telegrams were sent to the authorities in the various towns and villages telegraphed to the United States officials to use every effort to prevent escape over the lines.

There are some portions of the account as stated above which might be more fully explained. The car in which the robbery was effected is one of the ordinary baggage and express cars, placed next to ally divided into the engine. These cars are gener two sections, one for the Express Company and the other for the ordinary baggage. In this case the portion allotted to the Express Company was forward, next the engine, and the portion used for baggage in the rear. It would be interesting to know, therefore, how four men could gain access to the front platform of that car, cut the bellrope with nothing to which to attach the forward piece, remain there long enough to attire themselves in white gowns, and open the door and enter the car without the engine driver observing anything unusual. Then again the baggage car is, almost without exception, used by the brakesman between stations, and it is a mere matter of fact that, especially; in the evening, they go there to smoke and chat, notably the brakesman who has charge of the front car. In this case, no person entered that car from the time of leaving Port Credit until the arrival of the train in or near Toronto. Then, again, it is usual for the conductor to go into the baggage car to collect tickets after leaving Port Credit, as passengers frequently go there to smoke and chat. In this case he could not have done so, or the robbers would have been prevented from carrying out their plan. These are thoughts which the facts as stated by the persons interested naturally suggest, though they may be open to very satisfactory explanation. During the evening various rumous were current in the city, some to the effect that a clue had been obtained to the guilty parties, but this, unfortu-nately proved to be untrue. The whole of the cir-cumstances tend to warrant the opinion that the robbery was effected by men uot only daring in the extreme but thoroughly experienced and with their plans well matured. Every preparation had been made in the way of disguise, the usual working of the trains had been carefully studied, and all contingencies had evidently been considered to prevent surprise or failure; and the game played was so desperate that there can be no doubt that, had opposition been presented, the result would have been that not only robbery but murder would have had to be recorded as one of the crimes perpetrated in this daring venture. The surprise which this deed will cause throughout Canada will be such as few events have caused for many years, this having been the first crime of this description ever known in this country, and the universal feeling will be that the Toronto de-tectives will prove more efficient than those en-gaged in finding the perpetators of similar outrages in Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas, which dur-ing the past two years have proved so disturbing to the public mind in the United States. The Express Company was fortunate in one respect, that, large as the amount stolen was, it was less than usually is conveyed by this train. The money consisted of a considerable quantity of gold coin, in course of transmission from New York to some Canadian banks in the usual way of exchange, and notes, bank-bills, &c., passing between Canadian banks in ordinary business transactions. It is probable that a considerable portion of the nominal amount stolen will thus be rendered unavailable to the robbers, but much will be, unless arrests are speedily made, entirely lost ..- Toronto Globe, 14th inst,

LITERARY NOTICE. THE CATHOLIC RECORD. -- November 1874.-Hardy

& Mahony, Philadelphia. We give below the con-

1. The Necessity for an Educated Priesthood ill attend the steps of this winning a total an Appeal for the more Generous Support of The DARING ROBBERY. Yesterday evening the city, was thrown into a ate of intense excitement by a report that a robted; 5. Two Scenes from the Life of Haydn; 6. A Gleam of Light from the "Dark Ages"; 7. Letters to a Protestant Friend; 8. A Flattering Reminis-cence; 9. To the Sad Hour of Yesterday; 10. Xavier de Merode; 11. Editorial Notes; 12. New Publications.

We may observe that this number of the Catholic Record appears in a complete new dress of type, which adds very much to the typographical neatness of the magazine. A new department has also been introduced, for the purpose of giving each month, in paragraphic form a variety of brief pithy, editoral comments on the leading events of the month and on such other subjects as may be of interest to Catholic readers.

These changes, remark the Publishers, both of the new dress and the new department, have been made for the benefit of the reader, by whom, it is hoped they will be appreciated.

This Magazine has the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia, and is deserving of the patronage of the Catholic public. Terms, \$2.50 per Annum, in advance; Single Copies, 25cts.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

A DESERVING CHARITY .--- Among the many deserving charities in this city, none is doing, in its special department, a better work than the St. Bridget's Night Refuge. Mr. M. P. Ryan, the Secretary, h as furnished us with the following particulars of the work of the year ending the 31st ult. showing the extent of relief afforded to poor people which is truly marvelous. Night lodging with breakfast to 0,969 persons. Extra meals to aged and infirm, 4,525 do, Nationalities :-- Irish, 6,077; French Canadians, 1,233; English, 1,637; Scotch, 1,022; total, 9,969. Religion :--Catholics, 6,678; Protestants. 3,291. Permanent inmates, old and infirm, in Refuge at beginning of year, 93; received during the year, 29; total, 122; died during the year, 16; left 12; total, 22; remaining in refuge at date, 94. Financial statement :-- Dr.- To total ex-penditure for year ending 31st Oct. 1874, \$9,077.64. Cr-By grant from Local Government, \$300; half proceeds of St. Patrick's Bazaar, \$3,300; donation from City and District Savings Bank, \$1,000; private charities subscribed by sundry persons, \$4,477.64-\$9.077.64. These figures tell a tale of suffering and want relieved which it is impossible to exaggerate, and make for the institution a claim upon the benevolent sympathies and contributions of our citizens of all nstionalities and creeds of the very strongest discription. There is at this moment a pleasant and simple method provided by which this sympathy, and what is more substantial, these contributions, may be afforded. The bazaar at present being held in the Mechanics Hall, and well patronized yesterday, has for its object the suppling of funds for this charity. It is to be continued throughout to-day as well as on Monday and Tuesday, and we hope the most san-guine expectations of its promoters will be fully realized.-Gazette 14th inst.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME AGAIN .--- A'day or two ago a gentleman at the Boneventure station gave the following account of how he had just been "gulled." He said that he came to Montreal on the Western train, and on the way made the acquaintance of a nice looking gentleman dressed in black. The two becoming intimate the gentleman in black said he was a Montreal merchant, and the other said he was a farmer and was going to buy a stock of goods in Montreal. The merchant said he could in the vicinity of the city, that strangers might be watched, and Col. Shaw, the American Consul, who showed considerable vigour in the matter, the matter, the former under big to the station the merchant to be the former under big to the station the merchant a hotel, where he said he could get good accomodation. On the way a third party met them and called to the one in black, telling him that certain goods he

had expected had arrived, and there was something to be paid on them. The merchant felt his pockets and found that he was just \$50 short, and it was after bank hours. He then asked the countryman to lend him the amount, and on his doing so gave him what he called a baggage check to guarantee its payment. The party separated and the countryman has as yet been unable to discover the merchant. The check looks like a hotel check, and is not recognized by the Grand Trunk Railway officials.

every night and abusing her; and to stop this, she went to this grocer's house, got liquor and paid for it, FLOU and instituted proceedings, on which the grocer was fined \$50 and costs yesterday.—Gazette, 14th inst.

ROWDYISM OF THE WORST TTPE .- A number of GRAN Craig street rowdies were observed the other evening watching the young women and girls passing along that thoroughfare. The game was to run across the street, walk rapidly down the other side and, crossing over again ahead of any particular lady, to run against her and act in the most indecent manner. The police should bag a few of these miscreants, and let them be taught a lesson.

The Conservatives of Montreal West have chosen Mr. Thos. White, of the Gazetic, to contest that Division with Mr. Frederick Mackenzie, their former nominee, Colonel Stevenson, having been compelled to retire through sickness.

NOT CAUGHT YET .-- No trace has been found of Davis, the Montreal Bank clerk, who absconded some days ago. Detective Cullen, who has been in search of the defaulter, has returned from New York, and, though at present unsuccessful, has great hope of ultimately attaining his object.

The return is gazetted of the following members to serve in the present Parliament :---William Mc-Gregor, Essex ; Schuyler Shibley, Addington, William Murray, North Renfrew

TORONTO, November 16 .- On Saturday night while J. L. Thompson yard master at the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, was coupling two cars, he was crushed between them and seriously injured, The express messenger and baggageman of the train that was robbed on Friday evening are under police surveillance, as it is suspected that they were accomplices in the robbery.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Stella, P M, \$4.50; Fort William, Rev D D, 2 Stein, F. M., 54.50; Fort William, Rev. D.D., 2; St. Valier, Rev. L. A. P. 2; Hereford, Mrs. M.J. W., 1.25; Antigonish, N.S., J.J. M. 2; Springfield, Mass, Rev. L.J. G., 7.75; Barriefield, J. R. 2; Port Louis, J. F. 1.50; St. Hyppolite de Kilkenny, Rev. T. G. 2; St. Raphael, Rev. J. M. 2; Dundee, J. T. 2.35; Len-noxville, C. G. 2; Orillia, J. W. S. 4; La Guerre, Nuc. 0, 150. Mrs Q, 1.50.

Per J M, Quebec-M M, 4; Rev B M, 2; P H, 2; R W B, 2; H M, 2; L A, 2; E C, 2.50; Rev M Ħ.

Per J L, Perth-Tennyson, A M, 2; J M, 2. Per P K, Springtown-High Fall, J B, 3. Per M O'N, Downeyville-P M, 1.50; E M, 1.50. Per J T, Arnprior-W M, 2.

DIED.

On Monday, Nov. 2nd in the Township of Godmanchester, County of Huntingdon, Province of Quebec, Peter Brady, Esq., a native of the County

Fermanagh, Ireland, aged 58 years. As a loving and affectionate husband and father of a family, we hope he has had equals, but none could be his superior in that sphere; as a friend, none could breathe from a more noble, generous, sin cereand warm sympathetic heart.

As a Christian and Catholic his sincere devotion to his Father in Heaven and Holy Mother Church on earth was always fervent as was his faith and hope in the tender love and mild merey of the blessed Redeemer.

As a citizen and Magistrate his conduct and bearing to all those with whom he came in contact vas most esteemed,

Amongst his friends, neighbours, and acquaintances, he has left a void which can never be filled again. His demise is regretted by a very wide and extensive circle of friends whose ardent and devoted supplications are now poured to the 'throne of grace for the eternal repose and felicity of his soul Ho had suffered long in feeble health, frequently very severely all which he bore with most exemplary patience and Christian resignation. His last illness although very brief was also very severe His patience and resignation to the adorable Will of his Heavenly Father could only be equalled by his firm faith and confident hope of the unspeak-able joys that can only be realized beyond the grave. Requiescat in pace .-- Com.

At Covy Hill, on the 11th inst., Joseph John McUllin, son of Daniel McUllin, and grandson of Edward Curran, aged ten years ten months and

THE KINGSTON MARKET(British Whig.) FLOUR-XXX: per bbl		<u> </u>
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J. H. SEMPLE IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling,) MONTREAL. May 1st, 1874. 37-52

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, have the honor to announce a Grand Bazaar, to come off in January, 1875, for the benefit of the New Church about to be crected at Lancaster, in honor of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, and under the invocation of St. Joseph. Contributions, in money or otherwise, will be thankfully received by the Rev. Father MacCarthy, or any of the undersigned Ladies:

MRS.	ANGUS TOBIN,	Lancaster.
MRS.	WM. M'PHERSON,	**
MRS.	WHITE,	11

- THE MISSES M'DONALD,
- THE MISSES O'NEILL,
- MRS. BOWDEN, " MRS. GEORGE M'DONALD, CORNWALL. MRS. DUNCAN M'DONALD, Williamstown.
- MRS. ARCH. FRASER, Fraserfield.

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11

MRS. ALEX. SHANNON, 44 St. Familie Street, Montreal.

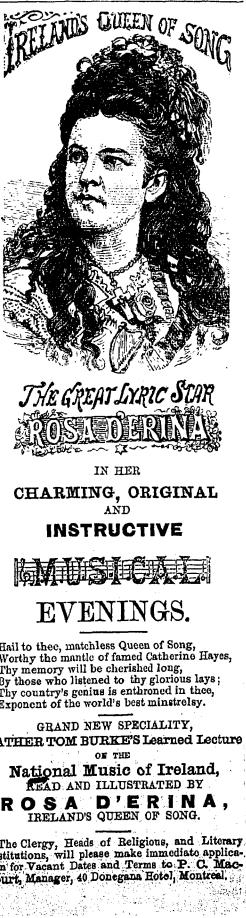
Williamstown, Nov. 5th, 1874.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF MONTREAL CENTRE.

GENTLEMEN,-The Election for this District having been set aside by the Court of Review, I again offer myself as a Candidate for re-election to represent this important Division in the Commons of Canada. Whilst thanking my friends and supporters for the confidence so generously placed in me on former occasions I beg to solicit once more a renewal of the expression of that confidence in the forthcoming Election. For the present, I shall merely say that, should I have the honor to be elected as your representative, I will devote my best energies to promote the interests of the Dominion generally, ud of my own constituency in particular I have the honor to be,

> Your Obedient Servant M. P. RYÁN.



TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WESTERN DIVI-SION GENTLEMEN,-

5

Having been requested by a large number of the Electors of the Western Division of Montreal to present myself as a candidate at the approaching election for the House of Commons, and having accepted the nomination, I beg most respectfully to solict your suffrages.

I have had, during the last four years such frequent opportunities of expressing my views on public questions, that they are well known to you.

Should I be honored with your support, it will be my earnest endeavor so to act that my conduct may justify your selection of me as the representative of this important constituency.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

THOS. WHITE, Jr. Montreal, 17th November, 1874.

WANTED .- A situation as GOVERNESS in a Catholic family, by a lady who can produce satisfactory testimonials, and give unexceptionable re-ferences.-Address "Governess," TRUE WITNESS Office.

WANTED.—For Union School, Section No. 6, Ellice and Logan, A FEMALE TEACHER with first or second class certificate; must be able and willing to take charge of the choir in a Country Church. A liberal salary will be given. Apply, enclosing testimonials, by the 1st December, to the Trustee, Kinkora P.O.

Duties will Commence on the 4th January. Nov. 6th 1874. 14-3

WANTED-A good MALE TEACHER, with the necessary recommendations, to whom a liberal Salary will be given.

D. J. M'LACHLAN, A. N. M'DONALD, ANGUS R. M-LEOD.

Trustees. 11-3

13-4

WANTED-A Situation as TEACHER by a Young Lady, holding a Normal School Diploma, and with several years experience in Teaching. Address. stating terms, "K," TRUE WITNESS Office. [10-9in

TO BUILDERS!

Glennevis, Oct. 26, 1874.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Rev. Father MacCarthy, will be received till the 8th day of December next, for the Erection of a BRICK CHURCH at Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Presbytery, Williamstown.

The lowest, or any tender will not necessarily bo accepted.

Williamstown, Nov. 5th, 1874.

"FITS and EPILEPSY" POSITIVELY CURED. The worst cases of the longest standing, by using Dr. Hebbard's Cure. A bottle sent Free to all addressing J. E. DIBBLEE, Druggist, 814 Sixth venue, Now York. [10-13t.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next Session of the Quebec Parliament, a Bill will be introduced to allow the Provincial Board of Notaries to admit ALEXIS OLYMPE MARIEN to the profession of n Notary.

Montreal, 36th October, 1874. 12-5

CURRAN & COYE, ADVOCATES, 212 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTHEAL.

THE HARA रा रा रा रा

CONTENTS OF NOVEMBER NUMBER : Lines by Robert Emmet; Kilsheelan; a Ro. mance ; A Tribute to M. of Loretto : Dead but not Buriel; The Witchery of Manner; Editorial-11temperance, its only remedy : The Land we Live in: The Home Rule Movement as it stands: Mr Disraeli's intended visit to Irelaed : Tearing off the Mask; A Presumptous Baronet; The O'Gorman Mahon(portrait); The gloom of Sadness; Catechism of Irish History; Captain Nolan (portrait); Dublin (illustrated); The Blue Light; A story of Charles Dickens; Execution of Jeanne D'Arc; Bray, County Wicklow; Music—Forget not the Field.

Gentlemen,

Montreal, 4th November 1874.

Valparaiso and Santiago have experienced a somewhat severe carthquake.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD .--- A strange case of attempting to defraud creditors has just come to light. A young widow named Mrs Gresham, who has kept a fancy store at No 11 Bleury Street, made complaint to the police that her premises had been broken into and about a thousand dollar's worth of goods stolen. Enquiries were made, but no trace of the burglars could be found. Mrs Gresham then made an assignment, handing over what remained of her stock to her creditors and moved away from her store. On Thursday however, suspecting something wrong, Mr. Grause, one of the essignces, with the assistance of Detective Lafon, determined to sift the matter to the bottom. Coming to the conclusion that Mrs Gresham had intended to defraud her creditors, they proceeded to search her ticles. This places the widow in rather an awkward position, as it leaves her open to criminal prosecution.

A CLUE TO THE ST. JOSEPH STREET THIEVES .- FOR some time past several robberies have been com-mitted in St. Joseph Street, but no trace could be found of who the thieves were until last night, when a daring thief was captured About 8 o'clock last night a coat was stolen from the door of Alphonse Dorais, 376 St. Joseph Street. The excitement it caused when missing was scarcely over when a man was seen taking away another one. He was at once captured, and proved to be an old penitentiary bird, who is only a few days out of jail. His name is Sifroy Lemay, of Sydenham Street, shoemaker. He was brought to the Cha-boillez Square station, and Detectives Murphy and Lafon sent for, who after arriving and having a chat with him conveyed him to the Central station. Gazette, 14th instant.

SMALL-FOX.—From the mortality returns of the past week it will be seen that 38 persons whose deaths were caused by small-pox were interred in the city cemeterics. These deaths occurred in the following places :—Versailles street, 1 ; Albert, 1 ; McCord 1 : Richmond 1 : Montesim 1 : Work McCord, 1; Richmond, 1; Montcalm, 1; Work-man, 2; St Dominique, 2; Bisson, 3, Wolfe, 2; Berri, 1; St. Martin, 4; Delisle, 1; Seigneurs, 2; Beaudry, 1; in the Small-pox Hospital, 2; English Hospital, 1; Hotel Dieu, 4—making 30 within the city limits. There came from St. Henri, 2; Ste. Cunegunde, 2; St. Gabriel, 2; St Jean Baptiste 1; and St. Augustinc, 1. There are at present in the English Hospital 9 persons ill of small-pox all of whom, however, are doing well. In the small-pox hospital there are 20 persons ill, most of whom are in a favorable condition.

CAUTION TO GROCERS .--- A case came on at the Recorder's Court yesterday, which should serve as a caution to grocers. It appears a Mrs Ryan, a Iabourer's wife cautioned a grocer's wife in McCord street, not to give her husband liquor or she would be sorry. The wife replied that as long as a man be more she would give him liquor. Mrs.
 Institutions, will please make immediate applica.
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and nine days.—May his soul rest in peace. Boston Pilot please copy.

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

The Ancient Egyptians learned the art of preserving their bodies for many generations, but all the world have not been able to discover an infallible preventive that will stop the hair from falling off. Bearine is without doubt the safest dressing, and is made.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS (Jazette)
Flour # brl. of 196 fbPollards\$3.00 @	\$3.25
Superior Extra 5.50 a	5.65
Extra Superfine 5.90 fd) 5.00
Fine 4.50 fd	4.60
Strong Bakers' 5.10 /2	5.30
Middlings 4.00 (a	
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbg 2.30 @	
City bags, [delivered] 2.05 fd	
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.10 /a	
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.85 @	
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 1.00 /d	
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.90 a	
Lard, per 1bs 0.14 /a	
Checse, per 1bs 0.133/2	
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Pork-New Mess	22.00
Ashes-Pots 0.00 /d	0.00
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l	Onions, per bush 0 70 1 60	TUBU
1	17:00 34:00	

PRICE \$1,50 PEB ANNUM. Will be sent, Post-paid, on receipt of price. 🔊 Back Numbers Supplied 🚙 All communications to be addressed to F. CALLAHAN

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW. NOVEMBER, 1874 .--- CONTENTS.

ARTICLES, &c :-- 1. Mr. Gladstone's Durham Letter 2. Dies Irw: Translated by C. Kont. 3. Chapters from Contemporary History. V. The Persecution in Switzerland—Part II. 4. The preparations for the Transit of Venus: By the Rev. S. Perry, F.R.S. 5. St. Jerome and his Correspondence-Part II: By the Rev. J. McSwiney. 6. Bourbons and Bonapartes. 7. Structure and Origin of the Athanasian Creed. Part II; The "Fides Occidentalium": By the Rev. J. Jones.

CATHOLIC REVIEW .--- I. Reviews and Notices. II.

The Quarterly Review and the Society of Jesus. Cases for Binding the 1st and 2nd Vols. of the Noto Series (20, 21,) may be had at the Publishers. All advertisements to be sent to Messrs. Borns &

OATES, 17, Portman Street, W., London, Eng. Subscriptions may be paid at the office of this

Paper.

QUARTERLY SERIES.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF COMPLETE SETS.

All the volumes of the Quarterly Series being now again in print, Mossrs. Burns & OATES are able to offer complete sets, consisting of the ten volumes hithorto published, at a reduction of one-third of the published price. Single volumes as before.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter, of JEAN BAPTISTE BOLDUC, Trader of the village of St. Henri, Parish and District of Montreal.

An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, at the aforesaid village, on the thirtness o'clock P.M., to receive success to appoint an Assignee. Montreal, 9th November 1874. CHS. ALB. VILBON, Interim Assignee. the thirtieth day of November instant, at three o'clock P.M., to receive statement of his affairs and

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NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the approaching Session of the Legislaturo of Quebec, for an Act to Incorporate the Society entitled "LA COMPAGNIE D'EMPRUNT DES PEOPRIETAIRES FONCIERS DU CANADA." to enable them to borrow, at a moderate rate, For-

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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FRANCE.

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gaide -SEMGR. DUPANLOUP AND ITALIAN SPOLIATION .-- The "Univers, in+praising the letter from the Bishop of Orleans to M. Minghetti on the spoliation of the Church in Italy, hopes that it will have the effect in a state of seige, as Carlists occupy the mountains of rousing "Liberal" Catholicism to see the ini-and all the houses round the town ; and an occaquity of these robberies and to compel its organs to denounce them. The following outline' of the reminds the inhabitants of this fact. The gates Paris :-- Monseigneur Dupanloup quotes the prom-ises made by the Italian Government, both before and after the occupation of Rome, to respect; it has ever been my lot to inhabit. The principal ecclesiastical corporations and property, urging street leading to the market-place was full of soldiers that they have been grossly violated. He des- and numbers of Basque and Spanish women ; all the cribes the Pope as occupying the position of a ten- ramparts round were lined with soldiers and every ant and stranger in the palace built by his predecessors, and maintains that all the Roman clergy, from the Pope to the humblest parish priest, being along the street they commenced to dance the bolero at the mercy of the Government and its finances. they may at any moment by a war, a revolution, or | merrily dancing in the street. I cannot attempt now a Parliamentary caprice be reduced to poverty. He to descripe this retty dance. The booming of the animadverts warmly on the abolition of Religious Orders and the compulsory conversion of ecclesiastical property, laying special stress on the ancient origin and international character of most of the possessions of the Church, and urging that boots, riding trowsers, and velvet jacket attempting Italy has no right to them, The Papacy and to imitate the graceful movements of the soldiers. Italy, he insists, were not meant to be enemies. History, or rather Providence, has inseparably united their destinies, and the present rupture is a deplorable aberration which would in the end be more fatal to Italy than to the Church. Europe will hercafter remember its duties to the Pope, and if Italy leaves things in their present position, she will then reap the bitter fruits of her policy. The longer the problem remains unsolved, the more complicated will it become. Italy herself suggested the principle of a diplomatic understanding with the Powers having Catholic subjects. This might furnish a solution if prudent counsels prevailed and if Italy and Europe displayed any foresight. Whatever happens, Catholics have faith in the future. The peaceful triumph of the Church they firmly trust will come, but God only knows when and how and after what misfortunes. If men refuse to assist Providence in this matter. Providence fara de se. The suggestion of a convention between Italy and the Catholic Powers and the desire he shows for a reconciliation between Italy and the Papacy indicate that the Bishop does not expect the restoration of the Temporal Power. In an early part of his letter he mentions France as still suffering from her reverses and as still on the slope of the abyss, so that she can only sigh over the disasters which have befallen the Church."

THE POPE, ITALY, AND FRANCE .--- The Opinion Nationale having stated that Victor Emmanuel will probably demand that an Ambassaflor be accredited to him as well as to the Holy Father by the French Government, the Universe thus comments upon the information :-- "We do not know if the news be exact, but it is at least probable. It will be with Italy as it has been with Spain. Our concessions have no other effect than to call forth new requirements, and we shall, one of these days, see a demand sent us for the supression of the Embassy to the Holy See. Then, perhaps, M. de Corcelle will understand that he has nothing to oppose to these novel undertakings but the suspected lamentations of the Francais."

SPAIN.

THE WAR. - FRONTIER FIGHTING. - A FAISE ALARM .- FUENTAARABIA IN A STATE OF SIEGE .-BAYONNE, October, 19.-On the 17th I left again the frontier to see what had taken place at Rahahia and Tenn since the first attack on the 19th concerning which I wrote you a burried account. When I arrived at Hendaye I could hear the guns from Irun carrying on a pretty continual firing. They are still aiming at Fort St. Marcial, which is on a considerable eminence, and should the Carlist succeed in getting guns there it will be a acat advantage to them, as great havoc could be hade in Irun from that position. I understand that the guns have been aiming at this little fort for the last eighteen months, but all attempts are unsuccessful, and the Carlists firmly believe that t Marcial s present in the fort, and when a shell comes unpleasantly close causes the construction to bob, and so escape all harm. I did not wait long enough to see this little performance, but hurried on to Behobia. I must explain that at this point the river Bidassoa is about eighty yards in breadth, and a bridge runs across, half of which belongs to the Spanish and the other half to the French. I found things pretty lively at this point. The Custom-house, which is the stronghold of the Republicans, is at the right-hand side of the bridge, and de combat." at the very bank of the river. Only four houses remained standing in the village itself, and these are in possession of the Republicans, but there are houses all about the neighborhood inhabited by Carlists. Three houses in the village were in flames when I arrived, and occasionally a great crash could be heard when part of a roof gave way. The Spanish sentry boxes on the bridge were surrounded with a substantial stone barricade. Shots were flying about in all directions, and while I was standing on the bridge with my friend the Special Correspondent of the New York Times, a bullet whistled between us and struck the French Custom-house; several bullets came in that direction; soldiers were placed all about on the French side, and the officers were very uncertain as to what proceedings they would take. The unfortunate little French guard, who was stationed almost in the centre of the bridge, was mightly afraid. I crossed hurriedly with my friend, and our appearance was a signal for more firing, and several bullets came most unpleasantly near .However, directly on reaching the other side, we found the Republican soldiers very snugly eating bread and cheese outside the Custom-House. The whole space round was well fortified, so that they were in no danger whatever from the Carlists bullets. They were occassionally firing from lopholes. There were about fifty soldiers here, and a few were outside pul-ling down the walls of the burnt houses so as to prevent them being a protection to the Carlists. They are perfectly safe in this little fort unless the Carlists can bring cannon to play upon them, and they can easily procure provision from the French side, and have full liberty to walk about the French town unarmed. A Republican soldier let us through an opening in this little fortification, and we crawled cautiously along under the protection of the ruins towards the bank of the river. Shot after shot came from the Carlist houses, as of course 'they did not know what we were doing there; and when we had got about 300 yards from the Custom-house the Republicans opened a gentle fire upon us, which became pretty hot, as I am since informed they got the idea that we were going to the Carlists to tell them how things stood. We put on speed, and fortunately found a litle boat, which took us across the river. The French soldiers saw the first part of this proceeding, and as they did not see us get into the boat, and we did not come back to the village somebody there telegraphed to Bayonne that we had been shot by the Republicana. Of course, we knew nothing about this, so imagine our surprise on our return to Bayonne (where we' are well known), when people flocked round his in a most excited state, and accompanied us to four hotel, where it took some time before we could convince the gagcon and other household servants that we were really in existence.u.We were then informed that informabe contradicted.

Spanish town: of "Fuentarrabia." M. Dupressoir from Baden-Baden has started his casino and gambling establishment in a plot of ground, on the bank of the river, and he has boats which convey-people free of charge from Hendaye, the town on the op-posite side. I must leave the interesting place for another letter. The town of Fuentarrabia itself is in a state of seige, as Carlists occupy the mountains sional shell from the Fort of Guadalupe frequently letter itself, is from the Times correspondent in leading from the casino grounds to the town are guarded by Republican soldiers, I managed to pass them and found myself in the most interesting town place well guarded. I should think there were a least 600 soldiers in the town. As I was passing More than fifty soldiers and fifty Spanish girls were guns in the distance and the good humor and mirth of every one present is beyond description. It is a simple and fascinating dance. I could not resist it and your special correspondent might be seen in top It has never been my lot to have been at such a merry hop. After strolling round the town I went through a narrow space into the cathedral. This was strongly fortified, and a construction with stones and mortar formed a barrier round the door entering to the tower. I went up the tower. The sight here was truly wonderful. From the belfry you could see all over the town, the Carlist out-posts and houses, the Republican soldiers on the town fortifications, and from a neighbouring eminence an officer was observing through a glass the proceedings of the Carlists. On the landing on which I stood was a heap of large stones and barrels of tar, which were for the purpose of giving a warm reception to any intruders below. I afterwards walked through a little village joining Fuentarrabia, called Emman uelita, groups of men and women are here gathered together, and many in the middle of the street playing cards. The inhabitants of this place are called "Contrabanda," and are prepared to smuggle for either party. Before concluding my letter I must mention a little incident that happened while I was at Behobia A French soldier suddenly jumped into the river by the side of the bridge and began to swim to the other side : the guard fired at him, but missed. He cried out ⁴ I am in neutral water and you cannot touch me.ⁿ He arrived safely at the other side and joined the Republicans, and from that side of the bridge grinned

Almost at the mouth of the Bidassoa is the little

at his late "confreres." There have been no mili tary executions, as reported, at Estella. Don Carlos is in excellent health, and a few days ago he attended High Mass at Notre-Dame du Puig ; there were also a general communion for his soldiers. The fighting upon the Frontier from Fuentarrabia and Behobia is likely to go on for some time. It appears to me almost impossible for the Carlists to take the bridge at Behobia unless they can bring a cannon into play. Their only other chance would be to attack with the bayonet, which would be at-tended with great loss of life. By-the-bye in these engagements no quarter whatever is given. During the first engagement I saw a Carlist, wounded slightly in the leg, being dragged across the bridge to the French side ; as he passed the Republican guard he was killed by a crack from the butt end of a rifle. I have also the authority of the ambulance doctor, who was present during the whole of the engagement, to state that he saw the Republican sol liers deliberately cut to pieces a manin a Carlist house : and also the a woman's hands behind her back, put her on a heap of straw, and were about to set fire to it when her husband bought her off for fifteen francs .-- From London Tablet Special Correspon dent.

SERBANIST LIES AND MURDERS .- The following has Estella for insubordnation; the discipline of the Royal Army is excellent, and its enthusiasm has been much augmented by the return of Elio, Minister-of-War It is false that Dorregaray has enered France, he is at Elorrio (lizondo, as has been stated) where great attention is being paid to the re-opened wound on his arm. It is false that Cabrera has refused his assistance to Don Carlosit has not been asked from him. Before the fright. ful massacre at Casino de Portillon, the Republicans shot a French surgeon-major who was attending on some wounded Carlists, and they also slaughtered at the same time and place two volunteers (of the Pontifical Zouaves) whose wounds placed them hors

For the TRUE WITNESS. an air an t- Tea THE SYLLABUS. An approved English text with notes compiled from the

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Dublin Review. ាះស្ត Br M. J. W. 323 3. 640 0

III .- ERRORS CONCERNING CIVIL SOCIETY, CONSIDERED BOTH IN ITSELF AND IN ITS solemn vows. RELATIONS TO THE CHURCH.

Prop. XXXIX .- The State, as being the origin and fountain of all rights, possesses a certain right of its own, circumscribed by no limits,

* Prop. XL.-The doctrine of the Catholic Church is opposed to the good and benefit of human society.

Prop. XLI.-The civil power, even when exercised by a non-Catholic ruler, has an indirect negative power over all things sacred; it has consequently not only the right which they call exequatur, but that right also which they call appel comme d'abus.

Prop. XLII.-In the case of a conflict between laws of the two powers, civil law prevails. Prop. XLIII.-The lay power has the authority of rescinding, of declaring null, and of voiding solemn conventions (commonly called Concordats), concerning the exercise of rights appertaining to ecclesiastical immunity, which have been entered into with the Apostolic See, -without this See's consent, and even against its protest.

Prop. XLIV.-The civil authority may mix itself up in matters which appertain to religion, morals, and spiritual rule. Hence it can exercise judgment concerning those instructions which the Church's pastors issue according to their office for the guidance of consciences; nay, it may even decree concerning the administration of the holy sacraments, and concerning the dispositions necessary for their reception.

Prop. XLV .- The whole governance of public schools wherein the youth of any Christian state is educated, episcopal seminaries only being in some degree, excepted, may and should be given to the civil power; and in such sense be given, that no right be recognised in any other authority of mixing itself up in the management of the schools, the direction of the studies, the conferring of degrees, the choice or approbation of teachers.

Prop. XLVI.-Nay, in the very ecclesiastical seminaries, the method of study to be adopted is subject to the civil authority.

Prop. XLVII.—The best constitution of civil society requires that popular schools which are open to children of every class, and that public institutions generally which are devoted to teaching literature and science, and providing for the education of youth, be exempted from all authority of the Church, from all her moderating influence and interference, and subjected to the absolute will of the civil and political authority (so as to be conducted) in accordance with the tenets of civil rulers, and the standard of the common opinions of the age. Prop. XLVIII.-That method of instructing youth can be approved by Catholic men, which is disjoined from the Catholic faith and the Church's power, and which regards exclusively, or at least principally, knowledge of the natural order alone, and the ends of social life on earth.

Prop. XLIX.-The civil authority may prevent the Bishops and faithful from free and mutual communication with the Roman Pontiff.

LIL), so intolerably Erastiant as to need no seats were graciously and cheerfully resigned, and comment of our's. By his censure of Prop. LIII. the Holy Father teaches, in addition to more obvious truths, that the civil power cannot lawfully give assistance to those unhappy religious who may wish sacrilegiously to violate their

and a second at a second at

Prop. LIV. again is openly and intolerably Erastian; while Prop. LV. renews an error already condemned in Lamennais

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE TESTOTAL CARBIER AND HIS ASS .- The ass sometimes combines a laughable obstinacy with intelligence. A recent writer tells the following story of a Lancashire donkey belonging to a carrier. The master was accustomed to stop at a public-house for ale, a little of which was always given to his quadruped companion and fellow-worker. Matters went on nicely for some time, but men whether politicians, theologians, or carriers, are liable to change opinions and habits. The owner of the donkey became a teetotaller-a conversion which the animal would have tolerated had it not diminished his own enjoyment. The carrier could no longer call for ale, therefore had no further occasion to call at the public-house. But there were two opinions on this point. When the carrier came to this well-known spot, "Forward" was his motto, but the donkey drew up deliberately, as of old, not being aware of any change in his master's mind. The carrier applied the usual arguments to the animal's skin in vain, to the intense delight of the publican, who held teetotalism to be the eighth deadly sin. What was to be done? Budge a foot the donkey would not without his usual sip of ale, and the carrier was too kind-hearted to belabour his old friend when he saw the state of the case. But it was provoking that he, a conscientious and determined teetotaller, must actually purchase ale to please his own ass. The man has also the additional mortification of remembering that he had formed the habit of the animal by his own act and deed. The dispute ended by the donkey getting the ale whenever he passed that way. It was a sad case of de-gradation doubtless; but though the ass sunk as a moralist; he rose as a genius.

THE OLD BRIDEWELL .- The new City police station ahout to be constructed by the Corporation in Bride Lane, Fleet Street, will be erected on a portion of one of the old historical sites of the City of London. The Saxon Kings built a palace here before the Conquest on the remains of a building supposed to be of Roman origin, and Henry VIII. crected a stately and beautiful house, and called it Bridewell, from a celebrated well near Bride Church. King Edward VI. granted the site to the City for a workhouse for the poor and a house of correction for sturdy rogues. The proposed police station will only provide accommodation for a limited number of prisoners, certainly not so many as the old prison, which cen-tained in 1842 1324 persons, including 466 known thieves. The name of Bridewell Police Station will probably be adopted for the new building. The old prison, erected about 1560. and demolished in 1862 being the first of its kind, all other buildings constructed on the same principle have been called Bridewells.

In the days of the old volunteers a respected inhabitant of Greenock commanded a company, which he duly drilled and paraded, though his recruits were but an awkward squad. They never would draw up in a straight line do what he might. "Oh," he said one day, holding up his hands in horror as he looked along the front rank-"oh, what a bent row! Just come out, lads, and look at it yourselves!"

The following advertisement appered in the Salisbury and Winchester Journal of last week :-Wanted a rattling good carter and shepherd, who know what to do and tell his master what he don't know." We are told that this was inserted by a man who has thrown up a government clerkship and £600 a year to take to farming.

OUTBREAK OF FEVER .- Fever has broken out rather extensively in the lower part of Nottingham, and one or two cases of small pox have been discovered.

There were 103 deaths from diptheria in New

'on' no 'occasion' within' our 'remembrance' has car etiquette as between man and man been mote religlously observed. It was truly edifying and consol-

ing to the weary and heavy laden. ALLIGATOR V. RAT.-A wholesale drug-store in Magazine street, New York, says tha Scientific American, is the happy possessor of a young and domesti-cated alligator, now about three years old. As alligators are known to have a great objection to rate, some of the members of the establishment, with a view of seeing how each would conduct himself second; and then advanced slowly towards the rat with wide open jaws. The rat trembled ; there was no escape, nothing but the wide open mouth of the alligator before him. Without hesitation he jumped straight into the yawning gulf, and, getting a good hold on the lower lip of the alligator, swung himself to the ground. The 'saurian' gave a squeak, and swung himself around, the rat finally letting go, victor in the first round. The alligator, however, was not daunted, and advanced with the same tactics. The rat this time, by a most agile movement, leaped entirely over the alligator. Getting behind him, he proceeded to chaw and gnaw away. The unwieldly animal could not get around to defend hishind legs. By a good use of his tail, the alligator again got free, and advanced desperately, though with flagging courage, at the daring rodent. With equal success the rat sprang into the air, alighting on the alligator's back. The fight was over then. The alligator could not shake his enemy off, could not dislodge him ; and finally gave up the fight, laying himself down on his belly in a submissive attitude, and the rat was set at liberty."

BEARINE OR,

REAL BEAR'S GREASE. A Hair Beautifier, Preserver and Dressing,

This elegant preparation named from the Canada Bear, from which its most essential element is obtained, is a scientific compound of Real Bear's Grease, and other ingredients, so combined as to retain for a great length of time, its original fra-

grance and purity. As a dressing for the Hair, nothing can be more beautiful or agreeable. It is elegantly perfumed, and renders the hair soft, pliant and glossy. It serves to give it that peculiar richness and color, which is so essential to a complete toilet. It is the cheapest, most harmless, and best Dressing in the world.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price, 50 cts., per Package.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors .-- [Nov. 6

EAST INDIA HEMP.

And What We Know About It. Instead of devoting a column to the merits of this strange and wonderful plant, we remain silent and let it speak for itself through other lips than ours, believing that those who have suffered most can better tell the story. We will here quote word for word from letters recently received, simply adding our testimony to the rest, in saying that when this plant is properly prepared, we know that it ros-ITIVELY CURES CONSUMPTION, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours.

Liverpool, Beach Meadows, Queens

Co., Nova Scotia, Aug. 27, 1874. : Please send \$29 worth of India Hemp. I can not tell you with pen the great good this has done me. I was as weak as a cat; could hardly stand on my legs; no appetite; constant pain in my lungs; the doctor had given me up, and I saw death before my eyes. But this medicine has raised me to the enjoyment of life and health. I can now walk two and three miles without fatigue; have a good appetite; am free from pain; sleep soundly, and am doing well. I have no fears of consumption now. ISAAC J. GABRETT.

Thorntown, Boone Co., Ind.,

1st Month 20, 1867. Friends Craddock & Co.

ITALY.

The Correspondent of the London Tablet writing from Rome under date Oct. 17th, says :-- Fears are entertained that the Government meditates the tyrannical step of suppressing and dispersing the Catholic associations and preventing the meeting together of Catholics for religious or charitable purposes. The property of such societies will be it is rumoured, converted or changed from real into paper value, The residence of Commendatore Gioacchino Monari. Vice President of the Catholic Society of Reduci Pontificii, was visited on the afternoon of the 14th Oct., by a Delegate and Inspector of public Security, who were accompanied by policemen, some in uniform and some in plain clothes. They examined the apartments carefully, and took possession of several papers belonging to the Society, which they carried away. They conducted themselves with much civility and politeness during the dis-charge of their task. The Popolo Romano, announcing this domiciliary requisition, added the informa-tion, which was totally false, that pistols, daggers, and other arms were found in the house.

DUNNING.

TAn Irate American editor thus parodies a passage from Longfellow's "Hiawatha:"]

Should you ask us why this dunning, Why these sad complaints and murmurs, Murmurs loud about delinquents Who have read the paper weekly. Read what they have never paid for, Read with pleasure and with profit, Read of church affairs and prospects, Read of news, both home and foreign, Read the essays and the poems, Full of wisdom and instructions; Should you ask us why this dunning, We should answer, we should tell you, From the printer, from the mailer, From the kind old paper maker, From the landlord, from the carrier, From the man who taxes letters With a stamp from Uncle Samuel Uncle Sam the rowdies call him; From them all there comes a message, Message kind, but firmly spoken, "Please to pay us what you owe us." Would you lift a burden from us? Would you drive a spectre from you? Would you taste a pleasant slumber ? Would you taste a piceson or stands Would you have a quiet conscience ? Would you read a paper paid for ? Send us money-send us money, Send us money-send-us money:

Send the money that you owe us lot grante of We would call the altention of the delinquent tion of our death had been telegraphed to Paris and subscribers of the True Wrysses to the above, that, London, which, of course, we ordered immediately having read it, they may guess what is required of them.7

Prop. L.—The lay authority has of itself the right of presenting bishops, and may require of them that they enter on the management of their dioceses before they receive from the Holy See canonical institution and apostolical letters.

Prop. LI.-Nay, the lay government has the right of deposing bishops from exercise of their pastoral ministry; nor is it bound to obey the Roman Bontiff in those things which regard the establishment of bishoprics and the appointment of bishops.

Prop. LII.-The government may, in its own rights, change the age prescribed by the Church for the religious profession of men and women, and may require religious orders to admit no one to solemn vows without its permission.

Prop. LIII.-Those laws should be abrogated which relate to protecting the condition of religious orders and their rights and duties; nay, the civil government may give assistance to all those who may wish to quit the religious life which they have undertaken, and to break their solemn vows; and in like manner it may altogether abolish the said religious orders, and also collegiate churches and simple benefices, even those under the right of a patron, and subject and assign their goods and revenues to the administration and free disposal of the vivil power.

Prop. LIV.-Kings and Princes are not only exempted from the Church's jurisdiction, but also are superior to the Church in deciding questions of jurisdiction.

Prop. LV.-The Church should be separated from the State, and the State from the Church.

NOTES.

In Prop. XXXIX. is condemned that view so dear to the revolutionists, which would exalt the State into an unlimited and irresponsible power; which would maintain, that not merely ecclesiastical rights, but those also of family and property, derive their origin therefrom.

Prop. XL. would divorce the interests of this world and the next, and represent true theological doctrine as adverse in tendency to man's temporal good.

The next four (XLI.-XLIV.) propound tenets adverse to the very notion of the Ohurch's spiritual independence, as is evident on a single perusal.

The four which follow (XLV.-XLVIII.) concern deducation : they defend on principle that line of policy-the most appaling peril which now threatens the the Church-the removal of education from Church control, and the limiting it.(at. least chiefly). to purely, set oular studies.

York during the last two weeks in October.

The handsomest men in the Union are Kentuckians, and the preservation of their good looks is said to be due to the fact that while all Bourbon whiskey is manufactured in Kentucky. The great bulk of it is consumed elsewhere.

A Western man set fire to the prairie for fun, but after he had run seven miles and climed a tree with his pants about all burned off, he concluded the sport was a little too violent exercise to be indulged in more than once in a lifetime,

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch says : - " On All Saints' Day, the Catholic societies of Richmond joined in a grand demonstration on the occasion of the consecration of the two Catholic cemeteries near the city. A grand procession escorted Right Rev. Bishop Gibbons and attendant clergy to the Bishop's and the St. Mary's German cemetery, both of which were blessed in the presence of a large assemblage."

ECONOMY IN FUNERALS .-- The Providence Journal says :-- " The Catholics of Valley Falls, R. I., have done a sensible thing in resolving to restrict the present useless and expensive display of carriages at funerals Father Kane made a most cogent appeal to his parishioners which was responded to readily and it is to be hoped effectively."

At a meeting of the boss coopers in New York lity, a large number of factories reported that so far the opposition to the society men was being successfully sustained ; that a number of men had left the society and returned to work; that efficient labor was plentiful, and that ample funds were on hand to compel the men to abandon the society rules. It was resolved to firmly insist on all men leaving the cooper's union, before being employed in any cooperage in the city.

SAWDUST BRANDY .- We ste sorry to learn that a German chemist has succeeded in making a first-rate brandy out of sawdust. We are a friend of the temperance movement, and we want it to succeed, but what chance will it have when a man can take a ripsaw and go out and get drunk with a fence rail? What is the use of a prohibitory liquor law if a man is able to make brandy smashes out of the shingles on his roof, or if he can get delirium tremens by drinking the legs of his kitchen chairs? You may shut an inebriate out of a gin-shop, and keep him away from taverns, but if he can become uproarious on boiled sawdust and dessicated window sills, any effort at reform must necessarily be a failure. It will be wise, therefore, if temperance societies will butcher the German chemist before he goes any further.-Dunn County (Tenn.) News. The N. O. Times, of the 2nd instant, says :-All

Saint's Day, opened with unclouded skies and a crisp, cool atmosphere. The sacred duties of the day, enhanced from the fact that it fell on Sunday, were most religiously observed, and a large number of devout Christians made pilgrimage to the silent cities of the dead. Notably was this, the case in the Ridge Cemeteries at the terminus of Canal street. Notwithstanding the Oity Railroad ' Company put forth its best effort in the supply of cars;, it., fall, far short of meeting the demand for seats, or even car. accommodation on the straps, The cars, were so completely stuffed with humanity, wreaths, crosses and emblems, of one sort or another, that it would have puzzled the most inquiring mind to discoverwhere one begun or the other, ended, J.Under, the pressure of two on each knee, the outsider represent-Then comes another batch of four (XLIX.- ing a fulcrum for the support of the middlemen,

angener Angelen Stratter Mangelen Angelen Ange

Mr. Findley Barker, who was so low with Consumption, and only weighed one hundred and twenty-five pounds when he commenced to take your medicine, now weighs one hundred and eighty-four pounds, and says he feels as well as ever he did in his life. Yours truly,

ROBERT COX.

THE FOLLOWING CONFIRMS THE ABOVE, SEVEN YEARS LATER :

> Thorntown, Boone Co., Ind., Jan. 30, 1874.

I have tried so much that I have lost all confidence in Patent Medicines, and would not have sent for your remedy, only I suw in your testimoniala that of Robt. Cox, in the case of Findley Barker, with whom I am personally acquaint-ed, and know that Mr. Barker was cured of Consumption, and is now well and hearty. I am also acquainted with Robert Cox, and feel that Cannabis ought to do as much for me as it did for Barker.

Yours in faith,

JOHN B. WETHERALD. Sweet Valley, Luzerne, Pa., }

April 20, 1874. I have used your Cannabis Indica Syrup for the last ten years with astonishing success in acute and chronic Pulmonary Affections, and I believe it has no equal for such diseases. DR. J. N. DAVENPORT.

Dcep River, Poweshick, Iowa, 1

Jan. 3, 1874.

I have just seen your advertisement in my paper I know all about the Cannabis Indica. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the Asthma; she had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly cured.

JACOB TROUT. Montezuma, Tenn.

My daughter (Miss Crowder) has gotten entirely well of Consumption. Hers was a case of fifteen years standing. So you see we have tested the virtues of India Hemp, and now have no doubts as to what it will do. Truly yours,

CROWDER & MUSE. Lovelaceville, Ballard Co., Ky. Mother has been suffering with Bronchitis for twenty years, and tried most all kinds of medicine, and says the Cannabis Indica is the only thing that gives her relief. JANN A. ASHBBOOK.

N. B.-This Remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical \$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Pills and Ointment \$1.25 each. Sent at our risk. Address CRADDOOK & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of J. P. MICHAUD, of the City of Montreal, Shoe-Maker and Trader, 100

I, the Undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this mattor. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before mo, within, one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my: Office, No. 197. St. James Street, in: the City, of Montreal, on Monday, the 21st day of December, 1874, at 3 o'clock r.n., for the examination of the Insolvent, and, for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally a superstantia enorally, LAJOIE, Assignee,

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Montreal, 11th Nov. 1874.

ANSTHE TRUE WITNESSIANDICATHOLICICHRONICHE, NOV. 20, 1874.



Antie ARDIE WILLINDESS AND CATHOLEICHERONICITE NOV 20, 1874

-mind DR. MEANE'SIG BIAN CHILL THE CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF SEL C

hint Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, OYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

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ctel.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

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

AGUE AND FEVER.

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

Address all orders to

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

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

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FRENCH PANAMA AND STRAW HATS, IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES, 5 GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN, O'FLAHERTY & BODEN'S,

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TATT Prospectus for:1875-Eighth Year. THE ALDINE THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA,

ISSUED MONTHLY. "A Magnificent Conception, Wonderfully Carried Out." The necessity of a popular medium for the repre-

sentation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempte have been made to meet the want. "The successive failures , which so invariably followed each attempt . in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper apprecia-tion of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph-THE ALDINE.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regular-ity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary peroidicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill; in black and whits. Although each succeeding number, affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception-alone and unapproached-absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor (of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its

cost; and then, there is the chromo, besides ! The national fature of THE ALDINE must be taken in no rarrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While TFE ALDINE, is a strictly American institution, it does not confine itself entirely to the reprodr.ction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one that will discriminate only on grounds of intrinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the patrons of THE AL-DINE, as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters, giving subscribers all the pleasure and instruction obtainable from home or foreign sources.

The artistic illustration of American scenery, original with THE ALDINE, is an important feature. and its mag_ificent plates are of a size more appropriate to the satisfautory treatment of details than can be afforded by any inferior page. The judicious interspersion of landscape, marine, figure, and animal subjects, sustain an unabated interest, impossi-ble where the scope of the work confines the artist only such technical disquisitions as do not interfere

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Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in oil colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention. "Man's Unselfish Friend"

will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. The Rev. T. de Witt Talmage tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it! Although so natural, no one who sees this premium chromo will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to THE ALDINE for 1875 is constituted a member, and entitled to all the privileges of

THE ALDINE ART UNION. The Union holds the originals of all THE ALDINE pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 dif-ferent pieces, valued at over \$2,500 are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of THE ALDINE. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay for one year in advance. Full particulars in circular sent on application en-

closing a stamp.

A REPRESENTATIVE AND OF AND FOR AND FOR AND FOR AND FOR AND TORONTO OF THE STATE And LIGHT TORONTO, ONT IS IN A Company Safe, but I wrates. Difference in rates along (10 to 25 per ce at) equal to dividend of most

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

Half Boarders do 7.50 Day Pupils.....do Washing and Mending.....do Complete Bedding.....do do A.E. dtationery. do 0.30 do 1 2.00 Phinting and Drawing do

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

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