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# CATHOLIC HRONICLE

# VOL. XXVII.

# LA COMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE

REMINISCENCES OF THE

FRANCO-GERMAN WAR. WILL DE CORMENCED IN THE

TRUE WITNESS. ON THE 9th OF MARCH.

CITY AGENTS.

Messre. P: Kelly, and W. P. McNally, are our duly authorized Agents in the Oity.

# LECTURE.

The Catholic Young Mens' Society, Ottawa, have much pleasure in announcing that Captain Kirwan will lecture in Ottawa on Wednesday evening, the 28th inst. Subject :

"DUBLIN AND ITS MONUMENTS." By order of the Committee.

### THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.

Accounts from Rome tell us that the Holy Father was slightly indisposed last week, and that the customary receptions of strangers were suspended. On Friday, the 26th, however, he was well enough to sit for his portrait. We believe that it is somewhat difficult to take the photograph of aged persons, but the Pope, although 85 years of age, remained perfectly steady for more than sixty seconds. A contemporary says that he showed not the slightest weakness of nerve or unsteadiness of muscle during the sitting.

# HOME RULE IN SCOTLAND.

Evidences of discontent with the manner in which local Scottish questions are neglected in Westminster are becoming more numerous. Home Rule for Scotland has already some champions in the Scottish press, and more than one public man has declared in its favour. We now hear from no less an authority than the Tory Daily Express of Dublin that :--

THE PILORIMAGE. A Committee of reception of foreign deputation has been formed in Rome in anticipation of the number of Pilgrims who are expected to visit the Pope on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his holy episcopacy, It is said that :---

"An immense number of deputations are expected to arrive in Rome in May or June next, to celebrate the Pope's jubilee. A committee has been formed consisting of members of the foreign section of the Society for Catholic Interests in Rome. The President is the Right Rev. and Hon. Mgr. Edmund Stonor, and the Vice-President is Prince Rospigliosi. The members of the committee are mostly the heads of the foreign colleges in Rome. Commendatore Winchester is one of the members for England. A meeting of the committee was held in Mgr. Stonor's residence on Saturday, the 27th. Arrangements have been made for the reception of these foreign deputations, and in a abort time circulars will be printed and sent to all the countries in the world. containing the regulations adopted to facilitate the reception of foreign visitors to Rome on the occasion of the jubilee."

BISHOP POWER AND HOME RULE.

The Most Rev. Dr. Power has always been a staunch Home Ruler. The late victory in Waterford-where a sneaking political rat of a German was kicked out of the ('ounty and an IRISHMAN placed at the head of the poll, was in a great measure due to the patriotic action of the Bishop. Neither he nor his people would have the German at any price. The Council of the Home Rule Lesgue, in recognition of Bishop Power's conduct, at a meeting, which was held after the election, passed the following resolution :---

"That we hereby tender our sincere and cordial thanks to the Most Rev. Dr. Power, Lord Bishop, and the clergy and people of the county Waterford, who, by their united, unselfish, and patriotic action have succeeded in securing the return of the national candidate, and thereby have furnished to the world the most conclusive proof possible that the Waterford of to day is as devoted as the Waterford of 1826 to the cause of Ireland and liberty."

# AMERICAN MEAT IN IRELAND.

The importation of American meat into Ireland is continuing to cause much anxiety to the stock traders. There is alarm in the camp and something like a panic is at present raging, Our latest advises inform us that nearly every body believes that the American meat is destined to have a serious effect upon the markets. The Dublin correspondent of the London Tablet admits that a panic has taken

fact alone induced them at the eleventh hour to plough, casting the seed, or tending the kye, I know consent to the Electoral Commission. Garfield is the value of my gift, but all the more I gave all I leading the new Government for the resurrection of the old Whig party in the South. Part of the scheme is to organize the next House and leave Randall out of the Speaker's chair.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1877.

"The Tribun's Washington special says: The Republicans are still afraid that the Democrats mean mischief.

"The Times' Washington special declares the Conservatives say it will be impossible for the revolutionists, after the Oregon count, to reconvene a cancus for any dilatory or factious purpose "The Herald's Washington special says the election of Hayes is generally conceded, nobody expecting anything from the Oregon case.

" The Sun declares there will be no needless filibustering, but whatever time the Democratic coun sel will ask for will be unquestionably granted by the House. The Sun says it was reported on Monday that Conkling would make a violent speech against the decision of the tribunal. Six other Republicans were ready to follow his lead."

# THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The famine is assuming alarming proportions in India. British rule in that country has been as disastrous as it has been in our own. All authorities agree in saying that before India came under the British crown To our great incorruptible Major ! famine was unknown. A contemporary says :-"At the latest accounts over a quarter million Coolles had to be supported as paupers in order to keep them from actual starvation. It is thought that fully a million pounds sterling will be required to meet the emergency. The districts suffering from famine have a population of twelve millions. A correspondent of the Pall Nall estimates the probable outlay during the next half-year, of Madras alone, at £4,000,000, to save from death by famine a population of 12,000,000.—Addiug, he says, probably one-half as much again as likely to be wanting in Bombay, he forecasts the actual want at just £6, 000,000, to mave the inhabitants. The imme-diate prospect is certainly gloomy in that portion of her Majesty's newly-proclaimed Empire; and the realization of the alarming character of the famine comes as an anti-climax after the late gorgeous pageant near the ancient city of the Mogula. It is no wonder that India, like Ireland, is poor and discontented, and that the natives honefully turn their eves towards Russia, as their deliverer from the bondage and oppression of English Bule,"

### NEWS FROM ROME.

From Rome we hear that the Catholic Societies have drawn up a protest in reply to the many insults heaped upon the Holy Father

could to my country and my countrymen.' Throughout his difficult and may be faulty life Burns never lost the manly endurance, the simplicity of manners the spirre of fraternity which Scotland ever teaches to her sons, and which has enabled her to go forth conquering and to conquer in the battle of material life, in the conflicts of intelligence and skill, and spread to the farthest corners of our earth the name and fame of Robert Burns."

# MAJOR O'GORMAN.

Our readers will remember how Major O' Gorman, snubbed the "Whip" of the Marquis of Hartington. The Whigs thought the Major was a mere Liberal, but they found their mistake :

In relation to this the Dublin Nation has the fol-

The Liberal Whip Made the deuce of a slip, In sending a note (With an eye to his vote) He fancies, I hear, There's a fica in his car

That our hero grew cool In the cause of Home Bule But he found his mistake When his heart was made quake Like a sick Mameluke Looked the son of the Duke

The Tories and Whigs May go on with their rigs, But they have neither a trapper nor cager Whose whiatle or call Will be answered by all Save with scorn and contempt by The Major : Our gallant and great-minded Major, Our large-hearted, lion-like Major-The Saxon in vain Tries to slip a gold chain

O'er the neck and the name of The Major.

# 28 NO.

ful work, it may be described as a large thick folio volume, claborately illuminated through its many pages in the richest style. On the central portion of the upper clasp within a quatrefoll shape is placed the tiara, exquisitely wrought, and set with twelve diamonds; and in a similar part in the lower clasp is a bas relief of the front portico of St. Peter's at Rome. On the centre of the side of the book is inserted a large medallion in oxydised allver, with golden rim, most carefully wrought out in all its minute details-s triumph of the silversmith's art-the subject of which is the assembly of the bishops in Council during the promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. Four large studs formed of precious stones are placed to-wards the corners of the cover; similar studs are at the back, answering as feet, on which the book rests, thus preserving the surface from injury by abrasion. The medallion at the back of the book is a lifelike portrait of his Holiness in high relief. with the words round the margin, 'Pius IX., Pont. Max. Anno. XI.'

"Of the interior we heaitate to speak, it is so really beautiful in its richness, while the artistic finish and perfection of the manipulation exceed all des-cription. We understand that many years have been occupied in the production of this *chef d'ouvre* not, indeed, the work of one artist, for that would be impossible: a life-time would hardly suffice to do it all-but by a staff of artists under a qualified chief, each highly skilled in the particular branch of the art in which he has been trained-the miniatures, the text, and the illumination proper requiring each special gifts to attain excellence, and which in combination in this work have reached the bapplest results."

# THE IRISH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Men say that the Irish are "bigots"-facts however prove them to be the most tolerant people in the world. We said before that while England-" liberal" England does not send one Catholic to the House of Commons-"bigoted" and Catholic Ircland sends many Protestants to represent Catholic Constituencies in Westminster. Mr. Butt for instance is one of them. He is however, a faithful champion of Catholic interests. He is now labouring to make Catholic Education in Ireland equal to the education given to the Protestants. He has formed a bill for the incorporation of the Catholic University, and the Bishops have approved of its provisions. The students of the University presented Mr. Butt with an address, and Mr. Butt in reply said that :---"The Irish people, have a right to the full benefits of University education. To have this they must have institutions formed in accordance with their religious convictions, and if so, the new institutions must be essentially Catholic. And their claims are not met if we relegate them to an inferior education and unendowed or ill-endowed and struggling seminaries. Nor would this be just to Catholic learning and genius. Why should Pro-fessor Casey, for instance, a man of 'European fame,' stand in a position inferior to that of any professor in Trinity College, Oxford, or Cambridge ? Moreover, the degrees attainable in the new institutions should be of value equal to that of any others, and for this reason among others he was of opinion that the plan of a second college within the Dublin University was preferable. The degrees of a new institution would never have quite the same prestige. And he was encouraged to frame his scheme upon these lines by the pastoral issued by the Catholic Bishops in 1871.'

lowing :---ENCORE THE MAJOR ! I. Unworthy so knowing a stager. Our trusted and trustworthy Major, Our valiant and virtuous Major,

Since he got that reply from The Major.

Was Hartington's notion, I'll wager ; By the angry response of The hajor By the bold, manly words of The Major, The patriot shout of The Majorhe heard the rebuke from The Major III.

The leading Scotch membes of Parliament and peers, both Conservative and Liberal, have agreed to urge the adoption of a system under which local Scotch measures shall in the first instance be examined in Scutland instead of by a committee of the House of Commons or House of Lords, and shall then be reported upon by the sheriff to the Secretary of State."-Daily Express.

### POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Private John Patrick O'Brien, now ten years in prison for complicity with the Fenian movement, wrote a touching and manly letter to his "Darling Mother" the other day. In a part of the letter he says :---

# " CHATHAM PRISON, JAD. 19, 1877.

"It was, as I think I reminded you, the tenth anniversary of my arrest (12: 12: '66). The re-membrance of this, coupled as it was with the gladsome sight of dear Cousin John Ryan, whom I had not seen for so many years, conjured up a very avalanche of memories. Promises, resolutions, too made at the foot of the holy shrine of filial duty— all, all have failed, and why?—ay, why, indeed ?— 'tis for you to answer, mother mine, I can't; but perhaps it would be better to let both your answer and these sad reminiscences of bygone days remain buried in the uninscribed tomb of unfulfilled pledges where-(scratched out)-wish that they may, if they can, rest in peace till our great accounting day shall arrive."

HOME RULE CONFERENCE.

The Conference of the Home Rule M.P.'s has taken place in the City Hall, Dublin. Our "special correspondent" tells us that the Home Rule M.P.'s have resolved to fight the battle of Ireland with more determination than ever-and that too irrespective of Imperial considerations. This is as it ought to be. In such a programme the Irish people will support them. All earnest Irishmen are growing tired of the effeminate way in which Home Rule was being fought out, but now we shall look for something more storn than the policy which has hitherto been pursued. From the Nation we learn that a vote of confidence was unanimously carried to the Home Rule leader :

"And this just tribute to Mr. Butt's position and service was accorded on the motion of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, seconded by Sir Colman O'Loghlon. It was arranged that bills and resolutions dealing with all the chief Irish questions of the hour should be brought into and pushed through the House of Commons without any regard to Imperial interests ; the members who are to have the charge of those bills and resolutions, being at the same time set down by name. Finally, it was resolved in the matter of foreign politics to be guided solely by the interests and requirements of Ireland."

possession of the people. He says that :---

"For many years no such panic has been excited in Ireland as that regarding the invasion of Ameri-can beef. Consumers, butchers, graziers, farmers, middlemen, landlords, every interest in the country has in fact gone 'daft,' as the Scotch say, to some extent, upon the question. I stand almost alone in asserting that it is mere panic and little more; that flesh meat will not be brought down one penny a pound in price, quality considered; and that na-tive fed meat can be produced in Ireland nearly as cheap as American beef of the same quality, can be imported. A few months will test the experiment. The Dutch, the Belgians, the French and the Spaniards can from proximity, beat the Americane, whether with living or dead meat in our markets. I predict that the present alarm is all panic."

### PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

All impartial reports concur in the statement that Socialism is making headway in Germany. A contemporary tells us that during the late supplementary elections in Germany :—

"Altogether, though the Social-Democrats have obtained only two or three seats—while some of their more enthusiastic friends and more timorous foes calculated on a much greater success for them -still the impression produced by their unexpected successes at the first elections, so far from being diminished, has been deepened. In every one of the supplementary elections in which their candidates have been engaged they have polled a con-siderably larger number of votes than at the first ballot. To this result they have, no doubt been helped by others, not of their own party, who prefer a Social-Democrat to a National Liberal. Thus it was notorious that the success of Holthoff at Frankfurt was due to the Catholic voters; and it is preity plain that at Breslau also the Catholics used their votes against Herr Lasker. But making every possible allowance for these extraneous aids, the fact still remains that Social-Democracy is making gigantic strides in Germany as a political organisation, and that before long its representatives will be in a position to make their influence felt in the administration of public affairs."

## THE PRESIDENCY.

The Americans are not yet able to say who will be President. A telegram from Washington which comes to hand as we go to press tells us that before both Houses :---

ern Democrats are not to be depended 'on. This my utterances came from me while following the

during the debate on the so-called Clerical abuses bill. The protest commences by saying :-

"Appalled by the Satanic impicties and by the blasphemous language uttered in the Chamber of Montecitorio by persons who venture to style themselves representives of the Catholic people of Italy, we, in our own name, and in that of the societies which we represent, protest with all our soul against those abominable and cowardly utterances and, while we declare ourselves to be entirely and altogether devoted to the Pope and to his holy teachings, we implore Almighty God not to smite our profaned Rome and unfortunate Italy with the scourge merited by such enormous impiety and wickedness.' This protest was signed by many persons, including Prince Altieri, Prince Chigi, the Marquises Capranica, Antici-Mattei, Cavalletti, Lezzani, and Donato, and Count Vespignani, and the other presidents and secretaries of the Catholic societies of Rome.

"While the sacred person of the Pope may be insulted with impunity by writers in irreligious newspapers and by members of Parliament in Montecitorio, the sacred person of Victor Emma-nuel cannot be insulted even by implication. A recent number of an excellent journal of Bologua, called the Anchora, was seized by the police and sequestrated simply for re-publishing from another ournal called the Nuova Torino an article headed Scandal and Mystery,' in which were contained the words 'allissimo personaggio,' which the Italian authorities contend must mean the King."

## THE BURNS CELEBRATION.

At last Robert Burns has a statue in Glasgow and no Scotch poet better deserves one. The crection of the statue has indeed been in contemplation for some time, but as Burns himself once wrote-

#### The best laid schemes o' mice and men Gang aft a-gley.

It is however well that Scotland has remembered her "auld acquaintance," and the Burns celebration was a fitting tribute to one of Scotia's greatest sons. A contemporary tells us that :---

"The unveiling of the Burns' statue in Glasgow was performed by Lord Houghton. A procession three miles long, consisting of 25,000 persons left green for George-square at noon. The spectators numbered 100,000. Lord Houghton, after referring to the memory of notable men bypublic monuments, said if they could imagine that their enthusiasm would draw from the statue before them a song of about 100 years ago it might be interpreted thus -' I whom you have placed here in love and honour was one of yourselves. It pleased the Lord of the spiritual and the material universe to endow me with vivacity of fame and power of expression ; but I never thought that this glorious faculty sep-" Tilden's friends are satisfied that certain South. | arated me from my fellow-men. The most prized of

#### Oh, Erin has sons Who are sound as great guns, But no one can please or engage her, Or add to her joy, Like that Waterford boy Whom she speaks of with pride as "The Major."

For whate'er may afflict or enrage her, Of her grief he's a certain assuager ; Devoid of pretence. Her rock of good sense And her tower of defence is The Major !

# BAD NEWS!

T.

THE LINEN TRADE .- Bad reports from Belfast regarding the linen trade, the staple of the northast of Ulster.

Such is the brief account we have received of the only industry which British rule allowed to flourish in Ireland. We all know how the Woolen trade was suppressed. How the Irish Manufacturer undersold the English maker of Woolen goods. Ireland was going to compete with England, but England would not permit it. But let us read what the "Lords" said about it :---

"Wherefore, we most humbly beseech your most sacred Majesty, that your Majesty would be pleased in the most public and effectual way that may be. to declare to all your subjects of Ireland, that the growth and increase of the Woolen Manufacture there hath long been, and will be ever, looked upon with great jealousy by all your subjects of this Kingdom, and if not timely remedied may occasion very strict laws totally to prohibit and suppress the same.'

This record of British greed is one of the many black spots upon the rule of Britain in Ireland. But the good King William was nothing loath to act in harmony with his faithful lords. He replied at once assuring the lords that :---

"He would do all that in him lay to discourage the Woolen Manufacture of Ireland."

And he succeeded for the Woolen trade was wilfully destroyed. The Linen trade was treated much in the same manner. It was "transferred" from Dublin to Belfast for the benefit of the "settlement"-and so one after the other the old industries have gone.

# THE IRISH PRESENTATION TO THE POPE.

The Freeman's Journal gives an account of the beautiful work of art which was presented land to be determined ago. It says :---

"To convey to our readers an idea of this beauti- | body politic of Irishmen."

### HUNTING A RENEGADE.

The renegade O'Keeffe is being hounded down by every sincere Nationalist in Ireland. The National press is unanimous in condemning him. The Irishman says :---

"In our last, we declared that if the offence charged against Mr. 'O'Keeffe, Member for Duggar-van, and not denied by him, were a fact, the Home Rule Council should either take immediate action against him, or be held itself condemned and dead. Action immediate and decisive has, we are pleased to find, been taken by that body.

"At some fature date, 'a week or two hence,' Mr. O'Keeffe will be prepared to explain the position he was placed in, and the course he was bound to adopt as 'a man of honour, and a gentleman.' 'A man of honour and a gentleman !' Sounding words, truly reminding one of Swift's verse on Whitsitt's motto:

'Honor et natale solum,'

Fine words-I wonder where he stole 'emf

"The Council, however, was not to be put off with fine words that cover foul deeds. Dermot M'Murrough could have used the like when he brought the English enemy upon his native land-and, in point of principle or want of it, the distinction is only one of degree between them. Yet, after all that, their country have never forgotten nor ever forgiven them.

'Some muttered of M'Murrough who brought the Norman o'er

'Some cursed him with Iscariot that day at Baltimore.'

"The most suitable thing that Mr O'Keeffe can do is to resign, and take service with the Torks : the best thing he can do is to quit the country he has so shamefully betrayed. His deed will be a bracd on his brow and a stigma on his race in Ireto the Pope by an Irish deputation four weeks "The Council has done its daty, and the resolution proposed by Mr. Mitchell Henry and seconded by Dr. Kenny cuts off this gangrened member from the

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATELOLIG CHRONICLE. FEB. 23, 1877.

"THE MARTYRS OF IRISH LIBERTY."

1122 A SPLENDID LECTURE BY

2

MR. O'CONNOR POWER, M. P., IN THE MECHANICS' HALL.

Specially Reported for the " TRUE WITNESS."

Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., lectured on the above subject on Thursday, evening, 15th inst., in the thus our constitutional liberty, having been purifi-Mechanics' Hall, Montreal, before a large and at ed and preserved, the ultimate recourse to revolutentive audience.

Edward Murphy, Esq., President of the Home Rule Association in this city, occupied the chair, and on the platform, were Messrs. M. P. Ryan, M. C. Mullarky, Captain Kirwan, and other prominent Irish citizens.

The chairman in introducing the lecturer, said he was in Canada for the purpose of studying our Dominion and Provincial Legislatures with a view of explaining them in the English Parliament, as an argument in favor of giving the same to Ireland. Taking advantage of his being here, a number of friends had invited him to deliver a lecture, which he had kindly consented to do, and was there to fulfil his promise.

Mr. O'Connor Power then came forward, and was received with the most enthusiastic applause. He said that was the second time he had the pleasure of speaking before a Montreal audience, and after a few preliminary remarks, proceeded as fol-Iows:-

Ladies and Gentlemen,-The subject to which I invite your respectful attention this evening is entitled "The Martyrs of Irish Liberty" (loud applause). When the history of the struggles and the trials and the triumphs of human freedom comes to be written, one of its brightest pages will be the record of the sacrifices made by the people of Ireland in defence of their national independence (applause). When the fierce Scandanavians overran central Europe,-when they compelled the proud Gaul, as well as the churlish Saxon, to acknowledge them as conquerors,-they made a final effort to subjugate the Celt; but history tells us that the valor of Brian confronted them on the Irish coast, and their power was shattered to pieces by the Irish clansmon on the shores of Clontarf (applause). Later still, the haughty Norman came; and he contended for four hundred years for the dominion of the unconquered island. But throughout all the vicissitudes of that protracted struggle, Irish patriotism continued to wage the sacred war of independence against foreign usurpation. Later still, Owen Roe O'Neil routed the enemies of his country from the field of Benburb; and Sarsfield, wielding the patriot's sword high above the walls of Limerick, compelled an English King to guarantee the religious libertics of Ireland [great applause]. In the year 1732 the Irish Volunteers armed in defence of national right; and impartial history bears testimony to the fact that when their bayonets gleamed in the streets of the Irish capital the light of a new born freedom dawned upon their long oppressed land. Thus the struggle for Irish nationality has been carried on from sire to son; and each generation of Irishmen has given its own valuable contribution to the martyrology of Irish freedom.

Now, the men of whom I shall venture to speak to-night figured in times more modern than the period to which I have referred. I am not, therefore, afraid to look backward on the record of Irish history. It is, I admit, darkened by generations of Irish blood; but it conveys a lesson of manly resistance which tells of a race of men in whose hearts the God of nations has implanted an indestructible spirit of freedom. I am convinced that we have to-day reached a period in the history of Ireland when the public spirit of our country has risen high above the oppressive enactments of a foreign Parliament ; we have reached a period when Irishmen of every class and of every creed,not from one province but from four provinces,not from one county but from thirty-two counties, crown the edifice of a substantial peace in Ireland first occasion ; and as the ship heaved on the bosom by asserting the principles of national freedom [loud applause]. I believe that that noble enthus-iasm which fired the breasts of Irishmen in some of try. But again, by that extraordinary fatality which the stormiest times of the past, and which led them | has often transferred the chances of success to Ireon to victory whilst the field of freedom was crimsoned with their blood, has again taken possession of the Irish national mind. It does, therefore, appear just and fitting that we should stop for a little | of the brave patriot. It seemed to him that never while in the progress of political agitation, and again would he see such a beam of hope for Ireland catch, if we can, something of the inward spirit of as that which shone upon him on these two occas-Irish patrlotism, as it is reflected in the outward actions of those who laid down their lives for Ireland on the scaffold and on the field. The American patriot glories in the name of Washington Japplause]; the Swiss patriot glories in the name of Tell; the spirit of Hofer is worshipped in the passes of the Tyrol; while the Pole remembers with affection and with sorrow that "freedom shricked when Kosciusko fell;" and thus Ireland, too, cherishes the memory of her departed patriots, and will continue to cherish their memory, because they were men of exalted hopes, because they were men of unbounded faith, and because they proved in the hour of tribulation that they were also men of unconquerable fortitude [loud applause]. I do not remember any more remarkable event in political history than the French Revolution of 1789, and I mention it because Ireland was deeply moved by the spirit of that extraordinary time. When French Republicanism first entrenched itself behind the barricades, and rent the sky above the old city of Paris with the shout that proclaimed the downfall of king-craft and tyranny, it told the astonished nations that the people of France were forever free [loud applause]. Just two years after Europe sustained that terrible shock, in the year -a legal and constitutional association was 1791. formed in the town of Belfast, in the North of Irelanp, and it was formed for the double purpose of advocating the reform of the Irish Parliament and the religious Liberty of the Irish Catholics. Among the men who on that occasion identified themselves with the cause of civil and religious freedom, there was one who might appropriately be called the father of Irish democratic principles. The association I refer to was the society of United Irishmen and the man I refer to was Theobald Wolfe Tone [loud applause]. Although Ireland had achieved legis. lative independence, nine years before the forma-tion of the society of United Irishmen, it is well to remember that many of the worst statutes of the Penal Code remained unrepealed; and the Catholics, who formed-as they form to-day-the great mass of the population, were entirely unrepresented in Parliament. Now, it was to remedy this state of things that the United Irishmen formed their in Ireland were banded together to effect a organization. They saw also that, from the very great revolution. He was, besides, one of the hour in which legislative independence had been wrung from the fears of England, the English Government was devising means to effect its destruction ; and the more closely we examine the circumstances of Ireland at this time, the more manifest does it become that, from first to last, the policy of the United Irishmen was conducted by sound statesmanship and directed by consummate ability. Although the Irish Parliament at that time contained not only some of the greatest men in Ireland but some who have since been pronotinced as among the greatest of the age-it was, nevertheless, stained with the vice of bigotry. It was a parliament in Jution odious in the eyes of history. But at the

country. The political edifice erected by the men of 1782 contained, therefore, the seeds of its own decay-the germ, which, combined, with the hand of corruption, procured its overthrow and annihila tion; and it must be equally clear that, had the United trishmen succeeded by their constitutional efforts, in forcing reform and emancipation through the Irish Parliament the healthy breeze of popular agitation would have supplied a sufficient antidote to the corruption which the English Ministry had introduced into all the public departments ; and tion might have been completely obviated. But the Irish aristocracy, -who share with the British Government the odium attached to the bloody scenes of '93,-were impervious to all appeals for justice and humanity. They scorned to abandon even the smallest portion of the wreiched dominion, they had usurped over the bodies and sould if their Catholic countryment SWell, Mam- addressing my. Catholic countryment to night, and L ask them, by the memory of our common fatherland, to remember that in this hour of Ireland's peril, the mighty Protestant heart of Wolfe Tone was deeply moved [loud applause] was deeply moved at the sight of the indignity iuflicted upon his compatriots. He did not regard his brother Irishmen as unworthy of sympathy because they worshipped God at a Catholic shrine [applause]. On the other hand, he recognized much sooner than the mass of his countrymen that the Irish aristocracy was in league with the British Government, and that the treachery of the one had sacrificed the rights of the Irish people to the ambition of the other. In the beginning, however, he was content to fight injustice with such weapons as he found within the Constitution; but when he saw the Constitution trampled upon by its acknowledged supporters-when he found that

protestations were utterly fruitless,-then he resolved, like a man, to seek the emancipation of his country by the light of gleaming swords and flashing rifles [loud applause]. In the year 1794, then, the United Irish Society resolved itself into a secret revolutionary organization, driven on by the purposed tyranny of the conservative party in England,-the party presumably of the Constitution, but the party of revolution as the history of their misgovernment in my unfortunate land amply testifies. Wolfe Tone-labored, with all the energy of his soul, at the great task then undertaken by him and his associates. His action in the work very soon brought him under the suspicion of the Government, and he was compelled to exile himself to America in order to avoid arrest. He arrived in Philadelphia, on the 20th of May, 1795 ; but immediately on his arrival in the Republic, he recommenced the prose-cution of his designs; and being most anxious to effect an alliance with France, he presented to the French Ministry a memorial on the state of Ireland. His energy was indescribable. In January, 1796, we find him in Paris exerting his diplomatic skill in the interest of the Irish Republic; and on the 13th of the following month he is engaged in discussing with Carnot, the great War Ministerthe "organizer of victory," as he was called, - he is engaged in discussing with him a project intended to effect the freedom of Ireland, the downfall of England, and the glory of France (applause). And as the result of his negotiations, a French expedition was organized and sailed for the Irish coast. It is the opinion of many impartial writers that had that expedition safely reached Ireland at that time, the connection between that country and Great Britian would have been forever dissolved. The expedition was, however, unfortunate. It was scattered by adverse winds; and those cherished hopes of the Irish leader were dashed with bitter disappointment. But, even in the hour of defeat, Wolfe Tone was not the man to abandon himself to the vice of despair. He well knew-what every successful man must know-that he who despairs of victory because he has once failed does not even deserve to succeed (applause). Animated by this: principle Tone renewed his exertions; and the Dutch Republic,-then in alliance with France,-

the French people in that mighty movement were as pure as ever stirred the human-heart (applause). The principles they laid down were the simplest and the broadest, the most self-evident and natural; and though you may clothe them in hateful colors, and though, unfortunately for humanity, they have become the property of an irreligious faction, yet the principles of "liberty, equality and fraternity" are in themselves sacred, and eternal principles belonging to all morality and religion .- [applause]. I do hope that the time will come in the history of the world, when the leaders of public opinion will have sufficient reverence for God and sufficient sympathy for humanity to stand before the peoples with the Cross of Christ in one hand, and the banner of popular freedom in the other, prepared to strike down with equal energy the foes of civil and religious freedom [loud cheers]. And my national prejudices do not make me insensible to the glorious lines of fan English poet, who invoked all the powers of nature to give sanction to that character of universal freedom. Roscoe, the Liverpool poet Oh, catchlits high spirit, ye winds as ye blow;

Oh, bear it ye waves as ye roll ; From the nations that feel the sun's fervid glow

To the farthest extreme of the Pole ;--Equal rights, equal laws, to all nations around : Peace and freedom its precepts impart ;

And wherever the footsteps of man can be found: May he bind the decree on his heart."

#### [Loud applause].

Whilst the struggle for independence was going forward on the Irish battle-field, the principles of the United Irishmen were being advocated within the walls of Trinity College, Dublin. Trinity College, in those dark days, was the stronghold of class pre-judice. I rejoice to know that in our brighter time it has given to our national party in Ireland some of its staunchest advocates, some of its brightest ornaments. But among the members of its historical debating society, at the period under consideration, there was a young student who was destined as a martyr to give his name to a glorious immortality. In that stronghold of Conservative bigotry, powerful oppression had met an unterrided assail and in the person of the young enthusiast, Bobert Emmet [great cheering]. Whilst his mind was still fresh with the expressions derived from pondering over the deeds of ancient chivalry, as recorded in the classic page, it was rovolving schemes for the elevation of his own land,-schemes which Emmet fondly believed would make the opening of the nineteenth century equal to the most heroic period of antiquity. Our national poet, Moore, was the friend and fellow-student of Emmet; and he speaks of him, in his biography of another illustrious Irishman, in terms of the highest approbation. "I tell you," says Moore, "of the number of men amongst those whom I have known and who possessed in the highest degreewho combined in the highest degree pure moral worth with intellectual power, I should amongst the highest of the few place Robert Emmet." In the year 1798 he was expelled Trinity College on account of his principles. The events of those times had a powerful effect on his feelings. He actively participated in the work going on with the object of affecting the independence of Ireland. In October, 1802, we find him among the Irish re-fugees in Paris, when they were devising new means to overthrow the British Government in Ireland ; and it may appear strange that so readily, after the fatal suppression of one insurrection, they were engaged in organizing another. It would not appear at all strange to those who would have calculated the circumstances of Ireland and England at that time. Although the insurrection of 1798 was totally suppressed, yet, in the year 1800, the attrocious means which the government adopted for carrying the measure of the so-called Union. had excited the bitterest resentment in the hearts of every man in Ireland who had not been bought over by the Ministry, or whose pecuniary or personal interests were not in some way identified with English supremacy. Emmet relied on the not from one county but from thirty-two counties, -have joined hands in a grand patriotic union, a minon which, I believe, is destined to remove the dissentions engendered by misgovernment and to interview with Napolcon, the ship heaved on the boson, the first Consul of the French Republic. He interview with Napolcon, by O'Connell, during the struggle for emancipation, by O'Connell, during the struggle for emancipation, by the heaved on the boson, the first consul of the French Republic. He interview with Napolcon, by O'Connell, during the struggle for emancipation, by the heaved on the boson, the first consul of the French Republic. He interview with Napolcon, by O'Connell, during the struggle for emancipation, by the heaved on the boson, the first consul of the French Republic. He interview in the language of frank and hearty commen-the first consul of the first con saw the representatives of nineteen of the largest counties in Ireland before he resolved upon action; and these facts ought to be borne in mind in the study of this period of Irish history, for it is a popular and general fallacy that the movement of 1803 was a rash, imprudent, ill-considered movement. I suppose it must plead guilty to all these accusations because it failed, but I am especially of opinion that if Emmet had been sustained by the support of his foreign allies on the one hand, and by the fidelity of his own countrymen on the other, instead of confining himself to the support of only is own patriotic sincerity and courage,-I might be able to speak of him as the people of the United States love to speak of Washington, not merely as a patriot who gave every thought and act of his life to his country's cause, but as the savior who bequeathed to that country the priceless jewel of national freedom [great applause]. In speaking of Robert Emmet, I caunci help referring to the touching incid-ents that surrounded the close of his career with all the charms of a beautiful woman. With the greatest firmness of mind Emmet possessed a heart susceptible to the tenderest emotions; and he conceived an ardent passion for the daughter of the illustrious advocate, John Philpot Curran [applause]. His affection for her, warmed into intensity by his own patriotic imagination, was only second to his love for Ireland. Sarah Curran fully reciprocated the feelings of the patriotic chief; and in the ruin that had fallen upon his hopes and fortunes her happiness was irretrievably involved, When the bloodhounds of the law were upon his track, he might have evaded their pursuit and have got safely out of the country; but, as he tells us in one of his letters, he could not leave without seeing Miss Curran and bidding her an affectionate farewell. This determination destroyed his chance of escape ; and although he remained for more than a month amongst his devoted friends he was at length arrested after a bold but vain resistance. On his conviction of high treason he delivered a speech which has been justly regarded as one of the finest pieces of eloquenco in the English language, as itcertainly constitutes, what is of far greater importance-a complete vindication of himself and his country [applause]. During the progress of the trial Emmet had been charged with being a conspirator against the laws by the notorious Judge Norbury [hisses]—and was refused the privilege of speaking in his own defence ; but Emmetanswered him, in terms which must have made that corrupt official tremble in the very fullness of his power, "I do not fear," said he "to approach the Omnipotent Judge, to answer for the conduct of my whole life; and am I to be appalled and villified by a mere remnant of mortality here? and by you of all others; for if it were possible to collect all the innocent blood that you have shed into one great reservoir, your lordship might swim in it." There could be no mistake about the readiness of his eloquence. There was a great deal of keen in. Curran, when he said : "The people are the true vective and sarcasm revealed in that excited reply to Lord Norbury; and probably that corrupt official discovered that Robert Emmet was just one of those persons who ought in discussion to be"ilet severely alone. There could be no doubt of his the public platform. Wherever justice was outraged sincerity of courage or of his patriotism; but let in the persons of the poor and friendless, there Ome tell this audience that these are precise. Connell's voice of thunder was raised at one time to

ality; but they were ideas which regarded the Irish est ignorance and most illiperal prejudices if I exercise my influence on the wretched creatures Catholics, on account of their religious ophions as hesitated for a moment to declare my following con-unworthy to participate in the government of their viction that the primary motives which actuated in Ireland. Emmet was condemned to death ; and on the 20th of September, 1803, his blood flowed from the public scaffold in Thomas street, Dublin. His tomb has been left uninscribed, as he requested that it should be, until Ireland becomes a nation; but the world has not observed towards him, as he also requested, "the charity of its silonce;" for struggling freemen everywhere have mentioned his name with respect and the grief felt for his untimely end by his own countrymen has broken "the cold chain of silence" and found utterance in word and deed [applause]. "Wherever liberty is wor-" shipped, wherever men hold priceless national honor, there the name of Robert Emmet is mentioned with respect and received with reverence [applause). But so long as Ireland remains a mere province, so long his last words will testify to Irish humiliation, because they will continue to let the world know that we are not yet worthy to trace his epitaph on the spot where that true hearted Irishman found his last repose.

With reference to the fair being "whose history was entwined with that of . Robert . Emmet, his fate destroyed her hopes of earthly happiness and transformed her into a hopeless maniac. When, in obedience to the demand of society she ventured to mix in the great assemblies, she was observed to mope about like one abstracted, for her heart lay beneath the cold tombstone on her lover's grave. Washington Irving has traced with his own diamond pen the history of her sorrows; and he tells us that she sought, under the influence of a as a martyr of freedom, -- the friend of humanity southern sun, to dispel the gloom that had settled and the defender of the Christian Church [loud upon her soul; but it was in vain. She wasted away in a slow but hopeless decline, and at length she sunk into the grave, the victim of a broken heart. And you know that it took the enchanted lyre of Moore to give expression to her feelings and to preserve in appropriate numbers the memory of Sarah Curran's fidelity :---

- She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps,
- And lovers around her are sighing ;
- But coldly she turns from their gaze and weeps For her heart in his grave is lying.
- She sings the wild songs of his dear native plains--
- Every note that he loved awaking. Ab; little they think who delights in her strains, That the heart of the minstrel is breaking.
- He lived for his love ; for his country he died :-They were all that too life had entwined him;
- Nor soon shall the tears of his country be dried, Nor long shall his love stay behind him." [Loud applause].

From what I know of the long record of the straggle for Irish freedom, it will not surprise you when I say that it would be impossible even to enumerate those who have fixed their fame in Irish history by devotion to that glorious cause. But there are two names that, in my judgment, are not less worthy of being noted than those I have already spoken of; and, with your permission, to those two I will now simply refer. In my humble opinion no two Irishmen accomplished more for Irish Nationality-though working on different principlesthan Daniel O'Connell [loud applause] and Thomas Davis [immense applause], although their labors did not terminate in prison, or on the scaffold, or in the field, yet sacrificed their whole lives to Ireland; and I feel as ready to do honor to the memory of such men, acting sincerely, as if they had died, as I believe, even these very peaceful times, millions of Irishmen would like to die,— sword in hand, on some Irish hill side [cheers]. I do not believe that the policy of Ireland at the present day, ought or could be shaped strictly in accordance with the policy of O'Connell; but I am not, therefore, unwilling to pay due reverence to a man whom Ireland gratefully remembers as the indestructible Nationality [applause]. It was, I think, fitting and providential, that when, after a struggle of six hundred years, Ireland's sword was broken, a leader would come who would also, was Davis. His symmethics the national rights of his country by appeals to the if you want any evidence of it, then read his dashthat opinion, I can speak of the tactics employed "Oh! for a steed, a rushing steed, and a blazing only in the language of frank and hearty commendation. But when he sought to achieve the national independence, and when, as I am informed, he had the power, then I do think that he ought to have adopted those vigorous measures which have brought success on other lands, when men were found with sufficient courage and self-denial to stand up for the liberties of their country [applause]. If, however, you would contemplate one who combined, in the very highest degree, many of the noble qualities for which Ireland's patriots have been distinguished, you must fix on Daniel O'Connell [applause]. He united the eloquence of Grattan with the courage of Wolfe Tone; the intrepidity of Lord Edward Fitzgerald [applause] with the wisdom of Edmund Burke; the humor of Swift with the wit of Sheridan; and the enthusiasm of Emmet with the tenderness of Moore. Although we cannot but be sensible of the great good which he accomplished, we stand too near the time in which he lived to be able to realize all the powers of his great character. They will be adequately and fully realised by a remote posterity alone. Time, which destroys everything else, adds to the reputation of true greatness; and as as the scholar of today delights to honor the memory of the great men of antiquity, so the scholar of some distant period of the future will turn with reverence to the record of the men of the ninetcenth century; and in that day the name of Daniel O'Connell will shine resplendent on the roll of fame [loud applause]. No matter what opinion you may hold of the national policy of Ireland, the life of such a man is pregnant with lessons of the soundest policy; and a career which has been so great and dazzling must necessarily supply ample food for reflection to the thoughtful politician. Let us take a glance at that carcer. After 1803,—the failure of Emmet's insurrection,-the cause of Catholic freedom had fallen into the hands of one of the weakest political parties that ever sprang up in that country,-a party composed chiefly of the Catholic aristocracy, of whom Lord Fingall was the leader. This party was afraid to invite the co-operation of the people in the national movement ;---this party contented itself with sending loyal addresses to the Government, as if a show of servility were the surest road to national emancipation; and this state of things, degrading to the religion as well as to the manhood of Ireland, continued until O'Connell assumed the direction of national affairs. When he did, he founded the Catholic Association on the solid ground of Democracy, a power which no Ministerial bribery could corrupt, and which no prison walls could enclose [applause] ;- when he did, the perfect structure of religious liberty arose, daily increasing in greatness, until it astonished the na-tions and ultimately made England yield to the Irish demand [applause]. I honor O'Connell in the first place because he was the first public teacher having power and possessing influence that grasped the great truth, first propounded by John Philpot source of political power" [applause]. O'Connell's labors in the law courts, on hehalf of his oppressed countrymen, were of equal value with his exertions in Parliament and his advocacy of their rights on

tise official insolence; and many a bigoted, partial Judge, and many a bired informer, caught terror from his flashing eye. Possessed of considerable legal acumen, he could unravel with a skillful hand the tangled threads which villainy had thrown around the ignorant and unwary; and there were very few occasions on which, while ad vocating the case of a client, he did not discover some opportunity of vindicating the national rights of Ireland. It has been well said that never yet felt a ruler for his subjects, or a pastor for his flock or a father for his children, more deeply solicitous than O'Obnnell felt for his beloved coun. trymen ; and with all that national love; remem. ber, his sympathies were not bounded by the Irish coast." No ;- he had a heart to feel for our common humanity; and the dearest wish of that heart was that victory might light on the banner of the patriot wherever it waved in the breeze [ap. plause]. There was this great feature in the career of O'Connell, that he was a man of courage,-that he was a man who did not confine his advocacy for liberty to a creed or a color or a class; and he re-flected honor upon his race and people by the sympathy which he was always prepared to show to the struggling freemen of every creed and of every

class. It is no wonder, therefore, that he acquired such influence with the masses of his countrymen; and there can be no doubt that although every fond recollection should desert the hearts of Irish. men, they will cherish the memory of him whose body lies smouldering in Glasnevin, but whose name shall ever occupy an honored place in history applause].

The lecturer here made a short degression, and referred to his visit to the United States. The Presidential Election was at its height. There are a number of Irishmen in the town of Syracuse, where he was staying; and owing to their connec. tion with the Republican party, have no promin. ence. However, a procession of Republicans was parading the street on this evening, and an Irishman standing on the street while the procession was passing shouted, "Three cheers for Ould Ireland." The Republican Captain turned round, and in a rough manner said "Three cheers for hell." "Arrah, begorra," said Pat, "that's right; every man cheers for his own country." [Roars of laugh. ter]

I have yet to say a few words about Thomas Davis. Among the adherents of O'Cennell and the members of the Repeal Association, Davis was the first to propound the theory, -which has often been propounded since, and defended with the blood of Irish patriots,-he was the first to propound the theory that the freedom of Ireland could never be achieved merely by constitutional agitation; and from the establishment of the Nation newspaper to the day of his untimely death, Davis was the recognized head and leader of the "Young Ireland party" [applause]; and not one of the leading members of that party has omitted the opportunity of laying some tribute of respect upon his tomb; for Meagher, Mitchel [applause], and even O'Connell himself held him in the very bighest esteem ; and if our purpose is to be practical to night we have to ask ourselves what truths did he teach which exercised so commanding an influence upon his compatriots. Well, he taught that our nationality should be so constituted that it should contain and represent all phases of Ireland; that is, it should not be either Celtic or Saxon, but that it should be " Irish ;" that Ireland should not be regarded as the property of any particular class or creed, but that all classes and creeds and political parties should bow before the sovereignty of the whole Irish nation [cheers] ;-- that foreign dominution should not be allowed to erect its banners on the soil where the ashes of the Druids were mingled with the blood of Christian martyrs during a struggle of a thousand years ; and, finally, he thought that liberty is worth the sacrifice of all that man holds dear, huzzar; To mock their boasts, And strew their hosts And scatter their flags afar. Oh! for a steed, a rushing steed, and dear Poland upon the ground Nor hold my hand While on the land A foreigner foe was found. Oh! for a steed, a rushing steed, when Drian smote down the Dane r a place beside great Hugh O'Neil when Bagnal , the bold was slain ; Or a waving crest And a lance in rest With Bruce upon Bannock plain. Oh! for a steed, a rushing steed, with the Greeks at Marathon : rat men swept on, Like a pine-clad hill By an earthquake's will Hurled the valleys upon. Oh! for a steed, a rushing steed, on the plains of Hindustan, And a hundred thousand cavaliers to charge like a single man, Till our shirts were red, And the English fled Thus far, ladies and gentlemen, I have been tracng examples of public virtue among past genera-

To hunt from beauteous Italy the Austrian's red gathered round, To smite her circle of savage foes, and smash them Or a place in the Switzer phalanx, when the Mo-[Tremendous cheering]. tions ; but I claim to be of the number who do not expect that gratitude or veneration is the homage of remote times; and who believe in the duty of recognizing the worthiness which we have encountered in our own generation. Now, on the 23d of November, 1867, a tragedy was enacted in the streets of Manchester, in England, in which the world was taught a lesson of the very highest self-sacrifice. On that day, three brave Trishmen-Allen, Larkin and O'Brien—laid down their lives for their country's friends. "Greater love than this no man hath,—that he lay down his life for his friends." I will not attempt to give expression to the eternal gratitude or to the stern resolve that took root in millions of Irish hearts on that memorable day, when the martyred three of Manchester gave their bodies to the executioner and their souls to Heaven : but I shall never forget how Ireland marked her appreciation of that act of British vindictiveness, by which those three young men were sacrificed on the public scaffold. On the day that a procession numbering a hundred thousand persons walked through the streets of the Irish capital, to do honor to the "Manchester Martyrs," I had an opportunity of witnessing one of those exhibitions of national feeling which occur only on rare and important occasions in the history of any country. On that morning I made my way through the crowded streets of Dublin, to that spot in Thomas street which is consecrated by the blood of Emmet; and there I awaited the arrival of the

of the waters his heart bounded with new life at the prospect of a redeemed and regenerated counland's enemies, the weather interposed an obstacle to the realization of the design, and this second failure, no doubt, was a terrible blow to the hopes ions and was now extinguished forever. But firm in his opinion that all was not yet lost, he continued the fight ; he continued to rally under the national standard every resource in his power; and it was not until the insurrection had been completely suppressed throughout Ireland that his patrotic and courageous efforts were brought to'a close. He fell into the hands of the British authorities. was tried by court-martial and condemned to death. But he was never legally condemned, because he had taken no oath of allegiance to the British crown. The tribunal which condemned him had no legal authority-no moral or constitutional right whatever to preside in his case ; but his heart was sunk in despair at the total failure of his hopes, and he did not wish to survive them. To die with honor was his only wish,—his only request to be shot like a soldier. That last request was refused, -a cruelty which a man of his intelligence might really have forescen. From the days of Llewellyn, of Wales, and Wallace, of Scotland, from those of Napoleon down to the days of the Irish political prisoners that she holds at this hour in her dungeons (loud and long continued applause)-throughout the entire chapter of her relations with foreign peoples, I challenge history to find if it can one single instance in which England has shown either mercy or generosity to a fullen foe (loud applause, and a voice, "She never did it"). The last picture that we have of this first apostle of Irish unionthe most illustrious martyr of Irish independence, -is where we find him stretched on his bloody pallet in a dungeon cell, where for seven days and nights he wasted away in slow and silent agony, until death came and terminated his sufferings. "The curse of Swift," says Dr. Madden, in his "Lives and Times of the United Irishmen"; "the curse of Swift was upon Wolfe Tone;-he was an Irishman." Had he been a native of any other European country his noble qualities and brilliant talents would have raised him to the first honor in the State and to the very highest place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. Remember, Wolfe Tone was the leader of the Irish cause at a time when the boldest hearts and the noblest intellects world's benefactors and heroes,-one of those who, by long and painful study and great eacrifices, have conquered good for humanity. I say it is to men like him that statues and pillars should be raised; and it is in describing the glorious record of his times that the pen of history should glow with the fire of immortal eloquence (loud applause).

I have said that Ireland was indebted to France for that spark of freedom's fire, which brightened for a brief. day in '98' and then went down for ever. But with all Christian men, I execute the memory. of those whose crimes have made the French Revowhich the majority had some ideas of Irish nation | same time I would be only pandering to the mean- by the qualities that have never been known to denounce landlord oppression, at another to chas- procession. Well, it approached the ballowed

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FEB. 23, 1877.

place with a tread grand and steady as that of an army advancing in battle array to fight for a nation's freedom; and there appeared to be some doubt in the minds of the marshals as to whether it would not be more proper to pass by in solemn silence. But, when the front rank of the procession arrived at the sacred spot, oh I there was doubt no longer. The full tide of patriotic feelings burst out on the evening air; and a shout uprose from that serried mass that shook the old city from end to end and rolled in long sounding echoes along the river and the bay; and thus the principles of 1803 and the principles of 1867 were shown to be identical : and Ireland paid double reverence to the martyrs of Irish liberty [tremendous applause].

It does not become us after all-it is not creditable to our manhood to shed tears over the fate of those who have died for Ircland. There is more practical work for Irishmen to do. We must liberty abandoned only when they abandoned their lives ;- the faith which teaches us that Ireland must first herself become free, and then she may join the brotherhood of nations in laboring for the freedom of humanity against all that is sordid and unworthy, which may hope but in vain to under-stand that noble courage. It is the very negation stand that holds comage. It is the very negation of selfishness. It is held and worshipped in all its beauty—in all its fullness—by those only who are convinced, as Ireland's martyrs were convinced, that individual happiness is impossible so long as we are confronted with national misery, that the one great duty of the members of the human family one growth of the moments of the manual many is to sacrifice self for country,—aye, and country for humanity, and thus help to bear one another's burdens on the road to that state beyond the grave where, thank God, oppression and slavery shall be heard of no more. There are men who make great professions of patriotism, who call themselves triends of liberty and lovers of their country, when the horizon is bright with the certainty of easy success, but who shrink like cowards from the occasion when hard work is to be done, and disaster threatens the national cause. Well, it is not so with those whose names I have uttered here tonight. No; their's was a spirit that might be broken bat "that never would bend." They advocated their country's right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" as proudly in the dock as on the public platform ; they confessed their political faith with dauntless courage in the dungeon and on the scaffold. I am sure that the future historian, tracing his pathway by those stars in glory's sky, will panse in the record of their heroism, and will say\_"Oh! these were the men who, when great times came, endeavored to meet them, and who despising alike the threats of the tyrant and the scoffing of slaves, labored to uplift their country, and to encircle her brow with the diadem of national glory." [Tremendous applause, amid which the locturer retired.]

After the lecture, Mr. M. C. Mullarky proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connor Power for his very able and cloquent address, to which that gentleman replied in some choice remarks, hoping, when he had left them to resume his labors in the British House of Commons, he would still retain a place in their remembrance, and concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Edward Murphy for the able and dignified manner in which he performed his duty as chairman. Mr. Power also thanked the Shamrock Band for their gratuitous attendance on the occasion, after which the large assemblage departed well pleased with their evening's entertainment.

# CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ARGUBISHOP .- Private letters from Rome state that the Sacred Congregation has elected Dr. Hannan for Archbishop of Halifax.

A new Roman Catholic church at Newton-Stewart, Scotland, provided by the Marquis of Bute, Miss Montieth, and Mr. Hunter Blair, of Duaskey, was opened on the 7th inst., by Archbishop Eyre For their services to the University of Lille, the

Holy Father has nominated Mr. Henri Benard Commander of the Order of St Gregory the Great, and the Count de Caulainconrt to the same degree in the Order of Pins IX. CONVERSIONS TO CATEOLICITY IN ENGLAND .--The

great zeal and energy, and earned the respect of non-Catholics through his exemplary life and gentlemanly démeanór.

THE LATE COL. O'MAHONY .- A Catholic gentleman of position, who, by his kindness and thoughtful-ness, helped to make easy the last days of the late Colonel John O'Mahony, informs us that the gallant gentleman died in peace and reconciliation with his Mother Church, and was sustained and strengthened in his last agony by her sacraments. That these consolations were not wanting to him will be a matter of genuine rejoicing to vast numbers of his countrymen. A requiem mass for the repose of his soul is announced for this morning, Tuesday, February the 13, in St. Francis Xavier's. May he rest in peace.—Catholic Review.

The Bishop of Algiers recently learned at Rome that the oldest church in the Christian world was adhere to the faith which the martyrs of Irish at Orleansville, in his diocese. An inscription copied from the mosaic pavement of the old church at Oppidum Tingettei was shown to him, and he was convinced by the records that the building was erected in the year 323, soon after the conversion of Constantine. ... The mosaic pavement, the walls to a height of about six feet, a part of the altar, and the bishop's seat still remain. All that portion of the original edifice has been covered over and forms a sort of crypt, which is carefully preserved.

> LENT .- The Lenten period extends from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday. Bishop Crinnon has issued the regulations for this diocese. All the faithful who have completed their 21st year are bound to observe the fast of Lent, unless dispensed for legitimate reasons. All the days except Sundays are fasting days on one meal and a collation. By a special dispensation from the Holy See, 1874, flesh meat is allowed at one meal on Palm Sunday and also on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except the Saturday of Ember week and Holy Saturday. All persons under twenty years, the sick, women under certain cases, those obliged to do hard work and all who, through weakness, cannot fast without injuring their health, are exempt from fasting,-Hamilton Times.

> CAN & CATHOLIC AID & PROTESTANT CHARITABLE ENTERPRISE.—This is the substance of the question to which a correspondent asks an answer. We answer: All Charity is Catholic, and where the so-called charity is pure charity, a Catholic may assist it. If the project is anti-Catholic then no Catholic can aid it. Thus for example, a Catholic may not aid an evangelical tract society, help to support an anti-Catholic preacher or contribute to the power for evil, wielded by avowed proselytizers, soupers, tract distributors, anti-Catholic Lecturers and the like. They cannot give direct aid to the erection of temples for idols or any false worships. They cannot manufacture such idols for money. In a word, it is lawful and commendable for a Catholic to aid any real charity, but never lawful for him to do anything impious or anti-Catholic.-Catholic Columbian.

The Tooth case has formed the subject of a good deal of gossip in Rome. The Unita Cattolica, taking the lead in discussing it, has managed to grasp the controversy very fully and firmly, and to give its readers a very clear idea of the merits. Commenting on the scandal, it characterises the Ritualistic ceremonics as "childish, not to say sacrilegious," and goes on :-- " Protestantism reveals a hastening dissolution. The only gainer by its convulsions is the Catholic religion, from which the Ritualists have taken the august ceremonies without possessing the faith that vivifies them. Further, the same paper tells us that neophytes are being prepared for the Catholic Church, in Rome, by the Ritualists, and announces several conversions. The feeling in the Eternal City regarding the scandal at Hatchem is merely one of curiosity, though some are anxious to see how the contest is to eventuate.

CATHOLIC REUNION .- The twenty-third annual Catholic Reunion was recently held in the Town Hall, Birmingham, under the presidency of the Marquis of Ripon, K G., supported by the Bishops of Birmingham and Northampton, Lord Campden, Canon O'Sullivan, V.G., and a large number of the clergy and leading laity. Lord Ripon spoke on the necessity of Catholics taking steps to make themselves better known by the English people. The task might be sometimes difficult, as there still rekind of prejudice against must especially take interest in matters pertaining to education, which they desired to see spread as widely as possible. Catholics had a right to claim to be judged, not by theory; but by their actions. If they would only show zeal in promoting public affairs they would not only be fulfilling their duty as good citizens, but doing what he believed in his heart would confer great and lasting benefit upon the Catholic Church. The police authorities take extraordinary liberties in Prussia, whether they persecute or pretend to. protect. In consequence of the approaching dissolution of the Ursuline establishment in Berlin, the orphans committed to their care will have to be transferred to some other institution, or be received at the guardians' houses. Who would imagine that this simple transaction could possibly provoke the interference of the police? And yet the police president of Berlin has interfered in a most unpardonable manner. In a circular sent to all guardians concerned, he orders them to inform him what they intend to do with their wards; and if, up to the .15th of February, they have not given the demanded information, the police president will himself take the necessary steps for the education of these children, in which case, says the circular, the wishes of the guardians with regard to the future of their wards will be no longer be consulted. IMPORTANT TO ROMAN CATHOLICS .- The Supreme Court yesterday dismissed the suit of St. Joseph vs. the St. Joseph College, and thus settled a question of great importance to the Catholics of the State. The suit was instituted several years ago by the city of St. Jos-ph to compel the Catholics to pay taxes under the Drake Constitution, and it came up before the Supreme Court in St Joseph three years ago, before the consolidation, and was held under advisement until yesterday, when the case was dismissed, the court thus virtually deciding that such property is not subject to taxation. It involved the right for cities and counties to tax all Catholic schools, asylums, and institutions, and was the only test case ever made under the Drake Constitution, which did not give the Legislature power to exempt property. As the Drake Constitution was then in existence ten years, had the decision been in favor of St. Joseph it would have amounted to a confiscation of Catholic institutions at the present value of real estate.-St. Louis Times. A pastoral letter of the Bishop of St, Brieuc has caused a deal of commotion in France. In fact the Radicals maintained that the Government ought to interfere. These gentlemen, who are for ever talk-ing about "liberty of conscience," claim the right to say all they think; but no sooner does one of their adversaries give publicity to his opinion, than they cry out against him, protesting that he is undermining the present Government. The pastoral nrelentless persistency. Assistance is urgently letter in question only points out what is evident ueeded to prevent the deported clergy from dying of to every right minded person. It speaks of the present sad position of the Church, and shows how the pagan period. The Bishop regrets, and with commissioned to prepare them. The publication reason, to see that "clergy which made France," to is centrusted to the Apostolic Chancery. Bulls, use an expression of several historians, pointed out are quoted by the words, with which they begin. in many respects it resembles the position during Donald had been alling all through the winter, and | to the people as the enemy of civilisation ; and the letter concludes by saying that we must pray for

THE VATIOAN .- On the 14th of January, [those members of the civil administration of the Ponting cal kingdom who remained faithful to Pius IX. after the seizure of Rome in the month of September, 1870, presented their homage; to the Holy Father. They were received in the hall of Consis-tory."Commendatore Mark Antony Pacelli read an address, to which Pius IX. replied in suitable terms. On the 17th, being the 5th Centenary of the return of the Popes from Avignon, one of the Cardinals presented Pius IX. with the sum of 12,437 lire, collected as Peter's Pence by the editor of the Unita Cattolica. On the 16th, 17th, and 18th of January a solemn triduum was performed in the Church of St. Maria super Minervam, in remembrance of the happy return of Pope Gregory XI. to Rome from Avignon in the year 1377. The church on these days was thronged with worshippers. A solemn Requiem Mass in memory of Cardinal Patrizi was celebrated in the Church of the Apollinare on the morning of the 19th. Cardinal Monaco La Valetta, the Vicar-General of his Holiness, assisted at the function. Monsignor: Nina pontificated. The church was splendidly decorated at the cost of the Roman Seminary. An immense crowd attended. Among those recently received at the Vatican by his Holiness were Colonel and Mrs Howard Vyse, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, of Rockingham Castle, and Mr. and Mrs. Mark Perrin, of Dublin.

New CARDINALS .- The Roman correspondent of the Weekly Register, whiting on the 24th January, says :- Through the Unita Cattolica the earliest reliable information is given as to the intentions of the Holy Father in regard to the filling up of the vacancies now existing in the Sacred College of Cardinals. The four Italian prelates who are named for promotion are the following :--(1.) Monsignor Lugi Serafini, the Bishop of Viterbo e Toscanella, born in Magliano on the 7th of June, 1808, and, therefore, already nearly approaching to the scriptural age of three score years and ten. (2.) Monsignor Lorenzo Nina, the assessor of the Sacred Roman and Universal Inquisition, Deacon of the College of Prelates, and Official Adviser of the Sacred Covgregation of Rites. (3) Monsigner Eneas Sbarretti, the Secretary of the Congregation of Bishops, a learned ecclesiastic, who has for years taken a prominent part in furthering the revision of the Provincial Councils. (4.) The Most Rev. Father Bernardino da Portogruaro, a profound theologian, and a man long distinguished for his great sanctity. Father Bernardino was Procurator-General of the Franciscan Missions at San Pietro in Montorio, and at the recommendation of the Holy Father, Pius the Ninth, was elected General of the Franciscan Order. Other personages of great eminence, who are not natives of Italy, are also spoken of very confidently as likely soon to be announced as having been raised to the purple by his Holiness. The Red Hat, it is expected, will be thus apportioned among distinguished prelates in France Spain, and Austria. Two Frenchmen are, indeed, mentioned by name in some quarters as all but sure of being made Princes of the Church by his Holiness. These are Monseigneur Pie, the Bishop of Poitiers, and-one whose name has often been mentioned before in same way-Monseigneur Dupanloup, the illustrious Bishop of Orleans.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN WEST SCOTLAND .-- On Saturday afternoon, 27th Jan., Dr. David Middleton. H. M. Inspector of Schools, was presented with an address, an elegant timepiece, and other gifts on the occasion of his advancement to the position of senior inspector. The presentation was made in Maclean's Hotel, Glasgow, in presence of a large number of teachers and others, including a goodly representation of ladies. After it had been duly acknowledged, the Rev. Father Fanning, S. J., manager of St Joseph's Schools, Glasgow, in the name of the subscribers, presented Dr. Middleton with a massive gold bracelet for Mrs. Middleton. The significance of the presentations to Dr. Middleton, he said, was the unanimity and universality displayed. All denominations and creeds had united in doing him honour (applause) and the secret of this unanimity was his own sincerity and large-mindedness. Dr. Middleton, in acknowledging the gift, observed, with reference to the denomination to which Mr. Fanning belonged ,that more interesting examina-Catholic people had raised for education within the county of Lanark. There was one thing he wished to say, because a considerable amount of misunderstanding existed on the subject. He himself was an old Ernstian (laughter). Well, then, in those Catholic schools, generally speaking, the same text-books were used as in the other schools, and the managers were as anxious as any Protestant manager could be that the shildren should get a good education (ap- ing. plause). He had of course no right to interfere with religion. There was an opinion prevalent that the scholarship of those children was inferior. He was not prepared to say so. They got satisfactory grants, and they passed precisely the same examination as the children in other schools (applause). "WHAT ARE PAPAL BULLS?"-The term Bull is derived from the Latin, in which its primary signification must be sought. Papal documents receive different names, according to the nature and importance of the matters of which they treat, the principal being Bulls, Briefs, and Rescripts. The first named are the most important documents. A Brief, although of equal authority, is not prepared and sent, or expedited with the same solemnity as The Brief, too, is sealed with red wax a Bull. stamped with the Ring of the Fisherman; while the seal of the Bull, on the contrary, is either lead or gold. But the word seal, let it be observed, has here a meaning different from that usually attached to the word in our language, and signifies something entirely separate from the document, and attached to it by a tie of some kind The custom of using a leaden seal, or Bulla, in Papal documents, can be traced back to the Pontificate of St. Gregory I., or the Great. Bulls are of various kinds. There are those in forma gratiosa, which confer a favour upon the person in whose behalf they are expedited. The seal, or Bulla of these are attached to them by a red or yellow silk ribbon or tie. Other Bulls are in forma rigorosa, which relate to the administration of justice; and these have the seals attached by a aempen tie. Besides these there are Consistorial Bulls, which are prepared by the Consistory or Council of Cardinals. The language, of course, is Latin. The opening salutation of the Bull is also peculiar, and begins with the name of the Pope, but without his number, should there have been others of same name, and adds the word "Bishon," with the sub title "Servant of the Servants of God"-Servus servoram Dei. The latter title was first adopted by St. Gregory the Great to rebuke the pride of certain Eastern Patriarche, particularly those of Constantinople and Alexandria, who arrogated to themselves the title of Universal Patriarchs or Universal Bishops, an assertion which the Pope condemned. After the opening words follows the phrase. "For a perpetual remembrance, -Ad perpetuam rei memoriam-or the salutation, Health and Apostolic Benediction in the Lord. -In domino salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. They are not as a. rule signed by the Pope; but those called Consistorial Bulls are signed by a Cardinal, and the others merely by the Secretary Thus the one promulgating the decree of the Immaculate Conception of the Blossed , Virgin Mary is, know as, the Bull In effusivity Days, and that convoking the Vatican Council as the Elerni

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE. -:0:-----

THE CONSERVATIVE AGITATION IN THE NORTH. Conservative demonstrations are being arranged for in the chief towns in the surrounding counties. Of course the Eastern question will, as of late, form the principal item for declamatory praise, and it requires but little foresight to discover behind the movement increasing anxiety as to the result of the discussion likely to ensue on the coming assembly of Parliament.—Belfast Examiner.

THE HOME RULE LEAGUE AND THE WATEBFORD ELECnon.-At a late meeting of the Home Rule League the following resolution was adopted :-- "That we hereby tender our sincere and cordial thanks to the Most Bev, Dr. Power, Lord Bishop and the clergy and people of the county Waterford, who, by their united, unselfish, and patriotic action have succeeded in securing the return of the national candidate. and thereby have furnished to the world the most conclusive proof possible that the Waterford of to-day is as devoted as the Waterford of 1826 to the cause of Ireland and liberty.

DEATH OF THE VENERABLE ARCEDEACON GOOLD .-With great regret we announce the death, at Bath, of the Venerable Archdeacon. Goold. Archdeacon Goold was most popular among his tenantry, though at all times uncompromising in his principles, and honest and outspoken in his efforts to extend their influences. He was also a thorough Irishman, chivalrous in defending the country whenever unfairly attacked, and having at command for the purpose a ready humour and a satirical kcenness which many experienced champions of false ideas in his locality often felt. We do not believe there is an Irishman of any party who will not regret his decease.—Evening Mail.

TRADE IN BELFAST .- Things, commercially, seem in a bad way in Belfast. Owing to the sudden death of the leading member of the bankrupt firm of Malcomson Brothers, a new petition in bankruptcy will have to be filed, the whole proceedings gone over again, and the legal costs so increased that the composition of 5s, in the pound, originally accepted, will be considerably reduced. Worse still Messrs. Day and Bettomley, the well-knowd merchants, have just come to grief, and a meeting of creditors -some three hundred in number-has been called for this week. It is not stated what the liabilities are, but the assets are said to be very large.-Irish Times.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS .- A numerously attended meeting of the Ballinasloe Association of National Teachers was held on Saturday, 19th ult. The chair was occupied by Mr. Michael Parker, Clontuskert. Amongst those present were-Philip Sheridan, Ballinasloe; John Ward, Earlspark; M. Naughton, J. Cunnane, Denis Lennon, Secretary to the Association ; James Gildea, P. Reilly, Lawrencetown; ----O'Shaughnessy, &c. After some business had been transacted, the following resolution was passed unanimously :-- " That we view with regret the late proposed division in the ranks of of the organisations, as shown in the resolution at last congress of the Connaught delegates, and we are of opinion that any advantage the teachers of Ireland have gained by the present agitation is mainly due to the united effort of all. We therefore, resolve that the members of this association continue to support the central executive representative body." After a vote of thanks to the chairman and secretary, the business of the meeting was brought to a close.

The Rev. Thomas Nolan occupied the chair at the Independent Club meeting which was held in the City Hall, Maryborough, Queen's County, on Tuesday, 30th January. Edmund Desse, M. P. for the county could not attend any meeting not held on a Monday. Therefore, he was absent. The health of Richard Lalor, President of the Club, would not permit him to be present. He wrote to say that he would have written to Mr. Digby, the other member for the County, but he had no knowledge whatever of his address. Who ever hears of Mr. Digby? He has a name it appears, but has he any local habitation ? The electors of the Queen's County are very patient. We are afraid, however, tions he had never seen than in nine-tenths of the that their forbearance is but a want of spirit. The Catholic schools in the city, and he was perfectly Rev. Thomas O'Shea suggested by letter to the well aware of the enormous sum of money which the secretary, Mr. Cabill, that a collection should be self will kindly transmit it to the Corporation. in Ireland made : everv day, which would realise from five to ten thousand pounds. This is the way he proposes to raise funds to retain Mr. Butt in the service of the Home Rule party. He thinks that the 17th of March would be a good day for such a levy to be made. The rev. gentleman's suggestion was embodied in a resolution and carried unanimously by the meet-CONFERENCE OF M. P.'s .- Thirty-two of the Home Rule members attended the conference held on Wednesday, 31st January, in the City Hall, Dublin, Some of the absent members condescended to reply to the note of invitation ; others did not notice it. Amongst the latter are Morris, O'Keeffe, O'Callaghan, Digby, Errington, and Sherlock. Neither Nicholas Dan Murphy nor P. J. Smyth were asked to attend. The members present renewed their pledge of devotion and confidence in Isaac Butt, of whose personal sacrifice they recorded their sense. A whole bundle of bills, all nearly the same as those of last session, will be introduced according as opportunity offers. 'The Home Rule motion is expected to get a chance of discussion previous to the Easter recess. If the Tory Government be not wofully shaken before that time, it will deal offhandedly with the question of allowing Ireland to make her own laws. He is a very credulous individual, indeed who believes that any British Ministry can be talked or forced (by moral means) into passing a measure of legislative independence for Ireland. On Thursday the Home Rule party held a public meeting in the Rotundo, and in the evening Mr. Butt was entertained at dinner. THE AMERICAN MEAT IN DUBLIN .- On Friday week several of the stalls of our victuallers were more than usually crowded, the attraction being American meat which had been imported for the first time since the present meat agitation into Dublin. Both Mr. Joseph Ledwidge, of Ormond Market, and Mr. Peter Knowles, of 10 Lower Arran-quay, received consignments of the meat in the morning, and after stripping it of the rough stuff covering exposed it with the label "American meat" in their respective stalls. Mr. Ledwidge declined to sell the beef to his customers, to whom free of charge he presented portions of the latest novelty. The meat we speak of the prime quality or sirloin -is in no way inferior to our Irish beef, so fai as appearances go. The inferior portion or rib beef, however, was not so tempting. Mr. Knowles secured a larger consignment than his colleague of the cleaver. During the day Mr. Knowles' shop was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the public rushed on the beef with avidity. He sold large quantities of both qualities. The first met a ready change of hands at ninepence per pound, and the ribs sold freely at a penny less Some of the carly purchasers returned to Mr. Knowles' establishment after lunchcon or an early dinner and expressed themselves delighted with the new article .- Dublin Irishman. On Friday, the 19th instant (says the Connaught Telegraph), died at Oloonfree, near Strokestown, John Waldron, in his 100th year. Deceased, who was a shoemaker, was a most surprising man in sinew of our land, the country's pride, would be his way, as up tolquite 'a short period before his kept at home to develop its sprioultural resonces, death, as he had worked at his trade, and with firm which; while affording themselves a means of livelt. and steady stop might regularly be seen on Sunday. dood would to onhance the yalue of the land Patris .- New Zosland Tablet. yes well provid it

which he always faithfully attended; and never could he forget, when his week's toil was finished, to have some of the national papers enlightening him on the different political questions of the day. With the ardour of a youthful enthusiast, he would carefully read over some stirring article or spirited poem; the substance of which would not soon depart from his retentive memory. He particularly delighted in the proceedings of the Home Rule movement, and certainly if the fond aspirations of poor old John Waldron could effect anything in that way, a native parliament would not be long delayed. His remains were conveyed on Sunday to the ancient graveyard of Cloonfinlough, attended by a numerous and respectable concourse-for John was a universal favourite-when all that was earthly of our poor old friend was laid to rest with the dust of his kindred. At his funeral some of his great grand-children were present.

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CAPTAIN KING HARMAN,-We have been favoured with the following notice in this week's Punch :---

# " A THING NO FELLAH CAN UNDERSTAND.

" In an article of the Cork Examiner, on the 13th ult., on the recent election for Sligo, we read :----Captain King Harman, who was yesterday return-ed unopposed for Sligo, will very likely sit on the Conservative benches, though he will vote on all Irish questions with the rest of the Home Rulers. His family has always been the leading Conservative power in the counties of Sligo, Longford, and Roscommon, and are possessed of great territorial influence. The new Member created a great impression in Irish politics at the time.\* Though he represents, as to property, two titles, he bears none. He holds all or more of the estates of his grandfather, Lord Lorton, on one side, of his uncle, Lord Kingston, on the other.' Given the last sentence as the above, as the terms of the problem ; required, to find what estate Captain King Harman does hold .- • Query, What time ?" Candour compels us to confess that the paragraph selected by Mr. Punch for the display of his critical acumen is not an article of ours. It was telegraphed to us by a London news association, and appeared in our columns amougst the telegrams of the day. If Mr. Punch had extended his researches he would have found the same message gracing the columns of more than one English and Scotch journal on the morning of the 13th. We confess ourselves wholly incapable of constructing the puzzle of which he invites a solution. It is the work of an English pen, in all probability improved by an English telegraph clerk. Being as much at a loss to understand what it meant as Mr. Punch is, we at the same time published the message in the form in which we received it, as the latest "Mystery of London."-Cork Examiner.

A FRENCH ECLOGY ON O'CONNELL .- The following is an extract from the Freeman's report of the recent proceedings of the Corporation of Dublin :---Alderman M'Swiney said he had been honoured with the request to be the medlum of presenting to the Corporation a copy of an "Eulogium of O'Con-nell," delivered in Paris lately by a distinguished member of the French bar, which was accompanied by the following letter :- " DEAR SIR-Permit me to transmit to you a copy of a culogium on Daniel O'Connell which I have had the honour of delivering at the opening meeting of the Conference of Advocates of the Court of Appeal at Paris. I have not forgotton the kind alfability with which you and Mrs. M'Swiney received me, and in praying you to accept the homage which it is happiness to offer you, I obey a double sentiment of pleasure and gratitude. It was in listening to you and Mr. Smyth that I collected those impressions regarding Ireland which I have endeavoured to lay before my countrymen. I have not presumed to think it possible to add a single flower to the garland of gratitude Ireland has long since offered to the memory of the Liberator-his glory is of those to which eulogium can add nothing. I have had but one object to relate to young men, to men of the world, to all those who wished to learn the misfortunes of your nation, and the prodigies accomplished by the man to whom the mission of saving her people was entrusted by heaven; and my most valued recompense will be the participation of others in the profound sympathics which my sojourn in Ireland and the study of her history have excited in me. I also send you a copy for the city of

Dublin. I shall be much honoured if you your-In offering it to the capital I offer nction. It is the homage of a French heart whose every wish is for the prosperity of the country of O'Connell. I pray you, dear sir, with many thanks for your great kindness, the respectful expression of my highest esteem, "GABRIEL DE ROUX,

Unita Cattolica states that the English Ritualists continue to prepare neophytes for the Catholic Church in Rome, and announces the conversion of four English clergymen, who, it says, has courageously renounced their rich livings to enter the true Church.

CATHOLIC IRELAND .- The Irish Master of the Rolls, in the cuse of "Beresgord vs. Jervis and Another," has ruled that a gift in perpetuity for Masses for the dead, to be offered up in the Catholic Church of Wexford, was void, as not being for a Catholic charitable purpose, and as not being within the meaning of the statute.

The latest information from the Vatican shows that the Pope has fully recovered from his indisposition and resumed his usual activity. Audiences are given freuly. Monsignor Cattani has been formally appointed Nuncio at Madrid, whither be will go immediately. His place as Pro-Secretary of the Council will be filled by Monsignor Verga.

The doors of the Church of Notre Dame at Paris are about to be replaced by new ones, having fallen to pieces from old age. They are masterpieces of ancient sculpture, and will, it is said, be placed in one of the national museums. The new ones are of oak, with iron mountings, and the carvings are exacts copies of the old doors.

The Jesuits are again the subject of attacks. The "Petite Republique" of Paris, has its little say; and a contributor of the Siccle has just published a book entitled " The Jesuits before the French law." The poorness of this work becomes evident from the fact of the author's impossibility to find any law whatever against the Jesuits. Many of the different French Governments are invoked ; ordinances, dccrees, administrative formalities, are quoted ad libitum, but no law is brought to the fore.

A conference has taken place at the Catholic University, Dublin, on the subject of Irish university education. There were present-The Primate. the Most Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan ; the Archbishop of Cashel, the Most Rev. Dr. Croke; the Bishop of Elphin, the Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly ; the Bishop of Ardagh, the Right Rev. Dr. Conroy; the Rector of the Catholic University, the Very Nev. Monsignor Woodlock; Wr. Butt, M.P.; Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P.; and Mr. MacCarthy, M.P. It is believed that the result was eminently satisfactory.

THE SUFFERING POLISH PRIESTS .- Count Ladislas Plater writes that the persecution of the Polish clergy continues with greater severity than ever. Priests are continually thrown into Russian prisons o herd with robbers and murderers, and the deportation to Siberia are frequent. The dragonnades of the Uninte laity in Podlachia for refusing to allow their children to be baptised, by he official popes, are still carried on with unrelentless persistency. Assistance is urgently cold and hunger

It is with much regret we announce the death of the Very Rev. Archibald McDonald, senior priest of St. Andrew's, Dumfries, which took. place at the presbytery there, on Friday, 26th Jan. Father Mcfrom the begining but slender hopes were entertained of his ultimate recovery. He was highly, France; and by adding that the province of Brit-esteemed by his brothron in the priesthood, by the tany and the whole of France will certainly remain vations flocks in whose midst he had laboured with standing beside the cross of Christ.

5 a 10 az.

"Alderman M'Swincy, G.C.S Greg. Mag. Dublin, Ireland."

Alderman M'Swiney moved that the work be accepted by the Council, and that their thanks be conveyed to the distinguished gentleman who presented them with it (hear).

Sir J. Barrington seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

A Listowel correspondent of the Cork Ezaminer writes :- I have had occasion more than once to record with pleasure acts of kindness and liberality on the part of the Earl of Listowel and his respected agent Mr. J. W. Becher, towards the tenantry on his Lordship's estate in North Kerry, of whom it may be truly said all live in quiet contentment and comfort, happily secure from the terrors of exorbitant rents or evictions, enjoying, practically speaking, all the blessings and advantages of tenantright, at least so far as fair rents and security of tenure are considered. At a time like this, when the land question is exciting so much interest and agitation in Kerry, it may not be out of place to give a few instances of the kind dealings displayed by Lord Listowel and his agent towards his tenants, as contrasting with the harsh treatment poor tenants are subjected to on othe properties in Kerry. On the occasion of Mr. Becher's recent visit to Listowel further evidence of his kindly feelings and humane consideration for the poor was made manifest. Several families who occupy small holdings in the west end of this town, under a middle tenant, at rents considered by the poor tenants as beyond their humble means of paying, had frequently remonstrated against the amounts, but all to no purpose. They were curtly informed that if they were not satisfied with the rents they were at liberty to quit their holdings. Owing to the want of accommodation in town, and the great difficulty the poor people would have in procuring other tenements, they preferred to struggle on rather than embrace the alternative thus suggested. Eventually those poor tenants thought it well to appeal directly to his lordship's agent, confiding in his well-known, humane, and benevolent disposition to have their grievances redressed. They acted wisely in thus appealing to his lordship's esteemed agent, for he promptly interposed and compelled the middle tenant, whe only held the tenements in question at the will and option of his landlord, to; abate the rent by 25 per cent. The original term for which they had been demised has long since terminated, but his lordship had allowed the middle tenant to continue in undisturbed possession at the old rents which were merely nominal. It may be truly said that notices on the Listowel estate are quite unknown, and evictions are as fare as snow-flakes at the Equator. If equal sympathy and kind consideration were evinced by other land lords and agents towards their tesantry the bone and by

#### CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -FEB, 23, 1877. THE TRUE WITNESS' AND

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR, JOHN GILLIES, AT NO. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE.

# Editor-M. W. KIRWAN.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. To all City Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Feb. 23, 1877.

CALENDAR-FEBRUARY, 1877.

23rd-Ember Day. St. Lerenus-was by birth a Grecian. He quitted estate, friends and country, to serve God in an ascetic life. Became a gardener in Hungary. He was beheaded for avowing himself a Christian on the 23rd of February 307.

Louis Philippe abdicated. French Revolu-

tion began 1848. 24th-St. Mathias, Apostle. St. Mathias was a constant attend int on our Lord. He was chosen one of the apostles, in place of the fallen Judas. The traditions of the Greeks tell us that St. Mathias planted the faith on the coast of the Caspian sea, and that he underwent great hardships amidst what was then a savage people. It is said that he received the crown of martyrdom in Colchis which they call Æthiopia.

First Catholic Colony under Leonard Cal-vert, Lord Baltimore, landed in Maryland 1634

25th-St Ethelbert,-first Christian King among the English. Ethelbert was King of Kent, and the fifth descendant from Hengist, who first settled in Britain in 448. He married the daughter of the King of Paris. He is, in his-tory, often styled "King of the English" for none of his predecessors ever exercised so much power or reigned over so much of the country as he did. He abolished the worship of idols, and shut up the temples or turned them into churches. He was the founder of Christ Church Canterbury, St. Andrew's at Rochester, St. Paul's in London and many other churches of great splendour. He reigned 56 years and died in 616.

Negro slaves first introduced into Virginia in 1620. American Independence acknowledged by Denmark 1782.

26th-St. Alexander, Patriarch. St. Alexander succeeded to the see of Alexandria in 313. He had to contend against a powerful apostate Bishop Arius, who denied the divinity of our Lord. St. Alexander wrote to the Pope for advice, as the party of Arius was becoming powerful. The emperor Constantine was happily on the throne, and he concurred with the Pope in convening the first general council of Nice in 325, consisting of 318 bishops the most illustrious of the time. All the expenses were paid by Constantine. The blasphemics of Arius, who was present, were confuted. The Council declared the Son substantial to the Father-and thus the Nicene creed was form-ed. Arius was banished, and St. Alexander returned to Alexandria where he died A. D. 326. Thomas Moore, died 1852. Bank of England

suspended cash payment 1797. 27th-St. Leander. Born in Spain of illustrious parentage. At the time of his birth Spain was under the rule of the Goths who were mostly Arians, Leander however converted them to the Catholic faith. He was present at the third Council of Toledo, and he appointed that the Nicene creed should be read at Mass, to express detestation of the Arian heresy. He died in the year 596 on the 27th February. Longfellow born 1807. 28th-Martyrs who died in the great pestilence in

Alexandria 261-262-263. violent pestilence laid waste the greatest

the people. Here there is some division in our ranks. We are "Liberals" and we are "Conservatives." It would be far better if we were "Catholics and Irishmen" and upon one united platform wrench from the grasp of our antagonists the power which is too often exercised against our interests. It is our own fault that we find ourselves crushed out from most of the privileged positions in the city. We say this in no spirit of hostility to our Protestant fellow citizens. We neither desire to promote religious antagonism, nor to encourage fanatical hatred between men of dif. ferent creeds. Above all we are no bigots. We assail no man's creed—we simply defend our own. We are no champions of religious ascendency, and all we desire is to see our coreligionists possess that influence and power which their wealth and their numbers entitle them to. That this is not the case the list we append will prove :---

•	append will prove :			•	
		Salary.	Protestants.	F. Cana- díans.	Irish Catholics.
	Mayor, alternately	\$ 2000	11	12	4
	CITY CLERKS DEPARTMENT. Chas. Glackmeyer, City Clerk P. O'Meara, Assistant do	1300		1 1	1
•   	A. Gosselin, Clerk James Darcy, Messenger TREASURY DEPARTMENT.	500 500	·	[	I
	James F. D. Black, City Treasurer W. H. Mussen, Cashier W. D. McNeil, Arrears Accountant John O'Connor, Teller	3500 1200 1000 S00	1 1		1
	Wm. Lane, Revenue Teller F. X. Castonguay do Clerk Frank Dowd do do	1100 800 800 700	1	1	1 1
	John Palmer do do E. Bouthiller do do E. Lapierre do do Chas, Lapierre, Acct. Water Works. Geo. Starnes Clerk do M. Downs do do	700 700 1600 800		1 1 1	
	M. Downs do do N. Lesage do do AUDIT DEFARTMENT.	550 500		ı	1
	Wm. Bobb Auditor McDonough Asst. do LEGAL DEFARTMENT.	2500 1200	1 1		
	Rouer Roy, Q.C. Attorney W. C de Harnet Asst. do A. Garon Clerk	5000 1000 320	3	1	
	ASSESSORS DEPARTMENT. P. H. Morin, Assessor J. B. Allard do J. T. Dillon, do	1 200 I 200 I 100		1	1
	Kalter Drake, do Richard Thomas, do F. Grose, do A. L. Coursol, Clerk	1100 1100 1100 900	1 1 1	1	
ł	F. Casavant, do G. A. Normandin, do RECORDERS COURT DEPARTMENT.	500 500		1	
	J. P. Sexton, Recorder H. J. Ibbotson, Chief Clerk J. B. Duverger, Asst. do H. A. Germain, do do	3500 2000 1000 Soo	1	1	I
	M. F. Auciair, do do G. Nelson, Crier ROAD DEPARTMENT.	600 600	1	I	
	Geo. D. Ansley, City Surveyor P. W. St George, Asst. do Alfred Brittain, Engineer Charles Arnoldi, Accountant Wm. Harper, Secretary POLICE DEPARTMENT.	2000 1600 1500 1000 800	1 1 1 1	1	
	C. P. Naigly, Deputy H. Paradis, Sub-Chief Chas. Glackmeyer, Accountant	2500 1200 1000 1000	I	1 1 1	
	Detectives o each Sergts, 6 "' Actg. Sergts, 12 " Constables 176 \$9 per week Supernumeraries 6 \$8 do	Soo 700 000	F		
	FIRE DEPARTMENT. W. Patton, Chief F. McCulloch Deputy Chief I. Naud. do	1400 1000	I	1	
	F. McCrobic, Capt. Salvage Salvage Corps 3 men Guardians	1000 700 550 000	1 2 5	3	2 S
	Men of Fire Brigade WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT. L. Lesage, Superintendent	2800	33	1	3
	11. Filteau, Acct. D. Beaudry, Clerk Walsh, Engineer Kearney, Asst. do Cadlish, do do	000 600 1600 700 700	ı	1	1 1
	HEALTH DEPARTMENT. J. C. Radford, Sanitary Inspector Dr. Larocque, Dr. Dugdale, Thos. Moore, Meat Inspector	1000 Soo Soo 500	1	ı	1
	E. Montmarquet do Chairman Standing Committees do Special do Inspector of Buildings	<u>500</u> 2000	32	1 4 1 1	2
	3 Market clerks each	1500 650 700	1 3 1 1	1	I
	Park Commissioners Park Superintendent Park Engineer.	1600 1.400	I I I	1	i
ļ	The Police force which is co	mnos	ed (	of 1.	54

feuds of party warfare. We repeat that the list we publish is not creditable to the Irish Catholics of Montreal, and we fear that there will be no improvement until we make mere "Liberal" and "Conservative" interests, subservient to the welfare of the Catholic citizens of the city.

# "ROMANISM" IN POLITICS.

Another "Papal conspiracy" has been exposed. The Rye House plot-Tooley St.-Carbonari, and Molly Maguires, have all been invoked to aid and abet the dark doings of some dignitary of the Church. Evangelism stands aghast, and even Henry Ward Beecher is surprised at the latest revelation. His organ the Christian Union first heralded the news to the world, the Southern Observer noted and copied the precious morceaux, and the Montreal Witness piously recorded the startling disclosure in its columns. It is not indeed a dag. ger which the guilty mind of our political Macbeths see "before" them, nor yet a chalice full of poisoned wine being passed with theatrical gravity before an astonished world. No "man with an iron mask" has been discovered; not even an "escaped nun" has "appealed to heaven for vengeance" on her persecutors. No but it is something more dangerous still. Be silent that you may hear, and all ye just ones invoke Great Nemises to avenge the wrong done to injured Evangelism. Hush ! a " secret circular" has been discovered. What a "secret circular" is we are not told, but one has been discovered. There is no mistake about it. Its length, breadth, height, weight, and capacity for mischief have been ascertained as accurately as-the avordupois of the sea serpent. Here it is! Look at it, and judge for yourselves.

ROMAN CATHOLICS TO THE POLLS.

" We must take part in the elections."-CARDINAL MC-CLOSKEY.

	Cross	
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GILMOUR,	Papal Tiara.	İ

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CATHOL

Appalling faot-distributed at Brooklyn during the late election. "Not intended for publication" we are assured but "it fell into the hands of a Methodist parson" and he resolved to expose the infamous conspiracy. He has done so most successfully. The Freeman's Journal of New York, took the matter up in defence of the Catholics. It was found that this "conspiracy"-this "secret circular" was circulated only among Protestants-that no one who was known to be a Catholic received one-that it was a clumsy fraud, and that the Methodist minister was in every way successful in "exposing" this latest attempt at "Romanism in politics."

# THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE IN MONTREAL

The day when "King William threw his bom-balls" into the Irish camp, and as the ballad goes "set them all on fire," is a great event among the Orange fraternity in general. The "pious" king who is always pictured in theatrical attitude leading on his gallant cavaliers, many of whom by the way were Irishmen themselves, and others Continental Catholics, is held in "immortal" memory, and his equestrian statue graces all the vellum of Orangedom, the world over. As the anniversary of the battle approaches, the sound of winged-and-stringed instruments are heard in preparation for the jubilee, and the "Young Britons" and the sombre "Black Knights" of the rueful visage, are buckling on their armour for the fray. This year, however, another attempt is about to be made to prevent the dis play of Orangedom on the 12th of July, and the strategic movement of stealing a march on the enemy is being tried once more. An Orangeman writes to the Witness in condemnation of the proposed procession, and he says that :---

"Orangemen are not justified in meeting the Corpus Christi procession of Catholics by one in commemoration of the defeat of the Roman Ca-tholics by King William III., to say that they are is as illogical as it is absurd.

"What possible good will a procession do, given that it has full swing to parade the streets and play party tunes unmolested—which is very doubtful It will not add one responsible law-abiding Protestant to the body. It will be the excuse for a score more of offensive Roman Catholic processions. It will give the Romish hierarchy something to harp upon. It will show us an insignificant number of men, by no means representatives of the strength of the association; and, finally, it will surely cause bad blood and possibly cause loss of

life, "What state should we live in if our French citizens were to celebrate in our streets their vic-tory over us at St. Foy; if we were annually to celebrate the capture by Wolfe of Quebec, if our Irish Catholic citizens should likewise commemorate Fontenoy. If one is justified so are all."

Bad indeed would it be for Orangemen if such was the case. Orangeism is an unhappy institution. We cannot but believe that there are some good men in the order. Human nature is much the same everywhere. There is much of mankind in it as Josh Billings says, and Orangeism is certainly the worst development of it. The Catholics of Ireland have time after time treated Orangemen with national courtesy-all, we fear, to no avail. Davis' sang that "Orange and Green would carry the day," Mitchell preached it, Martin wished for it-but all useless. They are determined to go their way, and all we can say now islet them go.

### THE PILGRIMAGE.

As the time for the departure of the Pilgrims to Rome approaches, it becomes necessary for all who intend going to send in their names, at once. We are aware that in those bad times, but few can absent themselves for three months from their business, but there are considerations of a higher nature which should guide men's policy, and placing aside the requirements of the hour, all who can spare the time and the money will be more than rewarded for the sacrifice they make. It is a privilege to be allowed to take part in this pious act of devotion to the Holy See, and we cheerfully recommend the following communication which we have received from the Central Committee to the consideration of all who contemplate going :---

# LENT.

Lent has come, and the children of the Church are everywhere invited to fast and to pray. As "He fasted for forty days and nights," so are Catholics invited to do penance in atonement for their sins. Lent is a period of deep reflection to every truly Christian man. It is a time when all men realize the force of God's truth. "Remember man, that thou art dust. and unto dust thou shalt return." Christ crucified for our sins, calls upon us to follow Him, and to take our cross with manly fortitude even unto death. Now, indeed, "is the accepted time, these are the days of salvation." The God who forgave the Ninevites is prepared to forgive us. This is a time when He comes "not to call the just but sinners." The Lenten season has commenced in Montreal with a mission. At St. Patrick's it was opened on Sunday last by the Redemptorist Fathers, they are six in number :---

REV. C. W. RATHES, Superior. REV. I. KEITY. F. MILLER, " " I. SCHWARY. " I. BEBBOLM. F. SIGL,

The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Miller. There were fully 5,000 people in the Church at Grand Mass, and the attendance at night was even larger than it was in the morning. The regulations at St. Patrick's are :--First Mass at 5 a.m. followed by instructions. Last Mass at 8 a.m. followed by instructions. Evening service, 7.30.

The first part of the Mission is reserved for women only-the latter part for men. During the first three days the children are to have a mission for themselves—" children" to include all under 15 years of age. So far the Mission at St. Patrick's promises well. The zeal of the Redemptorist Fathers has already aroused the congregation of St. Patrick's to pious emulation, and before the Mission is at an end, we may expect that many stray sheep will be brought back to the fold.

AT ST. ANN'S.

The Missioners are :---

Rev. S. Dold, Superior. " J. Wissel, Bay. F. BANACH. " F. WALSH.

Here too enthusiastic fervour prevails, and we may expect good results. We are sanguine that these Missionaires will leave behind them a catalogue of good works, which shall bring rejoicings over the results they have accomplish. ed. Many a one will say: "I will arise and go to my Father," during this holy season. Jerusalem shall rejoice over the return of many lost and erring children.

# AT ST. BRIDGET'S.

A retreat began on last Sunday week for the Irish congregation. The retreat ended on Monday evening last, by Confirmation by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. The Rev. Father Glackmeyer, S.J., preached a most popular and beautiful sermon. He is an eloquent speaker. Over 1100 men and women communicated, while upwards of 30 adults were confirmed. This is surely a glorious record. Well may the pastor of St. Bridget's feel proud of the services which we chronicle to day, and well may we all pray God to grant him further triumphs for his labours. The congregation of St. Bridget's have shewn themselves worthy of their priests. and the numbers " 1100 communicants and 30 adults confirmed," proves what success has attended the "Sogarth Aroons." We can all rejoice at such results as these, and we can all too do some little act, to assist the good pastors in their work.

part of the Roman empire during twelve years from 249 to 263. Five thousand died of it in one day in Rome in 262. In Alexandria it was as bad as it was in Rome. The Christians at this time became the nurses of their heathen persecutors, and they have been regarded by the Church as Martyrs. Sir Toby Butler, Sir S. Rice and Counsellor Malone, heard against the "Bill to prevent further growth of Popery" 1703. MARCH, 1877. lst-St. David's Day. Annexation of Texas to the United States.

# " LIBERAL" AND "CONSERVATIVE" CATHOLICS.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say that the TRUE WITNESS is neither Liberal nor Conservative. We have no leanings one way nor the other. Our mission is polemical and not political. The petty contentions of party warfare are by us made subservient to the us it matters not who sits to the right hand of the Speaker's chair. As a matter of course we lean to those who are most tolerant of our race. Like the rest of the world, we love treat us with kindly consideration, will find in us a friend. We can view without emotion the turmoil of party warfare, and looking up from nature unto nature's God, we realize the grandeur of the mission we are permitted to ple in the Dominion if they should ever become mere politicians first-Catholics and | favored offices. Irishmen afterwards. What to us are the feuds of party strife, the contensions of party hold most of the important positions in the warfare, the bickerings of party leaders, with city. They are few but they are powerful. all the broil of party invective, when balanced And whose fault is it? We answer it is our against the old Church and the old race to own. If we were influenced less by which we belong. Your "Liberalism" and "Liberalism " and " Conservatism " and your "Conservatism" become puny creatures beside the advocacy of Catholic rights, licism" we would very soon force concesand the defence of Catholic interests.

We can be Catholics and good citizens as well. United the Catholics of the Domin-

The Police force which is composed of 154 privates is about one half French, the remainder being about equally divided between Catholics and Protestants.

higher interests of Faith and Fatherland. To most wealthy, and pay the most taxes. Well, dent says that :--granted this to be so. Yet the list is not a satisfactory one. It is not fair that the Protestants should hold S6, the French Canadians Church, and who show least hostility to our 73, and the Irish Catholics only 30 of the positions we have enumerated. The proporthose who love us, and whether they be Liberals | tion of the wealth of the Protestants is not or Conservatives, the party most disposed to nearly three times as much as that of the Irish Catholics, and yet, according to the returns which we publish, that is the proportion they should bear to each other if there was an equal distribution of power. No, the secret is, that we are divided. We are "Liberals," and we espouse. It will be a sorry day for our peo- are "Conservatives." Our power is, in consequence, wasted, and we are ousted from the

Thus the Protestant minority of Montreal were actuated more by the spirit of "Cathosions from our enemics, and exalt ourselves in the estimation of our fellow subjects of the Dominion at large. We say this with no ion are strong enough to upset the cal- desire to make election contests partake of culations of their political foes. Here in Mon- the character of religious contentions, but we 000 to \$110,000, while the cost of the effice in Lontreal the Catholics number nearly three fourths say it as being the most likely means of unit-tion has been for some time, the reduction will be of the population,-they are as 721 is to 271 of | ing our people, and of placing them above the | regretted by no one."

# THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

We print the following from the Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Gazette. The writer says, as agent for the Dominion in Belfast, that Mr. Foy was "successful." We do not doubt it. He was too successful. So long as he sent the men, the authorities never minded the material of which they were made up. Of course he was successful-and it would be odd if he were not. Petted by the department, lord of the Immigration agency in Ulster, an Orangeman himself, surrounded by Orange friends, sustained with money-of course Mr Foy was successful. But we shall hear more It may be said that the Protestants are the of this question. Meanwhile the correspon-

> "An item in the Estimates excites some comment ; it has relation to the emigration agency at Belfast. For some time past a controversy has been going on in relation to the management of emigration matters in Ireland. It was alleged, that the Government were guilty of partiality in favor of emigration from the north, as against the centre and south of Ireland. The statement was made that Mr. Foy, the agent at Belfast, had carte blanche to issue passenger tickets, and was, in fact, uncontrolled master of the situation in relation to the transport of emigrants from Ulster, while Mr. Larkin, the agent at Dublin, was compelled to report to the head office at London, and could only obtain passenger warrants through that office, and after approval of the individual applicants. I know nothing of these facts, but if they are true, everyone will admit that the discrimination was an unfair one, and that all the agents should be placed on the same footing. But in all the controversy, no one ever thought of charging Mr. Foy with inefficiency, the charge being that be was so efficient that a good immigration was sent out from the north while little or none came from the centre or south. It is in view of this controversy that the item in the Estimates assumes significance. The item of \$1,000 for "agent in Belfast," which appeared in the Estimates of 1876-7, is dropped in those for 1877-8, which means, I suppose, that the office is to be abolished. That is certainly an extraordinary proceeding, especially in view of the fact that the only complaint against Mr. Foy is that he was eminently successful in his work. It is probable that some enquiry will be made into the reason for this proceeding. It is to be hoped that the explanation will afford some satisfactory reason.

> "The vote towards assisting immigration and immigration expenses, including estimated expense of transport of Mennonites, is reduced from \$170.-

#### THE PILGBIMAGE OF THE IRISH CATHO. LICS OF CANADA TO BOME.

The Montreal Central Committee for organizing the Irish Catholic Pilgrimage to Rome, respectfully requests all who intend to join the Pilrimage to forward their applications without delay. In Ontario applications should be addressed to some member of the Sub-Committee of the Diocese in which the applicants reside. In Quebec or in the neighbour-ing provinces, applications should be addressed to some member of the Executive Committee in Montreal. The whole number taking part in the Pil-grimage is strictly limited to one hundred. That number once reached, the Committee will have to refuse all further applications. The Committee will not retain the place of any applicant, who will not have paid one hundred dollars, on or about the first of March as a guarantee.

It is of very great importance to conclude arrangements with Steamships, &c., at the earliest date. This however the Committee cannot do before knowing with accuracy the number prepared to join the Pilgrimage. Hence the urgency of this request to all intended Pilgrims to send in their names with the least possible delay. The undertaking is a grand one, worthy of our great Pontiff whom it honours, and worthy of the Faith of our devoted people. The great heart of Pius IX, will be consoled by this fresh testimony of love and veneration from the sons of St. Patrick, and Old Ireland will be proud to see that her children have not degenerated in a foreign land. This Pilgrimage to Rome will, indeed, be an event of the deepest significance both religious and social in the history of our people in Canada.

# MR. DEVLIN, M.P.

We are glad to notice that Mr. Devlin, M. P., has placed a notice about the Orange Immigration Question upon the books of the House. Of course Mr. Devlin will receive an "official" assurance that we are wrong. "Instructions" will be submitted, and "official" returns will Hall was never more crowded than it was durbe placed on the table of the House. But all ing Mr. Power's lecture, and we are sure that we complain of was done without "instructions," and will certainly not appear in any "official" document. But they were done for all that.

## AT ST. GABRIEL'S.

Here too good reports of the Mission are forthcoming. The Mission was opened by Father Glackmeyer, and the church was well filled with a fervent congregation. At this holy seasonthe most solemn of the year-it becomes us to pay especial attention to the duties which are imposed upon us. We learn from the Old and New Testaments, that fasting and prayer are indispensable parts of virtue. They are the means by which we make our bodies the living victims to God. "Fast, because thou hast sinned," says S. Basil; "and fast to prevent the danger of falling into sin." At the present moment we may all rejoice-although the Church is in mourning-still we may rejoice that Catholic piety is everywhere manifest among the faithful children of His Church, and that here particularly in Montreal, this holy season finds us devoutly thanking God for the advance which is evident in our Faith, all the world around,

# "MARTYRS OF IRISH LIBERTY."

We publish on our second page Mr. O'Connor Power's splendid lecture on the "Martyrs of Irish Liberty." Mr. Power may well be proud of the reception he received from all quarters in Montreal. The Mechanics' we only receho the wish of every Irishman in the city, when we express the hope that he will soon visit us again ... He lootured in Boston on Sunday.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--FEB. 23, 1877.

# ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A correspondent who signs himself "I" sends us a letter complaining of our "attacks | Catholic interests, either in the old world or in on the Minister of Agriculture, and on the the new, are to be found in its columns. We Government in general." We confess we do | find that in the British possessions there are not understand what "1" means. We have no 126 Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops space for the letter, but it is a simple complaint viz.-13 in England, 27 in Ireland, 3 in Scotthat we are abandoning our traditional policy land, 44 in British colonies and dependencies. and are "assailing the Government of the The number of Catholic peers is 36, of whom day." Our correspondent surprises us. We 26 have seats in the House of Lords. There assail no party, as a party-but we expose are 47 Catholic baronets, 7 Catholic members wrong doing on any side. To us it matters of the Privy Council, and 50 Catholic members not who is in power. We watch Catholic in- of Parliament, all of schom represent Irish conterests, and whether Liberals or Conservatives stituencies. The number of priests in England, assail us, it is our simple duty to expose them | Wales and Scotland is 2,088, and the number if we can. Nay we have applauded the present | of public churches, chapels, etc., is 1315. This administration for its policy in the Oka busi- | shows an increase, as compared with last year, ness for instance, but surely our correspondent, of 64 priests, and 21 churches. For the Unitwho calls himself a Catholic, cannot think that | ed States, the returns show one Cardinal Archwe could be silent, while this infamous Orange | bishop, ten other archbishops, fifty-six bishops, Immigration is inundating the Country. If | 5,297 priests, 5,292 churches, 1,587 parochial so then "I" misunderstand us. Our policy is schools, and an estimated Catholic population fixed. We are of no party, but shall continue | of 5,451,000, without including the great dioto denounce what Catholics must regard as evils | ceses of Baltimore, Brooklyn, or Portland, in either one party or the other.

### THE BUTT TESTIMONIAL.

barrister" suggesting that something should be done to swell the tribute now being raised in Ireland for Mr. Butt. We heartily commend the letter to the serious consideration of our people. No living man has sacrificed morein time and money for Ireland-than Isaac Butt. All men may not agree with him, but yet all can recognise the self-sacrifice he has made. There are few positions within the gift of the crown, that Isaac Butt could not have reasonably aspired to, and we who profess Irish sympathics should prove our sincerity by placing our tribute before the man who in his day has done-take him all in all-more for the National Cause than any man now alive We are aware that the times are hard, but if there are any who may feel disposed to commend the good work, we shall take care of the contributions until a committee is formed.

# THE EMERALD SNOW SHOE CLUB.

The "Emerald's" had a successful day on Saturday last. The Lacrosse grounds were well patronised for the occasion, and some it mentioned in page 121 that Prince Frederick of the best runners in Canada competed for the | Charles, of Prussia, when answering a toast at prizes. We always rejoice when we see our dinner in Rome, in 1874, added by way of countrymen come to the front whether it be in the peaceful contests of athletic power and skill, or the more hazardous enterprise of war. An Irishman is champion oarsman of England, an Irishman-O'Leary-beat Weston the great | mission, and we may say " Had every man in 500 mile walker, and our Montreal "Sham- France done his duty like the Pontitical rock's" used to carry all before them at the Zouaves," the same happy ending would have exciting contests of " Lacrosse." The come of the war.-Sadlier, Montreal. "Emerald's" too hold their own in public | THE EDINBURGH REVIEW .-- Contents :-estimation, and the record of their performances

in all nearly 950 pages in the Directory, and it would appear to us that everything affecting Alleghany, Pittsburg, Nashville, Charleston, or Monterey, to which, taking the number of priests as a basis of calculation, we must ap-We publish a letter from a "Canadian | parently assign 750,000 more, making the whole Catholic population 6,200,000.

In Canada we find 4 Archbishops, 25 Bishops, 1,645 priests, 1,363 churches, 434 stations and chapels, 18 theological seminaries 443 ecclesiastical students, 44 Colleges, 189 Academies and select schools, 3,139 parish schools, 47 Asylums, 46 Hospitals and a Catholic population of 1,882,000

DUBLIN REVIEW.—Contents :--

Civil Intolerance of Religious Error. Professor Mivart on Liberty of Conscience. Saint Josaphat, Martyr of Catholic Unity. Cardinal Antonelli. Roman History a foremost bulwark of the Christian World against the anti-christ of our times. The past and present of France. The Character of Julius Cresar. Critical history in the Sonnet. The Cloud in the East. An Examination of Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Bychology" Appendix to the October number on the Resurrection. Notices of Books. Roman Document.

The Dublin Review for January has nearly 300 pages between its covers. At a casual glance, the contents of the Review for January appears to be of that high standard for which the "Dublin" has become so well-known. In opening the present number at hazard, we find comment on the German invasion, said : "Had every man in France done his duty like the priests, we should have soon been driven back over the Rhine." This is a remarkable ad-

The authorship of the four Gospels. Travels in

# OUR DUBLIN LETTER.

# -:0: FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Feb. 5th.

I fear I am becoming somewhat lazy over my correspondence. I hope you will excuse me old friend, but it is the old story of procrastination. I am beginning to think that I am a tailure as your 'Dublin correspondent" and that some of your Kanuke" friends own me as a fraud. Well I can't help it if they do,-but to work. And now where shall I begin. Home Rule I suppose. Well the Irish Parliamentary Party have held their conference. The Dublin Corporation kindly lent them the use of the City Hall for the occasion. This is a change from the time when the "Dublin Corporation " was synonymous with Protestant ascendency. and anti-Irish bigotry. But all that has altered. Thirty-two Home Rule M.P.'s were present at the meeting, confidence was again expressed in Mr. Butt, and I rejoice to tell you that bold and vigorous action was determined upon. Irish interests are to be fought without any regard to Imperial interests. This looks like business. What to us are Imperial interests, so long as the will of our people is treated with contempt. Carry out your determination gentlemen of the Home Rule party and I promise you that you will do more in one session for the Irish National cause, than could be done in a century by a milk and water policy in the House. The fact is that earnest men were growing tired of the way in which the movement was being conducted. There was neither life nor activity in its ranks, But things look better now. The decks are being cleared for action, and we all expect a brisk time of it at Westminster. Ministers may threaten our M.P.'s with pains and penalties, but stand to gentlemen-think of Home Rule and Home Rule alone. and you will secure the confidence of the people, and-what is not unimportant-your own reelection

when the day of dissolution comes around. The people of Dungarvan are wild with the renegade O'Keeffe M.P. for supporting the German Lehmann, and the Home Rule League are about to expel him from their ranks. Good work again. You know how I rejoice when I hear of our good men and true turning at bay on "deflection " to our cause. Depend upon it that Dungarvan will have a new representative in the next Parliament.

The Butt Testimonial is again occupying the attention of the public. Several meetings have been held throughout the country, and a fresh appeal is about to be made to all the friends of the Home Rule cause. Could not you do something to help on the work your side of the water. You have a Home Rule Association in Montreal which has on more than one occasion done good service by financial support and moral assistance ; has contributed to sustain us in our efforts. I have no doubt but you could help on the Butt Testimonial too and thus add one more record to the many which you and your countrymen in Montreal have rendered to Irish nationality.

The students of the Catholic University presented Mr. Butt with an address, a few days ago. They expressed their hearty approval of the principles of the University Education Bill. One of the most pleasing features in this Home Rule movement is to notice how well the Catholics and the Protestants pull together, and how religious differences do not interfere with the advocacy of the National cause. If this does not exist to the extent that all friends the Caucases. Forel on the arts of Switzerland. of Ireland would wish, but still it exists, and it inare sufficiently satisfactory to warrant us in Mediterranean Deltas. The paston letters. New creases as well. Indeed upon this point I may expecting great events from them at some articlands. Fitzmaurice's life of William Earl of Schelburge Wood's discoveries at Enhesis mention that Catholics and Protestants often come together to discuss questions of Catholic interest. For instance there was a conference at the Catholic University the other day. There were present the Archbishops of Armagh and Cashel, and the Bishops of Ardagh and Elphin, as representatives of the, the Irish Catholic hierarchy, and Mr. Butt M. P., a copy gratis will be allowed to the getter up Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., and Mr. McCarthy, M.P., on the part of the Irish Parliamentary Party. The result was most satisfactory. Mr. Butt's bill was I hear accepted by all. There are, however, some little matters of detail to be improved, but they in no way affect the principles of the bill. This is as it ought to be-Catholics and Protestants working for good of country. We have an organization here called "The Constitutional Club." It is simply an anti-Home Rule caucus. On Tuesday last the members had a dinner, at which the usual toasts were honoured, the Moore mine, and work on the other section is the usual speeches made and the usual denunciations of Home Rule and Home Rulers were indulged One of the orators said that the Home Rulers were an "accomplished company of wreckers." I hope the orator spoke in prophetic strain, for there are in the West, operating with Eastern capital. His many institutions which are "time honoured" through force and usurpation only, that the Home Rulers would rejoice to throw high and dry upon the shore. I notice that Mr. Parnel, M.P., was at the Foresters dinner held in Dublin a few days ago. He announced that he had received a letter from Mr. O'Connor Power M.P., informing him that in a few days the Irish Centennial address to America would be received by congress in a formal way. It will be placed in the Capitol in Washington. If it had been received by President Grant it would be in the White House. The work of capricious evictious is still going on. Correspondents in the Dundalk and Drogheda papers as well as in the Freeman's Journal give detailed accounts of the work of the Crowbar brigade. You know what my ideas of the land question always have been. Although I possess a remnant of the old property, yet I am now what I have over been the advocate of a persont proprietary. I wish I could arrange my own affairs in such a way that each of my tenants could purchase his holding and then become lord of the soil. It would I believe benefit me, and it would certainly make the tenant a happy and a prosperous man. Vice-Chancellor Chatterton will, it is stated, be immediately appointed Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, as the Connaught Circuit is without judges fantry regiments to sixteen. The bill provides that The match between Weston and O'Leary, for assigned to the vacancies thereafter occurring, in we have seen of its letter-press, warrants us in' walker is now visiting his relatives in County charged with one years' pay for each eight years'

# LATEST NEWS

#### -:-0-: Waumsutta mill operatives, in Massachussetts, who struck on Saturday, are making preparations for an extended lockout.

The European powers have agreed not to interfere until Turkey has shown herself incapable of carrying out the reforms.

Certain Irregularities are reported in connection with the stewardship of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.

The police at Point Levis have found the full uniform and outfit of a private of B battery upon the ice on the Levis side of the river.

"Strong efforts are being put forth to strengthen the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways of Canada by means of a coalition."

S. C. Marson has been appointed Commissioner for taking affidavits for use in the Province of Quebec.

Saucosing.-Heavy smuggling operations are said to be carried on on the New Brunswick and Maine frontier.

STRIKE .-- The strike on the Midland Railway has come to an end, and passenger traffic has been rcsumed.

PETITION.-A petition is in circulation in Ottawa asking the Dominion Government to amend the Criminal Law so as to make soduction a criminal offence.

A CHANGE-The management of St. Bridget's Asylum, Quebec, so long under the control of St. Patrick's Church, has been given over to the Sisters of Charity.

A telegram from Rome in the Daily News says a concordat will shortly be completed between the Vatican and Turkey. Turkey shows a highly concillatory spirit.

The Charitable Irish Society of Halifax decided to have the usual procession on St. Patrick's Day, but will dispense with the public dinner. Mr. S. D. Thompson has been re-elected President.

RELIEF WORR IN INDIA .- A Calcutta despatch to London reports the number of natives on relief works further reduced to 32,000 in Madras and 41.000 in Bombay.

DEATH OF AN AGED PRIEST .- The Rev. Father Bernard Keenan, said to be the oldest Catholic priest in the United States, died in Lancaster, Pa., Monday, aged 98.

CONTRACTS-Gen Seymour, Consulting Engineer, promises to publish in a few days, some facts in regard to the North Shore Railway contracts. Spicy developments are looked for.

The editor of the Washington Capital is to be indicted for suggesting that some one should assassinate Hayes, as a solution of the Presidential difficulty.

CANAL CONNECTION .- Belleville wants the Murray canal to connect the Bay of Quinte with Lake Ontario. A public meeting is talked of to agitate the question during the present session of Parllament.

ELECTION OF MAYOR,-The Ontario Legislature last Monday night passed the bill providing that the Mayor of Toronto should hereafter be elected by the City Council, and not by the votes of the people, as at present.

BONAVENTURE ELECTION .- Sixteen men and two sergeants of the Provincial Police force, under command of Detective Bureau, proceeded to Bonaventure to preserve order and will remain until the election there 18 over.

The Quebec Local Government invite tenders for the construction of Departmental Buildings, to be erected on the lot of ground known as the cricket field on the Lewis road; plans and specifi-cations are to be ready by March 1st.

KAMOURASKA ELECTION-The election in Kamourasks. to fill the vacancy in the Commons caused by the transfer of Mr. Pelletier to the Senate, has taken place, and the despatches are to the effect that Mr. Roy, the Conservative candidate, is elected.

PERSONAL. GOODWIN. -- Colonel Goodwin, of Toronto. a Waterloo veteran, died last week at the age of 83.

ALEXIS .- Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine arrived at New York on the 17th inst.

DUFFERIN .- At the annual meeting of the Nova Scotia yacht squadron Lord Dufferin was re-elected commodore,

BOYTON.-Capt. Boyton is among the foreigners who have been promised a reception by the Pope.

GLACKMEYER.--- Rev. Father Glackmeyer, of New York, holds a mission this week at St. Gabriel Church, Point St. Charles.

MURPHY.—His Worship the Mayor of Quebec has cabled Mrs. Murphy that he was to sail per steamer Sardinian from Derry on Friday, the 16th inst.

HANNAN .-- Private letters from Rome state that the Sacred Congregation has elected Dr. Hannan for Archbishop of Halifax.

DAVIS .- Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, Superintendeet of the Naval Observatory, at Washington, died on Sunday of heart disease

LANGEVIN .- Bishop Langevin has, it is stated, instructed his legal adviser to take an action for libel against the Montreal Witness for its recent comments on the mandement.

POPE.—The Times Roman correspondent states that it has been resolved that any Cardinal may be elected Pope at the death of Pius IX., irrespective of nationality.

WALSH .--- Sunday last Mr. Edward Walsh was ordained subdeacon at St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, to be made deacon on the 24th and priest on the 25th.

PIUS IX.—The Pope has, it is said, written an encyclical to the Bishops of the United States, on the Public School system in the United States. The encyclical has not yet been published.

DEVLIN .--- Mr. B. Devlin, M.P., asked the Government for copies of all documents referring to the appointment transfer or removal of the Immigration agents of the Dominion in Ireland.

CARON.-The family of the late Lieut.-Governor Caron vacated Spencer Wood on Wednes day. Lieutenant-Governor Letellier will take possession of the Gubernatorial residence.

BISMARCK .--- The German Chancellor has been the cause of sending a Rudolph Meyer, editor of a Socialist newspaper to prison for nine months because he charged Bismarck with stock-jobbing. What about "Popish tyranny" Now ?

GORTSCHAKOFF .- It is understood that all the European powers in answer to Gortschakod's circular have agreed to abstain from any interferenco till the Porte has demonstrated its incapacity for carrying out the promised reforms.

I.YNCH .- His Grace Archbishop Lynch is suffering at present from an attack of erysipelas in the face. His physicians do not consider the symptoms dangerous, but insist on absolute repose for a few wceks.

ALLAN.-Mr. Gouge and the Postmaster-General are now in correspondence as to the alteration of the day of sailing of the Allan line, the member for Hants desiring to avoid the neccessity of trains being run on Sunday.

CHARITABLE .- The Ladics Charitable Society of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, dispenses charity to 300 poor families. The St. Vincent de Paul Society of that city has on its list of those whom it aids, the names of over 150 poor families.

TERROUX .- We are pleased to learn that Mr. R. Terroux, jr., paying teller at the Exchange Bank has been appointed cashier of the branch of that hank at Joliette, lately vacant. Mr. Terroux is a son of Mr. R. Terroux, the much respected receiving teller of La Banque du Peuple.

MURRAY .--- Samuel Murray, the man who assaulted Mr. Blake as the latter was entering the House of Comnons, on Friday, is from Manitoulin Island. and labours under the delusion that he has a claim of two millions upon the Government, which the Minister of Justice stands in the way of his obtaining.

O'CONNELL .- The death is announced of Charles O'Connell, cousin of the great Liberator, whose daughter deceased married. He at one time represented the County of Kerry, and at that period there were no less than five members of the O'-Connell family in the Imperial Parliament. NEW CARDINALS .- The Prelates of Verona. Lyons, Rheims, Vienna, Salisbury, Saragossa, and Santiago, and the Italian ecclesiastics Monseigneurs Nins, Barretti and Lugi, have been officially notified of the Pope's intention to appoint them Cardinals at the approaching Consistory. GUIGUES .- A beautiful marble monument, with altar attached, is being crected to the memory of the late Bishop Guigues in the Roman Catholic cemetery, Ottawa. It will cost about two thou-sand five hundred dollars, and when it is completed a grand religious ceremony will take place at the cemetery. HICKEY.—Information is wanted of James Hickey who left Tipperary, Ireland, nearly thirty years ago, landing at Montreal, Canada, near which city he located. Any informations concerning him or his children will be thankfully received by relatives residing in this city. Direct to the Pablisher of the Catholic Visitor, Lockport, N.Y. Montreal papers please copy. BEAUBIEN.-It seems that the woman Bienvenue, arrosted last week, is charged with having written most infamous letters for blackmailing purposes, to a respected priest, who lives some little dis-tance from Quebec. The Rev. gentleman, Father Beaubien, has arrived in Quebec in connection with the case, and an official investigation is now going on. POWER .- Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., visited the Convent of the Sacred Heart on Friday, when he was presented with an address and a handsome bouquet of flowers. Mr. Power in his reply said that he could never forget the kindness with which he was received in Montreal, and expressed a hope that circumstances might enable him to visit this city again. Mr. Power left Montreal on Saturday last. He lectured in Boston on Suu. day. HOWELLS.-W. C. Howells, American Consul as Quebec, delivered a most ablo and eloquent lecture on the subject of "Self Education" in the St. Patrick's Hall on Wednesday week before the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute. A respectable and appreciative audience was present. The lecturer was introduced by Mr. Coolican, Secretary of the Institute, and his ad. dress proved a most useful, interesting and practical one. MAHONY .- Every inch of the available space in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, New York, was occupied the morning of the 14th inst., during the celebration of a solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Col. John O'Mahony. The church was draped in mourning. Upon the cashet lay the sword worn by Colonel O'Mahony when he commanded the Ninety-ninth Regiment in the recent war. 10,000 men escorted his remains from the church to the Queenstown, steamer. The sidewalks along the line of March were densely crowded. The flags over the sheds on the pier had been flying at half mast all day, and when the head of the procession wheeled out of Canal into West street, those on the vessel were lowered, and the bell toiled slowly until the coffin was deposited on board.

future time.

# LINDSAY.

Mathew, as he is affectionately called-has been lecturing at Picton. We regret the space at our disposal will not enable us to give our of the club. The money in all cases to accomreaders the bencht of Father Stafford's words. Master of his subject, Father Stafford pictured | THE MONTH .- Contents :the miserable debauchce, who surrendered the capacity of thinking and the power to act, to the morbid passion for intoxicants. We notice too that he is making an appeal for the Convent at Lindsay, and we are sure that all good Catholics will do their utmost to assist him in his work. Tickets for the prize drawing which is to take place the last week in March can be be. The priviledged class. The existence of a had at this office.

# HOME RULE.

We notice that the Montreal Branch of the Home Rule League is about to remit \$150 to Home Rule League is about to remit \$150 to Europe. Forbodings. Martin Guerre: a strange the parent Association. Sympathy with a cause case of mistaken identity. Spots on the Sun. is of very little use unless it takes a practical direction, and in no way can we Irishmen resident in Canada better assist our friends at home than by our contributions. We are. however, certain that as times improve, the Montreal Irishmen, will not hesitate in doing their duty with generous resolve.

# THE COMPASS.

We have received the first numbers of a Catholic newspaper called The Compass which is published in Quebec. We wish our contemporary every success. Quebec alone should be able to support'a well conducted Catholic paper such as The Compass promises to be.

# REVIEWS.

SADLIER'S CATHOLIC DIRECTORY for 1877. Sadher's Catholic Directory, embraces Catholic statistics throughout the world. It is to the two hundred millions of Catholics what Thomais to the Irish people-an index full of instructive references. The work is divided into several parts the United States alone occupying nearly 500 pages; and British North America about 100 pages. There are | saying that it is free from objectional reading. | Cork, Ireland.

Shelburne. Wood's discoveries at Ephesus. Von Reumont's Lorenzo de Medicia. Turkey and Russia. -Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

The Edinburgh Review will give a discount Father Stafford - the Canadian Father of twenty per cent to clubs of four or more nersons, and for clubs of ten or more persons, pany the names.

Christopher Columbus. Highways and Byways. Religion and Heroism. The Notary's daughter. "Flow on thou shining river." The Greek Revolution. Intra-Mercurial planets. A Saint in Algeria. Reviews and Notices. Postscript on Foreign topics.-Sadlier, Montreal.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS,---Contents :---

The Old Catholic Apostacy in Switzerland. The Seven Sleepers. Alexander I. of Russia. Missing supernatural order. Magdalene.

CATHOLIC RECORD .--- Contents :---

The explanation of Miracles by unknown natural graces: Then-and now. Love's Conquest, A Dream. Richard Lalor Sheil. The Saracens in Editorial notes. New Publications.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY .--- Contents :---

Pope Gregory VII. My Young Master. Tenting in Winter. Fallon Lea (poetry) The girls voyage. The polar sea. Questions (poetry). A story of early settlers: Bound. A valentine worth having. Our Seal-skin cloaks. Tom Wright's valentine. Proud little Dody. Drawing lessons. Recreation in science. Charade. Answers to enquiries in January number. The equarium. Kindergarten gifts and plays. Work and culture. Loups. Harold. Literary notes. Illustrations-" The cat ate it." Henry IV. at Conossa, John Dougall and Son, Montreal. Dawson Brothers, agents.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS MAGAZINE :---

We have received the third number of this instructive and amusing Magazine. The price is 15 cents per copy, P.O. Box 3090, Boston.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, is as usual, made up of history, biography, art, romance, etc., and all the rest of the current literature of the day which go to render most Magazines so popular in our time. There are few Magazines holding their own so well as Harper's. and we may attribute this fact to the varied selections in its pages and to the care with to hold the coming Assizes. which the editorial department is conducted. Harper's is an excellent Magazine, and what. £1,000, takes place in April. The Champion

A gas explosion occurred in Jos. Mulcaby's house in Maynard street, Halifax, on Saturday night ; Mrs. Mulcahy, who attempted to enter the cellar with a lighted candle, was thrown twenty-five feet her head and face badly scorched, and otherwise injared.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH .- At a meeting of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, New York, on Monday, the report of General Eckert. recommending the construction of ten thousand miles of new lines, was adopted, and six hundred thousand dollars subscribed for the purpose.

A most important judgment was on Monday last delivered by Chief Justice Meredith of the Superior Court, Quebec, in the case of Carter vs. Breakey, on an application for a writ of injunction. The Chief Justice decided that such writs are unknown to our system of jurisprudence,

NORTH HASTINGS RAILWAY,-Work on the Belleville and North Hastings Railway is being pushed forward with vigor. Four gangs of men are now at work on the section between Madoc village and also proceeding rapidly.

SUSPENSION OF A SAVINGS BASE, --- BLOOMINGTON, III. Feb. 20.-The Phoinix Savings, Loan and Trust Bank has suspended. It is owned by Corydon Weed. Weed is one of the heaviest money lenders loans foot up three millions.

MILITARY ENQUIRY .- Brigade Major Worsley visited Belleville on Saturday, to inquire, on behalf of the Government, into the conduct of the Volunteers during the riots which took place at the time of the Grand Trunk engineers' strike. After making some enquiries and inspecting the armories. Col-onel Worsley returned home the same evening.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT, TORONTO.-It is now understood that Col. Clarke, M. P. P. for Centre Wellington, is to be the additional member in the Local Government; he will take the Secretaryship and Hon. C. S. Wood, the present occupant of that office, will take the Treasurership, and Mr. Crooks will confine himself to the Ministership of Edreation.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HALIFAX .- The Legislative Council and House of Assembly waited on the Lieut.-Governor Monday afternoon, and presented their reply to the Speech. In the Assembly, the correspondence between the Local and Dominion Governments on the subsidy question was presented; the reply of the Finance Minister clearly indicates that the additional subsidy, which lapses this year, will not be continued.

WASHINGTON, February 19 .- The House Committee on Military Affairs has voted to recommend the passage of a bill offered by Mr. Banning, of Ohio, providing that there should be no new en-listments in the Army until the forces of enlisted men shall have been reduced to 20,000, and requiring the Secretary of war to reduce the number of cavalry regiments to eight, and the number of inthe officers of the discontinued regiments may be accordance with their dates of commission, or may, on their own application, be at once honorably disservice.

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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE FEB 23 1877 THE TRUE

# CORRESPONDENCE.

# ANNIVERSARY 'MEETINGS.

"Train up a child in the way he should go; when he is old, he will not depart from it."-Book of Wisdom.

#### To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

6

Mr. Editor, Now that the effervescence of Anniversary Week has subsided, and the aiders and abettors of the French Canadian Missionary Society may be supposed amenable to the dictates of Common sense, I have undertaken to review-calmly and dispassionately, the doings sayings, and pro-jects of that superfluous of all human organizations. As to the results-considering the length of time the Society has been in operation, and the immense sums annually expended, besides magnificent dona-tions for carrying on the war, they are far from tions for carrying on the war, they are far from encouraging. During the thirty eight year's ex-istence of the school at Pointe aux Trembles, according to statistics referred to by Rev. J. T. Pitcher,—"Of two hundred and ten male pupils, one hundred and forty three were Catholics on entering; forty five were the children of French Canadian converts, and twenty two, of European French speaking Protestants. Of the one hundred and forty Catholics, one hundred and thirty six are stated to have been perverted. The number is very great, I admit,-considering the value and probable loss of so many immortal souls; but viewed in connection with the length of time required for the operation, I see no cause for any reasonable man to conclude that Catholic Canada is going headlong to the devil. There is something however very instructive in the report, of which Catholics ought to take note. The information volunteered by the Rev. Mr. Pitcher entitles that gentleman to a vote of thanks from all Catholic parents who have the eternal welfare of their children at heart.

Let us now turn to the solid temporal advantages of perversion. "Of the boys-twenty four," we are told, became farmers. Considering that farming is an occupation hardly known among French Canadians, as any one can readily ascertain by visiting the Bonsecours or any other market, during any day of the week, it is certainly wonderful. Mashallah! but it is wonderful! "Some worked in sawmills-others became missionarics and colporteurs." "Taking into account that most of the scholars came from the country and of poor parents," it would in my opinion have been far better to have left them alone, as in that case, the whole one hundred and forty three would have stood a better chance of being farmers, and consequently a far more useful class of men than Protestant missionaries and colporteurs. But we must not overlook the lucky perverts of the gentler sex. "Fifteen were married to missionarles"-think of that ;--thirty seven taught school-sixty five were married to farmers and tradesmen,---a thing just as likely to have happened had they persevered in the faith of their forefathers.

The next subject for the microscope shall be the Rev. Gavin Lang. This gentleman proposed a novel method of converting Englsh speaking Roman Catholics by disseminating among them broadcast the Douay version of the Bible. A Douay version would be just the thing to ensure full time for printers and to keep the missionary pot a-boiling; but in what way it would conduce to shake the faith of Roman Catholics is a mystery. It could be given only with the usual admonition-" Search the Scriptures ;"-"Judge for yourselves." No Catholic could read it with that proviso. Accepted on those terms, it would become as much a Protestant Bible as the other. We thought the rev. gentleman had been old enough to know that it is not-never was-and never will be the practice of Catholics to draw their faith from the inspired volume but from the inspired teaching of the Church. Being a layman, I do not pretend to be versed in the profundities of Theology; but I know my catechism. I would therefore ask the Rev. Gavin Lang to solve one question before seeking -unsent and uninvited, to enlighten me. I have in my possession two editions of the Douay Bible ;one modern-the other considerably over a hundred years old. I believe it to be the inspired word of God. If judging for myself, and by my own limited reason, I arrive at the same conclusion as the Unitarian,-that Jesus Christ is not God as well as man,-and my judgment some day be found erroneous, what excuse shall I render to the GREAT JUDGE for my mistake? Will it suffice to say-Luther-Calvin-or as worthy a man as eitherthe Rev. Gavin Lang gave me permission to suit the word of God to my own ideas? While pausing for a reply, I will take the liberty to submit to his grave consideration the venerable anhorism :

however binding himself to servile imitation. The clared head of the Church, the Parish School Act letters, the most religious acts that have occurred is due to professor Galli. The Pope appeared highly pleased at the work and complimented the artists who had been engaged.

# THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

Some idea may be formed of the propagation of the faith in Scotland from the fact that at an ordination held last month by the Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre in the chapel of the episcopal seminary, at Patrickhill, near Glasgow, the following gentlemen received the tonsure :-- Messrs William Davidson, James McCatthy, Thomas Cunningham, Alexander. Milne, and Joseph Van Hecke. His Grace also conferred sub-deacon's orders upon the Revs. Arnold Harris Mathews, James Mackintosh, John Linster, Frederick Letters, Alexander Mackintosh, Emile de Backer, and Richard Edgcom ; and the four minor orders upon Messrs Davidson, McCarthy, Cunningham, Milne and Van Hecke. On Sunday His Grace conferred deacon's orders upon Rev. Messrs Mathews, J. Mackintosh, and Linster and the sub-deaconate upon Rev. W. Davidson. All the foregoing are alumni of the episcopal seminary. We are glad to observe from the Catholic Directory for Scotland that seven of the alumni of the seminary were ordained priests during the past year and are now engaged as missionaries in the Western District of Scotland.

#### THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBER-NIANS.

Vicar General Quinn of the Arch-Dioccse of New York recently gave the following opinion on the organization of Ancient Hibernians a secret one, and do not countenance it. In some dioceses it has received a tacit recognition, but not here. As to its sheltering criminals we know nothing, except what appears in the papers. The church bases its opposition upon the facts that the members take oath to keep secrets, and have passwords and signs. These features exclude them from the church according to the views of the coclesiastical authorities in this diocese, and also according to pontifical decrees. Even if the society here were not secret, but held relations with oath-bound and condemned societies elswhere, they would be equally excluded from the rights and privileges of the Catholic Church-that is, from the sacraments. In consequence of the conviction that the order is a secret one His Eminence the Cardinal has positively refused to allow thom as a body to take part in any religious ceremonial of the Church here."

#### RETENTION OR REVIVAL OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

An association for the Retention or the Revival of the use of the Irish language, has just been formed in Dublin, whose objects are open to misconception and to remove which some brief explanation may be useful. It is no declaration to "burn everything from England but her coals," nor a determination never to use the language of the Saxon. On the contrary, the aim of the organisation is to cultivate English and Irish, side by side, especially in those large districts where the native tongue is still extensively used by the people. Such an object is not alone patriotic but Conservative, philological and practical. Language is slow of decay as well as slow of growth. Conquerors find it easier to impose laws, constitutions, and even crecds, upon the conquered, than they do to impose tongues, minstrelsy, or music. The Roman arms left large and strong traces of the Imperial vocabulary in the languages of France and Spain, and to some extent in that of Britsin; but the Teutonic character of the Anglo-Saxon and its grammar has defied Latin and Norman influence, and retained the main forms of speech in use more than 1,000 years ago. It may be answered that the language of the Ancient Bri-

subjects represented are many, of the monuments was passed requiring the new incumbent to take erected in the reign of Plus IX, such as the column an oath to keep himself, or cause to be kept, withof the Immaculate Conception, the facade of the Basilics of St. Paul, the Inauguration of the Acqua of the parish must learn the English tongue and Pia &c.; and in the ceiling in each arcade are two Inscriptions, whereon are perpetuated, in golden intended ministers was a complete obstacle, apart English habits. Ignorance of Irish on the part of from higher objections to the spread of the Rein his pontificate. The stucco and ornamentation formation. The use of the Latin in the new liturgy was allowed as a popular decoy. After the parish school came the diocesan schools of Queen Elizabeth, Trinity College, the Royal Schools of James I., Erasmus Smith's and other ...endowed schools, the charter schools, and divers other foundations ; all designed to stamp out the faith, the tongue, and the nationality of Ireland. Bedell, an Englishman, Provost for some time of Trinity College, and for 12 years Protestant Bishop of Kilmpre, was one of the first to recognise the fact that the Reformation could make no progress through the English language, which was unknown to and detested by the natives. He had the Old Testament translated into Irish, but it was not published until 1685, more than 40 years after, his death. Scores of societies have spent hundreds of thousands, if not millions of money upon the barren enterprise. Trinity College has a chair of Irish, which strangely enough is included in the school of divinity, whih scholarship, sizarships, exhibitions, and prizes to stimulate the study of Irish, but only for the work of proselytising. Let us now glance at the census returns for 1871 as to the numbers and proportions of the population who speak Irish. It is clear that emigration, which was greatest from the Irishspeaking districts, has seriously lessened within the last 30 years those speaking the native tongue. The aggregate number returned as speaking Irish only-and this is believed to be an understatement -is 103,562; and as speaking Irish and English,

714,313; the total speaking Irish being S17,875, or more than 15 per cent. the whole population. In the two Provinces of Munster and Connaught alone, with 2,237,351 inhabitants, 716,705, or 32 per cent. -very nearly one third-of the whole population speak Irish. It is to a great extent on behalf of this large section of the people of Ireland that the Philo Celtic Association, just formed, appeals. They, and others, have long felt that the primary schools, national and otherwise, can do much to promote a knowledge of the native language ; that the numerous intermediate schools and colleges can render vast service; while Maynooth College and the Catholic University can do much more than they have ever yet attempted. With this sketch of the important question we will conclude our present remarks. We shall resume them when we have to consider the means proposed to effect the object indicated by the heading of this article.



	HOMES IN THE WEST.	GRAND LOTTERY,
•	A new paper called "THE ENIGRANTS GUIDE,"	TO AID INTHE COMPLETION OF THE HO
i,	containing reliable information about the lands,	PITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIR POOR OF THE GREY NUNS OF MON
F	employment, renting, timber, soil, climate, Catholic	BEAL. CHARTER STATE
È	churches, Schools, Bailroads, Markets, Irish Set-	
,	tlements, how improved lands are sold on seven	COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.
	years' credit, where improved farms may be ob-	
	tained, how free transportation is procured, how the	
,	products will pay for the land and improvements,	A. Leblanc, Q.C., Sheriff; J. W. M.
i	how, where, and when to go West. Together with	
	a sectional map showing Railroads, towns, streams,	Esq.; N. Valois, Esq.
	lands sold and unsold, also other valuable and im-	Treasurer-Alf. Larocque, Esq., Dir. Sav. Ban Secretary-Rev. M. Bonnissant, P.S.S.
	portant information about the best settlements in	EACH TICKET. 50 CENTS.
	ALL the Western States. One copy sent free. Ad-	
	dress	1. 1 Lot of ground, near the Village of Chateauguay, south-east side of the
	M. O'DOWD,	river, 45x120 ft., with a handsome
	25 South Fourth St., Dec. 121 St. Louis, Mo.	stone residence, valued at \$1,200 0 2. 6 Lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine
ļ	Dec. 12] St. Louis, Mo.	(St. Olivier Street) each valued at
	D. BARRY, B. C. L.,	\$550
ĺ	ADVOCATE,	gation Street) each valued at \$450 2,250 0
	12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTBEAL.	4. A double action Harp, handsomely gilt, valued at
		5. A beautiful Gold Bracelet, set in
	DOHERTY & DOHERTY. ADVOCATES, &c., &c.,	6. "Ecce Homo," a fine Oil Painting.
	ADVOCATES, 20., 20., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.	said to be the original work of Carlo
ł	T. J. DOMERTY, B.C.L. C. J. DOMERTY, A.B.B.C.L	7. A strong, useful Horse, valued at 100 0
I	COSTELLO BROTHERS.	8. 2 Lots of \$60 each (1 French Maniel Piece Clock, and 1 Gold Watch) 120 0
	GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE,	9.7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1
1	(Nun's Buildings,)	Bronze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1 Lace Shawl, and different articles of
	49 St. Peter Street, Montreal,	vertu)
1	DORION, CURRAN & COYLE,	10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, differ- ent articles
	ADVOCATES	11. 20 Lots from \$15 to \$20 each, differ-
	No. 10 St. James Sreet, Montreal.	ent articles
I	P. A. A. DORION, B.C.L.; J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.;	ent articles
l	P. J. COTLE, B.C.L.	13. 40 Lots from \$6 to \$10 each, differ- cnt articles
l	WILLIAM H. HODSON,	14. 50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different
	ARCHITECT,	articles
	No. 59 & 61 ST. BONAVENTURE ST BEET,	16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles 300 0
	MONTERAL.	17. 200 Lots of \$1 each, different articles 200 00
1	Flans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges.	600 Amount of Prizes \$10,120 0
	Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to	100,000 Tickets.
	JOHN HATCHETTE & CO.,	The month, day, hour and place of drawing wil be duly announced in the Press.
	LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE,	Tickets can be procured at :
	(SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE,)	The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Dufresne The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Revde
	IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE	M. Bonnissant, and Tambareau.
١	GROCERS,	The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Gu Street.
I	WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET	Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St
ŧ	MAY 1, '74] MONTREAL. [37-52	James Street, and at its different Branches- St. Catherine, 392; 466 St. Joseph, and cor
Ł	ST. GABRIEL ISLAND SAW AND PLAINING	ner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets.
I	MILLS, SASH, DOOR AND BOX FACTORY,	At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dam. Street.
l	ST. GABRIEL LOCKS, MONTREAL,	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT
	MCGAUVRAN & TUCKER, PROPRIETORS,	District of Montreal f
l	(Late J. W. McGauvran & Co.,)	No. 2035. Francois X. A. Coutu, Plaintiff.
	Manufacturers of Sawn Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, and every descrip-	V5.
ŀ	tion of house finish. A large and well assorted	James Park, junior, Defendant. On the 28th day of February instant at nine of the
	stock of Sawn Lumber of the various grades thick- ness and kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale on	clock in the forenoon, at the corner of William
ľ	liberal terms. Orders addressed to the Mills or Box	and Young streets, business place of the said Defendant, in the City of Montreal, will be sold
	371 promptly executed. [1v — Aug. 28, 1874	by authority of justice, all the goods and chattel
	GRAY'S	of said Defendant, seized in this case, consisting of 300 cords of Wood.
	CASTOR-FLUID,	P. ARCHAMBAULT,
ľ	A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing- cooling, stimulating and cleansing.	B. S. C. Montreal, 17th February, 1877.
	Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in	
L	a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and	District of Montreal SUPERIOR COURT.

#### Nemo dut qui non habet.

Before dismissing this gentleman I shall briefly notice the following anecdote, as related in his ad-dress to the meeting. "As I was administering the Holy Communion to a sick man, two Roman Catholic ladies who were present, asked that they might be permitted to partake of the elements."---Those two Roman Catholic ladies remind me forcibly of that rarest of all birds wittily described by Horace.

Rara avis in terris, niqrogue similtima cygno. The rarest bird e'er known to fly It may be shot when th' ocean's dry

#### THE HOME RULE LEADER.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

SIR,-It is now pretty generally known that Mr. Isaac Butt, the Home Rule leader in the British House of Commons, has been offered the position of Chief-Justice of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench and to his everlasting honor it is also known that he has refused the proffered position.

It is also an open secret that Mr. Butt is not a wealthy man, and that but for his advocacy of the rights of his country, his great abilities would secure him an enormous practice, and with it great wealth.

Now, however, much Irishmen may differ as to the efficacy of the means he has adopted for obtaining justice to Ireland, I apprehend it needed not this crowning act of his to convince them of his entire sincerity and unselfish devotion to the cause of our dear mother land.

Might I therefore suggest to Irishmen and their descendants through your columns, the propriety of raising a fund which may, in some measure, compensate Mr. Butt for the sacrifice he has just made in his country's cause, and as testifying the respect and admiration which all Irishmen entertain for his great abilities and unswerving adherence to the cause of his and our country.

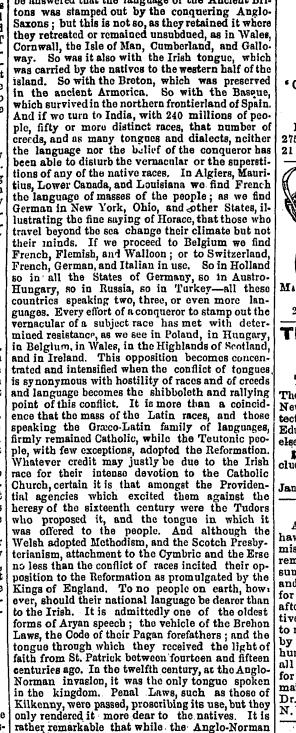
I am, Mr. Editor, Yours respectfully, AN IRISH CANADIAN BARRISTER.

10th January, 1877.

#### THE POPE'S MUNIFICENCE.

'The Pope accompanied by his suite visited the loggia, on the third floor of the cortile of St. Damascus (in the Vatican), which has been ornamented more than three centuries afterwards, that the first Act of Parliament was printed in the English at the Holy Father's orders and expense. This loggia consists of eight arcades, and has always been left unoramented since its construction in the reign of Sixtus V. The decoration of it was entrusted to the well-known Professor Mantovani, which care was to keep scrupulonsly as possible to the known as Poyning's Act, which destroyed the logis-lative independence of Ireland, but, was virtually. style of Giovanni da Uldine (by whom two other repeated in 1782, about three centuries subsequent-Loggia on the same floor had been painted, without, ly. The very year, 1537, that Henry VIII. was de-

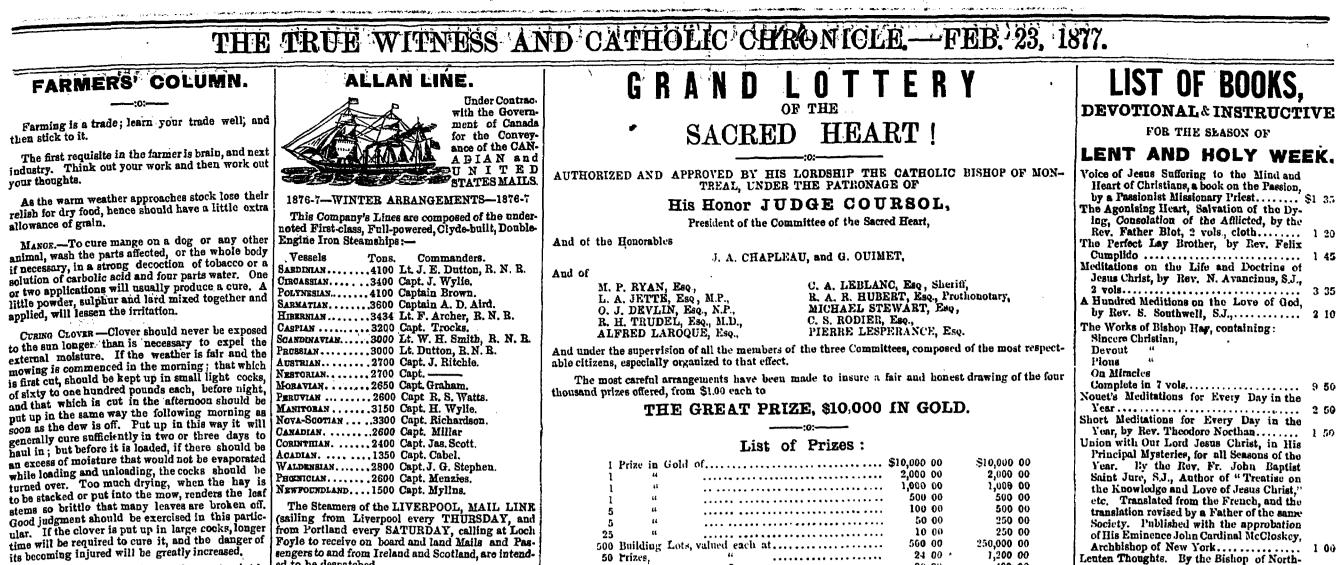
they get filling inois collability at han barant is some shift in a set to get end a set 6.000 Sanad na battala



invasion took place in 1169, it was only in 1494, or

language, the notorious statute [10 Henry VII. c. 4] passed in the Pale Parliament in Drogheda'

e 1,	JUST PUBLISHED.	a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy. Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Druggists.	PROVINCE OF QUEEC, District of Montreal No. 841. Dame Janet McAdam, of the City and District of
h e	FATHER MURPHY.	HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street (Established 1859.)	Montreal, wife of Daniel Munro, of the same place, Plumber and Trader, and judicially authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff.
	GRATTAN and the Volunteers of '82,	THE MENEELY	vs.
	(With a Portrait of the lamented deceased). Price, 10 cents.	BELL FOUNDRY,	The said Daniel Munro, Defendant. An action en separation de corps et de biens has been
f	For Sale at True Witness Office; D. & J. Sadlier,	[ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]	instituted in this cause.
r	275 Notre Dame Street, and Battle Bros., & Sheil,	THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly	GILMAN & HOLTON. Aitorneys for Plaintiff,
5	21 Bleury street, Montreal.	for sale at their old established Foundery, their Su- perior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories,	Montreal, 8 February, 1877. 27-5
•	Madame FOY'S COR-	Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, 1875.
1	SET SKIRT Supporter	in the most approved and substantial man- ner with their new Patented Yoke and other im-	CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC SUPERIOR COURT.
•	And for Health, Comfort, and	proved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.	District of Montreal.)
) t	Style, is acknowledged the BEST ARTICLE of the kind ever made.	For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &, send for a Circular Ad-	In the matter of Amable Bouchard, Merchant, of the city of Montreal, in the District of Montreal,
ł	For sale by all leading jobbers and	dress	Insolvent.
i	retailers. Beware of imitations and infringements.	MENEELY & CO.,	O. LECOURS, Assignme. On Wednesday, the seventh day of March next.
•	Caller .	West Troy N. Y.	at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the
	MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY FOY & HARMON,	ST. MICHAEL'S COLLECE,	undersigned will apply to the Superior Court, at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, for dis-
,	28-13-cow New Haven, Conn.	TORONTO, ONT.	charge under said act.
	THE LORETTO CONVENT.	UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.	AMABLE BOUCHARD, By TRUDEL, TAILLON, & VANASSE.
,	Of Lindsay, Ontario,	AND THE DIRECTION OF THE	25-5 His Attornies ad litem.
	IS ADMITTED TO BE	REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.	CANADA, )
5	THE FINEST IN CANADA.	TUDENTS can receive in one Establishment	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT
	The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Archi-	Ather a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches	District of Montreal. ) Dame Marie Felsque, alias Faixe, of the City of
,	tect having preferred them to those adopted in any	scually required by young men who prepare them-	Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of
?	Educational Institutions in the United States or elsewhere.	selves for the learned professions. The second sourse comprises, in like manner, the various branches	Antoine Bessener, Junior, of the same place, ycoman judicially authorized a ester en justice,
•	Charges, only one hundred dollars a year-in-	which form a good English and Commercial Educa-	Plaintiff;
	cluding French. Address, LADY SUPERIOB,	don, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geo graphy, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra	vs. The said Antoine Bessener. Defendant.
•	Jan. 8, '75 Lindsay, Ont., Canada.	Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemis	An action of Separation of property has been in-
	CONSUMPTION CURED.	try Logie, and the French and German Languages TERMS.	stituted. Montreal, 16th January, 1877.
	An old physician, retired from active practice,	full Boarders, per month, \$12.50	DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX.
, 	having had placed in his hands by an East India	Half Boarderz do 7.50	24-5 HUTCHINSON, & WALKER. Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
	missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of con-	Day Pupilsdo2,50Washing and Mendingdo1.20	
	sumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat	Complete Bedding do 0.60	District of Montreal. ( No. 370.
•	and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints	Stationery    do    0.30      Music    do    2.00	Dame Caroline Ploude,
	after having thoroughly tested its wonderful cura-	Painting and Drawing do 1.20	Plaintiff; vs.
1	tive power in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated	Use of the Library do 0.20 N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance	Auguste Grundler,
Ê	by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve	in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th	Defendant. The Plaintiff has the Seventcenth day of January,
	human suffering, he will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions	of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be 'llowed	instant, instituted at the said Court an action en separation de biens against the Defendant, her hus-
	for preparing and successfully using, sent by return	a sttend the College.	band.
;   ,	mail ba addressing with stamp, naming this paper, Dr. W. C. Stevens, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester,	Address, BEV. C, VINCEN'I, President of the College,	Montreal, 23rd January, 1877. ERNEST DESROSIERS,
, ,	N.Y.	Toronto, March 1, 1872	25-5 Attorney for Plaintiff.
1   r	MULCAIR BROS.	JUST RECEIVED,	MULCAIR BROS.,
	PROPRIETORS OF THE	and see a second se	PROPRIETORS OF THE
,	CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE,	CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE,	CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE.
7	will allow the usual discount	A Choice Assortment of red in the state	UPT NO. 87 8: 90 St. Terrorb Strong
ţ,	TO SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.	GENTLEMENS' HABERDASHERY.	No. 87 & 89 St. Joseph Street,
•1		and them in the state of the st	hay belease the Montseal, where a mainer of
•	and a second	n an an an tha	$\mathbf{q}_{\mathrm{eff}} = -\mathbf{r}_{\mathrm{eff}} + \mathbf{q}_{\mathrm{eff}} + \mathbf{q}_{eff$



ed to be despatched HEAVES IN HORSES .- In heaves the great point is to correct any faults in feeding, watering and work-ing. Keep the patient in a cool, clean, well-aired stable; feed sound oats or ground feed morning

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Practical Piety, St. Francis do Sales Spiritual Retreat. David	1	25
	1	10

(sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intend-

188ian vavian va Scotian uvian ynesian dinian	10th 17th 24th 3rd	do do do March
5 OF PASSAGE FROM ecial Reduction in Rates of	POR	TLAND,

Steerage..... 25 00

TARMING ON DHARDS.— This used to be a very com-mon proceeding amongst us, but is falling into dis-use, and the renting system is taking its place. There were two reasons for the share system. One was that many young men, excellent farmers, had not stock enough to commence for themselves in any profitable way; and another reason was that by any prontable why; and addition reason was that by this plan the owner kept control over the ground, and prevented the farm from being run down by over-cropping and insufficiency of manure. With proper safeguards in the shape of contracts, howproper sateguards in the shape of contracts, how-ever, the latter evil can be measurably avoided; and in regard to the first, the number of those with a fair stock to start with, and who would as soon rent as own the ground, is large enough to secure fair tenants for any offer that may arise. The Southern States are now going through the some experience. At the end of the rebellion the freedmen had no capital. For those who had land, but did not desire to farm themselves, there was no way but to put it out on shares. We now see by the returns that the renting plan is fast taking the place of the share system, and it tells the story in this fact alone of an improved agriculture. The freedmen are gradually getting capital and farm stock, and there is no necessity for the share system. Still, in many places the rent is not in cash but in percentage of the crops raised; but even this is disappearing, and a regular " specie basis" is the general order for rent farms.-Philadelphia Press.

and noon, without any hay or straw, but at night a few pounds of well-cured timothy, or, better, straw

may be given after the grain; do not put to work

for at least an hour after any meal, and let exercise

be gentle for the first half hour; never overdrive;

if there be any tendency to costiveness; give daily

two or three ounces of Glauber salts, more or less,

as is necessary to keep them easy. Without care-ful management all other measures will prove un-

availing, and this care alone may be sufficient to check the disease in its first stages. A run at grass

on natural pasture, destitute of clover will often have a similar effect. Fnally, the following pow-

have a similar effect. Finally, the following pow-der may be given daily for a month or even more : Powdered digitallie, three drachms; powdered gentian, four ounces; arseniate of soda, two drachms. Mix, divide into thirty powders, and give

Woon Asnes.-The question is often asked

whether wood ashes are good for such and such

one daily in the food .- N. F. Tribune.

then stick to it.

allowance of grain.

KREPING POTATOES .- M. Carriere, a French writer publishes some interesting particulars regarding the preservation of potatoes during the winter and spring. The methods usually employed he characterizes as both good and bad; good, because the atmosphere of cellars or pits is usually damp enough to prevent the too speedy evaporation of enough to prevent the too speedy evaporation of water from the tubers, and bad, because cellers are invariably kept closed, so that occasionally the temperature rises considerably and induces the very evil most to be avoided, the sprouting out of buds. In storing potatoes for seed or culinary pur-poses, the main object in view is to prevent their generation. germination, so that it may not be necessary to pick out the budding eyes, a process which invaria-ly induces a rapid deterioration in quality and strength. To prevent this, the store-places should be wholesome, dry, and freely ventilated. In ex-tremely cold weather the temperature must be rais-ed by artificial means, but an excess of warmth is to be constitute must be raised excitated. to be carefully guarded against ; it is sufficient to keep the temperature just above freezing point, the arrival of which may be proved in the absence of a thermometer, by the appearance of ice in a shallow pan of water purposely kept in the store-place. These measures suffice in the case of potatoes intended for planting out, but, where they are required for domestic consumption the further protection must be taken of shielding them from the action of light. If this be not done the tubers are apt to turn green, a change which is nothing to their detriment for seeding purposes, but which is attended by chemical alterations that give them a bitter taste, and quite spoils them for domestic use. By attention to these points, M. Carriere has succeeded in keeping old potatoes in a good and palatable condition up to the middle of June, or sometimes, as in the past year, to the middle of July, by which date the new potatoes are no longer scarce, dear, and tasteful, as in the case at the time the old stock usually goes out.—New York Observer.

June 11, 1875

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the public.

۶.		-	
ĺ	Spiritual Retreat. David	i	
Į	Christian Perfection, Rodrigue : 3 vols	4	
ļ	Sinner's Guide	1	25
	The Sincere Christian. By Hay		75
l	" Devout "		75
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l	The Love of Jesus		45
	Devotions to St. Joseph. For the month of		
	March		60
l	Legends of St. Joseph. By Mrs. J. Sadlier		80
ĺ	Life of St. Joseph		60
l	Month of St. Joseph		60
i	Little Crown of St. Joseph		90
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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-FEB. 23, 1877.

# OITY ITEMS.

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8

The Star says there are 1,100 houses in Montreal to rent. Prices have been reduced 30 to 50 per cent.

POVERTY .--- The number of persons applying for protection in the various police stations is steadily on the increase, and the authorities of some of our city charities are becoming more preplexed as to the means they must adopt in order to relieve the needy.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY .- JHILLES Dawson, for thirty years manager of the Phoenix Insurance Company in this city, has been appointed manager of the Canadian fire department of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company. Mr. Alfred Perry still retains the position of general manager.

Notice has been given by the Grand Trunk Bailway Company again that operators and other em-ployees and their families, except Superintendents, brought and the second of their pass privileges. During vacation time they will be allowed to travel to and from their destination for half ordinary fare.

The old soldiers who still remain quartered in the Quebec gate barracks are greatly incensed at the action of the Financo Committee in handing over the barracks to a party for private enterprise. They not only purpose sending in a petition to the Council concerning the matter, but intend calling upon the Finance Committee in a body.

The Globe's telegram from London says : Numerous shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway bave privately interviewed Mr. Hickson since his arrival here from Canada, and have been reassured by the explanations of that gentleman. But the Times is not content with this, and suggests that a public meeting should be immediately held to hear Mr. Hick-son's statements on the subject.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS .- The nominations of candidates for Mayoralty and Aldermanic honors took place on Thursday 15th inst. Hon Jean Louis Beaudry and Alderman David were nominated for the Mayoralty. Both of the candidates addressed the assemblage on civic matters, favoring a reduction in taxation. For St. Lawrence Ward six candidates were nominated. In most of the other wards the candidates were elected by acclamation. A lively time is anticipated in St. Ann's Ward, where Alderman McShane and P. Kennedy are candidates. A large assemblage witnessed the nominations and great interest was manifested among the electors.

MONTREAL BRANCH IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE .- The adjourned annual meeting of the association was held on the evening of the 16th inst., in St. Patrick's Hall, there was a good attendance of numbers. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. Edward Murphy, who, on opening the meeting said that he was glad to see by the Irish parers received that day, that the Conference of the Irish Members of Parliament, called for the 31st ult., has taken place and was largely attended, the greatest unanimity having for its object the intellectual improvement prevailed. The first act of the Conference was an expression of entire confidence in Mr. Butt, whom they re-elected upanimously the leader of the Irish Home Rule party. Resolutions recommending a succe vigorous parliamentary policy by the Home Rule members was adopted, and that the Home Rule question be brought forward again at an early day during the present session. He referred to the "xtraordinary conduct of Mr. O'Keeffe, M.P., for Dungarvan in supporting Lehmann, the anti-Home Ruler against Mr. Delahunty the candidate of the National party, whom he was happy to say was cletted by an overwhelming majority, and he rejoiced to notice that steps were be-ing taken to expell him from the Home Rule League. He congratulated the mombers on the numbers then present and announced that the regular business for which they had met now commenced. A number of members then paid in their annual subscription, (a list of which will be found below) The election of office-bearers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to nill the various offices, viz :---

MR. EDWARD MUBRHY, President MR. JOHN HATCHETTE, 1st Vice President. MR. JAMES O'NEILL, 2nd Vice President. MR. A. BROGAN, N.P., Treasurer.

Shea, Mullin winning by about twenty yards. Boys race, under 4 feet six inches, for a medal presented by Mr. Theo. White. The winner, F. Lawlor, was greated with shouts on all sides, as also were his followers, R. Boyle and F. Smith, who

fought hard for second place. Quarter mile (open). Gold Medal, presented by W. J. O'Hara, Six entries made the result exciting, but W. Cairns proved himself the best of the crowd, John Davy coming in a good second. One mile (Club), to be won two years, a silver cup, presented by Mr. Wm. Stafford. Three well-known Hibernian coursers, T. J. Martin.

J. McKenna and Jas. Shea faced the mark for this race, they started manfully, but it was soon evident that Shea was out of training, and he wisely retired after the first quarter. McKenna made an extra attempt for the laurels, but Martin brought in the shamrocks and was received with a deserved ovation. The prizes gained during the afternoon were presented to the successful competitors by the respective donors, with appropriate remarks. At the close, cheers were given for the winners, judges, the Club, and the Queen .- Montreal Gazette.

**OANADIAN ITEMS.** 

mittee, increasing the fees to be paid by the liquor

dealers this year to \$200 for taverns, and \$175 for

shops. Thirty-seven will be the limit of licenses

ST. PATRICE'S CHURCH BAZAAR, OTTAWA,-The an-

nual bazaar in aid of the building fund of St. Pat-

rick's Church opened on Monday last. The Guard's

String Band was present and played a select pro-

GUELPH CATHOLIC LITERARY DEBATING SOCIETY .-

excellent beginning, and augurs well for the ulti

mate success of the institution. The following

officers were elected :- Patron, Rev. Father Ham-

mill, S. J.; President, Dr. Nunan; 1st Vice-Presi dent, Mr. E. O'Connor; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. John Murphy, Mount Tara; Secretary-Treas urer, Mr. James Wiley; Executive Committee, Messers. John L. Murphy, W. S. Heffernan, F. Sweet-pam, J. Coffee, and T. Howard. It was resolved

that the meetings of the Society be held on the

first and third Thursdays of every month, in the

Separate School building. The election of officers will take place on the 1st Thursday in Jane each year. The constitution provides that no regular

fecs will be exacted from any member, but that a collection will be taken up at each meeting, to

defray expenses. The result of any debate shall be

the thieves had rangacked the place.

issued.

gramme of pieces.

of the city.

Jas. Hazelton.

----:0:---

the disgusting nauses which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILLOR, Chemist, Boston, and by druggists generally.

HEARING RESTORED .-- Great invention by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for particulars. JNO. GARMORE, Lock-box 905, Covington, Ky.

# DEATHS.

FIELD-In this city on the 14th inst., of diphtheria, Mary Agnes, aged 3 years and 7 months, second daughter; and on the 17th inst.; also of diphtheria, Albert Edward, only son of Mr. Edward Field, 108 St. George Street.

JACKSON-At Cote St. Paul, on the 18th inst., Peter Jackson, Sr., aged 79 years and 6 months. Of your charity pray for the repose of his soul.—Requiescat in pace.

FRYER-At Long Point, on the 13th instant, John Fryer, second son of the late Vickerman Fryer, of Chambly, P. Q.-R. I. P.

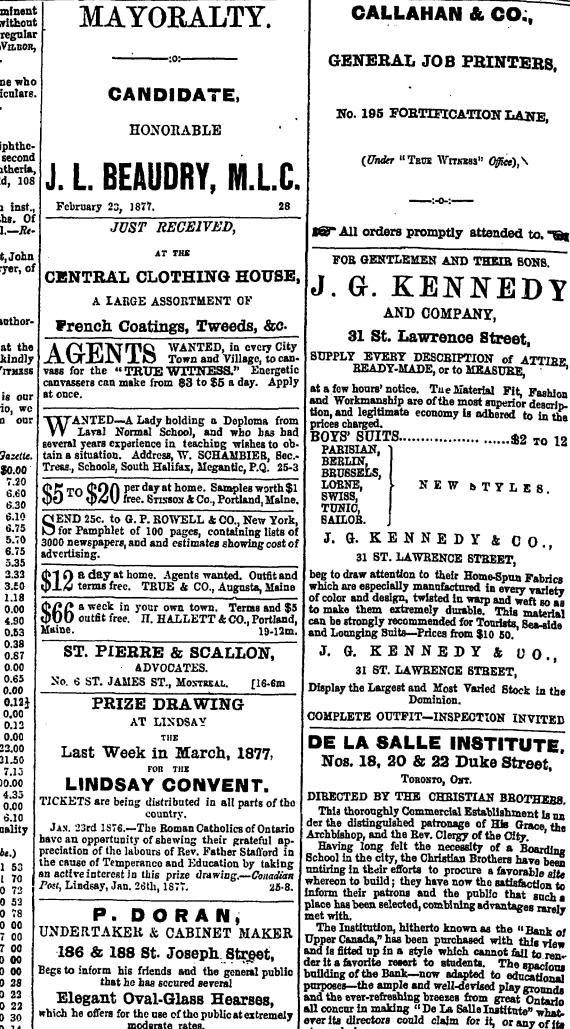
Mr. J. H. Daly, Jr., of Rawdon is our duly author-ized Agent in his locality and neighborhood.

Rev. J. A. McEvoy, P. P., Hinchinbrook, has kindly volunteered to act as the agent of the TRUE WITHESS in his locality and neighborhood.

Mr. Maurice A. Egan, of Woodstock, Ont is our duly authorized Travelling Agent in Ontario, we bespeak for him a kindly reception from our friends.

MONTBEAL WHOLESALE MARKETS .--- (Gazette. The Longueuil Roman Catholic Church was Flour # bri. of 196 b .- Follards..... \$0.00 @ \$0.00 broken into on night of the 15th and the contents Superior Extra ...... 7.05 of the poor-box taken, amounting to some \$5. The priest's vestments were lying about, showing that GRAND CONCERT .--- A grand concert in aid of the Good Shepherd's Convent took place on Tuesday. the 20th instant, in St. Patrick's Hall Sussex street, Ottawa. The programme was an unusually attractive one bearing the names of the leading amateurs City bags, [delivered]..... 3.45 ST. PATRICE'S SOCIETY, GUELPH, February 14.—At the annual meeting of Guelph St. Patrick's Bene-volent Society, held last evening, the following offi-cers were elected :--President, J. M. Bond; 1 at Vice-President, Dr. Nuan; 2nd Vice-President, J. C. Oats ..... 0.37 Pease, per 66 lbs..... 0.86 Chadwick ; Secretary, W. S. Hefferman ; Treasurer, do do U. Canada.... 0.00 do On Thursday of last week a well-attended meeting Lard, per Its..... 0.12 was held at the separate School House, called for the purpose of taking steps towards the formation do do do pails 0.00 Cheese, per lbs., 0.10 do Fall makes ..... 0.00 of a literary and debating society among the adhcrents of St. Bartholemew's Church in this town, of its members. Mr. James Mays, jr., occupied the chair, and Mr. Jas. Wiley acted as Secretary. The committee appointed at a previous meeting to draw up a constitution and by-laws presented their report Ashes-Pots..... 4.35 Firsts..... 0.00 which was afterwards adopted. The number of members enrolled was 99, which certainly is an Pearls- 6.00 6.10 BUTTER-Quiet; 16c to 24c, according to quality

#### TOBONTO FARMERS' MARKET .--- (Globe.) Wheat, fall, per bush..... \$1 35 1 53 do spring do ..... 1 35 1 70 Barley do ..... 0 55 0 72 do ..... 0 50 0 52 Oate 5003 do ..... 0 76 0 78 Bye do 0 65 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs 6 75 0 00 7 00 7 00 0 00 0 00 Butter, lb. rolls..... 0 22 0 28 large rolls..... 0 20 0 22 tub dairy..... 0 20 0 22 Eggs, fresh, per dos..... 0 27 0 30 packed ..... 0 13 0 14 Apples, per brl.... 1 50 2 00 Onions, per bush..... 0 80 1 60



atrons desire.

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country, With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christ-

ian Brothers will now be better able to promote the sical moral and intellectual develop ment of th students committed to their care The system of government is mild and paternal yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline.

decided by popular vote. We understand it is the intention of the members to hold a public debate of which due notice will be given .- Mercury. understand that at a meeting of the Trustees of

NEW AGENTS. KINGSTON CITY COUNCIL.-The Kingston City Council have adopted a report of the License Com-

We have much pleasure in announcing that the

5.70

6.75

5**.35** 

3.33

3.50

1.18

0.00

4.90

0.53

0.38

0.87

0.00

0.65

0.00

0.12

0.00

23.00

21.50

7.15

4,35

0.00

00.00

moderate rates.

Wood and Iron Coffins of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice.

PENCTUALLY ATTENDED TO {47-52

to make them extremely durable. This material

# DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.

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

School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely

Archbishop, and the Bev. Clergy of the City. Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding

MICHAEL MCNAMARA, Rec. Sec. COUNCIL

J. J. CURRAN, QC.	CAPTAIN KIRWAN,
WILLIAM WILSON,	B. TANSEY,
J. W. Costello,	R. O'NEILL,
ALEX, SHANNON.	M. P. RYAN,
M. FERON,	PATRICE WRIGHT,
L. QUINLAN,	B. ENERSON,
B. CONNAUGHTON,	JOHN DRUGAN,

WM. STAFFORD.

After the election a vote of thanks was carried to the retiring officers. It was resolved to remit the balance on hand amounting to about 150.00 by next mail to the Parent Association. After the transaction of routine business the mosting adjourned. The following are the subscribers names : Sarah Kanc..... 1.00 J. P. Doyle..... 1.00

of the Emerald Snow Shee Club took place on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a numerous That the Trustees be, and are hereby authorized to and delighted andience. The Judges were His enter into an agreement with the Bevd. Ladies of Worship Mayor Hingston, Captanin Kirwan, Jno. Hatchette, Wm. Wilson, J. E. Mullin, Edward Murphy, R. W. McCready M. C. Mullarky T. F. Fogarty, Wm. Stafford, and out of that body of men it was impossible to find a body of men better able to do their business than those who were appointed on Saturday afternoon. The officers of the club mustered in force, Mr. Charles Boyle, President; 15th inst. Messers. P. J. Elroy and J. McKenna, Vice-Presid ents, and the committee, consisting of Messrs. J. D. O'Neill, J. McNally, T. J. Martin, W. E. Mullin and J. G. Tumity, did their best to keep the field clear for the races. Messrs. J. D. Campbell, and W. E. Mullin acted as starters and gave every satisfaction. The first race was the two miles (Olub) faction. The first race was the two miles (Olub) for a gold medal presented by Mr. M. C. Mullarky. Three men started, J. Boyle, W. Kay and J. New-man. Kay won. The 100 yards (heats) 3 in 5, for a gold medal, presented by Edward Murphy, Esq., brought forth three starters. McIver won three straight heats, followed by Messre. Stewart and Seymour, in second and third places, in each heat. The half-mile (open) for a gold medal presented by R. McCready Esq., seven started. Piton, of Quebec, was looked on as certain to win, but from physical reasons gave up after the first quarter, leaving an easy race for G. E. Roy, 1st; A. H. Woods, 2nd; F. H. Hanna, 3rd. Two miles (open), presented by T. F. Fogarty. This race was looked forward to with considerable interest, it being known that and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. three of our best snowshoers had entered, namely, Joseph Lang, George B. Starke, and Charles was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The

St. Bridget's Asylum Association, held last evening for the purpose of adopting a deed of arrangement with the Bevd. Ladies of the Sisters of Charity and themselves for the future management of the Asylum, based upon the following resolution passed at the annual meeting on 28th December last :-Moved by John Dunn, jr., seconded by William Quinn—That this Association deem it desirable to place the management of the Asylum in the hands of Nuns, for a term of 3 or 5 years, at the option of these Revd. Ladies themselves, provided their services can be procured on the following conditions -1st. That the nuns shall have full control and management of the Institution, including the admission and discharge of inmates, in accordance with the Act of Incorporation. 2nd. That the Trustees shall pay over to the Nuns the *interest* on the capital (which capital amounts to \$12,800.00) may deem advisable; but in no case shall the Trustees be held responsible for the payment of more money than herein above specified. 4th, That the Nuns shall furnish to the Trustees an EMERALD SNOW SHOE BACES .- The annual races into the Asylum and discharged therefrom, as also vious to the annual meeting referred to -Chronicle

Lamothe. Starke won as he liked. Half-mile combination of the Phosphate of lime with pure (Glub), green, for a gold medal, presented by Mr. Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor has pro-William Wilson. The entries were W. P. duced a new phase in the treatment of consumption Mullin, J. D. O'Neill, Jas. Shea, T. Giblin, and and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be W. McMahon. The race was between Mullin and taken by the most delicate invalid without creating [

of which due notice will be given Mercury.	Onions, per bush 0 80 1 60	of all de
ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM ASSOCIATION, QUEEKC We	Tarnips, per bush    0 40    0 50      Potatoes, per bus    0 95    1 00	0
understand that at a meeting of the Trustees of St. Bridget's Asylum Association, held last evening	Hay 12 00 15 00	ORDERS ]
for the purpose of adopting a deed of arrangement	Straw	<b>J</b>
with the Bevd. Ladies of the Sisters of Charity and	Geese, each	BLA
themselves for the future management of the Asylum, based upon the following resolution passed	Cabbage, per doz 0 50 0 60	
at the annual meeting on 28th December last :		ł
Moved by John Dunn, jr., seconded by William	THE KINGSTON MARKET,(Bräuh Whig.)	
Quinn—That this Association deem it desirable to place the management of the Asylum in the hands	FLOUE XXX per bbl	GEI
of Nuns, for a term of 3 or 5 years, at the option of	Family " 100 "	Has Een
these Revd. Ladies themselves, provided their ser-	GRAIN-Barley per bushel 0.00 to 0.00	G
vices can be procured on the following conditions : —1st. That the nuns shall have full control and	Rye    "	i
management of the Institution, including the ad-	Oats " "	ALL ORDE
mission and discharge of inmates, in accordance	Wheat " " 1.00 to 1.15	-
with the Act of Incorporation. 2nd. That the	Fall Wheat 0.00 to 0.00	ن }
Trustees shall pay over to the Nuns the <i>interest</i> on the capital (which capital amounts to \$12,800.00)	Muton per 1b 0.05 to 0.06	[
together with the annual grants from the Govern-	Ham " in store 0.15 to 0.17	OF
ment and School Commissioners of \$810.00; the	Veal " " 0.00 to 0.00	SE
grant from the Caisse d'Economie of \$200.00, and all other available assets that may come into their	Bacon " " 0.12 to 0.13 Pork 6.50 to 7.10	
possession for the use of the Asylum, reserving only	POPLTRY-Turkeys each 0.40 to 0.50	
a sufficient amount to pay the premiums of insur-	Geese " 0.50 to 0.60	Price
ance on the property as they become due. 3rd.	Ducks per pair 0.60 to 0.70	11100
That the Nuns may admit as many inmates as they may deem advisable; but in no case shall the	per pair 0.30 to 0.40 Seeds-Timothy, per 45 lbs 0.00	
Trustees be held responsible for the payment of	Clover 0.00	The Ne
more money than herein above specified. 4th.	Tallow 0.04 to 0.07	is unequ
That the Nuns shall farnish to the Trustees an annual report of the number of inmates received	Cheese, home made 0.09 to 0.11	of stitch,
into the Asylum and discharged therefrom, as also	GENERAL-Potatoes, per bag 0.75 to 1.00 Butter, tub, per lb 018. to 0.20	reputatio
a statement of the receipts and disbursements.	do print 0.22 to 0.25	construc
That the Trustees be, and are hereby authorized to	Eggs, perdozen 0.20 to 0.22	liable to
enter into an agreement with the Revd. Ladies of any of the religious communities of the city who		manufac
may be disposed to take charge of the Asylum in	GUELPH MARKETS.	A com chine.
accordance with the foregoing conditions. The	Flour, per 100 lbs \$3 00 to \$3 25 White Wheat, per bushel 1 30 to 1 40	Exami
foregoing resolution was prepared and approved	Treadwell do 1 25 to 1 37	J. D.
by certain of the members of the Association pre- vious to the annual meeting referred to Chronicle	Spring Wheat (Glasgow) per bu 1 25 to 1 35	3
15th inst.	Spring Wheat (red chaff) per bu 1 20 to 1 30 Oats, per bu	
	Oats, per bu 0 45 to 0 48 Barley, per bu 0 45 to 0 55	
EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—" By thorough knowledge of the natural laws which	Peas, per ton 0 71 to 0 74	
overn the operations of digestion and nutrition,	Hay, per ton	LIC
and by a careful application of the fine properties	Straw	
of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our	Eggs, per dozen 0 18 to 0 20	
preakfast tables with a delicately flavoured bever- ge which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.	Butter, dairy packed 0 19 to 0 21	UI
t is by the judicious use of such articles of diet	Butter, rolls    0    18    to    0    21      Potatoes, per bag    0    75    to    1    00	The und
hat a constitution may be gradually built up until	Beef, per cwt	Bioners fo
trong enough to resist every tendency to discase. Jundreds of subtle maladies are floating arouad us	Hides, per cwt 6 00 to 6 00	City of Q
cady to attack wherever there is a weak point.	Sheepskins 1 00 to 1 50	are propa
Ve may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-	Hogs 6 50 to 6 70	Law all Liquors
elves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only	J. H. SEMPLE.	for the y
n Packets labelled-"JAMES Errs & Co., Homeopa-	IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROOPE	Applic
hic Chemists, 48, Threedneedle Street, and 170	53 ST. PETER STREET,	St. Jame The r
lccadilly, London."	MONTRMAL.	Secretary
To CONSUMPTIVES Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Lime has now been before the public for ten years,	MULCAIR BROS.,	
nd has steadily grown into favor and appreciation.	PROPRIETORS OF THE	
This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The		
combination of the Phosphate of lime with pure	CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE,	
Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has pro-		CAN
luced a new phase in the treatment of consumption	No. 87 & 89 St. Joseph Street,	UMI

· MONTREAL.



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

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

# COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments-Primary and Commorcial. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

#### SECOND CLASS.

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

#### FIRST CLASS.

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

# COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

#### SECOND CLASS.

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

#### FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar, Composition and Bhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Writtan), Panmarshin, Book, Kasming (the later and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philoso-phy, Astronomy, Principles of Politoness, Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

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

#### TERMS

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TABLARATURI DEPARTMENT.			2
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COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.			
2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter,			. 13
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No deduction for absence except in cases liness or dismissal.	ofpr	otrac	ted
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Toronto, March 1, 1872.			៍រដ្ឋ
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