True delitness.

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Mer The figures after each Subscriber's Address Three Dollars. every week shows the date to which he has paid up Thus "John Jones, August '63." shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his subscription PROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH II, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH - 1870. Friday, 11 - Ember Day. Of the Lance and Nails of Our Lord.

Saturday. 12 - Ember Day. St. Gregory, P. D. Sunday 13 - Second of Lent. Monday, 14 - Of the Feria. Tuesday, 15 - Of the Feria Wednesday, 16 Of the Feria. Thursday, 17-St. Patrick B. C.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT-All days of Lent Sundays excepted, from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday inclusive, are days of fasting and abstinence.

The use of flesh meat at every meal is permitted on all the Sundays of Lent, with the ex ception of Palm Sunday.

The use of flesh meat is also by special indulgences allowed at the one repast on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays of every week after the first Sunday of Lent, to Palm Sunday .- On the first four days of Lent, as well as every day in Holy Week, the use of flesh meat is probibited.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our readers will appreciate the motives which induce us, to the exclusion of other matter of less immediate interest, to lay before them an analysis of the Government Land-Bill for Ire land, which we copy from the London Times:

It is necessary to premise at the outset that it contains no repealing causes, so that it leaves Mr. Cardwell's Acts of 1860 (23 and 24 Victoria, cap 153 and cap 154; the Acis to Amend the Law relating to the Tenure and Improvement of Land; and the ac to Consolidate and Amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant) unrepealed, except so far as any enactmentmay be repealed by implication (according to a f.miliar legal maxim) by the later law So far, therefore, as those Acts contain any beneficial enscimen s on the subject they will still remain in force, and the provisions of this Bill are supplementary to them So far, on the other band, as any provisions in the former Act (if any) are inconsistent with those in the present, they will be by implication, without express

There does not, however, appear to be any material inconsistency or opposition between those mea-sures and the present. The latter of those Acts indeed the Landlord and Tenant Act of 1860-enac's (sec. 3) that the relation of landlord and tenant shall be deemed to be founded on the express or implied contract of the parties. But in a legal view the would include cases of tenancies under customs. though not express'y mentioned; and the present measure, as propounded by Mr Gladstone, commences with the recognition of customary rights, abstraine from interference with express contracts which have already provided for the objects of the Act (though it will not admit of contracts inconsistent with its objects and enactments), and leaves cases already provided for by custom or contract to be governed thereby, provided they are notific variance with, and do not violate the spirit and principle of the Bill is desirable, before coming to consider the particular provisions of the proposed measure, to endeavour to grasp its general scope and offect; and it may be stated that the general scope and effect of the present measure is this; to confer upon the agricultural tanant-for it only applies to agricultural tenancies - a retrospective right to compensation very much resembling that which custom gives the tenant more or less in most of the English countles : to establish tribunals, either voluntary or compulsory, for ascertain ing the amount, constituting it a debt due from the landlord to the tenant, thus enabling the latter to set it off either against rent or purchase-money ; to give tenants facilities for purchasing the land they bold, and to give landlords and tenants facilities for effecting improvements. Such, after careful study, appears the general scope of the measure.

As to its particular provisions it appears to be di vided, like the former Acts, into several distinct heads, and the first part contains provisions on the

Law of Compensation to Tenants.
In the first place the Ulster tenant right is recognized and legalized, with the proviso for the parchase of it by the landlord, in which case the holding is to rease to be subject to it; and on the other hand hold ings while subject to such tenant-right are to be deemed not within the Act. There is a similar provision as to holdings subject to any other customary tenant-right-that is that the tenant shall have such compensation as may be due to him under such custom, deducting therefrom, however, any sums due to the landlord for rent or damages, and with provision that tenants sub letting without the consent of the landlord shall not, nor their sub-tenants, be entitled to such compensation (except in cases of cottage tenements of labourers), and that tenants under lea ses for 31 years or longer terms shall not, under this enactment, be entitled to compensation.

There is, on the other hand, an important provision that contracts by tenants under which they would be deprived of such right as the enactment confers shall be deemed, pro tanto, void.

Then there is to be a provision similar to that of the Ulster tenent-right with respect to the parchase of tenant-right by the landler !.

So far as to customary tenant-rights existing. The next bead of this portion of the Eill relates to cases wh re no such customery tenent-right exists. As to such cares, there is to be an enactment that the tenant may, if disturbed in his holding, be declared sotitled to compensation fom the landlord not on y n respect of improvements by himself or his

annual value of 101 the amount of seven years' rent; under 50%, the amount of five years's rent; under 100%, under three years' rent; and above 100%, under two years' rent; with a further provision for compensation for buildings or reclamation of land, but with provisoes similar to those as to customary tenant right, allowing deductions for reat or damage, and exclusion of oases of underletting without consent of landlord, of cares of leases of 31 years and upwards, and with further provisoes that lessees to the aucual value of 50% and under leases of 21 years and up wards shall not be entitled to compensation if the lease provides for buildings and other improvements either by the tenant or landlord, and that leases at an annual value of 100%, shall not be entitled to com pensation in cases of contracts in writing, expressly excluding claims for compensation. Subject to this latter provision there is to be the same enactment as under the former head - that contracts depriving the tenant of bis statutable claim to compensation shall he void. It will be observed that as under these pro visions the tenant will be entitled to compensation in respect of improvements by himself or his predecessors in the tensucy, the Bill gives a retrospective right of compensation, which, though given by Mr. Napier's Bill, was not given by Mr. Cardwell's Act; out then this right is to be subject to important limi tations or exceptions. A tenant is not to be entitled to compensation in

respect of improvements made twenty years before the pessing of the Act (except permanent buildings and reclamation of land), or in respect of improve ments probibited by the landlord, or made under s contract, or in violation of a contract, or which the Indlord had contracted to make; with these further xceptions, that tenants under leases made before the het, and expressly excluding such compensation. she il not be entitled to it under this enactment (ie, in the absence of customary right); and that tenants for 31 years and upwards shall not be entitled to compensation except for permanent buildings and reclamation of land and unexhausted tiliageor manure. These enactments as to compensation it will be observed, apply primarily only to tenants disturbed in heir holdings but there is this further provisionthat a tenant who quits voluntarily shall not be en tled to compensation when he has been allowed to ispose of his improvements, on ressonable terms, to he incoming tenant, and has not done so

There is to be a provision that contracts against improvements shall be void at law and equity, and, on the other hand, that against any claim for compensation the benefit derived by the tenant bimself shall, along with the smount of the rent, be consi dered Then there is to be a general enactment that any tenant from year to year, if disturbed by his landlord, is to be entitled to compensation, and that r this purpose (in the absence of customary right) all improvments are to be presumed to have been

made by the tenant until the contrary is shown. In cases where a tenant, whether disturbed by his land ord or voluntarily leaving, has,upon entering [in the absence of customary right], paid compensation, he is to be entitled to such compensation as may be deemed just, subject to exception in case he himself might have obtained compensation from an incoming tenant As to away going crops, in the absence of custom, the tenent is to be entitled to them, or, at the landlord's option, to the value of them.

In general, eviction for non-payment of rent is not to be deemed a disturbance of the tenant by the landlord, tho gh it may be so deemed under special cir-

cumatances. With reference to the right of compensation for improvements by previous tenants, there is a provision that this is only to apply in cases where the ten ant claiming has paid a previous tenant.

And, lastly, there is a proviso against compensation in cases of occupation by hired labourers or leting in con acre, or for temporary or special pur poses. Such are to be the provisions of the measure as to the right to compensation.

In our next we will publish the details of the mode of procedure by which the above given provisions are to be enforced.

Mr. Kickbam has been deseated at Tipperary by Mr. Heron, Q.C., who will now represent that county in Parliament. Mr. Bernal Osborne has been returned for Waterford. It is expected that the Irish members will support the Land Bill, but will propose some amendments in committee. The treatment of the Fenian convicts vas been discussed in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone gave explanations, stating that they were kept apart from the other prisoners, and better treated. We are sorry to see that another agrarian murder is reported as having occurred in Ireland on the 3rd mat.; a farmer named Patrick Dann of King's County was shot down and killed, his oftence being that he had retained his holding in spite of menaces. The assassins had not been discovered.

Coercive measures to repress these murders and to facilitate the detection of the criminals are loudly called for by the public press in England. The question has been mooted in the Cabinet, and it is said that whilst Messrs. Gladstone and Fortescue are opposed to coercion, or extra constitutional modes of dealing with Ire land, other members of the Government are urging their immediate adoption. Earl Spencer threatens to withdraw from the Ministry if this advice be neglected.

The Continental news does not amount to much. Doubts are expressed as to the reality of the plot to kill Louis Napoleon, though several arrests on this charge have been made in France. Victor Emmanuel, we are told, is a greatly altered man since his late severe attack of illness, expressing to the Pope his deep regret for his past misdeeds. We hope that his contrition may be sincere; but the best proof of its sincerity will be restitution. The Council con tinues its arduous labors. Several of the Great Powers are represented as endeavoring to coerce it by means of threats as to what they will do if, moved by the Holy Ghost, the Fathers define the faith of the Catholic Church on the question of the ex cathedra infallibility of the Pope: but so many ridiculous stories have been circulated, that we attach no importance to this particular

Much anxiety is felt for the steamer City of Boston which sailed from this side of the Atlanna on the 25th January, and has not since been heard of. The latest news from Red River would seem to indicate that the troubles are not vet over. The agitation seems to be entering

Banking measures have been supported by a large majority.

THE COUNCIL.

We continue our extracts from the Vatican of the 19th ult:-

"From the 8th of December, the day on which the Council opened, to the 8th of February, two Public Sessions and twenty-four General Con gregations were held. The number of discourses delivered by the Fathers at the latter date was 109. Four schemata were completely examined in these discourses, one on dogma, and three on discipline. The next subject introduced was the Little Catechism - schema de parvo cate chismo—after which the Fathers would approach the great question of the constitution of the Church-schema de Ecclesia. At a later period new schemata on the subject of discipline will be presented.

" On the 10th, the twenty-fourth Congregation assembled, and began the discussion of the Little Catechism. The Cardinal President an nounced that more than filty Fathers had inscribed their names to speak on this subject, and expressed the hope that some of the number, in order to avoid useless repetitions, would renounce their intention. It is easy to comprehend the interest felt by the Bishops in this subject, especially as it has been suggested, if we are rightly informed, that one unitorin Catechism should be adopted for the Universal Church.

"Great surprise has been felt at the publica tion in a few Protestant journals of Germany and England of certain documents, chiefly extracts from schemata, which could only have been obtained by a breach of faith and honor on the part of some persons having access to them at Rome. The publication having been made, Catholic journals reproduced it in whole or in part. The secret of this disclosure has been discovered and two German theologians, who had not scrupled to commit this scandalous breach of rust, have been summarily dismissed from Rome. Other theologians of the same ration are said to have received an emphatic warning, and we may perhaps anticipate that the offence will not be

"The momentous question of the Definition approaches a fical solution, though we have certainly no pretention to affirm either what its form will be or when it will be known. Meanwhile it seems certain that the very violence with which the doctrine has been opposed by a few individuals has only tended to augment the necessity of the Definition and the number of its defenders. On the other hand the Gallican journals of France profess to give, on reliable authority, the names of all the French Bishops who have signed the counter address. They are published in the $\it France$ and the $\it Francais.$ $\it We$ may be sure that these journals have not omitted a single name which they could venture to print without the risk of a prompt disavowal. There s much more reason, as we shall see immediately, to believe that they have exaggerated rather than diminished the authentic list. Yet even such witnesses confess that of the sixteen Archbishops of France only five are Inopportunists, and that of the sixty-eight Bishops only twenty six belong to the same ranks! Such is the truth according to the avowals of these very journals, and so little reason has the Times to restesate, as it does two or three times a week, the foolish state ment, that 'a great majority of the French Bishops' are opposed to the dogma of Papal infallibility. Moreover, most of the venerable Prelates named as opponents have attested in eloquent words their own belief in the doctrine of which some deem the public definition inopportune, and every one of them will accept that definition if it should be made by a majority of the Council, and approved by the Supreme

"But there is reason to believe that even the diminished list published by the Gallican organs is fictitious. Strong protests have been addressed to the Univers by the clergy of 'several dioceses,' insisting that their Bishops are calumniated by the use which has been made of their names for party purposes. We know already how true this is of the English, and shall soon hear that it is no less true of the French Bishops.

"THE TEMPORAL POWER.

"The following is published in certain journals as an extract from the Schema de Romano Pontifice. It seems to us to bear internal marks

"But in order that the Roman Pontiss might duly fulfil the office of the Primacy, conferred upon him by God, he stood in need of those aids which befit the condition and necessities of the times. And hence, by a singular disposition of Divine Providence, it has come to pass that a temporal rule, so that the Roman Pontist, the Chief Pastor of the whole Church, being subject to no Prince, inight be able to exercise with the fullest liberty throughout the whole world the Supreme power and authority, received from our

difficult however, to get at the truth in this verning the whole flock of the Lord, and at the troublesome business. Sir Francis Hinck's same time to increase Divine religiou more and more every day, and also with greater efficacity to perform those things which he might himself recognize as pertaining to the further advantage of the whole Christian common wealth.

> "But since impious men, who struggle to up set all law, strive by every kind of snare and violence to undermine and to root up this civil Princedom of the Holy Roman Church, which has been ordained for the benefit and for the advantage of Christendom, and has been lawfully possessed by the Church during the course of so grany ages by every legal title: With the approbation of the Sacred Council, and reviewing the judgments and the decrees of this Apostolical See and of previous Councils, we condemn and proscribe both the beretical doctrine of those who affirm the union of civil princedom with spiritual power in the Roman Pontiss to be repugnant to Divine law, and also the perverse opinion of those who contend that it is not the part of the Church to decide anything authoritatively concerning the relation of this civil princedom to like some tall son of Anak, but to thousands of the general welfare of the Christian commonwealth, and that Catholics are therefore allowed to withdraw from the decisions published by her on this matter, and to hold other views there-

"AN UNGUARDED CONFESSION.

"The public has been entertained for some

weeks past, especially in the columns of one lead ing journal, with long passages from the various discourses delivered in the Council Hall. The public is no doubt willing to be entertained in the same manner as long as the Council shall sit. We do not complain of the public. They get their amusement where they can find it. Everybody does so. There were no reporters in the days of Plutarch, and still less in those of the beroes of whom he has left us such agreeable sketches. but he as good as confesses that he made their speeches for them, and put into their mouths not what they did say, but what, in his judgment. they ought to have said. The Roman correspondent of the Times tells us at last, in a moment of distraction, that this is exactly what he does. Only he is less careful about probability than Plutarch or Thucydides, perhaps because he writes for less critical readers. Anything, he seems to think, will do for them. Perhaps they are of the same opinion. At all events they will know henceforth, from his own contession, that the orations which he composes for the Croat Demosthenes, or the Hungarian Epaminondas, were conceived in his own chamber, and delivered to an audience of which he was himself both the chairman and the public. Speaking of the ' ninety-nine' speeches which had then been made by the Fathers, this gentleman tells us on the 11th-but we knew it before he made the confession—that 'not one of these speeches has yet escaped the Council Hall, except in the form of in Kingston. Subsequently, however, her sons. a rumour rather than a report. He even adds now the respected firm of J. & R. O'Neill, setthat the only thing which can really be known about these speeches is, not what was said by the there, she accompanying them and remaining speakers, but what was ' not said.' If, after this, the readers of the Times accept his report of such speeches as authentic—and we venture to predict that his imitations of Plutarch are not yet exhausted-they will have no right to complain that he deceived them. Does he not confess that he has always done so."

We copy from the London Times the peroration of the great Speech with which Mr. Gladstone introduced his Land Bill to the House of If I am asked why I believe it will be accepted by

the tenant, I will say that, though it does not profess to transfer the rights of the landlord to the soil I still believe it will be accepted, and I found my belief upon that which was said two centuries ago by one of the most acute observers of his day - Sir John Davies, the Attorney-General of James II, whose writings upon Ireland are even now full cr interest and instruction. In those writings are contained these memorable words- There is no nation of people under the sun that doth love equal and indifferent justice better than the Irish.' [Cheers] That was true in the 17th century, and nothing that has since happened has tended, in my mind, to shake its truth. The Irish people, as lovers of justice, while demand. ing justice for themselves, will desire justice for others. [Cheers.] Justice for themselves will have been obtained when they are able to pursue their industry in peace and confidence, with a certainty of reaping its fruits. More than that they will not ask, and as the whole aim of this Bill is to secure for them those great privileges, I am persuaded that they will accept it as a just and valuable boon. And if I am asked what I hope to effect by this Bill, I certainly hope we shall effect a great change in Ireland; but I hope also, and most fervently hope, that this change will be accomplished by gentle means. Every line has been studied with the keenest desire that it shall impart as little as possible of shock or violent change into any single arrangement now existing between landlord and tenant in Ireland. There is no doubt much to be undone, there is no doubt much to be improved, but what we desire is that the work of this Bill should be like the work of nature herself in restoring to a country much that has been laid waste by the wild and savage hand of man. Its operations, we believe, will be quiet and gradual. We wish to alarm none; we wish to irjure none. What we wish is that where there has been despondency, there should be hope; where there has been mistrust, there should amid so great a multitude and variety of secular hate, there should, however gradually, be woven ties of Princes, the Roman Church also should possess attachment between man and man. This we know that O'Donovan Rossa was lately, or at any time, cannot be done in a day. It has reference to evils which have been at work with their roots lying far back in byegone centuries, and it is against the ordinance of Providence, *s it is against the interest of man, that immediate reparation should in such cases be possible; for one of the main restraints of misdoing | the report that the back of the member for Tipwould be removed if the consequences of misdoing parary was recently subjected to the lash."him through the deprivation of his bolding; the compassage occurs in a letter giving an account
passation, however, not to exceed in cases of an against what they call "French rule." It is Lord Jesus Christ Himself, of feeding and goland such effects it is that we look from this Bill; and This passage occurs in a letter giving an account

we look for them not less surely and not less cenfidently because we know they must be gradual and slow, and because we know also that in order there may be a hope of its entire success it must be passed not as a triumph of party over party, or class over class; not as the lifting up of an ensign to record the downfall of that which has once been great and powerfal, but as a common work af common love and goodwill to the common good of our country; and if in such a spirit as that this House and dresses itself to the work to sustain the feeble efforts of the Government, my hope, at least, will be high and ardent that we shall live to see our work prosper to our hand, and that in that Ireland which we desire to unite to England and Scotland by the ties of free will and free affection, we shall find peace, order, and settled and cheerful industry diffuse their blessings from year to year, and from day to day, more and more over a smiling land. [Loud cheering from both sides of the House.]

DEATH OF FATHER SMARIUS .- This eminent Jesuit and apostolic priest, whose fame is as wide as the country which owes so much to his zeal and fruitful labors, died at Chicago, on Tuesday morning after a lingering illness. This news will carry sorrow not only to his brethren of the Company of Jesus, among whom he towered by his eloquence and learning, the lasty, who have been drawn through the fervor of this man of God from the ways of sin or nearer to Jesus Christ through the ways of perfection. He has gone to his great and last. ing reward, this faithful leader in the priestly ranks-a great priest, who, in his day, pleased God and was found just, and in the day of wrath became for many a reconciliation-gone to be welcomed to his eternal home by a multitude of souls, of whose salvation he was under God the

Cornelius Francis Smarius was born on the 3rd of March, 1823, entered the Society of Jesus on the thirteenth of November, 1841. and became a professed Fatner of the Society, August 15, 1859. He died comparatively young. but in a few years he had completed a long term. filled and crowded with deeds of heroic devotion to the duties of his bigh calling, the memory of which will not soon pass away. As a controversial writer, as a lecturer, as a giver of missions, he had in this country few equals and no superiors; and amid all the praises which his great talents won for him from friends that revered him, and religious foes that admired while they feared him, he was ever the humble, faithful disciple of the school of Loyola, in which he was trained for heaven. May the soul of this good missionary rest in peace. - Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

(1997年) 1997年 - 199 At the family residence, Port Hope, on Sunday, 20th ult., after a few weeks' illness, borne with the utmost resignation to the Divine will. Mrs. Ma.y O'Neill, a native of the parish of Goren, county Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 76 years.

The deceased came to this country with her family about twenty years ago, and first located tled in Port Hope and commenced business with them till her death. Her goodness of heart. unassuming kindness, and unsparing charitable. ness to the deserving poor created for her a high place in the affections of all who knew her .--She was in a word, a true type of the old Irish lady, whose greatest ambition on earth is to help the poor, comfort the unhappy, and shed a halo of true Christian charity around her path through life. Loved, honored and respected by all, she gently passed away to a brighter and better world where there shall be no more pain or sorrow. By her transition from this vale of tears the poor of Port Hope will feel the loss of a kind and bountiful friend, but the loss to her beloved and affectionate children is irreparable. Their loss, however, is her eternal gain. The funeral obsequies took place in St. Mary's Church, Port Hope, on Wednesday morning last at ten o'clock, the funeral correge being one of the largest and most respectable ever witnessed in Port Hope, showing a very high estimation of the memory of the deceased, and the respect in which her worthy family are held .-The Church was appropriately draped in mourning for the occasion. A solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated, and a panegyric on the virtues of the deceased was pronounced by Rev. O. Kelly, V.G., of Peterboro', assisted by Rev. Mr. Brown, of Port Hope, after which the corpse was removed to the G. T. R. station, and taken to Kingston, where it was deposited in the family vault. May her soul rest in peace .-Cobourg Sentinel. Ending with which the Control of who control of the second of the control of

To Correspondents .- Eye Witness, from St. Alphonse has forgotten to send his name, without which we cannot insert his communication. From the pressure on our columns, several communications held over.

flogged for violent conduct in jail. A correspondent of the Dublin Irishman of the 19th ult., says :- " I am in a position to contradict