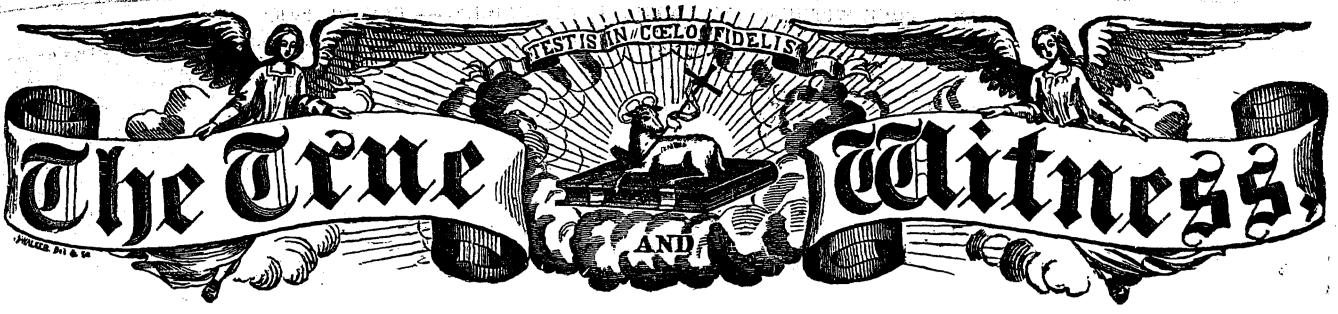
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CATHOLIC HRONICLE C

VOL. XX.

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

AURELIA;

OR,

THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE.

Freely Translated from the French of M. A. Quinton

PART THIRD .- THE VESTAL.

CHAPTER XIIL-(CONTINUED.)

Albeit, the Grand-Vestal found a singular pleasure in Cecilia's conversation. Several molives revived continually the interest and sympathy by which she felt drawn towards the humble young mation who had given such an example of generosity and greatness of soul.

Cornelia preserved a vivid remembrance of the compassion shown her by the pontifi Clemens, when he had met her at Aurelia's house, still crushed under the shameful punishment inflicted by Helvius Agrippa, for having allowed the sacred fire to burn out. The words of the pontif of the Christians had made a deep im pression on her mind; and she could not forget the look of pity which accompanied the priest's condolence for the victim condemned by a barbirous creed to an immolation imposed by force and perpetu ted by terror.

The Grand Vestal felt a longing desire to know better the religion she had often heard assailed, but which had appeared so beautiful to her as described by the eloquent voice of the chief of the Christians.

Chastity was also one of the virtues of this new creed; Ciemens had celebrated it in two magnificent epistles which the Grand Vestal. urged by a singular curiosity, had wanted to read. She had learned from them that a large number of Christian young girls held it a glory to remain the spotless brides of the divine Lamb; but she had not understood the figurative sense of these expression ; from the want of proper interpretation, what she had read and heard had left in her mind a confusion which she eagerly wished to have unravelled.

Who better than Cecilia could dissipate this darkness, substitute calmoess to this trouble, and satisfy this ardent curiosity? A few conversa tions with this young woman filled Cornelia with astonishment and revealed to her a new field of thought. On one occasion she had questioned her on Christian celibacy, and asked her if there was any similarity between the Vestals and those young girls who, for Christ's sake, condemned themselves to the same duties. 'Christ,' replied Cecilia, ' does not demand that we should select Him for our only spouse ; but when we have made this sacrifice, He requires that it shall be complete."

Grand-Vestal pensively, 'but I am not a Christtan, and I have not the resource of your vir-

tues." ' No, madam, it is true that you are not a Christian, but if virtue is good and may make you happier, why not try it? The Grand Vestal smiled at the amiable young ately clasped, as though I were threatened by

woman's frankness. ' My dear child,' she resumed, ' you have told

ther in a voice choked by emotion: me that compulsion is not admitted among you. Has not one the right to try to escape from the restraint imposed against one's will ? Is her face, but now so joyous, became as deadly aot thought free in one who obeys a compulsory pale as my father's. power ? What is your opinion ?'

Cecilia understood easily the allusion to the Here is an empty place in the ' Atrium-Regium.' Grand Vestal's own situation. She suspected the secret sentiments which had dictated this question whose importance was betrayed by the

anxiety depicted on the questioner's features. ' Madam,' replied the young woman seriously, duty, whatever be the conditions upon which we assume its fulfilment, is duty still Voluntary or not, our law forbids its violation."

Cornelia, started at these words. She remained silent a few moments, collecting ber thoughts, and when at last she snoke her face was bathed with tears.

' Cecilia,' she exclaimed, ' you do not know all I have suffered and still suffer. Your religion cannot condemn complaint Listen to my story. It is only when you will have learned how I was made a Vestal, that you can comprehend my misfortune, and know the bitter anguish that fills my soul and which I have tried, so far, to conceal from you."

These last words of the Grand-Vestal need some explanation.

Metellus Celer's letters, frequent at first, bad suddenly stopped, and the Vestal was at loss to explain this silence. She questioned Cecilia who knew no more than that the mysterious messenger had ceased coming. We know the rea son of this, but Cornelia could not be aware that this interruption was due to the discovery of the conspiracy, and much less that the letter conveying to her the anxiously wished for assurance of Metellus Celer's love had been placed under the Emperor's eyes, and was now in the hands of the pont of the Christians.

If the Grand-Vestal, unable to control her growing anxiety, longed to confide her torments to some faithful and discreet heart, Cecilia had no greater desire than to possess the confidence and friendship of the priestess whom she hoped to convert to Christianity. She had not concealed this hope, and Cornelia had replied : "I do not believe it possible to go from the

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 24, 1869. 'When we returned home, we found my fa- milst. It seemed to me that this first separation

"She died last night," continued Cornelius in

the same tone. 'I heard it at the Forum....

I felt my father's arms clasping me tighter to

his heart, and I saw my mother kneel silently

who accompanied us seemed to share the sorrow

of their master, and many sobbed aloud. I

could hear also, proceeding from another part of

the Atrium, the shricks of despair of my poor

nurse, as she lay an inert mass on the marble

Then, my mother tried to recall her courage,

" Cornelius, are we indeed threatened with this

"The publiess goddess asks for another virgin

bodings which besiege my heart, and they have

not concealed this from me Fahia, our

augurs on our daughter's future they re-

plied that they saw nothing but happiness in

"Fabia,' said my father, go zing at ber with

store for her, for a long time to come."

' Lælia is dead !'

.... Who will fill it ?'

pavement.

and asked:

dreadful misfortune ?

me, we shall lose her soon !?

cruelly as they did Cornelius.

that you weep."

ther sitting in the middle of the Atrium, and from my family was a cause of joy for the parents happy. I felt, it is true, a vague sadness, but I plunged in the deepest sadness. Upon seeing of the other children, whose anxious faces brightme, he started, and bitter tears descended slowly ened up as if I were a victim selected in advance. down his pallid cheeks. I rushed into his arms, by an inexorable fate. Strange to relate, I as was my wont, and while he held ne passionheard the people around me affirm that chance would designate Cornelia. some pressing danger, I heard biin say to my mo

Suddenly, the serried ranks of the multitude opened to make way for a cortege which was advancing silently towards the Area. It was 'Dead !' exclaimed my gother, as faintly, and the Emperor Nero, in his costume of High-Priest and escorted by the sacerdotal college .--Every voice was hushed and the awe-stricken crowd waited in breathless anxiety the result of the solemn ceremony.

An augur approached the Emperor, and informed him that he had consulted the auspices and no bad omens had been observed. The berald then proclaimed the names of the young and mingle her tears with those of Cornelius and girls presented. When mine was called I heard mine, for I wept to see them weep. The slaves behind me the smothered sobs of my parents.

The names had been written on small tablets and deposited in an urp. The Emperor plunged his hand in the vessel and read aloud from the tablet which he drew forth the name of Cornelia -my name, whispered in advance by so many lins !

The acclamations of the people drowned the heart-rending cries of my mother, and the imprecations which my father in despair addressed to the gods.

The Emperor came up to where I stood, and to replace the one she has lost,' replied my father, putting his hand on me, as it is done when one [tears. and what other will be more agreeable to ber takes possession of a slave, pronounced the conthan this child ? All my friends share the foresecrated words :

'Amata,'-(Amata was the name of the first Vestal taken in this manner, and in imitation of daughter will be taken away from us ! Believe the ancient religious traditions, it was preserved in the formula subsequently adopted)-'I take " Cornelius, the gods will make your forbodings thee? false. No later than yesterday, I consulted the

The enthusiastic clamors of the people and the pontiffs became so loud as to interrupt the Emperor; when, at last, they had subsided, he resumed :

'Amata,' said he, 'I take thee to be a priestemotion, f the augurs always flatter our desires. ess of Vesta and to perform the sacred rites; to do, according to the rights of the Vestals, all Dear wife, if you fear nothing, why is it that is for the interest of the Roman people and The groan which escaped from my mother's of the Quirites. May a favorable law consecrate this election !" heaving chest proved but too well that she was

vanily endeavoring to disguise to berself the were now nothing to me, for a Vestal has no pale features of my young companions, of those grave causes of anxiety which tormented her as family ! I must lose forever all I had known those I loved as sisters. I fell, senseless, and loved! A child scarcely six years old, I 'I was told that I remained several days the Forum, where the necessity of selecting could not comprehend the fatal consequences of state of stupor, bereft of reason, of the very senanother vestal had been eagerly discussed by the the nompous ceremony, and yet, I wept bitterly, timeat of my existence. When I recovered my ratriciars. They had reckoned the number of for I saw my young companions throw them. senses, I was lying in my beil, and seated near roung girls that presented the required condi- selves in their mother's arms, whilst mine called me was a pontifi-Helvius Agrippa. I started tions for this choice, and my father saw with ter me in vain !.... I was in the hands of the pon- with fright, and yet I remembered nothing .-ror that it would be difficult to complete the tiffs who dragged me towards a closed litter, Agr.ppa said to me in a grave and severe tone : legal number-twenty girls, from six to ten years | into which they made me enter despite my cries There were many causes of exemption, which A few moments later, I was in the Atrium protected this or that family; some could claim | Regium; my curls tell under the scissors of the the privilege of the three children (' jus trium priests, and 1 was dressed in the garb of a Ves liberorum;") here the father was a flamine, an tal. It is now near thirty years since I entered augur, a quipdecemvir, an epulo or a salienus; this despair which, by a bitter irony, they have there the child had lost one of its parents, and sought to transform into a voluptuous and charmthe law designated only such as had their father ing retreat; as if a sumptuous life and material and mother living. Finally, it became evider t erjoyments could prevent regrets, replace the that while a large number of families were joys of the family, and console us for the void in I never saw again my parents. They died broken-hearted during the first year of my ministry. The better to consummate n separation destined to be eternal, the pontifis had not per-The impressions of our childhood are so transient, that the life of the Atrium Regium pleased me at first. How could it be otherwise? However wealthy my family, I had never been accustomed to such splendor as pow surrounded me. Then, could I remain insensible to the public bomage, the enthu-iastic acclamations which greet us wherever we go? The young girls who live bere are all of illustrious birth, and their intercourse is of the most charming. I became intimate with the youngest, between whose age and mine there was less disparity, and I loved them with all the ardor of a heart who cumbed under an accusation of incest ? Friends of my childhood, you are no more ... It is long since death parted i.e.... What a void | abominable denunciation been made ? Who had, you have left here. What cruel memories tor- tried us ? Why had we not been arraigned and ture my heart when 1 look back to the fatal day which robbed me of the only beings whose existence. completely blended with mine, gave me since the time of Augustus, the priestesses of the the most precious joys I have ever tasted? The Grand-Vestal's voice had become tremuamong the noblest patricians. High birth, far lous, and her tears flew faster. She resumed, penetrated into the Atrium Regium. They 'It was a horrible day which saw the death of and the two Ocellates were still gaily engaged Varonilla and the two sisters Ocellates. ... From | in conversation. that time I looked upon life with fear, and the '' You must die !' said the pontiff, entering future appeared to me gloomy and desolate It abruptly, and addressing those three young viris ten years since that event bappened, my dear gins, who grew deathly pale and could not restrain praise I heard around us; young as I was, I the young girls designated by the pontiffs had Cecilia, for it was in the beginning of Domi- cry of terror. commenced to understand the privileges of rank already been presented. They were nineteen in tian's reign, and each of my days, during that '' You have broken your vows,' continued the period has been marked with so much auguish, pontiff with implacable composure. . ' You must This is all very well, my dear child,' said the me with delight.

. Until that time I had lived peaceful, if not could not have explained its cause. It is said that migratory birds, when held captive, becomes restless when the season comes for them to seek more genial climes. In like manner I was agitated and troubled during the transition from infancy to womanhood, and when, seized with the vague desire of a different fate, I saw the borizon of my life bounded by the gloomy wall of this narrow precinct.

No. 19.

' However, I swear it by Vesta, my life was so pure and my heart so candid, that I could not understand what I felt. My soul remained in this sort of toraid state until I was twenty-five years old. The Vestals are initiated from the first day, into the practice of Vesta's worship and its mysteries; but, outside of these material duties, they are never told anything of the closer and more fearful obligations of the soul. It is left to time to instruct them; to their hearts to comprehend ; to circumstances to enlighten them suddenly.

'This is what happened to me.

" One morning I awoke, frightened by moans and shricks, and the tumultuous noise made by our slaves as they ran to and fro in the Atrium Regium. I listened and heard a voice exclaim : 'They are dead !.... Their bodies are already cold !"

"Who is dead ?" I cried, as the woman who generally attended me entered my room, all in

" Varonille and the sisters Ocellates !.... We have just discovered the fact.'

" Varonilla and the sisters Ocellates ?" I repeated, with stupor. I had left them in all the bloom of health the evening before ; I could not understand what] heard.

"It is impossible /' said I to the woman , ---What ! all three dead at the same time ? Who can have said this absurdity ?'

'I had jumped out of bed, however, and was rushing towards the apartments of those three young Vestals. I scarcely heard the answer made by my slave : 'I'hey have been killed.'

'Oh, my dear Cecilia, what a terrible sight met my eyes as I opened the door of the room where our servants were crowding around three youthful forms stretched in all the rigidness of So, I was a Vestal! My father and mother death. With a single glance I recognized the

'In what manner ?' asked the Grand Vestal.

'It does not suffice that the chastity of the body should be preserved; but the soul must keep inviolate the plighted faith, and its purity must not be soiled even by a sinful desire."

Cornelia remained silent, weighing mentally these simple words in which she found the con demation of her secret sentiments.

'I can understand," she remarked at last, ' that a sacrifice freely consented should be made without reservation; it becomes easy when one is not compelled to make it."

God sustains and strengthens the courage of His servants ; He fills the heart with immense joy.'

The Vestals know nothing of these consolations of the soul,' said the priestess bitterly .-Nothing has been left them but sadness and regret. How can they help cursing their obligations ?'

'There is doubtless this great difference between you and our virgins,' resumed Cecilia, 'that they bear with joy the yoke they have Voluntarily accepted, and you submit to a neces. sily which provokes your legitimate complaints. However,' she added, smiling, 'the Vestals otherwise much resemble our young girls, and it would not be difficult to show that their duties are the same and they can find consolation in their fulfilment."

'Indeed !' exclaimed the Grand-Vestal, with some irony, 'I curious to see how you will prove to me that 1 am bappy.'

'Madam,' said Cecilia, 'one of the great in God's will and submit to His designs. He alone disposes of blessings and trials, and, we must accept what it pleases Him to send us .receive sufferings and sorrow rather than loy and signation soon becomes an immense consolation. You see that abnegation may transform our un happiest condition.'

Atriam Regium to the Capena gate. ' Madam.' Cecilia replied, ' you are so near it by your chastity that but a step remains to be

made.' Another motive, besides the laudable one already mentioned, attracted Cecilia towards the Grand-Vestal. She felt the liveliest curiosity to learn something of the private life of the Ves tals whose only apparent duty was to feed the sacred Sre. It was therefore with undisguised satisfaction that she prepared to listen to Corne ha's story.

'You are going to hear some strange things,' said the latter. But yous will know the full ex tent of a Vestal's misfortune, and you will tell me whether I am not right when I revolt agamsta yoke whose weight you cannot even suspect."

CHAPTER XIV. - HISTORY OF A VESTAL. The Grand-Vestal commenced as follows :--I was born smidst all the advantages of rank and wealth. My family was looked upon as the first in Rome, for what other race can boast of such illustrious men as the Scipios, the Scillas, the Lantulus, the Cinnas and others which I count among my ancestors! Ob, why was I not, like you, my dear Cecilia, the daughter of a freedman ! This humble origin would have saved

me from the dreadful fate which has made my life one of sorrow and will end-I have that fearful presentiment — only when I descend into the living tomb of the 'Campus Sceleratus!' 'Madam,' remarked Cecilia, interrupting ber, it is only the virgins who have broken their vows who are committed to that herrible doom. It cannot, therefore, threaten you."

A slight blush spread over the pale face of the Grand-Vestal; she overcame her emotion, however, and resumed her narrative :

1 shall pass rapid!y,' she said. ' over the first joys of my infancy ; happy and too short period, precepts of our religion is that we must confide | alas ! which I remember incessantly after thirty years of sufferings, regrets and tears! Methinks I see the fatal day which ended the happy dreams of my childhood. My mother had taken The most perfect among us ask as a favor, to me, for the first time, in her soft and rich litter counts ambition and pride among its greatest to the magnificent porticoes of Rome. We had bappiness; the others must resign themselves up | received the flattering homage of the crowd; to affliction it Providence so wills it, and this re- my pride was moved by the exclamations of and wealth. This popular demonstration filled number, and I was the tweatieth.

My father then related what he ha nld-which should be presented to the pontifie. and supplications! shielded by these and like causes, mine was our affections.

among the very few threatened. I must be one of the the twenty from among which chance (skillully guided) would designate the victim.

' Fabia,' exclaimed my father, sorrowfully, when he had finished these details, 'a simple mitted us to meet a single instant. flutist at the sacrifices would save his daughter ! This obscure title has never been denied !.... But I, a consular, shall see my child torn from me !.... What Vests, the implacable goddese, wants for her temple is illustrious and beautiful virgins. Am I not the first patrician of Rome, and is not Cornelia the most graceful among the children of her age ?

A few days after this, a herald brought an order from the pontiffs to my parents, to conduct me to their presence on the next day, when the solemn ceremony would take place which filed the hearts of Roman mothers with fear and hope. My parents obliged to be present at the election knows no other aflections. which was to decide my whole life, accompanied

me to the place where the Emperor, in his caparity of High Pontiff, would seize upon the virgin claimed by Vesta. They went without any escort; that would have increased the peril by calling to mind our rank and fortune. For, 'Atrium Regium' bave always been chosen from being a cause of exemption, was but another | after a short pause : title to the sacrifice imposed by a religion which virtues.

When we penetrated into the 'Area' through the compact ranks of the tumultuous assemblage,

"C:roelia, the death of Varonilla and the sisters Ocellates changes your position here. You are now the Grand-Vestal."

' My sobs interrupted him. Memory was returning and with it the dreadful sight of the blood-stained remains of my three friends.

"Great gods ?? I cried. "It was then true. They are no more.'

" Thus die the virgins who break their vows," said Agrippa with awful sclemnity. 'Do not forget it Cornelia ?

What do you mean ?' 1 asked, looking up at the pontiff who in his turn gazed at me with astonishment.

"It is strange,' he murmured. "What !" he resumed, after a short pause, ' can it be possible you are not aware that Varonilla and the sisters Ocellates have been convicted of incest, and their corrupters babished ?.... Cornelia, Cornelia !.... you have been accused of the same crime, and if you do not sleep now in the Campus Sceleratus, near these unworthy Vestals, you may thank the clemency of the Emperor whose niece is confided to your care That child has saved your life?

'Having uttered these threatening and mysterious words, Helvius Agrippa lett me to sludy their impenetrable sense.

"What! my young companions had suc-What ! I had come near perishing under the same charge. Upon what grounds had this our defence heard ?'

'Here is what was related to me :

'Late in the evening, and but a few moments after I had bidden good-night to my young companions, a centurion, accompanied by a pontif, went straightway to the room where Varonilla

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ___ DEC. -24, 1969.

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sword, presented it to the unfortunate victims. " They lell on their knees,' said to me the ycung Vestal, Antonia, from whom I learned these details being in an adjoining room, she had crept to the door and had been a silent and terrified witness of the horrible scene-' they begged those two men to spare their lives, to let them, at least, justily themselves from the vague charge.'

"No," said the pontiff, the slaves of your corrupters have been subjected to the toriure, and they have confessed the crimes of their masters Even at this moment, the latter are suffering the punishment of figellation, after which they will be banished from Rome. As for you, the Emperor leaves you free to select the manner of your death. But your sentence is irrevocable.,

"But this is impossible We are innocent We cannot be killed without a bearing." Phose unbappy maidens, wild with despair, prostrated themselves at the feet of their torturers who looked on unmoved.

"Here is the sword,' said the centurion. " Or the poison,' added the pontiff, presenting fills my heart. Is this affection then a crime? them a phial. ' Choose.'

· And as the victims still begged for mercy : " Do you prefer,' he exclaimed, ' the vault in the Campus Sceleratus, which the Emperor, in his goodness, permits you to avoid?.... Take care, if the light of to-morrow's sun finds you alive, the whole Roman people will witness your outside ??

"The three Vestals listened, shuddering. A confused rumor like that of many voices reached their ears.

" There is a cohort at the gate,' resumed the pontifi, of which this centurion is the chief, and which awaits your decision If you do not i time, that he loved me; he said he would soon chose to die now, this escort will take you away, be able to tell me more This was three and to-morrow you will descend alive into the months ago and that letter which was so abyss where hunger will bring you a lingering soon to bring me happiness, has not yet come. death in atonement for your crimes."

"This terrible threat was too much for our young comparions. The anguish of despair is sometimes so great as to silence even the prayer of the victim.

' Then, all hope being lost, something dreadful took place.

Varcoulla seized the centurion's sword and dealt herself a blow, but her hand was not firm enough and the had neither the courage nor the strength to strike a second time she pre- last remarks, and who now advanced. sented her bosom to the soldier who plunged in fainting maides.

'The two sisters Ocellates clasped in each other's arms, to meet a common death, were writhing in the most terrible convulsions. They had shared between them the pontifi's poison. Their dying agonies were so dreadful to behold. and death so slow coming, that through compassion, or perhaps impatience, the centurion put them to death as he had done Varonilla.

"Their murderous task accomplished, the two men retired, and it was not until the next mornrog that the slaves of the Atrium Regium dis covered the three bodies lying in their gore .-They found also Antonia, senseless at the foot of the column from behind which she had witnessed this tragical scene. This poor child succumbed a few months later, to the shock she had received ; fearful visions disturbed her sleep, and | is no longer necessary. It remains with me to

High Pontiff, has pronounced your sentence !... some decency ; but to day, with what forgetful ?. The centurion, drawing his broad, short | ness of all shame, with what ardor of insane debauchery and incredible frenzy these matrons are seized, who congregate under the pretext of bonoring the conjugal chastity of Fauna.

"The first time that I was called upon as Grand-Vestal to preside over these mysteries, I suspected nothing wrong. The preparations were made with due decorum, and the matrons even covered with thick veils the family pic tures of the consul, Petilius Rufus-in whose house we had astembled - in order to carry out to the letter the precept of the rites which demands the absolute exclusion of men from the assemblage

I was not long, however, in discovering my error and the moral corruption of these women. But 1 must stop here ; I cannot even recite for you the verses of the poet I alladed to just now, although his description is far below the scandalous truth.

'It was some years later, that returning from one of these ceremonies. I had occasion to save Metellus Celer. Cecilia I cannot tell you how dear this young man has become to me. You know him and you have been able to judge whether he is worthy of the affection which alas! Your religion forbids complaint in suffering and would have one rejoice at sorrow, you said; be free soon ?.... And then....

But what do I sav ? Why these hopes ? exclaimed the Graud-Vestal, rising suddenly in an extraordinary state of excitement. 4 Metel fearful anger of the pontiffs still threatens us. What has become of him ? What has happened? Why is it that you receive no more letters for me ? In the last, he spoke hopefully, he gave me to understand, for the first

'Cecilia.... Great misfortunes are preparing ... the future is gloomy, and threatening. see Metellus expiring under the blows of their bloody lash, and I! borror !....] descend alive in that vault of the Campus Sceleratus which has never given up its victims Great gods !.... Who will save me ? Who will shield me from this horrible fate ?....

'I will !' said in a grave a d solemn voice, the old map who has listened unseen to Cornelia's

The Grand-Vestal and Cecilia could not reit the blade already reeking with the blood of the strain a cry of surprise. They had recognized in this old man, the pontiff of the Christians.

she looked at Clemens with mingled astonishment i distance, through which the Suir winds its silvery and anxiety; ' what motive can have led you to this place?

'Madam,' said the old man, 'I have taken charge of an important mission near you, and I hold in my hands an answer to some of the ques tions I have heard you propound to this young woman.... But at the same time, I have to speak to you on serious matters. Can you grant me this interview?

The Grand-Vestal acquiesced with a gesture of respectful deference, and motioned to the pontiff to take a seat.

' My daughter,' said Clemens, turning to Cecilia, 'you may retire Your presence here she was frequently seized with paroxysms of de- continue the work commenced by you, and to

ruins of its fendal walls and bastions and of its once celebrated religious houses hive been effaced by the ness and decline, it displays all the marks of thriving hand of time ; and, strange to say, its most venerable prosperity. This result must, in the main, be ascribstructure, parhaps the oldest stone building in the ed to the management of the present proprietor. The kingdom, is not, even at this day, a roin. This is nud cabine have disappeared, and have been replace the round tower of Beginald the Dane, said to have ed by excellent cottages, built wholly at the expense acen the first years of the eleventh century and to of the landloid ; the dense population, in a great bave been the place where Bys, the daughter of the measure, has been kept together by productive om Celtic chief of Leinster, gave het hand to Earl ployment; the little farmateads have been gradually Strongbow, the Norman conqueror, a marriage intended in good faith to have been the pledge of a union of races, but that, in its policy and its results, reminds the student of bistory sadly of the puptiels in a subsequent sge, of the Indian Princess and the Virginian settler. The existing town is beautifully, situated on a strip of land on the right bank of the Sair, here flowing grandiv between shelving cliffs; bat, with the exception of its fine quay, and of a con spicuous, though heavy looking, c.thedralichurch, it bas few objects to attract a stranger. Though it is the terminus of two long lines of rallway, and its noble roadstead seems to invite commerce, Waterford is not a particularly thriving place; its feeble manu factores have disappeared, its population has rather diminished, and its exports, imports, and even shipping, have not increased rapidly of late years It is not my purpose to dwell at length on the general state of the adjoining county. In outline and the quality of its soil it bears a certain resemblance to Wexford, but its boundaries are not as boldly defined; it is more divided by monathin ranges, and the land is, on the whole, poorer. The material condition of the inhabitants resembles that. of the greater part of this Nation - that is, since the las: 20 years remarkable progress has been made ; nothing like general distress exists, and there is a would it condemn my sentiments? Shall I not fair amount of social prosperity. Discontent, however, is not wanting ; a good deal of agitation prevails for fixity of tenure and a maximum of rent; and though agrarian crime is at present unknown, the Feular movement was in places active. The landed system of the county, on the whole, presents execution Listen Do you hear that noise lus Celer is banished. He has fled from the the phenomena I have repeatedly no iced - the same deconcistions of Regulus, and yet, I feel it, the separation of classes into sects, the same clashing of law and fact, the same monopoly of rights by the landlords the same want of protection for the rights of the tenants; and the results are, essentially, the same - that is, the landlords as a body respect the usages which alone defend the tenant, but occasion. ally bareh men disregard them. Those who have read De Tocqueville's account of France before 1789 will easily understand how, in this state of things. the gradual increase of prosperity itself will quicken the elements of dissatisfaction ; how, as the peasantry rise in the social scale, they feel more acutely the in justice to which they are exposed by the law as it stands. Not, however, that Waterford relatively to others, can be pronounced a progressive county. The value of its live stock bas advanced at the rate of 44 per cent. only between 1841 and 1861, its agricultural area having lessened more than a tenth from 1855 to 1868, and this certainly will not bear a comparison with the state of Wexford. It is noticeable too, that the population of Waterford has as to that of Wexford decreased in the proportion of 86 to 64, a circumstance not without significance, regard being had to the above figures.

> What I wish to examine in this letter are the circumstances of a single estate, which suggest reflections of an interesting kind to every student of the land question of Ireland. About ten miles to the north-west of Waterford the traveller reaches a deep, 'You here, my lord,' exclaimed Cornelia, and | broad valley, almost closed in by hills in the near way along invoriant spaces of pastures, rich cornlands with their yellow sheaves, green masses of wood crowned with fair houses, towns, villages arme, and peaceful homesteads. Two centuries ago a Gromwellian soldier, of ancient and noble descent however, settled on a nock of this fertile trace, at a place where the valley, forming a ourve, seems like s gem set in the surrounding mountains. He became the accestor of a family which, emerging gra-dually from mere local rank, mingled its blood with that of the lightat in the land, grew into one of those patrician Houses which have so powerfully affected the empire, and gave to the State a worthy succession of gallant soldiers and not unknown statesmen The family seems from an early time to have remembered in the expressive phrase of Burke, that in Ireland it possessed a country, and in the last century to have put off the evil associations of Protestant ascendency, and it has been long distinguished for

iberal contiments and

re-formed by the judicious expenditure of the owner. encouraging the efforts of the occupiers's and, though the outlay has been very great, I believe it has been fairly remunerative, while it is unnecessary to dwell on the good social consequences. At this moment the Bersborough estate, is a beautiful specimen of small farm husbandry promoted and stimulated by the proprietor, and of industry well directed and gen erously compensated. Lord Bessborough spends every year large sums in improving farm houses, fences, and drains, in selling seed and munice at low prices to the occupiers in want of such sids, and in keeping his noble demeane in fine order. As I saw the results of this assiduous care in garden-like fields and happy homes in the signs of comfort and triumphant industry, spreading from the valley to the high hill-top, I could not help thinking how different might have been the fate of this property in different hands, and how different at this moment would be the position of the land question of Ireland had all landlords followed a like course.

As Lord Bessborough manages his estate for the most part upon the English play, so he does not per mit the Irish custom of the sale of the good will of farms to grow up, and he retains dominion over his property. What are the lessons which a reflecting mind will derive from observing this prosperous scane? In the first place, it will be noticed how, by a singularly humane process, a landlord has been gradually enabled to change the character of his es tate, and to transform it from one of an Irish type to one, to a great extent at least, m delled on a modern Eaglish pattern. Lord Bessborough has not expatriated his tenantry ; he has retained the system of small holdings ; yet he has preserved his property without serious loss through the ordeal of a social revolution, and he has largely added to its essential value. In the second place as during the last 20 years he has, either by direct expenditure or by libe ral allowances for them, effected most of the improvements on his estate, he has in a great measure at least, excluded the equity in this respect which his tenants otherwise would have in his lands, and he has not permitted his freehold ownership to be eaten away by a tenant-right which practically would leave him only a rentcharge. He has thus not only. with infinite paice, put his property into good order, but he has a fair right to call it his own in an exact and legilimate sense, disencumbered, certainly in a great degree, from most of those indefinite claims which form the grand difficulty of the Irish Land Question. In this state of things I would ask Mr. Mill or any fair advocate of "fixity of tenars" at a rent to be adjusted by the Government, whether he would think his proposed scheme advactageous to such a property as this, even from the point of view of the tenantry. I will concede, for the sake of mere argument, that "firity of tenure" could exist without encouraging subdivision, and that, as certainly would be the case if a fair calculation were made of the ren tal Lord Bessborough's income would not be dimin ished. Assuming, however, ell this, what chance would there be that this estate would continue in its present state of prosperity under the new conditions imposed on it ? Deprived, as they assuredly would bs, of the liberal aid extended to them, the very small tenants would sink down into hopeless poverty after a brief struggle, and all the cottagers would disup pear, as their nominal tents would inevitably be raised, and they could hardly hope to find constant employment. The severance, too, of the proprietor from the soil, and from all immediate faterest in the occupiers, would be mischlevous in a hundred ways. Mr Mill, indeed, with logical candour, admits that this would be the result, in all instances of this kind, and I venture to think it would prove most hurtful to the little community. Society, therefore, on this estate would be rudely disturbed - perhaps broken up; and what, looking beyond supposed expediency, would be the justice of the projected revolution? Would t be commonly honest to convert Lord Beesborough from what he is, in a real sense, a landowner, into a pensioner, with even an increasing rent charge? Would it be fair to deprive him of the happiness of discharging honourably the duties of property. an incident of the ownership of land which every liberal

Waterford has not many features of interest. The of presenting, as some persons would insist that it they have begun to light candles, wear vestments, would inevitably present, an appearance of backward and imitate. Catholic services. Other as interests of presenting, is some persons would interview and initate. Catholic services. Others take their would inevitably present an appearance of backward and initate. Catholic services. Others take their notions of the Ritheliata from mon. Distance take their notions of the Ritualiats from mos. Protestant, and some Oatholie joarnals, and set down as Protestants playing at Popery, who have taken up with cereplaying at topery, who have taken up with care monies as a mere piece of antiguariabism or matter of taste, without the doctrines which alone give them meaning; or, if they bave taken up with Gatholie dictrines to a certain point, consider them as manifeetly dishonest, and conectoraly untrathful beaute they do not at once accept all other doatrines which, to Gatbolics, are of equal authority. They ask, very naturally : - If these men believe as they say, in the Real Prisence, why do they not accept the Pope's Sapremacy, the evidence for which is no less clear in Scripture and the tradition of the Church? The in. ference is not unnatural, that they do not accept this last doctrine bocunes it would oblige them to quit their position as Anglicans, -to break many dear ties of friendship and worldly interest, - and if they are Clergy, to resign their livings and all that gives them influence and impertance, and enter as simple laymen into the Oatholic Ghurch.

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Our Angli an friends must admit that, from the Our Auger ou triew, there is a prima facte case against them. Hr Oobb has shown that the claims of the S e of Peter to be the divinely appointed head of the Visible Oburch are so clear that nothing bat a supposed exceptional dispensation can justity An. glicans in romaining, as he says, outside the visible unity,

Now, though it is very difficult for old Catholics to understand the position of the advance i Anglicase, those who are converts can account for it from their own experience. Many of them will remember their own experieuce that the divice constitution of the Visible Church, in its indivisible unity under its visible head, only broke upon them gradually. Though logically it comes first yet historically it came to them last in the order of doctrines. We do not pretend to explain why this is; but it is a fact of the experience of many who are now Catholics and who were once Anglicans or Ritualists. If it is a fast, as we think, of wide experience, we make take it as a providential order and it may account for the fact, which we think quite as certain, that great numbers of Anglicans approach so near the Church, but do not enter it, who are yet learned and conscientious. We ba. lieve they have not as yet come to see the true doc. trine of the indivisibility of the Visible Church, They think themselves Oatbolice, a branch, as they say, of the Church because they do not see that if the Ohnrch is a tree, its brauches must form with it one wieble organic unity. Being, as they think, Catho. lic, they try to hold and carry out all they know of Oatholic doctrine and practice: and in this we think their example most profitable for Gatholics to study. If these schismatice, these Samaritane, do so much for God, what ought not we to to do who are cluzent of the true Jerusalem ?

Two week since we endeavoured to draw the attertion of such of our readers as know but little of the interior of the so-called Ritualistic movement, to the deep reality which pervades it, the actual progress of Catholic doctrine in the Anglican Church, and the anmistakable devotedness, earnest preaching, prayer, and works of mercy and self-sacrifice, which distin guish the Ritualis's as a body. The remarkable Mission which is now being conducted by the Clergy of this school in London, and of which we give the Times' report in another column, is to us a strong confirmation of this view.

"A small penny book which we have before us, antitled 'A Guide to the Mission Services' gives a list of more than sixty Churches in London and the subarbs, in which this Mission is being conducted. We have looked in at several of these Churches in order to gain a fair notion of what wis going on. We bave heard enough ourselves personally, or through others, of the sermons and services generally, to be able to say that this movement is in all respects modelled on such missions as are frequently being preached in our own Churches here, and in all Catholic countries, by the various Mission Orders. The earnestness of the preaching is unmistakable so, also, the plain inculcation of the great truths of religion,-not merely those in which all Obristians believe, but the doctrizes of the Real Presence, the Sacrifice of the Mass, Confession and Absolution, as the means of pardon and grace from God. • The services begin before daylight, and ere continued, even on week-days, at intervals during the day, for those who have leisure to attend; but especially in the evening, the Ohurches are well filled, some of them thronged like our own churches during a Mission, and confessions are heard up to mid-night, or even later. The preachers wre, of course, of different degrees of power, but what they say is for the most part calcalated to arrest attention and go home. One we noted, who had eridently studied, and reproduced, though indifferently, the gestures of French or Italian preschers, which rarely come natural to Englishmen ; and, so it happened, that not instinctively 'suiting the action to the word,' a certain grotesqueness was the result, and an air of unreality, but when he be ame natural he was evidently real, and in earnest. It may be new to many Oatholics to be informed that, in all the Churches we entered, the whole semblance was that of a Gatholio Ghurch In all there was a regular Altar, with Cross or Crucific, and cand lesticks, - either two or sir, in some cases more, -lighted as if for Mass or Vespera. The singing was admirable, executed by full choirs of boys and men in surplices within the chancel, leading the congregation, or by the whole congregation trained to sing in unicon, with a heartiness that had a thrilling effect. We may add that several of the Churches were of singular beauty and magnificent dimonsions, -the Sanctuaries, in several cases, enclosed with marble or alabaster ballustrades, or chancel screeps of elaborate icon or wood-work, richly gilt. The reredos babind the Altar was either covered with rich hangings, embroidered in needle work, or psialed in fresco ou gold ground, and showing always a Cross er Orucifix, in painting or in carved alabaster. The Olergy of eeveral of these Churches live together in a College, and are unmarried men ; many of them are young men of good family, and some private fortune, which they have freely dedicated to works of charity, the support of schools and convents, and of such of their brother Olergy as have no private means The seats in the Ohurches are generally free and unappropriated-the man seated on one side, the women on the other, according to old Catholic practice. The offertory collections of the free gifts of the people are often munificent, and, generally speaking, are equal to those given by our own Catholic congregations. These are expended, where it is needed, for the support of the Olergy, but chiefly in works of charity, the support of schools, and relief of the destitute. The Catbolic vestments and incense are used at what is called : High: Celebration, and to those una accustomed to the calm beauty, and harmony of the Mass, and who believe in Anglican olders, it must be very imposing. , To a Oatholic it is, of course, most painful. It looks like a Mass had'y said, and seems a travesty of the holisst act on earth. Bat we must judge of it not from our own-point of view, but according to the intention of those who engage in it; and there is no, question that the validity of Anglican orders, is believed in by thousands, who say they have suriously examined the question, and tell'us (strange as it may appear) that they have no practical doubts on the matter. These and many more are the outward manifestations of the so-called Ritualistic movement, which has its ramifications in all directions through the country. It is a fact which connot be ignored. Its origin and tendency may be fair matter for difference of epizion amongsi Catholics. We can understand many Catholics taking a different view from our own, and believe it to pe the work of the devil, a mare imitation of Oatholici',

lirium which finally ended in her death.

"Thus perished those young maidens whose virginal chastity was never tarnished by an impore breath. If I did not share their fate, it was, as Helvius Agrippa had told me, only be cause the divine Aurelia had been placed in my care some time previous.

She saved my life, but what a life, alas! how can I help trembling when the mere denunciation of a slave, the secret enmity of a pontiff may at any time secure my condemnation. The most doubtful proof is deemed sufficient against a Vestal-we must not be even suspected.

'Ob! what a fearful light those events have shed into my soul. I had never reflected upon our duties and those pretended promises which our lips never pronounced. 1 understood now how terrible they were, and I saw an inexorable fate pushing us towards the abyss in which the hands of the pontifis will entomb me some dayfor this horrible presentiment has never left me. Unless they should come to me also, in the dead of night, and say to 'me: Cornelia, you may choose between the sword and the poison.

' May the gods forgive me, my dear child. But what a religion is this which will have us remain pure, under fearful penalties, and in serving which we are compelled to witness the most frightful disorders. You have heard of the mrs. teries of the Good-Goddess, over which the Grand-Vestal must preside in person ? Ab, when the pontiff of the Christians came with the young Cæsar Vespasian, to claim you from the divine Aurelia, he exclaimed before me that the Vestals fied, horrified, from those infamous mysteries. He spoke truly.

'I cannot lift the veil entirely from this hideous picture. Duty forbids me to say many things, and many others I must omit lest they should call the blush of shame to your cheeks.'

At this juncture in Cornelia's carrative, a venerable old man, drawing aside the heavy curtain of the door, appeared on the threshold .-The two young women had not heard him approach, and they continued their conversation Some words which reached the stranger's ears, made him start. He stopped and listened.

You know, my dear Cecilia,' Cornelia went on tc, say, f that the mysteries of the Good-Goddess are celebrated on the Kalends of May, in the night time. Matrons are alone admitted. On the eve of that day, the Grand Vestal, taking with her the sacred objects from the temple, proceeds to the house of the pretor, or of the consul, who must vacate instantly the premises and not return until the mysteries are over. I do not know if, as alleged by a poet [Juvenal, vi.-Lines 334 and 335] who in our days has justly denounced the frightful license of those

reply to the questions asked of you as I came in." Cecilia kissed the Grand-Vestal's hand, and absentees until a comparatively recent period; but having made a low obcissance to the venerable after the events of 1846 the head of the House has old man, left Cornelia and Clemens together.

The Christian priest and the heathen virgin looked at each other in silence; Cornelia with ber heart beating with strange anxiety, Clemens with sadness, as he thought of the sufferings of cultivated taste and refinement, I pised into a village

(To be Continued.)

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THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND. (FROM TIMES SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

No. 16.

WATERFORD, Sept. 30.

The road from Wexford to New Ross seconds from the estuary of the Slaney, and traverses a series of light uplands, laid out evidently in small holdings, with here and there some fine country seats. You leave to the left the range of hills, notched and jagged like a Spanish sierra, that cuts off the communities of Bargy and Forth from the inhebitants of the rest of the county, and that doubtless, contributed to shape their destiny in the distant age of their colonization. After passing the village of Taghmon'you reach a country rather more fertile, yet in which the peasantry appeared to me rather less prosperous than those near Wexford, though I could not trace a very marked distinction. Eome miles further on you descend suddenly by a steep incline to the valley of the Barrow, and light on the little town of New Ross, hanging on the slope of a hollowed eminence, and thence slanting down to the side of the river. New Ross, though a stirring and busy place, has not flourished as you might have expected from its extraordinary nate:al advantages; it is still only a small seat of trade, though ships of a thousand tone burden can discharge their cargoes upon its quay at a distance of 20 miles from the sta, and though the Barrow is navigable a long way upwards. From New Ross I went by steamer to Wexford, and dull is the mind that is not touched by the beautiful scene of richly-wooded lowland, dotted in many places by fire mansions, and over topped by picture que hille, through which the stately stream glides down to the ocean A student of the social state of Ireland will not fail to notice that this landscape, too, presents the marked varieties of culture to which I have already adverted- the large parks and farms, of the wealthy below ; above, the little homes of a peasantry that has gradually enclosed the whole mountain-side; and he will observe, with a feeling of regret, that hardly a sail appears on the watery expanse, and that life is not quick and stirring upon it. After rounding Cheek Point, where the Barrow and the Sair units in their onward course to the sea, the signs of industry suddenly increase; craft of all kinds often meet the eye, and you feel yourself on a highway of commerce. Having hastened by a beautiful succession of villa-i ke seats and trim enclosures, divided by the now animated river, you see the roofs and spires of a large town open from a fine and broad reach, and you are soon landed on the magnificent quay that skirts the whole length of the | rented at from 201. to 21, and 170 little crofts remain olty of Waterford.

indly and with the people. Its members, however, were usually lived regularly on his Irish estate some months in each year, and has devoted peculiar attention to it. I drove over a lorge part of the property, and was greatly pleased with much that I saw. From a gray square mansion with the adjoining park, a scene of the young woman and the dangers that threatened close by, a special object of the care of the proprietor. The neat houses and cleanly street had a look of thriving ease and comfort ; but what struck me most were the dense rows of well-built and well-slated labourers' cottages, tokens of abandant and constant employment. From the village I went, by roads smooth as a floor, along a succession of trim farms, all in a state of admirable cultivation, until I reached a bigher tract of land, where you met repeatedly the little homestend and plot of ground of the humble peasant, each, nevertheless, improved and in order. At last, from the top of a swelling eminerco, commanding a prespect of rare beauty, the estate lay as in a map before me; and the view of the numerous rustic homes dotted thickly over the slope below, and clustering near the principal mansion as it rose from the midst of rich wood and lawn, was like an idyll of country happiness. The character of the hushandry was seen at a glance. It was a property of small holdings kept, however, in a state of rare perfection, and evidencing no common or transient care.

Such is the tract which during six generations has been under the control of the house of Bessborough Lord Bessborough's sgent courteously gave me much information upon the manner in which this fair creation of industry and skill has been gradually brought into its present condition. Before 1846 the eatste, bough under gentle superiors, had been, comparatively, rather neglected. Part of it had fallen into the hands of midlemen, who had recklessly subdivid ed the lands, with no thought but to make profit from them, and there had been, accordingly, a great deal of poverty and a dense accumulation of population. I remember having casually paid a visit in those days to the place, and I recollect distinctly that at several spots you mat whole villages of mud cabins, and that many of these habitations were wretched. The famine came, and Lord Bessborough solved the stern problem suddenly set before him O adjusting the property to the new state of things, not, as was the case with too many lan llords, by inhuman " clearances" and forced emigration, but by a happier and more natural process, which fortunately proved completely successful. Taking the popuistion as he found it, he fostered it during the terri ble crisis by liberal and judicious employment, and though he did not discourage emigration, and many of his dependents quitted their homes, not a single notice to duit was served, and not one family was capticiously evicted. By these means his poorer tenantry were preserved from the slock of the great revolution, and as the middlemen's leases dropped, in he dealt directly with the sub tenants, and treated them in the same gentle manner. The mould, and organization of society were thus never radely broken up, but they were slowly transformed to a better type, and placed upon a more scoure basis. The Breaborough estate is still one of small holdings, there being on an area of some 20 500 acres two farms only rented over 2001., and 437 tenancies at a nominal rent of 11. only. The whole commu | selves so as to be mistaken for Catholia priests in the

mind values, and which revolutionary folly alone resolves, in every case, into the mere love of power ?

Yet, however pleasing at this time is the condition of the Bessborough estate, a thoughtful person will not forecast its fature without some degree of misgiving It is acquestionably in part an artificial growth, the result of the care of the proprietpr ; and the civilization that comes from above is not likely to be so permanent as that which increases from be low, from the industry of generations of occupiers. The prosperity of the baronies of Bargy and Forth springs from the soil and is rooted in it; the pros perity of the Bessborough estate is the gift of one man, and may perish with him. Furthermore, it in a special manner depends largely upon the proprietor; for, though Lord Bessborough has given leases freely, is willing and anxious to give more, and has thus created security of tenure on a considerable postion of his estate his very small tenants hold all at will, and it is difficult to contend that in these cases leases ought to be universally souceded. It is possible, therefore, that a new landlord might seriously interfere with the state of things that now exists upon this property; it is probable that, if he were harsh or illiberal, the prosperity due to fostering care would rapidly fade away and disappear; and though it is not likely that this would be the case during the continuance of the House of Ponsonby, it is, of course, a contingency that may happen. Nevertheless, taking the very worst chance, a bad proprietor would hardly meddle with the order of things on these lands on the lowest grounds of the merest selfishness. I would cost any one an enormous sum to change the character of the husbandry on this estate and to en. large the small into extensive holdings; and having regard to their present condition, and to the rents they readily yield, the experiment could not possibly This, therefore, though not as great as cos pay. could wish, is a real security that the form of social life that prevails on this tract will not be rudely altered or even injured; not to say that, after all, it is reasonable to suppose that few men would resort to mere wanton destruction.

ANGLICAN CATHOLIC TENDENCIES.

From the Catholic Opinion.

In several articles lately we have laid before our readers what may be called a hopeful view of the Anglican, or as It is some times termed, the Ritual. istic movement. We have done this, because we think it a view which may fairly be held, and which we hold ourselves. We are sure many Oatholics take, little interest in the mevement, either because they know little about it, or are impressed with, a conviction that it is in no sense the work of God, but rather a cumping device of the devil to keep those who are yearning for the truth from the one true Home of Souls, the Catholic Oburob, by means of a spurious imitation of Oatholicity. Thus, many Ca-tholics are unable to take 'a hopeful view of the Anglican movement,' and so, feel little more interest in. its details than in those of any other of the two or three hundred varieties of Protestantism.

Some, as we have intimated, cannot be said to have any view on the subject, for they know next to nothing about it. They have seen, indeed, that certain Protestant clergymen have taken to dress themmysteries, they were formerly accompanied with | Though one of the most ancient cities in Ireland, nity, however, is evidently flourishing, and, instead streets; and they have heard that in certain Churches the Papal Supremacy.

• They hold all Catholic doctrine except that of

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -DEC. 21 1869,

their opposition to everything emanating from Rome, the Divine centre of unity and truth; the bitterness arbibited by Anglicans generally, when any second from their ranks and submit to the Catholic Church; the prond Ecleoticism with which they call from Jatholio works what snits them, and reject, on the trength of a fancied appeal to antiquity, the prac-strength of the Saints and the teachings of the living Uses of the ball to all this the fact that hundreds are no doubt, actually being kept back by it from the no court, strand, soing acro back by it from the Church, at least for a time, who would otheriwse long since have submitted - all this may excuse an adverse jadgment. dveree juggwen. Still we plead for our more topeful view of Ritual.

والمراجعة بالمعاد المعالي المحاديقين

We allow for much that is the work of the devil. We do not doubt that it is used by him to keep people back from the Obarch ; net bat for Ritualism would they ever have come so near it ? We fear that some remain Anglicans, after they have iost faith in Anglicaniem, who cught long since to ion faith in a stability, and are in danger of lapsing into Rationalism. We are ready to expect much biterness, party spirit and 'kicking against the We think this bad spirit is much aggravated by smart writing in periodicals and newspapers-Protestant and Oatholie; still we do not believe that it is in itself the work of the desil, however the may turn it, where he can, to his own purposes. That it is a most powerful movement of minds, there was be no donbt, too powerfal to be man's unaided work. It most have an author who is more than man. As Gatholics, we have watched the movement for six and twenty yours and one of our deepest convicthat the finger of God is here,'- that it comes from God and leads to the Church. Though some may strive to divert the stream into a bostile chaunel, though it may seem now and then as if it might join the Eastern rather then the Western currept, we are convinced that it has a providential direction, that it has tended, is tending, and will tend in the providence of God to do a work which could not have been done by any other means, - break down the mole of Protestant prejudice, sweep into its corrent all that is beat and truest in the English Church, and with its full stream make glad the Oity 'Fluminis impetus lætificat Oivitatem Dei.' of God.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE .

PASTORAL OF HIS EMINENCE THE CARDINAL ARCH-EISHOP OF DUBLIN. - On Sunday, Nov 28th. a Partoral from his Emisence the Oardinal Archbishop of Dablin was read in the various chapels and churches in the diocese. After reterring to the feast of the Immsculate Conception of the Holy Mother of God, his Emisence proceeds to eay: 'There are two matters to which it is well to call your attention, in order to put you on your guard against them ; I refer, first to a late attempt to revive the practice of duelling in Ireland . and second, to the continued efforts made, under varions pretexts to revive and spread the seeds of Femanism among the people, and to reduce young and unsuspecting men into a dangerous and destructive combination. As to the first evil I shall merely observe that, savage in its origin, injurious to God, whose sovereign rights over the life of his creatures it sacrilegiously assails, injutious to acciety whose obligations it tramples upon, injurious to the wretched duellists themselves, since it places the innocent party on the same level with the guilty ; the practice of duelling, after marking Europe with blood, has been abandoned by all really brave and highly-spirted men, and condemned by the legislation of every civilised state. The Church of Jesus Christ inflicts its severest penalties of excommunication upon the unhappy man, no matter of what rank or condition, who engage in it, even by giving or accepting challenges, or by co-operating in any way in this heinous crime, so fatal to buman life and to the salvation of immortel souls for whom Christ bas shed His precious blood. 'As to the other evil referred to, it is with regret that I find myself compelled once more to raise my voice against the leaders, organizers, and adepts of the Fenian societies and to dep'ore the

evils their members are bringing, or likely to bring. upon themselves and upon our beloved country. It is not necessary to repeat what I have so often before they be bound by oath or not incur the penalty of excommunication, and are cut off like rotten branches from the Church; nor is it necessary to add, that many of the leaders of this organisation, having long since giving up the practices of religion, live and write more like infidels or pagans than as men who believe in the bumility of the Gospel and in the teaching of the Apostles, who so strogly condemn violence and resistance against established authority. Omitting these considerations, so important to a Christian, I shall merely ask what is the Fenian association en gaged in at present, and what have been its fruits for the pass? At present it a ppears to be altogether occu pied in preventing the adoption of any grand measure calculated to promote the welfare and peace of this country. As some months ago it was disposed to uphold the Protestant establishment, the prolific source of all our evils, so it is now quite hostile to a favourable settlement of the land question, and it spares no pains to disturb meetings convenes for the purpose of seeking for so desirable a boon. Indeed, the leaders of this body seem to have formed an unboly league with low Orangemen and interested land agents to prevent all useful legislation and to drive, if possible, from power the statesmen who have rendered such signal services to Ireland during the last session of Parliament hoping in this way to prevent the rediess of great evils and grievences and to keep the country in a state of chronic discentent in order that they them. selves may have grounds to justify their conspiracies and revolutionary movements, and may cast their nets more profitably in troubled waters Let us now see what have been the past effects of Fenianism ? Every one knows that it has placed many young men at the mercy of miserable informers, and brought torrow and ruin on entire families. It is a notorious fact that the raid on Ohester was undertaken at the suggestion and under the direction of a spy; and it appears that the famous campaign of Tallaght, so udicrous if it had not been accompanied with blood. shed, was undertaken under similar auspices. What has been the result of the last ten years 'conspiring ? Has there been one proof of wisdom, has there been a single display of military skill or valour ? All I can learn from the history of those years is, that informers and adventurers, to promote their own interests, have driven man without arms, without money, withont any means of defence or aggression, without any military organisation, to attempt the overthrow of one of the strongest government in the world, bringing, by intritable failure, contempt and ridicule on themselves and their country. 'Had things turned out otherwise, had the Fenians gained a momentary Buoess, in all probability the country would have been deluged with blood We should perhaps, have had our guillotines and our noyades, our Robespierres and Marais, or, at least, our Mazzinis and our Gari baldis. How thankful ought not to be all lovers of prace, of country, and religion, that they have been preserved from such fearful calamities — which have falien on great and powerful nations in Europe and eleswhere, and filled them with misery, devastation, and affliction. Considering that our people have escaped from such imminent dangers with very little bloodshed, and without any general suffering, we cannot but be grateful, to the public authorities for he humanity they have displayed, and the modera tion with which they have acted when suppressing the movement of those by whom they were so foolishiy and recklessly assailed. There is one matter connected with this subject to which I have not previously advorted. I mean the continued attempts

consterfeit of the Ohurch as some think Buddhism , made by Fenianism to use as a means for premoting few days ago one of the spottoneers of Kells received consterfeit or the of medieval development. The lits own opinions even the barial of the dead, thus was in its later or medieval development. The lits own opinions even the barial of the dead, thus subismatical tone of many of the Auglican papers; subismatical tone of many of the Auglican papers; subismatical tone of many of the Auglican papers; stration the and ceremony of committing the remains of Obristian men to the cold grave. It was by a great funeral procession that Fenianism was first procalaimed in Dublin some years ago; and ever since then no occasion has been omitted of getting up such processions for party or political purposes. and especially with the view of spreading the belief that the Prolan organisation is powerful by its numbers, though in reality, the great masses of the people who take part in these exhibitions do it merely for the sake of a patriotic display. A'l I shall now add is that I hope the Oatholics of Dublin will take messures to protect their magnificent cemetery from further profenation, and that they will avoid all Fenian or party displays at funerals, and in places consecrated by the blessings of the Church. Such places should be reserved for silent meditations on our I st end, and devoted to prayers for departed friends.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14-A gaushop in this city was entered lust night by persons unknown and its owner shot The assausing escapel. Another gunebop was entered shortly afterwards and the owner was fired at, and a number of pistols were taken away.

The Dublin Amnesty Association have resolved to hold no more meetings for a period of two months. They advise all friends of the Fenian p-isoners to adopt the same course.

We have heard a statement confidently made, in a wall-informed quarter, that Earl Spencer will be recalled from the Government of Ireland .- Evening M.it.

The 'Mail's' correspondent, writing from Tippe raty, says - There never has been such an extraordinary election. The landlords took no part at either I have no doubt much terror was exercised on aide. the former class. Train after train came in, and almost no voters appeared to be ascorted by the large force sent to guard the Liberals. The priests, when some were taken from them exclaimed pathetically, "There's freedom of election !" Another cause of apathy was that Mr. Heron. relying on the sham selection at the so called county meating, had not engaged a solicitor belonging to the county un til the show of bands was against him, and then many indignantly returned the retainers.

The 'Limerick Reporter' says - The house of the Very Rev. Dr Howley, P. P., V. G., Tipperary, was attacked on Sunday evening about seven o'clock, and several large panes of glass broken in front and end windows; five large stones were found inside in the house, the smallest of which would weigh over a pound weight. The occurrence one caused quite a sensation here, as the reverend gentleman is most deservedly beloved and venerated by all his parishioners The house of Mr. James Crauly, Churchstreet, was also attacked on the same evening, and several paues of glass broken in it. It is thought that the coming election is the cause of those on !rages.

The Cork Examiner's correspondent, writing from Clonmel, suys : - As will be observed by the returns given below, comparatively few electors of the baro-nies in this district exercised the franchise. This state of things is almost entirely attributable to the process of intimidation which I am given to under and has been practised during the past four or five days, in this locality During the time specified parties of young men had been traversing the country, canvaseing on behalf of O'Donovan Rossa. They got many promises of support, it is true, bat all electors who declined to vote, or who said they were already pledged, were warned, but if they gave their voice for the opposing candidate they would be marked men. Placards reiterating those threats were also posted extensively throngh the baronies and in the town of Clonmel. In one it was set forth that " the man who betrays his country to day will not be forgoiten by the people " Another state t that the elector who voted for O'Donovan Rossa, gave his voice for the freedom of the political prisoners, and that all who voted against the popular choice would be regarded as the enemies of the people.

Nov. 27 .- Another attempt at murder was committed yesterday at Enfield, County Kildare. A man named Joseph Doran, a sub agent of Mr. Yates, of Thomastown, Enfield, was ploughing in a field when inculcated on your minds, that all those who engage he was fired at. On receiving the first shot, in the in secret and, wicked combinations for the subversion right side, Doran fell on his knees. He then turned of religion, or the destruction of the State, whether | round to look atter the aseassin, when he received a second shot, which took effect in the left arm. Two other shots were fired in quick succession, which did | themselves in a suitable state of anticipatory horror. not take effect. The would-be assassin then ran away. The injured man was able to reach his house and his friends, after dressing his wounds, thought i: advisable to have him removed to Dablin He is 76 having sworn on the 13th November instant that the years of age. He now lies in Jervis-street Hospital with two balls odged in him, one in the small of the back and the other in the right side. The cause assigned for the outrage is that he had served a notice to quit upon a tenant. - Times Corr. FEMIAN DEMONSTRATION IN COEK .- On Sunday night the peaceable inhabitants of this city had to endure another noisy display of Fenianism, the streets having been paraded by bands of music and trampling mobs. This jubiles was to commemorate the liberation from the city gaol of Daniel Riorden, arrested on suspicion of being accessory to the murder, or as the I R.B. designate the crime, 'the ex cution' of David Callaban, in this city on the night of Sunday the 7th of this month. That there were grounds for the arrest Riordan's own admissions testify, ss he admits having spent the exclier part of the evening with the victim of Fanian vengeance, and, with an other man, accompanied Callaban from the public bouse, where he had inculged freely, to Warrer's place, where the three parted As I mentioned in a forme: correspondence, it was known that Callab-n was at that point taken charge by three other men, who joined with the party, and who conveyed him to the spot selected for his assassication. The law officers of the Orown did, not, however, consider the evidence against Riordan justified their putting bim on trial, and consequently directed his liberation. H s release has been a great triumph to his friends. and therefore the public exultation of last night .- Sauaders' Correspondent. A rumour was current through the city on Saturday to the effect that a serious difference of opinion had arisen during the week among the bigbest offi cials in 'the Castle.' It is stated that his Excellen cy the Lord Lieutenant and the Attorney-General bave strongly urged on the Cabinet the immediate adoption of vigorous measures for the effectual protection of life and property, for the repression of seditions publications These counsels are strenuously opposed by the Lord Chancellor and by the Chief Secretary, who recommend that effairs should be allowed quietly to take their course. To such an extent have the differences reached ibat the Irish Breective must undergo considerable modifications, perhaps, bafore Christmas. If the view advocated by his Excellency and the Attorney General should prevail, a change will take place in the Ohief Secretary ship, and on dit, the present occupant of the offic will change places with another member of the Cabinet. In the event of the policy pressed on the Ministers by the Lord Obancellor and the Right Hon Chichester Fortescue being favourably received, the Lord Lieurenant will entrender the Vice-royalty to the Chief Secretary, who will also receive the honour of a peerage. In this case Mr. Sullivan will at once be appointed to the Rolls Court, the Solicitor General be promoted to be Attorney-General, and Sir C. O'-Loghlan become Solicitor-General, as no need not. vacate his seat for the county of Olare. The occurrence of the changes alluded to will, therefore, ere long, afford a tolerably correct index of the policy intendell to be pursued by the government in the present orisis of Irish affairs .- Daily Express. : 10

bim not to undertake for the fature any letting of grass lands in the county by auction, and apprising bim that if he does so be will forfeit his life. It is said that all the auctionsers in the district have received similar missives . As a proof of the vigilance with which every movement connected with the land is watched. I may mention the following significant incident, which took place on Friday morcing last at the sale rooms of one of the Kells auctioneers, and during the time that the grass-lands belonging to the Marquis of Headfort were being set up to anction - su unusual custom at this period of the year. A man in the gath of a rustic, with a green band on his hat, walk d into the auction mart, and taking from his pocket a sheet of paper and pencil. proceeded to note down the name of every person who offered a 'bid' for the land. The intruder was a complete stranger, and no one interfered with him. When all was over he left the room, his musterious visit having caused no little emazement. The constabulary arrested, on the morning of the 19th inst., a young man named Patrick Murphy, and had him transmitted to Trim jail. The prisener, up to his arrest, earned his livelihood as a clerk with the auctioneers, and always bore an excellent character. It is supposed that he is suspected of having indicted money may be obtained most freely: They have some of the threatening letters lately brought to "ight, an alphabet of cryptic chalk-marks to be made on some of the threatening letters lately brought to light, - Correspondent of the Freeman.

CHANGE OF FENIANISM -The Wicklow Court of Petty Bessions was held here on Monday, before the following magistrates Samuel Hanna RM; Robert Francis E lie, Richard Reynell Drought, and John Edward-, Reqre; J Strain, Esq, R I C was also pres-nt. A man named James Moore, a dealer and keeper of a lodging house on the South Quay of Wicklow, was charged by Acting Constable Magrath, with having on the evening of the 10th instant, said in the public street of Wicklow, within the actingconstable's bearing, 'Hurrah for the Feniane, hurrah for them ? He was also charged that while in the Wicklow Const-bulary Barracks he made use of the following langu ge 'D-n the Queen. I have been arrested as a Fenian, and that is what I am.' The acting constable stated that when he took Moore into custody on a charge of using 'Fenian expressions,' the prisoner was not drunk, though he had taken some drink. Mr Robert Barkett, solicitor defended the prisoner. Their worships, after consultation, decided upon admitting him to bail to keep the peace, on his finding security, himself in £10, and two sureties in £5 each. - Correspondent of the Freeman.

DARING ROBBERY OF ARMS. - The excitement and uneasiness that at present pervade our community, says a correspondent of the 'Daily Express' writing from Cork, will have another stimulus in the news of a revival of the ruding for arms, which was formerly so preminent a feature in the programme of the disaffected. Since the commencement of the amnesty agitation, raids for arms were entirely discontinued is this locality ; and therefore it was with no small degree of surprise people learned on Monday morning that a daring and successful robbery o arms had been made on Sunday night on the residence of Mr. Edwards, C E, of this city, Nop Ieland, close to Rochestown Mr. Edwards does not at pre sent reside at the lodge, which is in charge of a caretaker About balf-past eleven o'clock on Sundar in ght it would appear the man was startled by knock. ing at the front door, and on reconnaissance by his untimely visitors, was still further disconcerted by observing five men with revolvers seeking admission. Is reply to his inquiry as to their business, he was informed they required any fire arms that were in the house. Probably surprised by this imperative summons, the caretaker nesitated whether he should admit them, whereon he was sesured, with every evidence of determination, that unless he opened the door immediately they would burn the house about him. In this helpless extremity the man wisely yielded to circomstances, and admitted his firearmed visitors, who, without the least attempt at disgnise, commenced to prosecute a search for fire-arms. They corried off two single barrelled gans, the only firearms in the house, and, content with these spoils, dccamped without more ado. It is needless to say that their departure was unimpeded, and that no clue to their identity is forthcoming.

'A case of perjury against a Oatholic Priest.' The thought was gentlest balm to Orange organe of all degrees of ferocity, and so they made lots of delicious comments to suit fastidious orthodox palates, and bave repeatedly acknowledged the grandeur and se- | tery." made ample preparations to report the 'case' for ductiveness of this latter conception, but we have ho pionaly held the instruction of their readers. The 'case' came on for hearing on Monday last, in the Belfast Police-court The Rev. Michael Cabill was charged with 'wilfal and corrupt perjury,' for father of two children named Larkin had been before bis death a Roman Catholic. Counsel in opening the case said that if Father Cabill 'would admit that he had made a mistake, or spoken rashly or incantionsly, he would proceed no further in the case against him.' No such admission having been tendered in response, the case went on, the evidence touching the religion of the deceased man Larkin being that of the Master of the Workhouse, who deposed that Larkin, while there, was registered a Presbyterian, and of t=o other men-one of them a brother of Larkia-whose evidence was that he had belonged to the Presbyterian form of religion. But the 'several witnesses' for the defence, so far as w can learn from the 'tenor of their evidence' as it appears crushed up in the Orange reports, established beyond a doubt that one of the children of the deceased had attended a Catholic school, that the man had frequently attended chapel, that he had held the blessed candle in his band when dying, and had died a Roman Catbolie, having been attended in his last illness by the Rev. Mr. Cabill, the clergyman who was now defendant The magistrates, of course, refused the informations, and the great perjury case went off in smoke to the great discomfiture of many. INPORTANT DECISION - GATHEBING SEAWERD .- It is worthy of notice particularly to those realding near the sea coast of Ireland, that Counsellor Wall, of Balbriggan, in the County Dublin, having laboured s long time past in successfully defending poor men who used to gather seaweed off the sea shore for a livelihood and for manure, and whom the magistrates at Petty Sessians were in the habit of convicting as felous and thieves for so doing, has at length (on last Wednesday) obtained the decision of her Majesny's Judges in the supreme and final Court for Ireland of Criminal Appeals in the Four Courts, Dublin, ' that no man can be legally convicted of larceny or stealing for taking angethered running seaweed left on the sbore between bigh and low water mark.' This question was argued last Saturday before the Judges by Er. Wall, singly, in opposition to most able counsel (one of them. F. Macdon sugh, Big , Q. C.) employed by Colonel Taylor, M. P., and Mr. Patrick M'Cabe, who prosecuted, and the above decision was given by a large majority of the judges-six to one-on the following Wednesday, settling and defining the law of the land on the subject.

L'ndon, Dec 11 The 'Times' of to-day corthrough the post office a threatening letter, warning demns Orange Lodges. They answer no end but to perpetuate the idea of two races - corquerors and the conquered. Statesmen should discountenance this organization.

> Increased military precautions have during the last fow days been taken at St. Hary's Convict prison. adjoining the dockyard extension works at Chatham. all the officials showing the utmost vigilance, in consequence of the prison containing a remarkable convict O'Donovan Rosse, the Feulan offender, who has just been elected as member for Tipperary He has been for some time at this prison. The extra precautions are taken with a view to frustrate any desperate attempt to rescue Rossa. The military guard at the prison, instead of being removed as usual in the afternoon, after the convicts have done work on the island and have returned to the prisor, is now mainteined during the night,- Times,

> VAGRANCY IN REGLAND -The 'Globe' thus skotches B Class of professional teggars who wander through England in search of movey and foud-These tramps have their regular baunts in country towns- soug lodgings, where they forget their cares in the delight of steak, and grog, and sing-cong. They have their maps of the courtry, with directions as to where pe ple's gates - equivalents to 'very soft,' "ware dog' Here is one of Mr. Portal's anecdotes which concerns the workhouse of the Whitechurch Unior, in Hants. The following lines were not long since written on the wall of the tramps' ward :

> > The Governor's name is Sutton, The paupar's diet is mutton, But you must not be a glutton When you come here to lodge You had better go on to Andover, Where you can feed on clover. By far a better dodge.

A PAINSTAKING CONVICT. - At Portsmonth prison the other day, some mortar was found on the person of a convict At first there was nothing found to account for the convict's possession of the mortar but at length on the walls being carefully sounded, one particular part appeared to sound more bollow upon being struck than the rest. A closer examination on this part of the wall tollowed, and there it was discovered that the bricks could be taken out with the grantest facility, and a good-sized hole was found to have beer made from the man's cell to the outer wall of the prison, with the exception of the oute layer of bricks, which were evidently to be displaced only at the moment of the convict's escape. The cell was on the ground floor of the prison, and, the hole once passed through, the prisoner would have stoad in the outer court of the prison with nothing between him and such freedom as could be found in the Island of Portsea but the boundary wall of the prison, which in the present instance would no: have been much hindrance, owing to some building operations going on, and which would have afforded easy facilities for scaling the wall. The hole made in the prison wall must have been a work of some time The rools with which it bad been made prov ed to be a knife and a small piece of steel which Scott, who is a painter and glazier by trade, and employed as such in the prison, had managed to obtain OBSESSION of. All the bricks had been taken from the wall whole, and replaced at the end of etch night's work, for by night only could the work have been done, and the joints between the bricks and facing made good with ginzier's putty in place of the mortar extracted with the bricks.

If we wanted a reason for balieving that the relations between England and the Colonies must be reconsidered, we should find it in the agitation which has been in progress for these last few months. The time has come when the real equality of Englishspeaking commurities must be pursued to its legiti mate consiguences. The only practical question is to what ultimate relations statesmen should look forward Should they nicture Bogland and the Oolonies in the future as States absolutely independ ent of each other, save so far as they muy enter into Treatire of Offence and Defence, or be knit together by the thought of a common origin, a common race, and the possession of the same type of government, or should they regard them as members of one was Federation, self goverce ! domesticalir, but subj et to a comm n authority in other respects, and presenting to the world the front of one Power? We been obliged to confess the difficulties in the way of realizing it One relation or the other must be accepted as the ultimate resolution of the British Empire, and we ask those who protes' against the lapse into the first to show how to rise into the second. Unfortunately, we find no arewer to our appeal either in Cannon atreet or elsewhere, but only language which seems to show that those who use it are unconscious of what the idea of an English Federation implies. Federation implies a Federal Council, and, whether numbers or wealth be accepted as the basis of representation it would be equally true that now, and for many years to come, the representatives of England would outcomber all other representatives put together Are the Colonists prepared to submit to such a body the question of tariffs? Would they be prepared to assent to the abolition of all duties between the members of the Federation? What is it they would freely submit to an Assembly an com posed ? It seems to us that the only questions which can be submitted to the Federal Power would be questions of peace and war, of common defeuce supported by some kind of proportionate contributions from each member of the Federation, and, possibly, the settlement of a common comege and the regulation of a postal service. The supreme business of the Federation, however, would be mutal defence, and here again the difficulty is with the Colonists. It has already occurred to many of them-and, if they were required to contribute towards a Federal Fleet and a Federal army, they would all feel it that if left to themselves they have no enemies to fear, no one in the face of whom they are bound to keep themselves in a position of defence. In truth, the scheme of a Federal defauce would be a scheme for essing Englishmen of part of the borden they now bear, and this the Colonists have rejected whenever it has been suggested to them. We arrive with some reluctance at the conclusion that if the grand dream of Federation could be for a moment real zed it would break down under the first trial of its working .- Times. A meeting of Irishmon, of whom there were probably 800, was held in Glasgow for the purpose of adopting farther Constitutional measures to obtain the release of their 'fellow-countrymen in the prisun pens of England,' and to protest against the undignified and impolitic decision of Government in refusing the unanimous request of the Irish people. A resolution was proposed, - ' That we, the Irishmen of Glasgow, see every legitimate means, in union with our fellowcountrymen in England and Ireland, to prge on the present Government the necessity of grapting an amnesty to the political prisoners, and that we agree to accept no compromise in the shape of a sham, Irish Tenant-right Bill till our countrymen are free The resolution was proposed and seconded in comparatively moderate speeches. An amendment was moved that memorials should not be sent to the Government, but that silent action be followed. The introduction of the amendment created great confusion, and strong things, sgainst the Governmentwere spoken. Twice a light seemed imminent; the gas was partially turned down, and a body of police took up a position ontside the door. The motion and port, which was built 'expressly for the Suez Oanal amendment being put, the chairman declared the former carried. 'No actual breach of the peace cocurred. The meeting lasted an hour. Other motempted to make the passage a day or two ago, but | tions were to have been proposed, but the disorder | any persone, no matter how elevated in life they may tenden to de puraded by the government in the particular in the they may be and or the age, but i to be proposed, but the disorder is any person, no matter now elevation in the they may be and or the age, but i the fact of probable guilt, promptly indict."

UNITED STATES

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WHO ARE THEY ?- THE Wa bington correspondent of the New York . Tip e.' says : 'Letters have been received here from prominent gentlemen in Canada, expressing their satisfaction with the views of Press d-nt Grant in his message with regard to that country.'

In a letter declining an invitation to attend the Cuban meeting in Philadelphis, Senator Wilson wrote: Whatever may be the condition of the cause of the patriots in that island, we, as Sons of Liberry, cannot but display sympathy in their efforts to make their beautiful land free for all and independent. The States have the rights to freedom and the people o' that colony are entitled, it they doverve it, to self government. This is as good a thing, coming from so bitter an anti-secessionist as Senstor Wilson If States or Provinces have a right to independence when they dem nd it, why not the Southern States ? - Montreal Gazette.

A STRANGE LUNAOY CASE. - At Geneva, in Western New York, the Episcopalians are so innocent of ritualistic practices, that they took the bowing at the name of Christ, and the loud otterratice of the responses, as proof of the insenity of a Mis Allen. Thereupen, that lady was sent to a Lunstic Asylum; her own son, an Episcopal clorgyman, and her brother being the chief promoters of her incurceration. These relatives afterwards sold ber property to pay the fees incurred in locking her up

A Tribune special says an attempt was made to assuesionte the Hon. S. A. Deargell and the Hon. Peter G'Neill, republican members of the legislature, st Milleogeville, Ga., a few days since.

ELNIRA, N.Y., Dec. 14 - The office of the Northern Control Railway Company in this city was broken. The safe was blown onen, and checks and drafts amounting to over \$13 000, together with about 500 dollars in greenbacks, were stolen.

The Tribune's Washington special says. The resolutions touching reciprocity which passed the House on Monday is said to mean nothing but a support of the President in condemning the old treaty as the President says it may be necessary to have some regulations of a commercial character between the United rintes and the Provinces and as Secretary Fish has invited it is said the Onnadian authorities to a discussion of such regulations many members who acted to sustain the resolution avow themselves in favor of a new treaty.

A petition was presented in the U.S. Senate, by Mr. Cameron, praying for the recognition for the Republic of Cuba. It is signed by 30,000 Philadel. ians, and laid or the table, - where it should remain. -Boston Traveller.

'Consider, married men of New York, busbands and fathers, by what frail and brittle tenure your homes are yours. If you fail in your business and it is said that ninety five out of one hundred business men at some time fail - then the younger and handsomer face of your widowed neighbor may charm away your wife; the laws of Indiana will grant a divorce to the fair tru at, and Henry Ward Beecher - with the Rev. Dr. Field, of the New York Zyangelist, standing at his right hand, and the Rev. O. B. Frothingham to implore a blessing on the sinstands ready to marry her to the first libertine who will pay, not in affection; but in gold or greenbacks, the price of her frail charmal If it be said that poverty was not the only crime of McFar and, then rest easy, busbands and fathers, at least all of you who, never, in any moment of trial and vexation, have uttered one impatient or petulant word ! Yee, it is the plone, the popular, the admired the reverend Henry Ward Beecher who comes boldly and even proudly forward, holding by the hand and leiding lust to ber triumph over religion ! Who can read the carrative, and not wish that Plymonth Church were suck into the ground until the peak of its gable should be beneath the surface of the earth.' The article concludes with the statements that Mr. Frothingham may plead in his defence that he does not believe in the Scriptures ; but Mr. Beecher, who has been engaged for several years past upon the Life of Christ, should have reminded him that our Saviour said :- "I say unto you, that whoseever shall put away his wite, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery; and whosever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adul-

The New York Express gathers the accounts in

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GREAT BRITAIN.

3The Westminster ' Gazette' confirms the statement that Dr. Newman had been specially invited to the Roman Connoll as a theologian. The Gazette' points to this fact as showing in connection with the passing over of some well known continental theolo gians how entire is the confidence reposed by the Holy Father in Dr. Newman's orthodoxy. London, Dec. 10-The steamship Brazilian, of this traffic, has been found to draw too much water. A despatch from Port Said announces that she at

the papers from Boston to Ohicago, in regard to the tate of trade and production. It seems that the Gold conspiracy has in its reaction paralyzed trade, and struck a blow at values which reaches to the home of every farmer. At Chicago they are selling their grain for half price, and paying full prices for overything they buy. The Times of that city says : To day, wheat, after paying from 15 to 20 per cent. freight on it, is being sold at 95c. per bushel in Chicago, leaving the farmers but 70 and 80c Uhicagoans are even sanguine that it will sink here to 80c. per bushel, which would only leave the farmers 55 to 65c per bushel for it, and other articles in proportion. The condition of aff its is becoming worse. In Cincinnati the same story, with money at 2 per cent. a month on the street. The accounts from the West indicate a general collapse of values.

The New York Times says :- Our city must look to its laurels or it will be outdone by so petty a place as Americus, in Georgia. We have had a very fair variety of shooting effrays lately, but nothing quite equal to that which was arranged by an amiable citizen named Doolittle. He was one of a party assembled to take a friendly drink, in a liquor store, when on a sudden he pulled out a pistol and said. Slide out 1 I'm going to shoot' His companions took him at his word and ran-all except one toper named Noumenger. Doolittle instantly shot this man dead, saying as he fell, 'Are you hurt, Joe?' Are we to be beaten in this way? The elections are over, or no doubt some of the condidates for civid honors would soon 'get even' on Americus. Southerners cannot be allowed to claim a monopoly of fire-eaters and sesassing now, and if Doolitle comes down this way, he may easily find a match for himself in cowardly ruffianism.

Recorder Hackett closed his charge to the Grand Jury, in the Court of General Sessions, in the following manner : - 'A very important case of homicide will come before you It has, through the various incidents and odd accessaries, and extraordinary surroundings of men, women and manners, deservedly attracted great public attention all throughout the country. Your duty regarding the elleged killing of the late Mr. Richardson by Mr McFarland is a very simple one. If he was of 'sound memory and discretior,' (to use the old Saxon phrase on the subject of homicide) when he fired the fatal shot, then his act was murder. But whether or no he was of sound memory and discretion will become a gurstion for the petit jury, and it is not in your province ; your duty is to ascertain if the allegations be true ibat McFarland fired the shot that caused Richardson's death. I think I should be defelict in the discharge of my functions as an elected conservator of the neace and morals in this Court, did I now omis reference to some of the incidents following the act which culminated in the bomicide just referred to. In vain shall conductors of influential newspapers, claiming to be moral leaders, beneficially affect the community, if they convert their homes into freelove asylums." In vain shall ministers of the Gospel be heard when criticising public men, as well as warning private parishioners, if they are allowed, unrebuked, to give benedictions to bigamy, or to consecrate lechery by prayers at the bed of death. If there bas been bigamy, committed, or aided or, abetted by

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WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE--DEC. 24, 1869 THE TRUE

The True Winness.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED XVERY FRIDAN

At No. 663 Crang Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. OLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers Two Dollars. If the

ubscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers "wo Dollars and a balf, in advance; and if not ren wid at the end of the year, then, if we continus a nding the paper, the subscription shall be

Three ! cllar :. The BUS WITNESS can be had at the News Si gle copies 3d. Deputa

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DFC. 24, 1869

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

DECEMBER --- 1869. Friday, 24 Fast Vigil of Christmas. Saturday, 25 CHBISTMAS Sunday 26-St. Srephen M. Menday, 27 St. John, Ev. Tuesday, 28 Holy Innocents Wednesday, 29 - St. Thomas, B M. Thursday, 30 - Off. Sunday within the Octave.

TO OUR DELINQUENT SUBSCRIEZES.

We take this opportunity of informing al Subscribers in arrears to this Office, that, wearied out with reiterated and fruitless appeals to their sense of justice and common bonesty, we have commenced handing over their accounts to a lawyer for collection; and shall for the future continue so to deal with all those who will not. except on compulsion, pay their just debts.

A Registered Envelope, posted by some one in the district of Port Hope, and addressed to this Office, when opened contained neither letter nor money.

NEWS OF THE WERK.

The next, or second Session of the Council will, we are told, be held on Thursday, the Sixth of Jenuary, Feast of the Epiphany. The Pro testant papers amuse their readers by teiling all kinds of stories about what the Pope intends to do, and what the Bishop's intend to do, and how the latter protest against what the former has done, and so on. We need scarce remind our readers that these stories are all inventions ; that "Our Own Correspondents" know nothing of , what takes place amongst the Fathers, and that no reliance is to be placed on any of their state ments. The utmost they can do is to guess .--All was quiet in Rome, from which City also which faith and piety inspire. It is a favourable ve receive the most satisfactory accounts as to the state of the health of the Holy Father. Again we are assured that Louis Napoleon has entirely recoved from his late indisposition. For the sake of Europe, and in the interests of peace, we trust that it may be so; but this in cessant anxiety to assure the world that the Freach Emperor is in good health is ominous .-M. Rochefort has started a new journal under the significant title of the Marsellarse; as yet the authorities have not interfered with it. All Soanish refugees in Paris, who in any way may have been implicated in the late republican revo lution, have been ordered to leave the City. The condition of Ireland is still such as to inspire great uneasiness. Disturbances at Londonderry on the occasion of the anniversary of the siege were apprehended on the 18th, and troops were forwarded to the city in case of a riot. The clergy and laity of the late Established Church do not seem to be working very barmoniously together, in the way of settling their new creed, and new organisation. From the Red River country reports are con tradictory, but we fear that matters are really getting serious. In so far as we can gather from the various telegrams, a proclamation from Mr. M'Dougall calling upon the Qoeen's subjects to rally for the support of legitimate authority, has been seized and suppressed by the insurgents.-Men on both sides are said to be arming for the expected conflict. In the meantime, cut off geo graphically as we are from the district which we have to rule, we must idly look on, impotent to interfere effectively.

in order to solicit subscriptions in favor of the work. These subscriptions reached a pretty high figure, and several subscribers then began churches. In the meantime any offerings that to pay in whole, or in part, the sums by them subscribed for ; but the bad years that followed having determined Monseigneur to suspend the work, the payment of subscriptions was not called for; and on several occasions sums tendered were refused, seeing that the execution of the project had been postponed indefinitely. The money actually received was employed for digging the foundations of the Cathedral, and for the purchase of the necessary materials.

mart free

I have since repeatedly heard it regretted that Monseigneur had no Cathedral, but with this all stopped. However during the Pastoral Retreat in the month of August last, MM. the Parish Priests who were met together for its religious exercises, resolved of their own accord, to open a subscription to enable Monseigneur to resume his project ; and in order that their subscriptions might be relied upon, they declared themselves ready to grant their promissory notes for the several amounts by them subscribed foradding that they would all do their utmost with their several parishioners, to engage them to contribute, according to their means, for so honorable a work. This subscription amounted to about \$30.000; and from the reports which have since reached me, I am convinced that they who were upable to take part in the Retreat will subscribe with equal generosity; indeed several amongst them seem to complain that the priests charged with asking for subscriptions had not. bitherto, applied to them, to associate them in an undertaking worthy of the greatest sacrifices. A conduct so noble could not be concealed

from H13 Lordship the Bishop of Montreal; therefore I made it my duty, and my pleasure, to make it known to His Lordship who, as I was convinced, could not be but very sensible of this attention on the part of his Clergy to whom he is so warmly attached. The following extract from a letter which be wrote me in reply, under date 25th September last, shews that in this I was not mistaken :

. M. l'Administrateur, the subscription of the Clergy, of which in your last, you inform me, for the rebuilding of the Cathedral, appears to me in the actual circumstances to be really providential. Indeed it would be difficult not to recognise therein the hand of God which declares to us. that it is His will that we set to work to put the crown upon the many works undertaken at Montreal since it has had a Bishop. This last enterprise will be proceeded with during the Jubilee, and during the sitting of the Œcumenical Council. that is to say whilst the hearts of all the faithful excited by the voice and the example of their pastors, are animated by all those sentiments moment which we must not loose, for surely in the future no other will present itself, and will offer so many chances of success. Montreal cannot dispense with a Cathedral Church, and it requires one that shall correspond with its present importance, and its future wants. As you re present me in the affairs of the Diocess, place yourself at the head of this movement as if you were indeed myself.' As you see, Monseigneur de Montreal grate fully accepts the aid proffered by his Clergy for the rebuilding of his Cathedral, and looks upon this step as a sign that it is God's will that be should commence the work of its restoration; and to show how warmly I for my part applaud the act of the Clergy, I cheerfully accept the order given me by his Lordship to put myself at the head of the movement, as if I were indeed himself; for with the powerful help promised by the Clergy, whom no doubt the faithful will also strive to rival in generosity, I feel assured of success. And here is my opinion as to the steps to be taken, so that all the faithful may with ease contribute towards the execution of the projected work. I say all the faithful, for the Cathedral being the Church of all the Diocesans, no matter in what part of the Diocess they may reside, it is but proper that all should contribute towards its construction. It is therefore a Dio cesan work; it will remain also a monument of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican, since it is in the year of its opening that the Diocess has taxed itself for the purpose. It is usual in the rural parishes to make about Christmas time a collection called the collection of the Infant Jesus. Well, this is the contribution that I ask for from the faithful of the rural districts whilst we are building the Cathedral, since that contribution appears to me to bear the least heavily on them, seeing that they are accustomed to make it every year, and that the Parochial Clergy will not be obliged to im pose a new burden on themselves, since every year they visit each family in their several par ishes, whilst the Church-wardens take up the collection. As to the collection to be made in the City parishes, and those of the Banlieu, I will arrange as to time and mode with the MM. the

hesitated not to impose on himself the paintul in his visits throughout the City, and to assist task of going in person round his episcopal city, nim in the means to be taken for rebuilding the Cathedral: in due time I will have announced these particulars at the Prones of the several may be sent here will be thankfully received.

As I said above this is a Diocesan work, one n which all should take part, poor and rich, young and old alike. In our Colleges therefore, in our Convents, in our Schools and even in private families, the children I feel sure, will make it | mind." their pleasure to to put aside every year, some few pence from their New Year's gifts, in order to contribute to a work whose necessity and im portance they will when older better understand.

And what young man is there who will not be glad to make once a year the sacrifice of some pleasure trip, concert, or kindred amusement, to give the cost thereof to the work of rebuilding the Cathedral ?

pride in stinting herself in some ornaments of her dress, so that she may throw the price thereof into the treasury of so honourable a work?

In the old Testament, in the Book of Exodus, we see how, at the voice of Moses, the people of God with hearty good will, promptly offered for the construction of the taberpacle the first fruits of their goods. Men and women brought forth their chains, their ear-rings, their rings and their bracelets; all the vessels of gold were put on one side to be presented to the Lord; with cheerful hearts, men and women made their offerings to complete the work which by Moses the Lord had ordered. I dare not ask such precious gifts from you; but what I do desire is that you make those which I ask for with cheer fulness and love, remembering that the Lord loves the cheerful giver.

By these means, means within the reach of all we shall surely succeed in the execution of a project which at first sight may appear strange. but which we shall be agreably surprised to see accomplished as if by magic. When a man wills a thing in earnest, he is indeed powerful.] reckon then upon all the members of the Ciergy. upon the Superiors and Directors of our Colleges, Convents, Schools, and upon every head of a family, for the realisation of a project so worthy of the faith of a people such as is that of this Diocess.

And in conclusion I have but to express to you a wish which I hope may please you all, and may encourage you to contribute freely to the work which occupies us, especially during the next three years.

It is needless for me to sing the praises of our Venerable Bishop. You all know as well as I know, how blessed we are in having such a Pastor.

We must all pray God to spare him to us for many years to come, to consolidate all the works which he has commenced. It was under the inspiration of this sentiment that some one wrote. to him at Rome last summer, to acquaint him with the desire of several priests and laymen that he would allow the rebuilding of the Cathedral to be commenced next Spring; so that, it as it was hoped, he should live long enough to celebrate his fiftieth year of priestbood, he might have a fitting and sufficiently spacious place to cale brate it-in the presence of his Clergy, the Religious Communities, and of numbers of his Diocesans. To this His Lordship replied : " It seems to me that my life is strangely calculated upon. But never mind, even though the Cathedral should but suffice for my burial, I willingly agree that the work be commenced. I think that God will bless us, and that we shall succeed. I will invoke all the Saints of Rome who dwell in so magnificent temples that they help us, to find worthy lodging for our great St. James, and his beloved brother St. John.' Now it will be on the 30th November 1872, that Monseigneur de Montreal will attain his fiftieth year of priesthood. Of course we do not expect by that time to be able to ofter him a Cathedral completed; that would I fear be exacting too much. But by that date let us be content to have the walls, the roof, and the planking. For this we have three summers before us ; time will not be wanting-shall we then fail in the means ? I should but insult you to suppose so. Let us then set seriously to work, and to console our dear Bishop for his long absence, let us prepare everything so as to let him have the pleasure of blessing the first stone of his Cathedral on his return amongst his dearly loved children; this I am sure will be the best proof of our attachment to his sacred person, and of our gratitude for all that he has done for the temporal and spiritual welfare of his diocesans. I beg of you to publish from the pulpit of your Church this Circular, and so to comment[thereon as to make the faithful understand, both the high importance of the work, and the case with which it may be accomplished. I remain very respectfully, Sir, Your very humble obedient servent, A. F. TRUTEAU, Vie. Gen ,

A correspondent of the Montreal Gazette over the signature Tc morrow, describes the Trishman we find published a correspondence on effect produced upon him by hearing sung for the first time, the Litany in the Auglican Prayer Book. "It is true indeed," he says, " that the Litany of the Anglican Church is so perfect in its form, and so pure 10, spirit, as to need no aid from art. • • • How proud 1 felt of the Anglican ritual. Its capacity and comprehensiveness were more than ever marvels to my

The writer seems not to be aware that the Litany whose perfection of form, and purity of spirit he admires-of whose comprehensiveness and capacity he feels so proud, is no more entitled to be called "the Litany of the Anglican Church," or to be spoken of as part of the "An

glican ritual," than has the Lord's Prayer to be so designated. The so-called Anglican Liturgy is but a translation - a beautiful one, all will What young girl is there who will not take a admit - of part of the Romish Litany : the invocations to the Saints in heaven. to aid with their prayers their fellow-worshippers on earth in their common adoration of the Tri Une God, being omitted; and the supplications for the "Lords of the Council, and

all the Nobility," for Magistrates, for our most Gracious Queen and Governor, for the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family, being thereunto added, and the only portions thereof which are truly "Anglican." All the rest is Romish in form and spirit, and was borr wed by the modern Anglican, from the old Roman Catholic, Church, which gave to it that perfection of form and that purity of spirit which To morrow so jusily admires. Again then we say, Honor Cui Honor.

AN APOLOGY FOR THE FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- In the Montreal Daily News of Saturday last, we find the following excellent, indeed unanswerable, argument, though unintentional-for the existence of the above named Society formed for the purpose of rescu ing French Canadians from their thraidom to the "French Canadian clergy," to whom the country is indebted " for the order and morality they enforce," and which qualities are so conspicuous in the rural districts of Lower Canada. Unintentionally-for the matter treated of by our respected contemporary is a proposed Police Bill-the Daily News has given us a most excellent apology for the F. C. M. Society :-Who indeed can doubt its utility, the consistency, and the pure intentions of its members, when they realize the following facts ? :--

"It is but a simple truth to affirm that in no other land can there be found a larger measure of security for life and property than in the roral parishes of Lower Canada. We know how deeply we are indebted to the French Canadian clergy th the order and morality they enforce, but we cannot, at the same time, be insensible to the mobile elements out of which they have moulded harmony and reporte. We rately if ever bear of any grave crime being perpetr . ed in the pariabes Exceptions affright society and send a thrill of horror through the country; but recognition of his services. No one can call in their rerity only establish the more conclusively the prevailing love of law and order. One can travel for hundreds of miles in this Province without finding lock or bolt on a door, such is the perfect confidence of the people in each others integrity and bonesty, and if any outrage occurs, the entire com munity turns out to ferret out the offender. There is no sympathy with the criminal class; no one harbours or abets a thief or murderer. We speak p w of the long established parishes and townships of Lower Oscada. We are aware that loafers, vaga bonds thiefs and drankards flock to our cities or are bred in them; but the absence of a criminal class in the country has been noticed and lauded by every intelligent traveller .- Daily News. We can safely venture to promise that when the French Canadians shall have been converted to what the Witness calls "the truth as it is Jesus :" when they shall have thrown off the cor ruptions of Popery, and shall have been brought to the religious condition of the people of the neighboring States - then also will Lower Canada closely resemble in its moral features, in its integrity, honesty, immunity from outrage, in its respect for the marriage tie, and in security for life and property, those of that noted Reuchlic where a Reverend Mr. Beecher stands up to invoke publicly the blessing of God upon murder. lust, and adultery.

In a late number, Dec. 4th, of the Dublin the subject of the late Tipperary election, from which we . ake some extracts illustrative of the spirit of bostility to the Catholic clergy which certain politicians are doing their best to excite ;

as tetra that set a

" Of course you know before this that Rossa is the "Or course you know before this that Rossa is the member for Trp We fought a grea. battle for him, and it was not Heron alone we had to contend with our good priests (confound them) went in for Heron they threatened and abused us in an awful manner; but it was no use, thank goodness. I think their power is over after this, and 'tis time."

The evangelicals of England will no doubt resoice at this, and hail it as a proof of the dying out of Popery : but we do not believe that the hostile sentiments of the writers in the Dubin Irishman are generally entertained by the people of Ireland.

Before his departure for Rome, His Emicence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin issued another Pastoral, from which, in another column, we give some extracts, which set forth in clear and forcible language the seatuments of the Catholic Church, upon the great social and political events of the day. We bespeak for these ex. tracts a careful perusal.

It is a highly significant fact that at the late Tipperary election only 2.162 votes in all were polled, of which 1 132 were cast for O Donovan Rossa. This is bigbly significative, for the constituency of the county is by some reckoned as about 10,000. At the election four years ago no less than 6,282 votes were polled, of which the successful candidate, Mr. Moore, received 2 622, or more than twice as many as were given the other day for Rossa. The fact is the great majority of the respectable tenant farmers either took little interest in the proceedings, or else were prevented by intimidation, and threats of violence from attending at the polls.

The special correspondent of the London Times, so we learn, has been refused admittance to the Papal Territory, there to report the proceedings at the Council. When we add that this correspondent is the infamous Gallenga. the hireling assassin whom Mazziai engaged some years ago to murder King Charles Albert. formshing him with funds and a dagger with a lapis lazuli bandle, to carry out his bloody de. sign, wonder at the action of the Pontifical government will cease. Mazzini the apostle of the dagger, and Gallenga, are together with Gartbaldi, the special pets of the Liberal world, and are therefore not in good odor at Rome.

WELL DESERVED .- We see by a report of our City Council proceedings that a motion for considering the expediency of awarding the sum of \$2 000 to Mr. Alfred Perry as an acknowledgment of his services in saving life and property at fires, bas been carried. We are glad of it, and congratulate Mr. Perry on this public question his intelligence, his zeal and his pluck, by the exercise of which faculties he has been the means of saving much property, and many lives. For the sake of the City we trust that we may long have the benefit of his services.

We have been honored with instructions to publish the subjoined,-

CIRCULAR

TO THE CLEBCY OF THE DIOCHIS OF MONTREAL. Montreal, 30th November, 1869. Forty-Seventh An niversary of the Elevation of Mgr. IGRACE BOURGET to the Priesthood.

Sir,-My purpose, in addressing to you this Circular, is to speak to you of the reconstruction of the Cathedral, which as you are aware, was destroyed by the great fire of the 8th of July, 1852. You no doubt remember that in 1857, His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal announced to his Diocess his resolution to begin the restoration of the ruins of that building, and that for the ac- Cures and the members of the Committee form complishment of so praiseworthy a design, he ed in 1857 to accompany Mgr. de Montreal appear in our next.

To CORRESPONDENTS. - Jubilee only received as we were about to put to press; shall

The Daily News contrasts the alacrity of the Police to pounce upon and send to the police station, there to herd for the night with unclean koaves, drunkards and prostitutes, any unfortunate little fellow guilty of the monstrous crime of sliding or skating on a side walk-with their apathy with respect to the continual infraction of other City Laws, such as those about cleaning the snow off the roofs, and cleaning the side walks. These laws are never enforced ; in practice they are a dead letter, and in consequence for a great the new Catholic School Honse of that district. part of the year, the streets are almost impracticable for people on foot. Why are not on, but \$1,500 are still owing, and the Bezaar the laws enforced against all those proprietors aided by a Prize Drawing which the Trustees and householders who violate them constantly, are getting up, will it is hoped raise funds suffe and with impunity, as well as against little boys who skate and slide ? Justice is very indifferently administered indeed in Montreal.

THE MAYORALTY .- We are happy to learn that Mr. Workman yielding to the desire of his fellow-citizens, expressed to him through a deputation of our prominent men, has consented to allow himself to be nominated for the Mayoralty | return duplicates on, or before the 25th of Febof Montreal for the coming municipal year.

NICE PORK -The French papers contain a curious story about pork, which will prove interesting to eaters of the flesh of the unclean beast. It seems that Tropmann, the hero of the Pantin murders, has a brother living in Prussia, who is sexton of the village where he resides. Beipg of an enterprising turn of mind, he availed himself of the facilities which his profession of gravedigger afforded him, by digging up at night the corpaes of those whom he had buried during the day, and feeding his pigs on them. This story we find in the Minerve of the 16th mst.

An Anglican gentleman, Mr. Cobb, of some notoriety for his high literary attainments, and his position amongst the High Churchmen, writes to the London Tablet defining the position of the Unionists, that is of those amongst his brethren who desire and believe that the Church is or should be one. Mr Cobb thus writes :-"We hold the Oatholic Faith as summed up in the Creed of Pope Pius IV., and as expounded under ex-press Papal sanction, by Bossuet and Veronius; and we hold it too as Anglicans; that is to say, we believe that it is perfectly reconcilable with Anglican Formularies.'

LINDSAY CATHOLIC SCHOOL HOUSE .- We understand that the ladies of Lindsay are organising a Bazaar, the proceeds of which will be devoted to paying off the outstanding debt on The sum of \$3,500 has already been paid therecient to meet the debt which fulls due in March pext. 1. 14

The objects for the Prize-Drawing are estimated at a value of \$500, of which \$300 are a gift from Protestants, who have in this matter generously co-operated with their Catholic fellow-citizens. The Bazaar will be held on the Sth, 9th, and 10th of March; and all persons who may have received tickets are requested to ruary.

Administrator.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE--DEC 24, 1869

posing one than that of Saturday morning last, severe suffering, terminated his short, but glori-18th inst. It was then that took place the semi- ous existence. annual Ordination at the Grand Seminary of St. 5100.

In the ordination of her ministers, the Church employs an external pomp and grandeur really miguificent in itself and in its meaning, as well as instructive and edifying to the faithful to behold. Therein everything appears, as it were measured out, to produce the most lively religious impression on the one and on the other - on the recipient and on the bystander.

which occupied upwards of three hours, His Lordship delivered a short address appropriate to the occasion, exhorting all who had participated therein to an unremitting zeal in the discharge of the functions imposed on them.

The subjoined is a list of the names of those who participated in the Ordination :---

Tonsure-Masses. F. X. Darragh, Diocese of Montreal ; D. C. Levesque, do ; P. Poissant, to his hearers.' da; J. D. Dapont, do; T. J. Glordier, do; J. DeRepentigny, do ; M. Kane, Diocese of Alton; M. A. Nolab, Diocese of New York; E. J. F. Spelman, Diocese of Vincennes; W. Bric, Diocese of Hartford ; A. Chisholm, Diocese of Arichat; D. J. McDonald, Diocese of Char Jottetowa, P. E. I.; F. X. Colorette, Religious of the Holy Cross.

Minor Orders - Messrs. T. M. Carroll, Montreal; T A. Thibault, do ; F. L. Ordens, do ; L. Campeau, do ; A. Prevost, do ; A. O. Sauve, do; D. Filion, do; W. Berrigan, To ronto; H. F. Kinerney, Hartford; H. Lynch, do; D. Desmond, do; P. P. A. McMahon, Alton ; H. McGuire, Chicago ; F. X. Cormier, St John, N. B.; A Guy, Religious of the Holy Cross; F. X. Colleretto, do do.

BIBLE HISTORY .- Beaziger Bros., Cincinnati and New York.

This is a well printed and neatly illustrated little volume designed for the use of Catbolic schools in the United States, and containing the most remarkable events recorded in the Old and New Testaments. It has the formal approhation of the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Cincionati, and is no doubt well qualified to affect its object-that of making the great events of generation. It has, we see, been adopted in some of the schools in the U. States under the control of the Jesuits, and this speaks highly for its merits.

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At the earnest request of many friends, we Bakewell, whose memory is so dear to the Ca | ing, 15th inst-the procession to form at S:30

CHRISTMAS ORDINATION .- Impressive and the iate Jubilee his labors were great, his zeal beautiful ceremonies of our Church are not rare indefatigable. It was thus that he contracted good luck of witnessing a more solemn and im- with typhoidic fever, which, after five days of

His mortal remains were committed to the Sulpice of this City-His L rdship Bishop Pin- earth on Wednesday, 17th inst., after a solemn soneault being the officiating Prelate on the occa- service in the Parish Church of Notre Dame .-R. I. P.

Shitter Bug and Some St

THE LATE FATHER BAKEWELL.

At the meeting of the St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, held at their rooms on Sunday, the 12th Dec., 1869, the sudden demise of the Rev. Fatter Bakewell was appounced to the Society by the Rev. President, who eulogised the late pries in the following terms :- " The Rev. Father Bakewell, of whose At the conclusion of the interesting ceremony, death you have just heard, cannot easily be forgotten by us. His impressive sermons, delivered in that meek spirit of kindness, during the Jubilee, edified the congregation of St Bridget's Church. the last one particularly, on Wednesday, the 1st ust., on the suddeaness of death.' The good priest was called from amongst us, through the wisdom of God, as it to demonstrate the text he so beautifully pourtrayed. Truly it may be said of him that he died a martyr in the exercise of that charity which he so eloquently recommended

> The following resolutions were then carried unanimously :

Resolved,-That in the death of the Rev. Father Bakewell our Society has lost a sincere friend, and a firm advocate of the Temperance cause ; and further, that the Society attend in a body at the funeral obsequies to be held in the Church of Notre Dame, on Wednesday morning, 15th inst.

Resolved,-That the foregoing be inserted in all the City newspapers, English and French and a copy be transmitted to the relatives of the deceased, and to the priests of the St. Patricks Church.

(By order)

CHARLES SHEA, Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, MONTREAL. RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY ON THE DEATH OF FATHER BASEWELL.

At a meeting of the St Patrick's Society of this city, held in the St. Patrick's Hall on Monday evening, the 13th inst, it was-

Proposed by Mr. Patrick Carroll, seconded by Mr. Daniel Lyons, and unanimously resolved, - That this Society has heard, with the deepest regret, of the demise of the Rev. Frederick Bakewell, a Priest of the Order of St. Sulnice, for many years attached to St. Patrick's Church of this city, and one of the Chaplains of this So ciety ; who, by his Apostolic zeal, profound learn ing, and ardent charity, rendered lasting services our religion intelligible, and familiar to the rising | to those to whom he was appointed to ministersuch as must ever remain eashrined in affectionate inensory."

Proposed by Mr. Martin Tracy, seconded by Mr. Nicholas Kinsella, and resolved,- 'That in token of the esteem of this Society, for the memory of Father Bakewell, and in gratitude for his unvarying kindness as their friend and Chap lain, the members of the Society agree to walk reproduce the obstuary notice of the late Father in procession at his funeral on Wednesday morn-

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.-The following bas been sent to us Montreal Herald, for insertion : - Telegraph correspondence between Sir John A. McDonin our midst. It is se'dom, however, we had the the disease, inflummation of the lungs, complicated aid, Premier of the Dominios, and Geo. Francis Train the Fenian Candidate for the White House, on a Lecture Invasion of Canada (G F. Train to Sir John A. McDonald)

できますとう

Detroit, 11th Dec., 1869. Sir John A. McDonald, Premier of the Dominion, Ottawa, Canada :

Presuming on old acquaintance. I ask if G vernment objects to my Lecturing in O-nade, against Reciprocity, Annexation, or Fenish Invasion? GEO FRANCIS TRAIN.

(Sir John A. McDonald to G F. Train.) Ottaws, Canada, Dec. 12, 1869.

G. F. Train, Detroit, U S. A.:

Ganada is a free country, and lectures can be delivered on any subject The Lecturer is of course responsible for his statements. JOHN A. MCCONALD

(Mr. Train's Reply) Lansing, Mich , Dec 13 1869.

Sir John A. McDonald, O t.ws, Canada : Thanks. Shall leature Quebec, Montreal Ottawn

Toronto, Hamilton, London-January. GEO FRANCIS TRAIN.

Bishop de Charbonnel, has received another step in the hierarchy. He was created Bishop of Sczopolis a few weeks ago, and has since been raised to the honorary Archbish pric of Issuropolis, in partibus infidelium, as suriliary of De Bonald, the Card nal-Archbishop of Lyons.

GOING ABBOAD - Having happily recovered from his late severe illness, Reverend Mr. Tonpin is now about to proceed to Europe for the benefit of bis health, accompanied by his brother.

ST. ANTOINE WARD, -- Mr. G. Weaver, as well as Mr. O'Brien, is spoken of in connection with the representation of this ward, Alderman Masterman having finally determined to retire.

Recent advices fron England state that the Lientenant General comanding the troops in the Dominion, has strongly protested against the disbandment of the Royal Canadi in Rifles.

In addition to the account we read in American newspapers of the distress which prevails in the United States, and the great difficulty there is in obtaining a living, even am ng the class most available, our attention is frequently drawn to individual cases, where men have either incantiously left Canada for the States and regretting their folly, desire to return. er to those of men who tried the States and finding they cannot succeed are anxious to come North to Canada. Another of these instances is brought to our knowledge. A man writes from Kentucky to say that he came out to that State from Scotlaud two years ago and having, ye suppose, given it a fair trial. desires to settle in Canada. He writes for information as to acquiring land &c., which has been furnish ed him, and says that in his neighborhood there is another man who, with his wife and family, is desirous of migrating to Untario. These men are. apparently, not altogether destitute of capital, and if such people find that they cannot get on in Kentucky but are auxious to remove to Janada, we may assume that the chances for others going there without money are poor :- Toronta Globe.

THE LATS VES. HENRY STUART. -- We have slready informed our readers of the painful event which within the last few days has thrown one of the most influential families of our city into profound srief. On the 2nd December, the wife of Henry Stuart Q. C. of this city terminated a career nobly filled up with acts of devotion and sacrifices of charity Drughter of the Hon. William Smith formerly a member of the Executive Council, and author of our first History of Canada and grand daughter of the third Ohie Jus tice of the Province of Quebec, she had inherited through a long line of distinguished ancestors, quali ties which were appreciated by all who knew her Her charity did not rest satisfied with administering comforts in the homes of poor families, but she followed the unfortunate into the wards of the brapitals, into asylums and wherever there were unfortunate ones to relieve. We have often seen her without distinction of race or religion accompany the sisters of charity in their visits from house to house, and never was relief refused to any one who addressed her. The good which she aid in her life-time is a great consolation for her family .- La Minerve. ST PATRICK'S CHURCH -The congregation of St Patrick's must have felt proud of the religious cere monies which, within the walls of their Church yes terday evening, closed the exercises of the Jubilee. All combined to inspire the soul with the grandest and most contoling ideas of religion - sacred elo quence, grandeur of the coremonies, the resplendent decorations of the altar, and not least the music dis coursed by the choir under the direction of Mr. Ha mel. The Rev. F. Merrick, S J., whose eloquence attracted vast crowds, not only of Oatholics but even numbers of Protestants, urged his bearers to con tinue in the path of virtue on which they entered during the Jubilee. Father Metrick's oratoric-i powers carry away his audience, and every one who has had the pleasure of hearing him confesses that he is one of the best orators who has ascended the pulpit of St. Patrick's. During his short stay in Quebec Father Merrick has done a vast amount of good, and gained the admiration and affection of those who had the good fortuge to meet him. The Administrator of the Diocese, assisted by Fathers Conpolly and Maguire, as deacon and sub-deacon, gave the solemn benediction and intoned the Te Deum. The altar decorations by a reverend gentle men of the Church, whoste taste and skill are already knowr, never looked better. H3 who was not touched by the music executed at St. Patrick's, on yesterday evening, must have a heart of stone The most unmusical ear felt its brauty and harmony, while those who are skilled in music declare that nowhere could the pieces chosen be rendered with such effect and such perfection. The ' Magnificat,' sung by a double choir, was most imposing, and the solo by Mc. Harwood, M.P.P., was delivered with his usual and brilliant sigle. Many thanks are due to the ladies and gentlemen of the choir, to Mr. Hamel the able organist, who devoted so much time to main tain the choir at the beight it has attained. Miss Lee and Miss Ardonin also merit great praise. But we must not forget to mention the name of Mr. Harwood, who so kindly consented to assist the choir with his rich, melodious and thrice powerful voice. The congregation must indeed he very grateful to that gen lemen for the services he has an often and so politely tendered. We hope to hear him often in St. Patrick'd. The closing of the Jubice was 'a fele bri liante,' such a one as was never before witne-sed not only in St. Patrick's but in any other church of this city. We are sure that the Rev. Pastor and his congregation feels a legitimate prida at the manner in which all passed off. - Quebec Mercury. Notice is given in the Oltawa papers that applica tion will be made to Parliament next Session for an Act of Incorporation for a Company for the construction of a Railway from Ottaws, to Fort Garry, and from thence to 'he confines of British Columbia. Also, for the construction of a Branch from Fort Girry, to the most convenient point on the frontier) of the United. States, with power to Build, Lannch. Equip and uavigate Steamers and other vessels upon Oroteau, a Clerk who resided in St. Margaret street the Saskatchewan and its Branches, and upon Rivers Suipe, entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice, of which and was a member of L'Institut Canadian, died a few and Lakes in the D stricts to be traversed by the Plover, body he remained a member to the day of his days ago and was buried in the Oote des Neiges Com- said Railways. Also, that the monetary credit of the Dominion may be extended in aid of such Com pany by the granting of mortgages on the Wild Lands of the Orown adjoining such Railways in cer- | Matton, do

Settlers on their performing certain settlement duties P to be sgreed upon, the said Free Grants to be in regular alternate sections along the line of the said Railways with the mortgaged Lands aforesaid, and the said section of the Free Grant Lands differ, so far as effected by such Act, only in size or quantity from the sections of the aforesaid mortgaged Lands. The said Ac of lacorporation will be asked for the name of the Ganadian Pacific Railway and Navigation Company.

The news from the Rod River is of very great importance, and somewhat startling. We sincerely hope that the news of the shooting of Capt Cameron is not true, though the rashness which he had already shown was such as to render that result only too likely We hone too, tha', however this may be, further bloodshed may be avoided. It would have been much better, as it seems to us, to have waited pat ently through the winter, than to have entered upon any rash enterprise now. To succeed now is but little tett-r than success later. To fail now is, perchance. in fail altogether; for, of course, our American neighbors will not allow any expedition to get forth from their territory. We ought not to expect or ask it of them. If then our friends are driven out of our territory into theirs, we must wait till Spring to effect an entrance through Canadian territory at every disadvantage, and meantime the Metis insurrection will work their will upon the O-nadian settlers and partizous at Winnipeg and elsewhere in the territory It is not without grave apprehension, there fire, that we publish the news which appears elsewhere. If the lodians can be reached, and made properly to understand the marits of the case, we do not doub' they will side with the Government; but if they should be divided, the war entered on may be such as to be regretted by all civilized men Bat we have hope neverthe ess, that all these considerations have been duly weighed, and that the exnedi ion has not been entered upon without something like a certainty of success. With such certainty nd the hearty support of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Indians it may prove to be the wisest, as it would then be the specediest way of ending the difficuity. Mont Gazeite

The Richmond Guardian says : For the first time since the organization of our County Municipality no lands have been offered for sale for taxes this vear.

The St Lawrence is still open opposite Brockville and yesterday morning the writer described a solitary boatman in the milst of the gold sleet and rain cross ing the stormy water. There has been little or no sleighing yet in this neighborhood, and business is duller then usual at this time of the year. - Brockville Monitor, Dec. 17th.

FUEL. - The poor have a sad prospect of suffering from that dread enemy of theirs the cold this season, for dealers say that fuel of all kinds will be very dear It is already bigh in price.

JUST IN SEASON HOW TO TAKE A FLEIGH RIDE. Many people can't afford to take a sleigh ride ; can't afford to pay three dollars for a sleigh and prancing horses for an hour, and may be twice that. Here's a substitute that answers every purpose. Seek a bed room without fire; next prepare a tub of water and the colder the better. Buffilors will next be needed, then a whip and string of eleigh-hells. Lock the door-proceed to pleasure Place a chair before the water ; pull your boots off and your c+p on. All this ma be gay and happy ! In your chair then soughy settle ; plunge your feet into the water ; draw the buffaloes around you; seize the whip and anap it gaily while your left han i shakes the sleigh bells All this time be gay and happy! Keep this up an hour or loager as may suit your inclination. Thus you see, you'll save your money, and enjoy with much less trouble all the pleasures of a sleigh ride All the time be gay and happy !'

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St Raphael, Rev Mr Masterson, \$2; Lyndburet, D O'Uonnor. 2; Three Rivers, Rev O O Osron, 4.50 Melbourne, E Lamb, 5; Milt Haven, J Birton 2; Picton P Manning, 2,50; Powers Court, M McOsrthy, 3,12]; St Johns T R Jobson, 4; Alexandria, L McCormick, 2; Rockton M O'Connor, 2; St Edward as Frampton, Rev Mr Kelly, 2; Baie St Paul, Rev H Gingras. 2; St Jeseph Beauce, P Belanger 2; Molesworth, J J Gardner, 2; Lindsay, Rev Mr Stafford, 2

lio, 2; D Smith. 2 Per Rev H Brettargh, Trenton - T Hollerin. 2. and Empress of the French. Per Miss M A Hitchcock, Muskegon, U S-Self, 2,50; Rev F ther Rivers 2,50. Per J Heenan, Pembroke-Belf, 2; J McCarthy, land, C.B., Lieut -Governor of Ontario. Point Alerander, 2. Per P P Lynch Belleville - D Kelfe, 3. Music Warerooms Toronto. the Artist. Died 7th A sewing Machine. 8th A Cup of solid Silver. At Montreal, on the 17th Instant, at his late residence, 185 St. Antoine street, Mr. James Brennan, 9th A rich Poplin Dress. aged 76 years. -R.I.P. glass shade valued at \$10. MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS of the Boston Pilot Montreal, Dac. 20, 1869. Flour-Pollards, \$2 75 to \$2 90; Middlings \$3 20 \$3 25; Fine \$3 40 to \$3.50; Super., No. 2 \$3 70 to \$50. 14'h A Lady's Work-box, velvet finish. 3,75; Superfine \$4.12 \$4.20; Fancy \$4.30 to 15 h A valuable Silk Dress. \$4 35; Brirs. \$4.60 to \$4,65; Superior Extra \$0 to 00.00; Bag Flour, \$2,10 to \$2 17 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl of 200 lbs.-\$4 15 to 4,20. value. 17th A Suit of Scotch Tweed. Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs.-U. C. Spring, \$0,00 18th A Sofa Cushion, worked in wool. to \$\$0.0. 19th A Case of Henneses's best Brandy, (old.) Ashes per 100 lbs -First Pots \$5.10 to \$5.15 20th A beautifully embroidered Portmonnaie. Seconds, \$4 70 to \$4 75; Thirds, \$38) to 3 90 .-First Pearls, 5,60 to 5 65. Pork per bri of 200 lbs - Mess, 27,00 to 27 50;-21st A Fascy Table. Prime Mess \$00.00 ; Prime, \$18.50 to 19.00 faele, on marble. BUTTER, per lb .- More inquiry, with intest sales of common to medium at 17c to 19c -good per choice time up to the date of the drawing Western bringing 195, to 20c. CHERES, per 1b. -12 to 135. LARD, per 1b .- 16c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal,-worth about 30.50 to \$0.60. drawing of the Prizes will take place. PEASE, per 60 lbs.-\$0,70. MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Dec. 17, 1869. в. d. в d Flour, country, per quintal 11 9 to 12 0 others) the do 10 0 to 12 0 Oatmeal. HONORARY COMMITTEE. Indian Meal. đø 8 9 to 10 0 00 0 to 00 0 do Rye-Flour, S. B. Harman, Esq., Mayor of Toronto. BALEY PRODUCE. John Orawford, Esq, M.P for South Leeds. Batter, fresh, per 1/ 16 to 19 John Wallis, M.P.P. for West Toronto do (inferior) 0 11 to 1 0 DO, Salt Frank Smith Ere., Teronto. Michael Lawlor Erg., M.D. Toronto. FOWLS AND GAME 19 0 12 0 Tarkeys (old), per couple 0 0 to 0 0 Do (young), do 8 0 to 10 0 Geese, do 5 0 to 8 do 0 Ducks, Do (wild J₁ 2 6 to 3 0 do winning tickets, either personally or by letter. đø 4 0 to 5 0 Fowls, 4 0 to 5 Obickens. do. 6 do 1 C to 1 Pigeons (tame), 3 do 4 0 to 4 3 if required. Partridges. * * * * do 1 9 to 2 0 Hares, ten tickets, a special (free) ticket is presented. Rabbits, (live) do do •••• 0 0 to 0 0 Woodcock, 0 0 to 0 0 đ٥ 0.0 to 0 0 0 0 to 0 0 in books on application. do Tickets for the Drawing, one dollar each. NRATS, Beer, per 1b *0 4 to C 7 0 7 to 6 8 Park, do 0 5 to 0 6 0 5 to 0 6 6 to 0 0 may be made to approved Immigrant and Native | Beef, per 100 lbs **₹5.00** to

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H. E DOHERTY,

Graduate of Maynooth College, Ireland, Teaches Lytin, English, French, Short-Hand and Music. Enquire for terms at 498, William Street, Montreal

GRAND ANNUAL CLEABING SALE

OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

AT

THE INTERNATIONAL. GOODS ALL MARKED DOWNI

PRICES LOWER THAN BYERL And yet we will give a discount of Ten per Cent. on all purchases, except Kid Gloves, from this date, until the lat of January. 1870.

Oali and examine the stock, and compare prices with those who advertise to sell at and below cost. BROWN, CLAGGETT & MCOARVILLE,

(A few doors from McGill Street,) 463 NOTER DAWS STREET.

BAZAAR A

AND

GRAND

DRAWING OF PRIZE3 !

ON THE

PRINCIPLE OF THE ART UNION

LT THE

MUSIC HALL, TORONTO,

ON

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 8th, 9th and 10th February, 1870,

To raise funds for the building of the new Oburch of St. Patrick, Toronto, of which REV. J. M. LAU-**RENT** is Pastor.

The old Church was some years since totally destroyed by fice, since which time the services have been conducted in a school room which is now found quite inadequate to the accommodation of the con-gregation. The new Church is therefore very gregation. urgently needed.

THE PRIZES:

1st Prize-A fine Oameo, presented by His Holi" nese. Pope Pius IX.

2nd Prize A collection of Roman Views, presented by the right Rev Dr Lynch, Bishop of Toronto. Per J O'Reilly, Hastings-J McGillen, 2; P Oon-3rd Prize A bandsome Clock, encased in marble surmonated by a bust of the Prince Imperial the special gift of their Imperial Majestics the Emperor 4th Prize The gift of His Excellency W. P How-5th Asplendid Piano from Messrs. Nordheimer's 6th A fine Palning by Berthon, presented by 10th A Bouquet of Wax Flowers, with stand and 11th A set of Books from P. Donahoe, Esq., Editor 12th A Chair by Jacques and Hay's employees. 13th A landsome piece of Embroidery, valued at 16th A Doll magnificantly dressed, of large 22nd A Medallion of the Holy Family after Raf-Together with a large assortment of other valuuble Prizes, which will be added to from time to The Prizes will be on exhibition at the Bazas: on be Tuesday and Wednesday. On the Thursday evaning at eight o'clock, a Grand Concert, under the direction of Father Laurent, be given, at which the As a guarantee that this undertaking-the most important of the kind ever submitted to the Canadian public -- is bona fide and will be pr perly and impar-tially conducted so as to insure to every ticket a fair and equal chance, the following well known gentles men will superintend the drawing, and form (with W. J Macdonell, Esq., French Consul, Toronte. The winning numbers will be published in the papers. Lists of winning numbers will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope The Prizes can be obtained on production of the Parties residing out of Toronto can have their prizes forwarded to any Railway or Express Station To everyone who takes or disposes of allbook of Parties desiring to purchase or act as agents for the sale of tickets can obtain them either singly or All communications and remittances and domands for tickets to be sent (postage paid) to Rev. J. M Lan tent P. P. St. Patrick's Church. Toronto, Ontario, to whom all drafts and Post Office Orders are to be 0 made payable, Tickets are also for sale by Mesers, 8.00 D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

tholics of Montreal :---

There were many sad hearts amongst the Catholics of this City, and those of them especially who are members of the St. Patrick's Congre gation, when on Sunday, 12th inst., they heard t the tolling of the bell which announced the death of their well loved friend and pastor, the Rev. Frederick Bakewell, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. For some days his life had been despaired of, as it was known that he was suffering under a serious malady contracted in the per performance of his sacred duties as a priest, and in his attendance at the bed-sides of the afficted ; yet hoping as it were against hope, we still trusted that God would spare him to us. But as heavenly Father, Who does all things well, saw fit to summon His servant to the enjoyment There are three or four Roman Catholic ladies, but of that exceeding great reward which He has promised to those who love Him, and do His will on earth. What then shall we say? God's Fublic Common Schools in Ontario-that is about holy will be done; and so resigning ourselves to the loss, we will cherish his memory in our in- Normal School. It is generally known that Roman most hearts.

early converted to the Catholic faith, which he ever alter ardently cherished. An accomplished gentleman, a ripe and elegant scholar as well as a fervent Christian, and a laborious, self denying priest, he won the respect and love of all who had the happiness of knowing him; and in losing Sangater and the other gentlemen of the Department, virtues to confer lustre even on that illustrious selves why they are content with standing on the Society, whose labors in the cause of science and Christianity, in Europe as well as in America, are matters of history.

only 32 years of age at the time of his death, having been born in England, at Norwich, in the year 1837. When about eleven years of age, became with his family to the United States, where, having embraced the Catholic faith, he was called to the religious life. In 1857, he death, exercising his sacred ministry amongst olic Oburch, but La Minerve takes care to explain the Irich and Edited the Irish, and English speaking portion of the that are he expired he sent in his resignation, copies population of Montreal, as one of the clergy at-temen of the *Rueche*, the *Cure* of the Parish, and the tacked to the St Datish's Charther During and the *Rueche*, the *Cure* of the Parish, and the tacked to the St Datish's Charther During and the *Rueche*, the *Cure* of the Parish, and the tached to the St. Patrick's Church. During President of L'Institut.

a.m. in this Hall, and proceed thence to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, on Notre Dame Street where the remains of the Reverend Father are now lying in state.'

Proposed by Mr. Richard Burke, seconded by Mr. John O'Reilly, and resolved-'That a copy of these resolutions be enclosed to Mr. Bakewell, brother of the deceased, now in this city, with a respectful expression of the condol ence of the Society."

F. B. MCNAMEE, President. WM. J. WALSH, Secretary.

CATHOLIC TEACHERS AND THE NORMAL SOHOOL.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Why are there no Roman Catholic young men under training at the Normal School in Toron o? not so much as one solliary man. What is the matter? We see by the last Annual Report that there are 563 Catholic Teachers employed-327 of these in the one-tenth of the whole number of teachers ems1 yed in all the scoools, and yet not one in training in the Catholics have as good a right to the advantages of the Normal School as Protestants have? They con-The deceased was a young man who was tribute equally to its support. The genilemen presiding over the Normal School have just as kindly welcome for Oatholics as for any others, and hold the doors of the Normal School as widely open to receive them. Is it known that a first class cert.ficate enabling its holder to command a salary of from \$400 to \$1 000 a year-exempting him for life from the annoyance of country B and examinations-and may be obtained in one session at an expense of from lowest rung of the ladder and living on starvation allowance in the poorer schools, I think they would get tired of it, turn over a new leaf, and try a little higher up. I almost forget to mention the fact that the rules of the Normal School require its students to The deceased Rev. Frederick Bakewell was attend religious instruction, each at his respective place. I think on Fridays Roman Oatholies have to go to the Oathedral, where they are received by the Very Rev. Father Jamot, now Administrator of the Diocess of Toronto. HONOR OUT HONOR.

Lindsay, Nov. 25, 1869

L'(HEFITUT CANADIAN AND THE CLEBGY .- Mr. Louis

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ___ DEC. 24, 1869

INTELLIGENCE. **FORELGN**

FRANCE.

5

The report that the French Government had sent a note to the Holy See declaring that the proclamation of the Dogma of Papal infallibil ty would release France from the political obligations of the concordat, is a fabrication

MGR. DUPANLOUP .-- The late unhappy letter s generally stiributed in well informed quarters to an interview Mgr Dupanloup had with the Emperor Napoleon at Complegue, a few days before, in which his Majesty offered to present Mgr Dupanioup to the see of Lyons in considera tion of his taking the lead of the Gallican party. It is stated on very high authority that Mgr. Darboy is again being put forward by the Enperor as the recipient of a Cardinal's hat, as the price of the withdrawal of the obnoxious nomina hons to the sees of Agen and Martinique.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE OF THE EMPRESS EUGERIE -The special correspondent of the Figaro writes from Constantinople that when the Empress was leaving, one of her maids was attacked with typhus fever and that a bed was made up for her in the salosn of the Aigle :-On the Sultan coming on hoard to take leave of the Empress, her Majosty apologized for receiv ing him on deck, and said she could not take him into the saloon because there was an invalid there. After the Sultan left, the Empress went to watch by the bedside of the sick servant, but just as the yacht got under weigh the Turkish ships in the port began to fire a salute. She then rushed upon deck, and entreated that signals should be made to cease the firing. Finding it impossible to make her wishes understood in time by the Turkish fleet, she gave orders to put on all steam, and get out of the noise as soon as possible. The poor servant died aborily afterwards, and her body was sent ashore in the Dardanelles, to be transported to Paris.

The 'Figaro' says that Coust Daru has held a conversation with the Emperor on the subject of his entering the Cabinet. He made as a condition of receiving: the appointment that the Oleans Princes should be permitted to enter France. The Emperor replied that it was the Republic who exiled them. He concluded his remarks to the Count in these word :--: See me again on this interesting subject.'

A French writer, summing up the blessings of Christianity, upon the Sandwich Islanders, says that a century ago they were naked cannibals, while now they wear paper collars and carry umbrellas.

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid represent that the question of the Sovereignity is rapidly approaching a definite and satisfactory solution. It is asserted that all the necessary measures have been taken to proclaim the Duke of Genoa, King of Spain, and that the proclamation will be made soon after Christmas.

The Carlist insurrection continues quite active on the French border. Yesterday several cases of arms, supposed to belong to them were seized at Bayonne and other places in that neighbor hoed.

PARIS, Dec. 17:h .- Queen Isabella in answer to the resolution of investigation adopted by the Cortes denies that she carried away the crown jewels when she left Spain.

MADBID, Dec. 17 h .- The Cortes has adopt-

PIEDMONT. - It is remoured that the King of Italy recently told the Spanish Ambassador at Florence that be wou'd refuse his consent to the cornetion of the Duke of Genos.

. . .

Tablet.

Tan REVOLUTION. - The crisis at Florence continues and seems certain to and either in a Garibaldian Ohamber, which will infallibly be returned on the new elections, or is a coup detal. The great obstacle to the latter course is that the army is corrupted by the Seet, is ufficered by ex-Garibaldians; and is ready to join in proclaiming a republic. The finanoial embarressments being insuperable and no one being willing to assome the responsibility of the abnormal taxation, it is difficult to see anyway out of the impasse save another revolution. An attack on Rome is then a matter of course, not this time made by ill-armed hordes of red-shirted vagabonds but by the entire Italian army This is the issue before us. It may be deferred or precipitated by events in France and Spain but the day will come when the revolu tion will gather its forces and, casting aside all official or dynastic control, will attack Catholicism once more in its atronghold. The possession of Rome is the idee fize of Massini; his age makes him impatient, and he has never been more powerful in Italy than he is now that constitutional monarchy has failen mto atter discredit, thanks to the revolutionary and irreligions basis it was founded on .- Corr. of

RONE .- PARIS, Dec. 17. - The apprehensions in regard to the health of the Pope were caused by a report which was circulated throughout Europe that he had an apoplectic attack and remained incapable of motion. The report is pronounced atterly without foundation. The health of the Pope is at present re markably good.

Rome Dec. 16 .- There was a brilliant review of Pontifical Zonaves in this city yesterday by General Kansleor, Minister of War. The weather was apiendid and everything passed off nicely: There were 60,000 spectators present including 500 bishops and many foreign and military officers.

Tun Porn's Succusson - No uneasiness exists in regard to the health of the Pope. The recent decree providing for the election of a successor, should the Pope die during the session of the Conncil, was formally addressed to all the members of the Council. The statements that any modifications will be made in the regulations of the Council are inexact. It is officially settled that no discussion on this point will be permitted.

The Empress Eugenie has written a letter to the Pope expressing her regret at being unable to visit His Holiness.

An inportant Papel Ball has been issued under he seal of strict secresy, establishing regulations for the (Ecumenical Council. In the exordium his Holiness exhorts the bishops to live in the practice of charity, humility, sobriety, and pions contemplation during the ression of the Council He declares that although the right of making propositions for the Council be longs only to bimselt, and the Court of Rome ad nos et ad sanctam sedem, he desires and exharts every father to thing it his duty to make propositions, but on these conditions :--

ist. That the proposition be made in writing, and submitted privately to a council of bishops named by the Pope. 2nd. That the proposition have for its object the

general interests of the Church, not of a particular diocess.

3rd. That it be accompanied by a statement of the motives which have led to its presentation. 4:b. That it be comformable to the spirit and tradi-

tions of the Roman Catholic Church. His Holiness imposes secrecy on every condition of the concillary labors.

The order of precedence is fixed as follows :-Oardinal bishops, cardinal priests, cardinal deacons patriarchs, primates, archbishops, bishops. abbots, and generals of monastic orders. The fathers are authorized to designate ten of their number to be charged with the judicial settlement of the contesta tions arising among the fathers themselves. The Ball appoints the officers of the Council, naming as Legati or Præside over general congregations Cardinals De Reisache de Luca, Bizzare, Bilio and Capol ti. Fathers who desite to harmon ze the Assembly must obtain an authorization from the Legati. The

evening preceding the day on which they intend to speak; those who intend to propose Canons, mus: first submit them to one of four commissio faith, discipline, religious orders and Oriental affairs. These commissioners will be chosen by the fathers, but each will be presided over by a cardinal named by the Pope. The Bull probibits the Fathers from absenting themselves before the conclusion of the Council, and authorizes them to reside outside of their dioceses during the entire period of the Counsil.

ITALY. injured by the calmunies which were so industriously circulated respecting them.

AMERICANS IN DESEDER .- The ill feeling between the Americans residing in Dresden and the society of that city continues. The customs habits, amen-ities and proprieties of that old -established com munity are set at defiance, it is alleged, by the rapidi ty, loudness and license of the Americane. Some time since a German lady of rank commented in very severe terms upon the efforts of the Americans to Americanias society, and alladed to the fact of the Dresden-people being very much shocked by what they considered their pushing impudence and presumption. There are some eighty, families resid ing in Dresden, principally for the purpose, of educating their childran, the advantages to be had for a small sum being much greater than any where in this country. It is to be regretted that our people caonot live in any of the foreign oitles without incorring the discopect of the natives ; Of course this is not the case with all, but very many Unfortunately there are just now swarming abroad the most offensive type of Americans, creatures with more money than manners. They think, like all volgar rich people, that they can do as they please. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that in flying in the face of all of the customs of the people among whom they are thrown, they should often find themselves abooed.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, Dec 15 - News has been received from St. Petersburg that secret political societies have been discovered at Moscow, and in the interior Provinces of European Russis, and that they were plotting an insurrec ion to take place on the 19th of February, the anniversary of the emancipation of the Serfs

The Russian papers are beginning to talk again about an alliance of Austria, Russia, and France, against Prossia. The cause of this sudden awakening is the alliance of Prince Charles of Roumania with a German Princess, which Russia chooses to regard as a blow to Russian infl :ence upon the Lower Dacabe.

THE SUBS CARAL - We (' Montreal Gazette') take the following interesting particulars of the Suca Canal and its probable uses from an English paper A great deal has been recently published about it, but nothing so clear as the narrative which follows : -The Suez Canal is nearly 100 miles in length. It ruge from Port-Said, on the Mediterranean, about respect. 150 miles east of Alexandria, in a direction at first due south, then tending slightly eastwards, to Surz on the Red Sea. Great cost and difficulty arose at Port-Said, where it has been necessary to erect two piers or break-waters, one of two miles, the other of one and a half mile in length. As illustrating the difficulties encountered at this point, look at the facts that the very ground on which the new town stands was sea and had to be made land, and that the stones had to be artificially manufactured by comcounding lime and sard the lime having to be brought from Bu rope, the sand locally superabundant. One of the great langers of the Canal - the silting up of the port of ent. let by the Mediterranean sand, has already begon to be experienced. The first part of the course of the Canal, beginning at the north is through a large but at me !' shallow lagoon called Lake Mensaler, which has three communications with the sea through the strip of land on which Port Said stands. The average depth of this lake is about 6 feet, but varying from 1 to 10 feet; and the plan adopted, employing enormons efforts brought against scarcely less encrmous difficulties, was to dredge out a channel of the retwice for it.' quired depth, and then hem it in with two embank-

ments rising 15 feet above the surface of the water The Can-l then proceeds through two smaller lakes, the soil of them all being very fine sand, which had to be worked through, of course under water, for about 30 miles. The next 25 miles or so are through another small lake of the same character as the others, called Timsah-where, isstead of cutting out s channel by dredging, the device has been resorted to of filling up the lake itself to the necessary level - and then through another region of sand. At this point, having completed about two-thirds of its course, the Oanal enters upon the region known as the Bitter Lakes,' but which are the beds of ancient lakes now dried up. There, as at Lake Timash, the plan adopted is artificially to fill the beds of the old lakes with water, and to indicate the route of the C nal-i.e., the deeper past of the channel - by buoys. is part of the course is about twenty-two length. The few remaining miles, about thirteen from the southern end of the Bitter Lakes, to Suez, rans through a rocky region, which presented great obstacles in the construction, but threatens, no den-ger in the maintenance. The difficulties of obtain ing perfectly adquate port accommodation at the junction of the Canal with the Red Sea has not yet been overcome. For the latter or southern half of its course, the Canal runs parellel with at only a short distance from the railway between Alexandria and Suez. For about two thirds of its entire course the Canal runs through natural wa'er or old waterchannels. The depth is about 26 feet throughout, which will give admission to vessels of about 24} fest draught The width is 72 feet at the bottom of the Canal, and at the surface of the water is about 327 feet for part of the route, and rather less than 200 for the other The maximum speed to be allowed is 61 miles, and vessels will make the passage from sea to sea in 16 hours. There are no locks, the average level of the two sees being almost the same, though there is more tide in the Red Sea than in the Mediterranean by about 4 feet - a difference not sufficient to cause any material flow for any considerable portion of the 24 hours in any part of the Oanal, and, we should sop pose, never affecting any part of it but the few miles between the Bitter Lakes and the Red Sea outlet. The dues to be charged are 10 france, or about Si., per ton and per passenger. In considering the uses or calculating the possible profisof the Oanal, two facts require to be taken into account-it will be of no very great avail for passezgere, or at least for passengers to and from India; and it will be of comparatively small service to Bailing vessels of any considerable tonnage The reilway already supplies the wants of Indian passengers better than the Ganal is likely to do. In point of time, the railway will slways have a great advantage over the Oanal, as Alexandria is reached nearly a day sconer on the route from Europe than Port-Said, and the journey by railway cocupies lit le more than balf the time likely to be required by the Canal. All that the Canal can save passengers is transhipment, and to those who have been weeks at ses, and have weeks of sea before them, landing is a pleasure, and a day or two in the famous land of Egypt is a covetee advantage. The difficulty as to sailing is, that they cannot safely navigate the Red Sea, where many of the channels or fair ways are too narrow and tortuous to admit of tacking The traffic through the Ganal is likely, therefore, to be confined chiefly to cargo carrying steamers. That class of vessels, however, is rapidly on the increase, and we are soon likely to see a greatly extended nso of vessels using steam only as an anxiliary in a degree add manner suited to overcome the difficulties of the Red Sea vivigation.

crament be exposed, and let there be forty hours' well as the numerous satellites which revolve around The General retired to his room and threw himself, dressed as he was, upon his couch. A loud noise awoke him, and starting up, he saw Bertrand enter, who radely asked, " How is this, an altar near the Emperor, and the Abbe and his ceremonies never ending ?" "You can ask himself," calmly responded Montholon. The former then strode to the Emperor's room, and bluntly told him his condact would be sneered at in Europe, and more becoming a monk than a soldier. Napoleon raised himself on his couch -the fire of returned vigor flashed in his eye : 'General. I am master ! You are here to obey, not to command. Meddle with my affairs no more' Bertrand anesked out of the room completely crest-fallen, and as he glided along the corridor, the single word ' Capuchin' could be heard between his guashing teeth Death was fast approaching. Consciousness again and again abandoned him but again and sgain returned During these intervals he spoke of what he had do e for religion. 'I had the intention,' he once remarked, 'of uniting all religious parties. Alexander and I had agreed upon it at Tileit, but misfortune came too soon. Still I have done, at least, one good thing: I have removed Catholicity; for without it what is man? Death,' said he on + nother occision, 'hes nothing terrible for me; for three weeks he has been my constant companion. I would wish to see my wife and child onus more, but God's will be done' On the Si of May he received the visticum for the second time. When he had taken leave of his generals, he solemnly uttered these words: 'I am at pence with the human race.' He clasped his hands, exclaimed ' My God I' cast a last dying glance on the bust of his son, and expired on the evening of the b.h of May, 1821. Such was the

A capital story of Sainte Beuve appears in the Lyons journal, the Decentralization. He was diving is company with Pere Licordaire, and the conversation turning on religion. Stinte Benve said : 'I don't inderstand your revelation, and I make a point of believing nothing I do not fu'ly understand .' Pardon me, sir,' said Lacordaire, ' you do not understand why fire hardens eggs and mel's butter, but I perceive that you believe in omelettes!' Sainte Beuve treated the Pers Lacordaire with the greatest deference ever after, and always spoke of him with the utmost

end of Napoleon,

One pleasant Sunday morning in the City of New York, a boy neatly drested with books in hand, was seen walking brickly along the avecue on his way to Sunday-school. As he approached the corner of the street which led to the c'urch, he heard the voices of several boys and on turning found them busily playing at merbles. They at first tried to persuade bim to join them; they then ridiculed him; and finally, as he went on, they shouted after him : ' You dare not stop away from the Sunday-school !' ' No. said the boy, turning round and looking at them fuli in the face, 'no; but I dare go, even il you do laugh

Two old gendemen recently were complimenting each other upon their habits of in emperance. Did you ever. neighbor,' said one, see me with more than I could carry ?' ' No, indeed,' was the reply; 'but I have seen you when I thought you had better go

A Scotchman and au Irishman had only one baked chicken between them which was not enough for both, so they agreed to go to bed, and the one who had the most pleasant dream should have the chicken in the morning. In the morning Sawney told his dream : He thought angels were drawing him up to beaven in a basket, and he was never before so harpy, upon concluding his dream, the Hibernian exclaimed Och sure and be j boers, I saw ye goin', and thought ye woulin't come back, so I got up and ate the chicken messif.

REMITTENT FEVER. - No medicine that does not operate specifically upon the liver is of any real use in billious remittent fevers. The old practice was to give large doses of calomel; but a safer and surer remedy has been discovered. Podophyllin and Leptandrin, two botanical substances, effect the de sired object with greater certainty than mercury, and leave no sting behind. These two medicinal blessngs are combined in the exact proportion necessary to produce the most salutary effect possible, in Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills Wherever remittent fever, or any febrile disease arising from malaria prevails, they should be kept on hand as a family medicine, and resorted to when the first symptoms of biliary derangement appear 456 J. F. Henry & Oo Montreal, General agents for Oanada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton. Lamplough & Campbell. Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medieine. IF Beware of Counterfeits ; always ask for the egitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

adoration.' As Count Montholon was about to de- it in the abape of Coughs Colds. Bronchilis, Sore part, he called out, 'No. General; you have many, Throat, Influenza, &c. The remedy was the it. part, he called out, 'No. General; you have many. Throat, Influence, the remedy we allude to is enemies. The people will say you gave these orders. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, prepared by without my knowledge. I shall order it myself.'- Seth W. Fowle & Sor. Boston. Seth W. Fowle & Sov, Boston.

CIRCULAR.

10

MONTEBAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Megars. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, or the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale B general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, COEMERAL, BUTTER, CHERS'E, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRUD APPLES, SHIP BEBAD, and every article

connected with the provision trade, &c, &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Janaga. Consignments respectfully solicited. Promot returns will be made. Cash advances made equai to torns will be market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Mesair, Tiffin Brothers,

D. SHANNON. COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868, 12m

AFRICAN WINES. It is not generally known that Cape Colony produces the most delicious wines grown on the face of the earth. A cargo received as a remittauce by our neighbors Dr. J. O. Ayer & Co. contains several varieties raised there, among which the Constancia commands the highest price of any wine in the world. Almost the entire crop of it is consumed in the palaces of Europe, this rare exception being sent to them in exchange for their medicinee, which have long been the staple remedies of South Atrics. [Boston Journal.

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TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO TEACHERS WANTED in the Parish of St. Sophia, County Terrebonne, one capable of teaching Freuch and English, and one the English language only. Female Teachers preferred. Address,-

PATRICK CAREY, Sec .- Treas, St. Sophis, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Gaham, or of any of his sons, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklow Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any Information will be thankfully re. ceived at this office, by the daughter of the said John Grabam-Doly Grabam, now Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, U. S.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED for the Roman Catholic Separate School at Lindsny, a Head Master. Oue holding a First Olass Normal School certificate preferred, Applications, with Testimonials, addressed to the

undersigned, will be received until first of January nert.

JOHN KNOWLSGN, Secretian.

Nov. 12th, 1839.

COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART.

The Rev. Pathers of the Congregation of the Holy Oross, have the pleasure of being able to inform the parents of their pupile, and friends of Education in general, that the commencement of the different Olasses, in the Oallege of Our Lady of the Sacred

ed a resolution instructing the committee on the constitution to prepare a bill providing for the election of a monarch.

NERONIAN CRUELTY OF GENERAL PRIM .-The whole country is burning with holy indignation to see the difference of treatment to which Carlist and Republican prisoners are subjected. While so many thousands of the late Radical insurgents, who were so deservedly imprisoned for their complicity in the innumerable murders, in cendiarisms, and criminal ravages which accompanied their late rebellion, are being set at full liberty, and even their most guilty leaders treated with marked indulgence, the comparatively innocent Carlists continue to be the victims of Minsterial cruelty and mjustice. Many hundreds of them, and not a few priests among them, have now been several months piping away in loathsome gaols, huddled up with cut throats and the vilest ruffans, without even having been told the reason of their illegal apprehension in their peaceful homes. On the 20th inst., the Carlist deputy, Senor Vinader, in the course of an eloquent interpellation, reminded General Prim, among his other arbitrary and illegal acts, of the cruelty with which nine legally innocent men and boys were last summer shot in Montealegre, without the slightest form of a previous trial, in pursuance of his savage and secret order to Colonel Casalis. Such barbarity struck even Liberals dumb with horror; it was instinctively and rightly called murder, by every Spaniard, and cannot have been effaced from the memory of your read. ers. Senor Vinader drew an eloquent contrast between leniency shown towards the criminal Republicans, and the stern cruelty of which so many harmless Carlists were still the victims, and he implored simple justice in behalf of these latter, and at least more activity in bringing their cases to trial. Four months have now elapsed since the innocent blood of the chivalrous and Christian Balanzategui, of the victims of Montealegre, and of other Carlists, is calling to beaven for vengeance against our murderous Premier. Do your readers imagine that the Neronian cruelty of our Liberal and conceited Minister has been mollified during that interval? "If you believe, sir," replied General Prim, ' that the Minister of War (ibat is Prim himself) regrets having issued that order you labor under a very serious error, I accept whatever be my share of responsibility for those executions, and I now add, that as often as similar circumstances occur, I shall act as 1 then did, heedless of the terms in which you may qualify my conduct !". These words I have copied from the official report of Prim's speech, and he pleaded in his rustification his 'guess' that the whole of Cata conia would have risen in arms had be not ordered the Carmelite Convent at Oracow, which is ar indi- for recovery, but God's will be done. Let an altar

A private letter from Rome (the writer is an Auglican gentleman) says that the union in that city of bishops speaking all tongues, and born of all races under the sun, is one of the most wonderful sights it is possible to imagine. 'I met in the course of an hour in and near the Vatican two bishops, one of whom I had known in San Francisco, and the other whose guest I had once been on Mount Lebanon .--The former was an active, shrewd American, the latter a dignified Oriental. This universality of the Roman Oatholic Church bas, I confess, made a deep impression on me, as it has upon every thinking man here. There certainly never was, and I doubt whether there ever will be anything like it again in the world. It reminds me of the meeting of all nations at Jerusalem, which we read of in the Acts of the Apostles. How utterly different it is from the Pan Anglican Synod at Lambeth, of which we male so much two years ago I was told that priests speaking twenty eight different languages had applied for faculties to say Mass at the Cardinal-Vicar of Rome's office within the last fortnight, and that confessors knowing eighteen different tongues have been ap pointed to hear confessions in St. Peter's. There are some few Anglican clergymen here too. They wander about without any very defined purpose, and seem lost in astoniament at the vast concourse of strangers from all parts of the world. One of them told me that he had got acquainted with some of the Jesuit Fathers of the Gesu, and was astonisted to and how very liberal they were, and how litt'e they came up to the ordinary received opinion in Eogland of what an Italian Jesuit must be. As there are various men, so there are different opinions here as to what the Council will do, but all seem perfectly of one mind with respect to obedience to what it will promulgate. 'Whatever the Council decides we must as Datholics accept,' is the aniversal voice of every R man Catholic I have met. whether Gallican or Ultramontane

GERMANY

It is reported that Archduke Victor, brother of the Emperor of Austria, has refused the overtures made to him by Spain in connection with the throne.

THE CRACOW CONVENT .- The preliminary examination of the nuns of the Oarmelite convent at Cracow has been concluded, but no decision has yet been arrived at by the authorities as to what further pro ceedings are to be taken in the matter. The local court has recommended that the nuns should be released, on the ground that as Barbara Ubryk was insane they had not committed any illegal act in keeping her in confipement. The Government prosecutor, on the other hand, proposes that the runs should be brought to public trial in order that the affair may be thoroughly investigated. Meanwhile Barbara Ubryk has been placed in a lunutic asylam.

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LAST MOMENTS OF NAPOLEON -At 4 o'clock in the morning General Montholon entered the anartment. Napoleon spoke with great emotion : ' General, I am happy, I have done my duty ; I wish you the same happiness at your dying hour. I stood in need of this, for I am an Italian-a Corsican. The sound of bells affords me the liveliest joy, and the sight of a priest gives me infinite happiness I wished to make a mystery of a'l this but I cannot. The Princess Marie Czartoryska has just entered | I must and shall give the glory to God. I hope not

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THE BREATH OF LIVING BLOSSOMS - Photography can give us only the images of the flowers, but in Murray & Lanman's Florida Water chemistry has preserved their aromatic essence. It is literally the bottled breath of the most fragrant products of the richest floral region in the world. In no other toilet water are the fulness, richness, and delicacy which characterize the perfume of growing flowers perpetuated in an equal degree. Artificial wreaths and blossoms are made so skilfully now that the eye is deceived by them. Sprickle them with this exquisite perfume and another sense will be chested, for they will send forth a fregrance which belongs to nature, though it has been fixed and rendered permanent by science. Of all perfumes for the toilet and the bath this is the most healthful and refreshing. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York. 570

Agents!for Montreal - Davins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H R Gray, Picault & Son, J Goulden, R S Latham, and all dealers in mediciae.

MERCURY 18 A FAILURE. - Physicians admit this faot at last; but their materia medical offers no efficient substitute for the discarded miner-1. No single root or plant comprises all the properties required to cure the malignant disorders for which mercury at One time was universally prescribed. It would be still necessary to resort to it as the least of two evils, if Bristol's Sarsaparilla were not in existence. This combination of vegstable extracts acts upon the liver and the blood much more favorably than calomel or blue moss, and is free from all their drawbacks. The necessity for using mineral medicines has been entirely removed by this pure and genial specific for all diseases of an ulcerous, scabious, or bilious type.

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FOUND AT LAST ! A remedy that not only relieves, Those nine men to be unceremoniously butchered. cation that the reputation of the name has 1 'een be erected in an adjoining room ; let the blessed sa- but cures that enemy of mankind, Consumption, as Oincinnati, Aug. 10, 1869.

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Heart, Cote des Neiges, will take place on Thursday next, 25th November, Festival of St Catherine, and anniversary of the opening of the first school in Montreal by the venerable Bister Bourgois. ble Bister Bourgon. Cu VILLANDRE, S.S.G. 20214,

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BT

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The Illustrated History of the Bible, Old and New Testamerts, compiled by a priest of the diocess of Basel, translated into French by Rev. Dr Bourquard of Paris approved by many Bishops in Europe, and reproduced in many languages, is presented, with our approbation to the reverend cleigy, school teachers, parents, and youths of this diocene, by all of whom we desire it to be extensively used and circulated. Never was the thorough and intelligent teaching of the Oathechism more needed than at the present day, and the Oatechism of Obristian Doctrine can neither be well taught, nor properly understord without the Catechiem of the Bible.

This translation has been well made by Rev. Richard Gilmour, of the Archdiocese.

J. B. PUROELL. Archbishop of Cincinnati. Cincinnati, August 5, 1869.

MRESRS. BENZIGER BROTHERS. - I find your Bible History exceedingly well adapted to the object for which it is designed, a school book. The style is so purely English, that it has not even the semblance of a translation. It is evident that the translator simed to use Saron words, where it was possible. While his language is elegant, it is at the same time fitted to the comprehension of 'children. The morshreflections, the allusions to the mysteries of the New Testament, combined with the well executed illustrations of the work; render the book a valuable scquisition, both for teachers and for school-children. We will adopt it in our school Rev. W. H. HILL, S. J.,

Sec. 6 President of St. Xavier College.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE 04 ner

			N LIG DIM. 24 [709	7
HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.	TO LET,	WANTED.	COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE	STOVES.
	AS a Wond or Ooal Yard, a Large Enclosure ad.	A Olergyman living in a Country Place wants a housekeeper. Apply at the Office of this paper.	SACRED HEART,	COLE & BROTHEN,
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THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand	For particulars apply to the Sisters of the Congre- gation, St. Jean Baptiste Street.	PROVINGE OF QUEBES SUPERIOR COURT	Congregation of the Holy Cross, is a branch of St. Laurent College, now too small for the accommodation	rom the beat makers in Canada,
and popular. Institutior, will take place on WED-	Montreal, June 25, 1869.	DAME FRANCES B. CARLISLE,	of its numerous applicants - is localed on the well-	COME AND SEE THEM.
and popular, institutor, whit the place of the		Plaintiff,	known Site of the Bellevue Hotel, on the north side	All kind o Tinsm(the' Work, Tin and Japanne Wares, Bi d Oages, Wooden Wares, Brooms, &c.
NESDAY, FIRST of SEPTEMBUR.	A. 'M. D. G.	SAMUEL MCOONREY,	of Mount Reyal and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both pictures and beautiful over-	ULILUMINO UAKRIAIASS TATE Abaam
PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.	ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL	Defendant. Notion is hereby given that the above named	looking a delightful country and is without doubt	Iron Bedsteads the strongest, best made, an cheapest in the city.
1ST SECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL COURSE.	PROSPECTUS.	Plaintiff has instituted an action en separation de	unsurpassed for salubrity of climats by any portion of Canada, besides its proximity to the city will en-	No. 1, ST. PATRICK'S HALL,
1st and 2nd years Grammar Classes.	THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the	biens against her husband the above named Defend-	able parents to visit their children without much	15 Victoria Square.
MATTERS :	Society of Jeans.	CARTER & HATTON	inconvenience. Parents and guardiave will find in this Institution	COLE & BROTZER.
lst Simple reading, accentration and declining; and An equal and solid study of French and Eng-	Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in		an excellent opportunity of procuring for their chil-	
	1 1852. miter adding a course o Law to its teaching	Montreal, 26th October, 1869. 1m1-1	dren a primary Education nutured and protected by the brnign influence of Religion and in which nothing	NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITION
Sid Arithmetic in all his branches ; mental chigula-	department. The course of instruction, of which Religion forms	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.	will be omitted to preserve their innocence and	Recently Published and for Sale by
Istion; 4th Different styles of writing;	the leading object, is divided into two sections, the		implant in their young hearts the seeds of Obriatian	MURPHY & CO.
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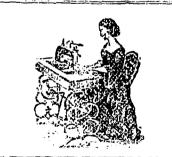
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