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THE POPE'S POWER.

s Protest Against the Enemeles of the arch and a demand for Temperal Power.

me cable says: The Pope, addressing bred College, gave thanks to God for using which his jubiles had brought He affirmed with much feeling his utterances on the question of the tempower, and indignantly rejected the on that he was an enemy of Italy. Catholics everywhere to agitate in manner for the restoration of the premacy, and spoke in deprecation liberal enactments in Italy. His throughout was unusually violentand The speech referred exclusively to tican and Italy. His Holiness said the world saw in what a painful situation placed. One could only ask, how far sy go? At the present time a systear was being waged. Even the person Pope was exposed to the threats of the The enemies of the Holy See had wea-nough already to injure the papacy, these did not suffice they were prepared infacture fresh weapons. It was per-ly asserted that the Pope was the

of Italy. This assertion was simply o mask the real object of the perfidious ainst the Church, and that object was er Italians hostile to the papacy. To te the rights of the pontiff was in to advance the prosperity of Italy. To d that the greatest moral power in the hould possess real sovereignty in Italy, Providence placed the Church centuries as not an act of hostility to the country. nt that bishops in foreign lands were g for the restoration of the Pope's al rights proved that the interests of bie Catholig Thursh were bound up in

THE HOLY ROSARY.

istory of the Origion and Growth of this Devotion.

s a natural instinct in the heart of man prome that an eft-repeated petition is to gain attention, when a prayer said only may be unheard or unanswered. times, we find record of the use of ntly repeated prayers, and it seems re been a custom widely spread and very

lar among devout worshippers. he holy Gospels afford no less than twenty ples of the efficacy of continued entreaty, or Lord Himself assure sus that the unceasing prayer from coannot fall in gaining its desires. Nor we omit that

DURING THE AGONY Garden Our Divine Redeemer "prayed ag the self-same words," and "being in

nony, He prayed the longer." the repetition of stated forms of prayer times a day, and no good follower of the thet would omit the daily practice of enting out upon his beads the ninety-nine host beautiful names" of Allah.

and ornamented with tassels hammedans; and in all likelihood were ore the birth of Christanity. In Sansorit Resary is called "Japamata," (muttering let), or "Smarani," which means "re-(See Prof. Monier Williams, hberance." engum, Feb, 9th, 1878.)

the Psalter (from a Greek word, meaning mlly "a musical instrument of ten stings") is he term usually employed by the Fathers aking of

THE ONE MUNDRED AND FIFTY PSALMS Hing David. There are three distinct ds of devotion to the Blessed Virgin all feelgrated by the name of Psalter. The, arillet form of these "Ladye Psalter" is the one distinguishde as the Ave Paslm Paalte. It is composed of 150 verses, each egining with the word "Ave," and followed by a chotation from the Psalms. Then there is the Bead Psalter, consisting of 150 Aves and fiteen Paters, but without the addition of any Psalms, and is called Psalter because n it re used as many Aves as there are salm of David. The third method was an

ributal to St. Bonaventure. Weknow that pierced boads or berries. arranged in order on cord, came early into se fir counting purposes; but here ceranitypeases, and of the precise date of the sotion of the practice we shall most have to remain in ignerance. In the

bbre ation of the Psalter, generally at-

ourthpentury, a HOLY MAN OF PHERMA, Paul, retired into the wilderness, there re God in solitude; and we learn that having prescribed him by rule 300 prayers, collected as many pebbles, which he kept his bosom, and threw out one at every But these peobles evidently were nected together, and so did not form a

In the records of the Council of Caelchythe, is found a rule directing that on h of a hishop, "septem beltidum pater-po co cantetur." Spelman and others bhis "beltidum" to have been a sort out Di Cange tried to prove that the heads belonged to a much later time, in a to William of Malmesbury, the Oligin, Counters of Mercia, who with d Leofric, founded the monastery or her devotion to Our Lady, polof precious stones (circulum rung on cord, and on which she meather prayers; but there is

for the use of the people. There is, however, no reason, to credit this statement; it was most likely nothing but a conjecture built

upon the name of Bede,

It is probably to one of two illustrious Eng. lish saints that we owe the composition and introduction into the Western Church of the Ave Psalm Psalter before mentioned.

Gerberon states that, while prior of the Benedictine monastery at Bec, St. Anselm wrote at Ave Psalm Psalter ; and a manuscript now in the British Museum gives a Ladye Psalter, with the name of St. Anselm, and dated A.D. 1200.

In the Icelandic "Saga of St. Thomas of Canterbury" we find the statement that he (St. Thomas) was of all men, the first to find . "how to draw some

MEDITATION OUT OF EVERY PSALM

in the pealter, out of which meditations he made verses of praise to our Ladye." There need be little hesitation in saying that the devotion of the resary had its first begginning in England, and that those " verses of praise which were intended to be sung, were the foundation upon which the later Bead-Pelater was formed.

During the pontificate of Alexander III. when the tramp of the armies of Barbaressa made the thrones of Europe tremble, as though an earthquake passed; in that age of chivalry and holy zeal for the Christian cause. when the cry of "The Cross" resounder through the hills and vales of Palestine, and noblest blood of the Crusaders was poured freely forth in the attempt to wrest the Holy places from Saracenic hands, came the child into the world with whose name the thought of the devotion of the Resary is inseparably entwined,

DOMINIO DE GUZMAN. was born in Spain, 1170, and from his earliest years was distinguished for the holiness of his life and a marvellous, self-sacrificing spirit of charity. In 1216 Dominic the Spaniard and Francis of Assisi met in Rome. Each one recognized in the other a fellow worker, predestined to be the instrument of God's mercy in drawing souls to Heaven; and with the blessing of Pope Innocent III, they parted and went forth to "divide the world between and went forth to "divide the world between them." While the gentle, true-hearted St. Francis, the Seraphic enthusiast, espoused to the "Lady Poverty," went through the Umbrian villages and towns, preaching love, and peace, and pardon, St. Dominic, the school-man, the theologian, the elequent, unbending champion of the church, prayed and preached, and fasted in Languedoc, and it

was during his accourn there that The holy wreatler, gentle to his own, And to his enemies terrible,

taught his followers a new form of devotion, While rapt in.

AN ECSTACY OF PRAYER

seemed to descend again to the earth, and the heart of the creature is filled to overflowing with the thought and love of his God, there came a hely inspiration to the mind of St. then, while he was "thinking out, under the Skrings of beads called "tasbih," meaning inspiration of the Holy Ghost, an easy method of prayer," that the saint conceived the idea mas) are in daily use among Indian of instituting the Bead-Psalter, or, as it is ammedans; and in all likelihood were now callid, the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin. mon among Hindoos and Bhuddiets long He divided the entire Psalter (150 Aves and e5 Paters) into fifteen parts, each division being a meditation on some one mystery. These fifteen mysterics were re-divided into three parts-joyful, sorrowful and glorious respectively—as we now have them. This method of devotion became a wondrous means of spiritual good, and was received with intense enthusiasm by the faithful of all classes and conditions, and in a very short period the whole of found its way throughout Europe. The prayers used in its composition are the Ava Maria and Gloria Patri.

It may be well to remember that the Hail Mary, as we say it, in two parts-salutation and petition-was not known in England previous to 1531, although

COMMONLY USED IN SPAIN.

The first part was only the "Ave" of our Catholic ancestors, but at the end of the fifteenth century a few words of petition were added, until by degrees the beautiful prayer

The Dominicans were very numerous in this country, having many houses and churches; but it is a ourious fact that, until he time of the Reformation, no account can as the law in Ireland stands an Irish landos discovered of the Dominican arrangement

of the Rosary into mysteries. The word Resary was originally applied to the third part of the whole Bead-Psalter, but in this sense was not used in England until the close of the fifteenth century. It has now quite taken the place of the term "Psalter,"

which has become obsolete. The Anglo Saxon beodan or biddan-to pray-was the word from which our bead is derived. Hence also bedesman-one who

"To thee I bidde my bede." The costliest gems and most slikful workmanship united in giving value and

BEAUTY TO THESE CHAPLES; and the artificers who worked at them were

known by the title of "Paternosters," and lived in Paternoster Row.

So this legacy of St. Dominic found its way into every Christian home, and, with the blessing of Heaven upon it, continued to be a source of grace, and comfort, and sweet support-" The appeaser of the anger of God, the rainbow of peace, uniting Heaven irritated with the guilty earth.

donitable power of the Turks—who were then, of Scottish tenants who do not stand in the point to describe the power of the Turks—who were then, of Scottish tenants who do not stand in the point to describe the power of the Turks—who were then, of Scottish tenants who do not stand in the point to describe the power of the Turks—who were then, of Scottish tenants who do not stand in that is about it, sir," the young man respectfully replied.

"That's about it, sir," the young man respectfully replied.

"Well," said the father, thoughtfully, it does not interfere at all. But the point to be insisted upon is, that in those cases where there's only one such job that I know of on the point to the point t

dom were united in the recitation of the but with the arrears of those excessive rents Rosary—that memorable battle was fought and won, which decided the tate of Europe, and rescued it from the Moslem scourge. That day,

THE CRESCENT WENT DOWN

before the Cress; and the cry of "Allah" was the death-grean of the twenty-five thouswas the death-grean of the twenty-nve thous-and Mussulmans who perished in the strife. The festival of the Rosary, kept on the first Sunday in October, was instituted in thanks-giving for this prodigious victory; and the grateful voice of Catholicity was unlifted in acknowledgment of the benefits bestowed upon her suffiering children, by "Our Lady, Help of Christians."

And now, though much more might be said, little more need be added. The devotion of the Resary has become, not a matter of learned, historical research, or antiquaraian speculation, but is intimately bound up with the daily and hourly life of each true child of the Church. From Lepanto and St. Pius V. to the days of our own glorious Pon-tiff. Leo XIII., whom God preserve, it has been so, and so doubtless, will it ever be, in-creasing in fruitfulness for the individual life, and for the Church at large, till that day shall dawn, when all the children of our Mother shall be gathered at her feet in

ANNIE DAVIS.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH

Publishes a Letter on the Avrears-of-Ren Question Before Parliament.

The Archbishop of Dublin recently addressed the subjoined letter to the Evening Mail, published in that city:

May I ask you, with the fairness which you have always shown towards me in such matters, to afford me an opportunity of pointing out in your columns the nature of the demand, as I understand it, now being made for legislation on the subject of agricultural rents in Ireland? I should not have ventured to make this request but for a circumstance to which I need not now specially refer. I shall endeavor to be as brief as possiblo. The case may be stated in outline as follows :

1. The etablishment of a court with jurisdiction to grant an equitable reduction of the arrears of excessive rents is a step absolutely necessary for the removal of an obvious and glaring incensistency in the existing land law of Ireland. The policy of the Legislature is a sojourn there that is a work of its conferred is. The policy of the Legislature since 1881 has been to give to Irish agricultural to his enemies terrible, this followers a new form of devotion, was to spread over the whole world, rapt in. extent, rendered nugatory from its being left | Catholic church and study for the priesthood, in the power of the landlord to hinder the to which he was ordained some forth ware in one of those moments when the heavens access of the tenant to the public court, and even to frustrate the decision of that court by the exercise or an arbitrory power which the court is powerless to control. An oppressive landlord, if he wishes to do so, has only to Dominic. In spirit, he beheld our gracious say to his tenants: "Appeal, if you are fools, Mother bidding him be glad, for his prayers to the land courts to judge between us. The and sufferings for the good of his fellow-men were not to be without their fruit. And it was Probably enough it will give you, or rather Probably enough it will give you, or rather order fer you, a reduction of 30, 40 or 50 per cent., it has done on other estates. But remember that you have been in arrears since 1885. The rents on which those arrears have accrued may now be condemned by the court Hecker its first superior, a position which he as excessive. But I can laugh at the decision. held up to the time of his death. His society, You cannot pay the arrears in full. Go into the court, then, if you like; but, if you do, be prepared for eviction." It is by no means necessary that the landlord or his agent should put all this into words. Facts, unfortunately, have made it only too plain to those unhappy tenants who have to deal with landlords of the more unreasonable type than an appeal to the courts in such cases can have for them no

other issue than eviction. 2. The remedy sought for is the application to Ireland of the provision which exists in the law of Scotland, under an act passed only three years ago. That act, in establishing a tribunal with authority to fix "fair rents," made the provision a reality by conferring at the same time upon that tribunal jurisdiction also to make equitable reductions of the arrears due on the former rents, now judicially set aside as excessive. But for this provision of the law, an oppressive landlord in Scotland could, by maintaining his claim was completed, as we now have the happiness for payment of arrears, deprive the tenant of free access to the court established for the purpose of reducing, if it were excessive, the rent on which those arrears have accraed. As the law in Scotland stands he can do so. But lord may do so. If he chooses arbitrarily to exercise his power, the tenant is absolutely without a remedy. And yet Mr. Balfour himself a Scotchman, with the full knowledge of these facts before him, has had the hardihood to assers that Irish tenants receive from the law a protection given by law to no other debtors in any part of "the civilized

world." 3. It is, of course, true and/I should suppose universally known, that the right of having their rents fixed by a public court is not given to all the Scottish tenants, but only to certain classes of them, deemed by the Legislature to stand in need of this protection. For the tenants large holdings in Scotland the "freedom of contract," which unquestionable exisis in that more favored country, is found to work substantially well. In Scotland no royal commission has reported in such terms as those of the well-known passage of the report of the Bessborough Irish land commission of 1887 : "We grant that it would be inexpedient to interfere with freedom of contract between landlord and tenant, if freedom of contract really existed; but freedon of contact in the case of the

as well.

4. It seems to be the view of the Irish "Liberal Unionists" that, at all events as regards lease bolders, the charge of inequality in the land laws as between the law of Ireland and that of Scotland cannot be sustained inasmuch as in neither country can such tenants obtain a judical reduction of arrears This pale is altogether wide of the mark. In Scotland lease holders are not regarded by the Legislature as insufficiently protected by "freedom of contract." Scottish tenants of that class, then, do not come within the scope of protective legislation at all. But in Ireland the case is altogether different. The Legistature has recognized the fact that in Ireland lease-holding tenants, as well as ten-ants from year to year, stand in need of the protection of the courts. As far at least as the English "Liberal Unionists" are concern-ed, it is a matter of boast that it was "Liberal Unionist" influence that secured this recognization. This is no question, then, as to whether the Irish lease holders ought or ought not to have the right of access to a public court. No one, I think, of any party in the state will now be found to argue that because lease holders in Scotland have not the right it ought to be withheld from lease holders in Ireland.

The question in the case of lease holders, as in all other cases, is, whether the law, in re-cognizing the right of Irish tenants to have their rents fixed by a public court, ought or ought not te draw a line which in no case draws in Scotland. In other words, the question is, whether the exercise of that right which the law confers is, in Ireland, to be made subject to the discretion of an oppressive landlord while in Scotland that right is conferred as a reality, which it could not be if the tenant could not exercise it only at the discretion against whose exactions it is given to him at all. I remain, dear sir, faithfully

WILLIAM J. WALSH, Archbishop of Dublin.

FATHER HECKER'S DEATH.

A notable void in the ranks of the Amer ican Catholic priesthood is made by the death of Very Rev. Isaac T. Hecker, the wellknown founder and superior of the Paulist community, whose headquarters are in New York. Father Hecker was a remarkable man in many ways. He was a convert to Catholicity, before embracing which religion he was an earnest seeker after truth, which, like Cardinal Newman, be vainly sought to discover in the Episcopal fold. He was at one time a member of the famous Brook Farm community, to which such men as George Ripley and Charles A. Dana be-longed, and it was not until his 36th year

Father Hecker's first clerical labors in this country were performed under the auspices of the Redemptorist order, of which he was a member, and it was while he was affiliated with that community that he concevied the idea of forming the Paulist congregation, which he designed to be a body of priests whose members should be all American born, with a preference given to converts from other creeds who subsequently took holy orders. The design of his congregation was approved of by the late Plus IX., who appointed Father though its establisments are confined to the single house in New York, has done admirable and effective work, and the Paulists are now considered among the leading missionary priests of the Catholic church. They number some notable men in their ranks. writers like Fathers Hewitt, Elliott, Young, McMillan and others, and almost every member of the order is an effective pulpit

Father Hecker himself was a writer of acknowledged repute, and to him the Catholic community owes the establishment of the Catholic World, the leading magazine of its class in the country. His death will be widely deplored, for Father Hecker was known not alone in this country, but also throughout Europe, and his loss is a severe one for the community of which he was the founder and for so many years the superior, and which owes to him much of its present prosperity and prestige.-Boston Republic.

LOST FAITH IN SCIENCE.

First Kentucky Student-Do you know l have lost my confidence in the reliability of science. Second Student-Why so? I thought you

swore that science was infallible. First student-I did think so once. but when you find one of our leading savants making the statement that no person can live more than five days without water-bah ! it makes me weary.—Burlington Free Press.

SHE HAD SOMETHING TO SHOW. "Do you mean to tell me, Mrs. Billus," demanded the husband, angrily, "that you gave a total stranger an order for \$10 worth of groceries at prices less than wholesale dealers can buy them, and paid him for the goods in

know it was a swindle? Your money's gone now, madame, and you've nothing to show for it "Why, yes I have, John," said Mrs. Billus, with some anxiety, "I have his receipt for

advance? Didn't you have sense enough to

MAKING A RELIGIOUS EDITOR. "So you want a sinecure in journalism,

said the owner of a big daily newspaper to his son. "A place with a good salary and noth-

The second secon

LAND-GRABBERS.

The Caron-Costigan Phosphate Scandal.

OTTAWA, Oat., Dec. 27 .- A letter from Buckingham says that for some time past a party of men have been engaged in making a survey of lots fronting upon the Lievre River above the High Falls, in the Township of Wells, Ottawa Connty. The men say that they have been engaged by the parties who some time ago obtained possession of the rear part of lots, owned and occupied by Jean Baptiste Leclaire, to make some sort of a survey which will do as the basis of an assertion that the phosphate lands secured by Mr. Costigan and Sir A. P. Caron never formed part of Leclaire's lots. The maps in the Land Office show that the Costigan-Caron phosphate deposits are on Leclaire's lots, and letters of the two ministers—parti-cularly Costigan's application to the Quebec Government to have the lines of survey altered, with a view of avoiding "claims for improvements," shew that they applied for it. No amount of sham surveying will change the feeling of the people of the district regarding the grabbing of poor Leclaire's phosphate lands, and confidence is felt that no amount of manœuvring on the part of the grabbers will prevent the Quebec Government from doing justice to a wronged settler. The sending out of a private surveying party, with instructions to make out some sort of a case for the grabbers, is about the thinnest ruse ever resorted to by desperate men found guilty of indefensible conduct.

DRINK DID IT.

Horribie Wife Murder in Manitaba.

WINNIPEG, Dec.25,—A horrible Xmas tragedy happened in southwestern Manitoba yesterday. A farmer named A. J. Haffield left Holland at noon for home near Norquay, carrying liquor. His wife and three small children ran away on his appearance. He drove on to Norquay, returning home this morning with his neighreturning nome this morning with his neighbours to find the children at a neighbours house and his wife lying forty feet from the door frozen, with her face fearfully multilated. He then only remembered to have struck her, he says, with his hand. He has been placed in custoday at Norquay and the cornor wired for. His wife had always greatly feared his violent temper when in liquor. temper when in liquor.

The immediate cause of the family troubles

was liquor, but this is more prominently a discussion arising from his intimacy with another woman. Hrifield left Holland on Christmas morning with a load of freight for Norquay. He was fairly sober, but had whiskey with him. Meeting friends on the way he insisted on their drinking, and in approaching home he showed signs of drightness. Mrs. Haffield, who was signs of druenkness. Mrs. Haffield, who was within a fortnight of confinement, warned by previous experience, fled as he approached. He followed and struck her with his hand. This is all Haffield knows. Obbers tell the rest of the story. The nearest neighbour, named Elder, on returning home on Christmas night found Haffield's three children in bed, but as the family had taken refuge with him before, and he kenw the fears they had when the husband and father was drunk, his only surprise was at Mrs. Haffield's absence. Haffield came to Elder's at daylight in the morning and asked the children to go home, but they begged to be left where they were. Haffield was down spirted and started for home, Elder followed him. On reaching Haffield's, Elder asked him where his wife was, but the husband appearently did not know. Elder passed on to make a search for her, when Haffield excitedly called, "I've found my wife and she's dead." There was the poor woman, a few yards from her own door, with her arms outstreached and her face smashed into an almost unrecognizable pulp. A pitch fork handle was broken into three pieces and marked with blood Elder accused Haffield with murdering his wife and Haffield replied "Yes, I struck her wilh my hand." Haffield remained in the house while Elder went for authority to arrest him, there being no coronor in the locality. The culperate was brought to

A LACK OF TASTE.

Winnipeg this evening and confined to gaol.

One of the most irritating of the recent idiocies of tourists is the fashion of leaving cards at the tembs of distinguished people The bust of Longfellow in Westminister Abber is constantly surrounded by these in appropriate bits of pasteboard, and the grave of "H. H." is said to be literally covered with the visiting cards left by tourists who climbed the lone ly mountain near Colorado Springs to visit the last resting place of the poet and novelist. Nothing but an abundance of the most egregious vanity and absolute lack of taste could prompt an action so idiotic as the following of this absurd custom. - Boston Courier.

A LITTLE PREMATURE.

"Young man," he said, 'you have asked my daughters hand. I believe you are sincere. and yet, young man, there is one question I would like to ask you-Do you believe that marriage is a failure?"

"Don't you think it is a little unfair to sak me to answer that question until after I see the presents?" replied the matter-of-fact young man .- Time

A FALSE WITNESS.

Lawyer-Now, Mr. Rightentrance, wha ls your business? Witness-I'm a professional man, sir-an

Opposing Counsel (to the Judge)—Your Honor, I object to this man's testimony. Judge-State your objection.

Opposing Counsel-Re says he is an actor, when the newspapers have repeatedly said he is no actor.—Jewish Tidings.

light. The art critic was delighted and voluble in his admiration, but when he arose and approached for a nearer view, Miss Linwood ordered "the other picture" to be fetched and placed beside the first one, which was then found to be her ewn work, so perfect were her imitations.

imitations.

The Dowager Duchess of Rutland had been a remownend beauty, as a most lovely engraved portrait she gave to Miss Linwood bore witness. One day when her grace's little grand daughter was with her, she, stroking with a sigh: "Ah my dear, what would you not give to be as

The young lady was equal to the occasion, and, raising the fair jeweled old hand to her lips, replied: "Just as much, grandma dear. as you would to be as youg as Lam."

SCOTCH NEWS

[From Fyles by Last Mail.] The death is announced of Mr. James Ewart, farmer, Kilnhill, near Kirriemuir.

Mr. Gilbert Beith has, it is stated, been selected as prospective Liberal candidate for the re-presentation of Elgin and Naira.

The funeral of the Dowager Lady Kinnaird took place on Saturday, the interment being made in the old churchyard of Rossie, about a mile from Rossie Priory.

John Ritchie, senr., piermaster at the west coast watering-place of Carradale, has gone amissing. He was 80 years of age, and his sight being defective, it is supposed that he has fallen

The Earl of Eglinton and his brother in law, the Hon. Greville R, Vernon of Auchans, M.P., for South Ayrshire, have returned from their trip to Bombay. Dundes Radical Association on Monday ex

pressed satisfaction with the frequent interposi-tion of Mr. Labouchere and Mr. E. Robertson in the interests of economy, and called upon Mr. Firth to explain why he had not distinguished himself in a similar manner.

Lord Provost Hunter continues to numerous lebbers from all parts of the kingdom congratulating Dundee on its elevation to the rank of a city. Lord Rosebery, writing from Dalmeny, says:—"My Lord,—I hope that as a burgess of Dundee I may be allowed to offer my congratulations on its official recognition as a city.

John Keith Robertson, journalist, died in Dundee on Sunday, through having fractured his skull by accidentally falling while ascending the stair of his father's house in Meadow Street. Deceased, who was thirty year of age, had been employed on the staffs of everal Scott'sh and other newspapers. He was the author of a number of guide books, sleetches, and tales, some of which have proved very popular. Mr. Robertson was a graduate of Edinburgh University. He has left a wid wand two young children.

From official statistics supplied by the Fishery Board of Scotland, fish to the value of £53,016 were landed on the coasts of Scotland during November. This is a decrease of £19,261 compared with the preceding month. The total value of the fish landed during the eleven months of the year is given at £1,334,834, made up as follows:—East Coast, £938, 298; Orkney and Shetland, £141,038; and West Coast, £255, 503, The totat raturns show an increase in value of £30,954 compared with the corresponding period last year.

During the services in St. Mary's Il than Oatholic Church, Greenock, on Sunday, a man named John Connor, who was sitting in one of pews, rese up and interfered with the officiating clergyman, and took a hold of him, causing a considerable scene in the church. He was ultimately removed and taken to the police office, where, on Dr. Macdongall examining im, it was found his mind was deranged, and in was conveyed to Smithstone Asylum.

At a meeting of this Presbytery the Ray. Mr. Ritchie, Dunblane, submitted the plane for the restoration of Dunblane Cathedral, to us used as an enlarged Parish Church. The Presbyte approved generally of the plans, and appoint a small commistee with powers to sanction. on behalf of the Presbytery, any alteration: the details which might be thought advision.

The church of St. Mary's, Morpat, was crowded on the occasion of the very pretty wedding of Mr. James Cameron Dun Waters, son of the late James C. Waters of Craigton, Stirilngshire, N.B., and Miss Alice Isabel Orde, younger daughter of the late Mr. Charles William Orde of Minney Kirk, Morpeth, who was for nearly twenty years chairman of the Quarter Sessions of that district. The bride was given away by her eldest brother.

Many of our readers will observe with regret the intimation of the death of Mr. F. H. Russ, of Buchanan street, and of Princess street, Edinburgh, Mr. Russ will be remembered for the prominent part he took in the Glasgow Ex-hibition, in the success of which he was much interested, and for which he laboured strenuously. The Queen during her visit was pleased to accept from him a handsome gift of furs.

By his own efforts; and energy Mr. Russ had
raised himself to the position which he occupied. He was in the prime of life, and leaves a widow and family.

Mrs. Campbell of Craigie, widow of Mr. R. R. F. Campbell of Craigie, late M.P. for the Ayr Burghs, died at Craigie on Tuesday night after an illness which lasted since the death of her husband in June last. Mrs. Campbell, at her husband in June last. Mrs. Campbell, at her marriage with Mr. Campbell, was the widow of Mr. Charles Parker Tennant, of Wellpark Brewery, Glaspow, and, as the daughter of Mr. Archibald Argyle Hay, was a cousin of Mr. Campbell. Mrs. Campbell was widely known during the season in Londoy society, while Mr. Campbell represented the Ayr Burghs, for the magnificence of her entertainments. Nearer Ayr she was better known for the kindness of her disposition, and for her for the kindness of her disposition, and for her unbounded charity among the poor of Wallacetown and neighbourhood.

Lord Wellwood heard evidence on Tuesday in the action of divorce at the instance of Cecillia Stewart, 59 High Street Portobello, against her husband, Robert John Stewart, residing in New Zealand or Australia or elsowhere. The ground A PRETTY STORY.

Miss Linwood had the privilege of copying any pictures in the gallery at Belvoir Castle, the Duke and Duchest of Rutland being her kind and intimate friends. It must have been about 1825 or 1826 that she had just finished her copy of a precious landscape by (I think) Poussir, when a friend of the Duke's, a great connoised whith the Duke's, a great connoised whith the Duke's, a great connoised whith the Duke's a great connoised whith the Duke to Miss Linwood's flouse are proposed. The industry of the picture was corroborated; and night probability of the proposed was proughned. terrane purpose. The landscape was prougn in ence was corromorated; and his problem grapled to the room and carefully as good decree of divorce with expense.