

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

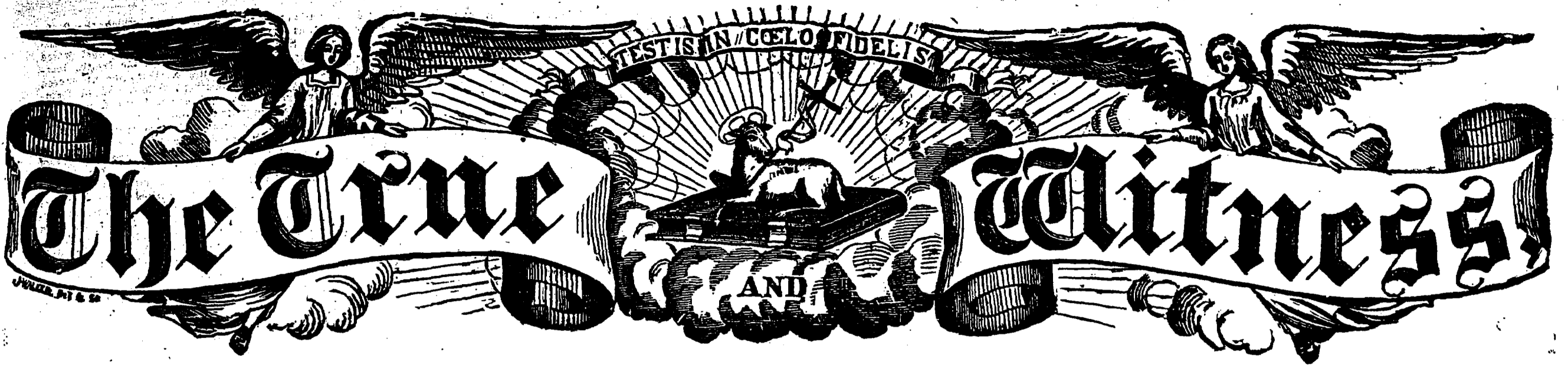
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1870.

No. 26.

LOST AND FOUND.

A WAYSIDE REMINISCENCE.

(From the Catholic World.)

What woman, travelling alone, has not encountered the embarrassment of entering a car already nearly filled with passengers? Perhaps the awkwardness of the situation may not be so keenly felt by those who frequently meet, and who are accustomed to the manifold jostlings of this busy world, as by a recluse like myself. — However this may be, I can testify from experience that the ordeal is a painful one to a sensitive and skinking nature. So it chanced that, upon discovering this condition of affairs as I entered a car at Prescott, on a fine morning in June, 1867, I dropped into the first vacant place my eye detected, by the side of an elderly lady dressed in deep mourning. The first glimpse of her face and manner satisfied me that she also was from the 'States,' and I felt quite at home with her at once.

We soon fell into conversation, and I found my companion most agreeable, quiet and intelligent. We beguiled the monotony of a railway journey by a pleasant chat upon the scenery through which we were passing, and such other topics as came uppermost. I noticed, as we stopped a few minutes at Brockville, that she seemed to scan all that could be seen from the car with deep interest; and again, as we pursued our course up the river in sight of the Thousand Islands, she was quite absorbed in her observation of the scenery.

'Beautiful islands,' remarked, 'I would like nothing better than occupy some days in exploring their fairy haunts.'

'You would find many of them beautiful indeed,' she repeated. 'They are very dear to me; for my early life was passed in their neighborhood, and I retain for them much of the affection that clings to the memory of dear friends, though I have not seen them before for many years. What frequent merry-makings and picnic festivals did the young people from the American shore and those of Brockville enjoy among the windings of their picturesque labyrinth, long ago!' she added with a sigh.

She then informed me that she was on her way to Illinois, to visit her children there, and had chosen this route, that she might catch a passing glimpse of scenes most interesting to her from their connection with memories of the past.

Time and space passed almost imperceptibly to us, as we were engaged in discussing one subject after another of general interest, until some time in the afternoon, when, clatter! clatter! clatter! thump! thump! a jolt and a bounce brought every man in the car to his feet, and caused every woman instinctively to settle herself more firmly in her place, while a volley of exclamations, 'What can it be?' 'There's something wrong!' 'Cars off the track!'—'We shall be down the embankment!' burst from every quarter, the swaying, irregular movement preventing the possibility of reaching the door, to discover the cause of all this disturbance. The time seemed long, but in reality occupied only a few seconds, before the motion ceased suddenly, with a hitch, a backward jerk, and a concussion, which had well nigh thrown us all upon our faces; and the conductor appeared for a moment in the door, uttering with hasty tremor, 'Don't be alarmed, ladies and gentlemen—no danger! axle broke — cars off the track. We shall be detained here some time.' And away he went.

This announcement was met, I am sorry to say, with more murmurs at the detention than thanks for our providential escape from imminent peril. 'How unfortunate,' cried one. 'And in this lonely, disagreeable place, too,' added another. A third wondered where we were, one of the company familiar with the route volunteered the information that we were not many miles from Toronto.

Now, from the moment I sat down by my new acquaintance, I had divined—by that sort of mysterious sympathy impossible to define, but which will be understood by all converts to the Catholic faith—that she was, like myself, of this class, and she had formed the same conjecture in relation to me: which was, perhaps, the cause of our having formed a sudden intimacy not quite in keeping with the native reserve, not to say shyness, of both. Our first and simultaneous act, upon the occurrence of the incident recorded—in fortifying ourselves with the blessed sign of benediction and protection, so precious to all Catholics—had confirmed the mutual conjecture, and established a strong bond of sympathy between us.

As we left the cars together, I observed that she still scanned the surrounding localities with an earnestness that did not seem warranted by any claims they possessed to notice; for a more tame and uninteresting region can scarcely be

imagined than that in which we so reluctantly lingered.

'What wonderful changes forty years will make in the face of a new country,' she at length exclaimed. 'I passed this way, going and returning, in 1827, at an age when the deepest impressions are received, and upon an errand so peculiar in its nature as to make those impressions indelible. I have always carried the picture of the route, slowly traversed at that time, in my memory; but the transformation is so complete that I look in vain for one familiar feature.'

After walking for some time in silence, she resumed: 'It is strange how vividly the most minute details of that journey and the incidents connected with its return to me, now that we are so singularly detained in the vicinity of the scenes I then sought, though there is nothing in the aspect of the country to bring them back.'

By this time we had loitered into a shady nook, at no great distance from the disabled car; and its coolness inviting us to remain, after we had seated ourselves upon a rock overgrown with moss, I begged that she would while away the time of our detention by giving me a history of those incidents.

'The narrative may not prove very interesting to you,' she remarked. 'The recollection of events that took place around us in youth has more power to move ourselves than others. But of this you shall judge for yourself.'

'In 1826 I was visiting a dear friend who lived on St. Paul street, in Montreal. It was a pleasant evening in June, the close of one of those very warm days so common in the early part of a Canadian summer, where the interval between the snows and frosts of winter and the fervid heat, the verdure and bloom, of summer, is often so marvellously short as to astonish a stranger.'

'I was sitting in my room, at an open window that looked out on a narrow back court, the opposite of which was bounded by a row of low-roofed tenant houses parallel with the bank of the river, and over these, upon a magnificent view of the St. Lawrence, rolling gradually down past the city, at which I was never tired of gazing. I had been contemplating the mighty flood for some time, my thoughts wandering sorrowfully far up its waters and the stream of time to tranquil scenes now closed to me forever, when the words, 'Ah, Donald! that I should live to see this day! Do not ask me to sing the hymn we love this night, when my heart is so sore that it is like to break! I cannot, cannot sing the songs of Zion!' this strange place, and in our sharp, sharp griefs!' came floating to my ear on the evening breeze, from an open balcony along the rear of the tenements mentioned.

'There was a depth of anguish in the tones that touched the tenderest chord of sympathy in my heart, which was then writhing under the pang of a recent sore bereavement.'

'My childhood had been passed near settlements of the Lowland Scotch in St. Lawrence county, New York, and I was therefore familiar with their dialect, the use of which added to my interest in the speaker, and I listened eagerly for further sounds. For some time I heard only a suppressed sobbing, and the low tones of a manly voice that seemed something an outburst of grief which was overwhelming his companion. At length I heard him say, with an accent that betokened a tongue accustomed to the use of the Gaelic dialect:

'It would drown the sorrows of my gentle Maggie, if she would only strive to sing. Let us not forget the dolors of our Blessed Mother in the agonies of our sin grief. I will sing, and mayhap she will join me.'

'Presently a singularly wild and plaintive air was borne to my ear upon the flowing cadences of a man's voice, as soft and musical as any to which I had ever listened. The words were in Gaelic, but the refrain at the close of each verse, 'Ora, Mater, Ora'—revealed their religion, and that it was a hymn of the Blessed Virgin to which I was listening. Before the close of the first verse he was joined by a voice, low and clear as the tones of a flute, bearing upon every strain the fervent outpourings of tender piety, though tremulous with emotion.

'Soon after it ceased, they retired within the open door of their room, and I heard them reciting alternately, in a low voice, that treasured devotion of the Catholic heart—of which I was then entirely ignorant, but which has since (thank God!) become inestimably precious to me the beads of the Holy Rosary.

'Their evening prayers being over, they walked for some time on the balcony in silence, when she said in a trembling voice:

'It is a month to-morrow, Donald, a month to-morrow, sin' God took away our darlings: and och! wba wad hae thought I could bide sae lang! this could world without a sight of their bonnie faces! I donna ken why I live, when my sweet bairnies are buried far awa' their watery graves.'

'Ah, Maggie, why wad ye no' live for your poor Donald? He mourns for the bonnie bairnies, too; but he does not wish to leave his Maggie because God has taken them from her. Cast awa' these repining thoughts, ye own love, and let us go to the church, together to-morrow morning, and lay all our griefs before the altar of our God.'

'I heard no more; but resolving to accompany them to church, I arose very early the next morning, and preparing myself, watched an opportunity to join them, as they passed from the street where they were stepping into St. Paul street.

'We walked on in silence after I joined them, and I saw that he was a tall, athletic young Highlander, of dark complexion, and with soft, black eyes; and whose remarkably fine face glowed with intelligence and mildness. Her beauty was more conformed to the Lowland type; her eyes being of a deep clear blue, her hair 'flaxen,' and her complexion exceedingly fair, while her teeth of snowy whiteness had a little prominence that caused them to be slightly revealed between her rose bud lips, even when her countenance was in repose. Her form was very slender, and her beautiful face so youthful as to seem child-like. I never saw such a perfect expression of soul absorbing yet patient and subdued sorrow as lingered upon every line of these beautiful features.

'We entered the Recollect church, and I remained near them during the service. It was my first visit to a Catholic Church, and I had never before been present at the offering of the holy sacrifice.

'Soon after our entry, I noticed that first one of them and then the other passed for a brief space of time into a little curtained box at the side of the aisle; but being ignorant of Catholic usages, I did not know for what purpose, though I was deeply impressed by their solemn, reverent manner, and the peaceful expression of their faces. During the progress of the service, which commenced soon after, I saw them approach the rail before the altar, and knew it was to receive holy communion. The sweetly serene and pensive light that rested upon their features after that solemn act is still vividly before me, notwithstanding the lapse of years.

'When they left the church, I followed closely, determined to learn something, if possible, of their history. At the church door the man parted from her, and went away in an opposite direction from that by which we had come, leaving her to walk back alone. As I walked by her side, I addressed some casual remark to her and then, confessing the interest I felt in them on account of what I had accidentally overheard the evening before, begged her to tell me, as her sister in affliction, of the griefs which were oppressing her.

'We sauntered slowly down the narrow streets from the Recollect Church to our places of abode, and our young hearts being drawn together by the bonds of sorrow, I mingled my tears in sympathy with hers while she related her artless story.

'She was the only child of a minister of the Scottish Kirk, whose name was Lauder, and who died when she was quite young. Her mother, being left in feeble health, and destitute of any means of support, gladly accepted the home offered by her sister, who was married some years before to a highland gentleman by the name of Kenneth McGregor, and who became a Catholic after her marriage.

'They were welcomed to the house of her aunt with true Scottish hospitality; and the most devoted and delicate attentions which affection could devise were lavished upon her broken-hearted mother, to soothe and comfort her while the little Maggie became at once the pet of a large household of cousins older than herself, who regarded her ever after as a dear sister. So kind were the whole family to her, that she was not permitted to feel the loss of her father in the sense most chilling and painful to the heart of the orphan, that of being an object of indifference and neglect. They went frequently to visit their Lowland friends, and kept up an intercourse with them during the life of her mother.

'When she reached her twelfth year, the minister of the kirk which they had attended since their removal to the Highlands, with several of his small congregation, among whom were her mother and herself, made their profession to the Catholic faith, soon after which event her mother died.

'When Maggie was in her fourteenth year, she became acquainted with Donald Macpherson, whose father was a warm friend of her uncle Kenneth. A strong attachment soon grew up between the young people, when she was sixteen she was married to Donald. When they had been married about six years, and had three children—the oldest of them a daughter five years old and named for herself, and the others boys—Donald thought best to join a colony

(among whom were two of his cousins and their families) who were preparing to depart for one of the new and remote districts of Upper Canada. Donald as the one best fitted by education for that purpose, was appointed surveyor of the wild lands, and to lay out roads in the wilderness.

'They suffered much in parting with home and friends, but alas! subsequent floods of affliction obliterated all traces of those lighter griefs.

'Their voyage was long and stormy, and when they were at length in sight of Newfoundland, and hoped they were about to reach the end of it in safety, a storm in the Gulf of St. Lawrence drove their vessel upon the rocks in the darkness of evening, and it was wrecked.—The poor young parents lashed their little Maggie firmly to a plank, and committed her to the waves; then taking each a child, and imploring the aid of heaven for themselves and their little ones, they plunged into the water. The mother was soon exhausted with the buffeting of the waves; her husband was bore from her arms just before she was thrown with the reach of friendly hands, and taken up unconscious. Donald was dashed against the rocks, and caught from the receding waters of an immense wave, shortly after, by those who were on the shore watching to render aid to the sufferers, insensible and apparently lifeless. The child he had was also lost.

'They were taken to a fisherman's hut, and by the persevering efforts of those in attendance, animation was restored, though it was some days before they recovered their consciousness, only to find that their children and their relations had perished. But a small number of their companions on the voyage survived. Their goods and clothing, with the exception of what they wore, were all lost; but this was too trifling to be thought of in comparison with their other misfortunes.

'As soon as they were able they proceeded to Montreal, in company with the survivors of the wreck, and Donald showed the certificate of his appointment as surveyor—which he fortunately carried in his vest pocket—to the mayor of the city, who provided comfortable quarters for them, and advised him to remain there until he should receive remittances from Scotland, for which they sent immediately after their arrival in Montreal.

'They had not yet decided whether they would return when these funds should arrive, or go on to the place for which they had started, as their companions were anxious to have them do.

'She expressed entire indifference as to going on or returning; her children being gone, she did not care where she was. The terrified, imploring look of her darling Maggie, as she was dashed from them on her frail support, amid the merciless buffeting and boiling surges of the furious waves—her eyes straining to catch a glimpse of them, and her dear little arms extended so pitifully to them for protection—haunted the imagination of the broken-hearted mother, and, he assured me, had not been absent from her thoughts one moment since, sleeping or waking.

'My sincere and fervent sympathy seemed to afford her some comfort, and it was freely and heartily offered; for I was myself, as I have hinted, at that time a mourner over the recent loss of the kindest and best of fathers, whose only daughter and cherished pet I had ever been. His death, when I was yet but a child in years, was followed by severe pecuniary reverses, which had driven us from our home and involved our hitherto affluent and happy family in difficulties and poverty. In my ignorance of sorrow and of the religion which alone can sustain the afflicted, I had thought there could be none so unhappy or unfortunate as ourselves. I could not then believe the truth of the assurance, which was the solace of my invalid mother, that 'The Lord loveth whom he chasteneth.' I could not see the tender mercy and love that had inflicted this cruel bereavement and surrounded our helpless family with such calamities, in the clear light with which His grace afterward made it manifest to me.

'But here was an instance far more inscrutable and heart-rending. Strangers in a strange land; and the broad Atlantic rolling between them and every heart upon which they had any special claim for sympathy; their children relentlessly torn from them; and all their worldly substance buried in the consuming deep! Why had they thus been singled out as marks for such a shower of fatal arrows? I pondered much upon it, and my eyes were opened to see the mercies that had been mingled with the chastisements of a loving Father in our own case. We had numerous and kind friends, whose sympathy had poured balm upon our wounded spirits, and whose generous hands had been opened to aid us in our necessities. Of these, the dear friends with whom I was then staying had been among the first, and their assistance and advice at that dark period of my life have ever been remembered with gratitude.

'While my new acquaintances remained in Montreal, I passed much time with poor Maggie, to the entire satisfaction of my friends, to whom I communicated the sorrowful story on the day I heard it, and whose active sympathy contributed much towards the relief and comfort of the youthful mourners.

'When they at length received the expected funds from Scotland, they decided to comply with the wishes of their surviving fellow-sufferers in exile and affliction, by accompanying them, according to their original intention, to Upper Canada. Our parting was very affecting. They had learned to look upon my friends as kind benefactors, while they regarded me as a sister. I felt very lonely after they were gone; but the lesson I had learned from my intercourse with them was never forgotten. Their unaited and unquestioning acquiescence with will of God, and the persistent patience with which every action of their daily lives expressed, 'Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him,' made a permanent impression on my mind.

'At the invitation and by the advice of my friends, I remained much longer in Montreal than I at first intended, in order to learn the French language, and to acquire the knowledge of some other branches, for which superior facilities were presented by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and which were necessary to advance my education sufficiently to fit me for teaching, the object I then had in view.

'Nearly a year had passed since our parting with the Macphersons, when some friends from Vermont arrived on a visit to those with whom I was staying. I was requested, in consequence of the indisposition of the lady of the house, to accompany them to several places of interest in the city which they wished to see. Among these was the house of the 'Grey Nuns,' a sisterhood devoted to the care of a great number of foundlings. In passing through the rooms appropriated to the children, I was particularly attracted by the face and attitude of a delicate-looking little girl of surprising beauty, who was sitting on the floor and devoting herself to the care and amusement of a little boy about two years old, whose beauty equalled her own, though entirely different in character. She was fair as a lily; her large blue eyes were shaded by drooping lids and long silken lashes, which imparted a touching pensiveness to their expression, while her golden hair floated in shining curls to her shoulders. The little boy's complexion was dark and clear, his black eyes soft and brilliant. The startling timidity combined with searching earnestness in their expression as he raised them to mine and encountered my admiring gaze thrilled my very soul, and turning to the good Sister who was conducting us, I exclaimed, pointing to them:

'What beautiful children!'

'Yes,' she said, with fond pride, and evidently flattered by our notice of her pets, 'they are indeed beautiful, and alas! their misfortunes are as striking as their beauty. They belonged to a Scotch family on board a vessel that was wrecked off Newfoundland, and their parents perished. Mr. Ferguson, a Scotch gentleman in very infirm health, from our city, was visiting some friends in that vicinity, and happened to be passing in a carriage with one of them on the evening of the storm and the shipwreck, when, noticing the torches and bustle on the shore, they stopped to inquire the cause and to render assistance, if possible, to those who were washed ashore. This little girl had been lashed to a plank, and by a wonderful Providence, when the baby was borne away from his mother, the same wave carried him within reach of his little sister, who seized and clung to him as with a dyot grasp, until she was snatched insensible by Mr. Ferguson from the top of a wave which rolled far up on the shore, and would have buried them back in its receding surf but for a powerful effort on his part, which had nearly cost him his life, for he received injuries in the act mpt. by severe sprains and otherwise, that rendered him almost helpless for some weeks. His friend took the children and himself in the carriage to his residence, over two miles distant. Mr. Ferguson was unable to leave his bed for some weeks. Unfortunately the physician of that neighborhood was absent.

'It was long before they succeeded in restoring any signs of life to either of the children, and when their efforts were at length rewarded by faint evidences of returning animation, they had to exert themselves to the utmost for many days to keep alive the vital spark. When they began to revive, another difficulty met their devoted friends. The nerves of the little girl had sustained so severe a shock that she could not be aroused to a sense of anything around her. When the physician returned he gave little hopes of her recovery.

'As soon as the gentleman who had taken them to his house dared to leave them and Mr. Ferguson so long, he went to inquire after the

survivors of the wreck, and found they had de-

parted in a vessel bound for Montreal. Mr. Ferguson, therefore, as soon as he was recovered, having become strongly attached to the little waifs, brought them to us, that they might be where he could sometimes see them.

The little girl recovered but slowly. Her sleep was for a long time broken by dreams of agonizing struggles from which she would awake screaming, and so terrified that it required our most anxious and tender efforts to soothe and quiet her. During the first of her lucid intervals, she told her name and what she could of her parents.

While the good sister was reciting this little history, I stood like one in a maze, the conviction stealing over me that these were two of the children whose loss my poor friends, the Macphersons, were bemoaning; and when at length she closed the narrative by saying that the child revealed her name, I seized her arm with a sudden grasp, and whispered huskily, 'What did she say her name was?'

'Maggie Lander Macpherson.' I tottered to the nearest seat, almost fainting under the intense excitement. 'She hastened for restoratives, after taking which I explained to her the cause of my agitation. I drew little Maggie to my side, and whispered fondly and gently, 'My dear little lassie, I know and loved your mother.'

'Looking up most wistfully in my face, she asked, 'Where?'

'Here, in Montreal,' I replied. 'That cannot be,' she murmured with plaintive softness, as if half musing, while the very expression of her mother's own serene resignation mingled with a shade of disappointment, passed over her lovely features.

'That cannot be, gentle lady, for my mother (and she shuddered as she uttered it) was buried in the cold waves!'

'No! my child, I said softly; 'your father and mother both escaped, and are living, though a great way from here.'

'It would be useless for me to attempt a description of what followed, as the truth of my assurance took possession of her mind; but the excitement of the sudden and joyful surprise—which we feared might injure her—seemed to restore the elasticity of her youthful spirits, a result that all other appliances had failed to secure. It was then discovered that the depressing consciousness of their orphan and destitute condition had so weighed upon her sensitive young heart as to affect her delicate frame, and prevent her restoration to health.

'I immediately sought my friends and told them of the discovery, after which we went to see Mr. Ferguson. It was agreed that I should accompany the children to Upper Canada, and deliver them to their parents, they furnishing all necessary means for defraying the expenses of the journey.

'I set out with my little treasures the next morning, under charge of an old gentleman who was going to that vicinity on business. The second day we stopped at a rude log cabin, that aspired to the dignity of an inn. While the gentleman who had charge of us was out looking for a carriage, I heard a familiar voice outside, and looked from the window just in time to see Donald Macpherson himself, in the very act of driving away from the door. I tapped loudly on the window. He saw me, and came into the room just as I had hidden the children in an adjoining bedroom.

'Is it possible, then,' said he, 'that it is indeed yourself! What in the name of goodness could have brought you to this awful region?'

'I came,' I replied as calmly as I could, 'on business that nearly concerns you and Maggie. I am sure Providence must have sent you here, for I have been trying all the way to think how I could manage the business on which I came, without being able to settle on any plan.—Breathe a prayer to Heaven, Donald Macpherson, for strength to bear your joy, as fervently as I have heard you utter under the pressure of crushing griefs, while I tell you that Almighty God has sent two of your lost children back to you—little Maggie and your baby boy!'

'Never can I forget the expression that stole over his features as I finished. He lifted his hands and eyes reverently to heaven, and murmured a prayer in his native dialect. Then looking at me, as if awe struck, he exclaimed, 'Can it be that heaven has again employed you, the former messenger of its mercies to us, to bring this crowning one to our stricken hearts and desolated hearths? It is not possible—it must be some wild dream!'

'I drew him gently to the door of the bedroom, opened it, and rushed from the room.—After some time I went back to the happy group, but it was long before we could speak. Such joy seemed so sacred for words. When we had sufficiently recovered from the blissful agitation of the scene, we set about concerting measures for breaking the joyful news to his wife. He decided that he would go home and bring her with him in a double wagon to accompany me to their home, pleading my fatigue after my journey as the reason why I did not go with him at once. On the way he was to prepare her as well as he could.

'I will not dwell upon the raptures of the young mother when she received her children, who had been dead, but were alive again; had been lost, but were found!—only to remark that she who had borne grief so calmly and patiently met the elevation also of this sudden transport in the same edifying spirit, and with many soft and tender ejaculations of the gratitude with which her heart was overflowing.

'The possibility of their children's escape had never for one moment occurred to the minds of the parents, and in the confusion and darkness of the shipwreck scene on the coast, their recovery was unnoticed. Their condition and that of Mr. Ferguson, their being consequently hurried away so suddenly from the vicinity, and remaining so long unconscious, together with the absence of the physician, had prevented any communications of a kind which might have led to the disclosure of their escape.

'The glad tidings soon spread through all the settlements, and the house was thronged early

and late, with people of high and low degree, who came to offer congratulations over the Lost and Found.

'I formed many agreeable acquaintances, the few weeks I was persuaded to prolong my visit in that part of the country, but the lapse of forty years have not been able to obliterate my fond recollections of the Macphersons, and have only served to engrave more deeply on my heart the lessons I learned from them; and my conviction that those upon whom God designs to bestow his richest spiritual gifts must go up, as did Moses of old, to meet Him in the cloud.'

We sat for some time in silence after she closed, and then I asked, 'Did you ever see or hear from them after your departure?'

'I never saw them again,' she replied, 'but we kept up a correspondence for a long time. Some years after the events I have related, a large estate in Scotland was left to them from a distant relative, and they returned to that country, and I have heard that they have been active in advancing every good work, both in their Canadian home and in that to which they have returned.'

The accident to the train being remedied we resumed our journey, and I parted from my new friend at Toronto with sincere regret. Her wayside story had so impressed me that I transcribe it, hoping it may interest others as it did me, in which event my labor will be amply rewarded.

BISHOP MCINTYRE'S JOURNEY.

The Examiner continues:—As noticed in our last, the Right Rev. Dr. McIntyre, Bishop of Charlotte, town, selected for his return to Italy a different route from that by which he left. The following are particulars on his journey from Jaffa to Constantinople.

We arrived from Jerusalem at Jaffa on the 28th of October, and secured a passage in one of the coasting steamers belonging to the Messagerie Imperiale. We sailed all night and arrived on the following day at Beyrout. Its population is about 80,000, composed of Arabs, Turks, Maltese, Armenians, and English. It is the seaport of Damascus, which lies at the distance of a five hours' drive. Goods are conveyed from one city to the other on the backs of camels and asses. Strange to say that with all its commerce and population, Beyrout has no wharf at which even a coasting schooner can moor. Turkish rule is not favorable to the development of the resources of such places. Unscrupulous Pashas levy immense taxes for local improvements, but the improvements are nowhere to be seen. On Sunday and on the Feast of All Saints, we went ashore to hear Mass, and made the acquaintance of the Jesuit and Lazarist Fathers, who have communities here. The churches are small, and in no way remarkable. The streets are narrow and very unclean, while the people we saw were, besides being ragged and slovenly, imbued with an unconquerable mania for begging. The Sisters of Charity have a house here, and are doing much good.

On the evening of 1st Sainta we set sail, and came on the next morning to Tripoli, a small place about half the size of Charlotte town. Like Beyrout, Tripoli is only a shipping port of a large Arab town which lies inland. The products of the country, or rather such of them as were shipped with us, consisted of cotton, wool, grain, and dye-stuffs. In all the villages along the Syrian coast, and in many parts of the interior, American Methodists have stations, and a sordid indifference in establishing schools, and a sordid indifference in this little place, and we stayed eight hours only in this little place, and arrived next at the ancient Lodiaca. The same routine of taking in merchandise had to be gone through here as at the other towns. It is the sea-port of Aleppo on the west side, and Alexandretta on the east. The ruins of a triumphal arch are to be seen on shore. It was erected by Septimus Severus, and is adorned with armorial representations in basso-relievo. On a lofty hill not far from the shore, we saw the remains of what had once been a very large castle—its towers and battlements were still clearly traceable. It is said to have been built by the Crusaders. Some hundreds of Arabs here joined us as deck passengers. Their habits rendered them by no means agreeable companions.

Two hours steaming brought us to Alexandretta. The shore is studded with ruins. Now and then you perceive the massive proportions of marble pillars rising up boldly from the debris around them. Two large pillars standing on a lonely portion of the coast were pointed out as marking the spot where the whale put Jonah safely ashore. The last place we visited on the Syrian shore was Merisus, a small but rich town whose traders are chiefly Europeans and Greeks. In its immediate vicinity are the ruins of Tarsus, so celebrated for its connection with St. Paul. From the ship's deck we could distinctly see the ruins of many places, which, in their day, were cities of importance in history; but now they are almost embedded in sand. No one on board seemed to know even their names. It is a melancholy moral to write over the proud man's works, and even over himself—Oblivion Rhodes was our next place to call. In the Days of the Crusaders it was famous and the city still bears many traces which serve to revive the memory of those christian knights. The most remarkable is 'La rue des Chevaliers,' along which on lofty pillars are carved the shields and escutcheons of the principal families of the old Crusaders. The town is surrounded by a strong wall washed by the deep sea, and still without a wharf. Greeks in their 'caiques' came alongside offering for sale fruits, wine, milk, etc. They are an athletic, intelligent looking race of men; but they have, even at the present day, the character of being altogether untrustworthy, verifying, you would almost say, the virgilian axiom 'timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.'

From Rhodes our route lay through the Grecian Archipelago to Smyrna. On either hand lay famous islands celebrated in history from their connection with statesmen, warriors, poets and learned men.—Almost direct in our course lay Patmos, where St. John wrote the Apocalypse. It is now deserted and uninhabited.

On arriving at Smyrna, we visited the Ecclesiastical authorities. The Bishop had taken his departure for Rome. Smyrna differs in this respect from other oriental cities, that it is clean and its inhabitants both in dress and address bear marks of high culture. The bazaars are all under one roof, and there are offered for sale all kinds of merchandize that can be desired.—The harbor is a natural basin or cove.—We here left the steamer which had brought us from Joppa, and embarked on another belonging to the same company, bound for Constantinople. During the night we past many islands, and at day-light sighted Lemnos, and in an hour after Tendos rose on our sight, to our left lay the coast of Troy. I leave you to fancy how the sight of these places called up reminiscences of by-gone days, when our greatest 'care and wo' was the preparation of our tasks in Homer and Virgil. At four o'clock, of the afternoon, we were sailing through the Dardanelles, and arrived at Gallipoli with day-light sufficient to observe its magnitude. It owes its importance almost wholly to the Crimean War. The country round about it is insufficient to afford it either nerve or sinew. We left it during night, and sailing through the sea of Marmora arrived at Constantinople in the morning.

This Marmora of the Turks is certainly a great city. Its commerce must be vast. Upwards of one hundred steamers belonging to all nations lay in the harbor, besides other ships of heavy tonnage;

with all this there are no wharves. Loading and unloading has also to be done by means of boats. We visited the Armenian Patriarch, and the Latin Bishop and were cordially welcomed. We also stopped to see the Bosporus, the entrance of the Black Sea. As far as the depth of the water and the lay of the land are concerned, the Bosporus resembles much the Gulf of Canada, but with this difference on the shores, that on either side rises a town about sixteen miles long. As you sail along you see palaces and private dwellings of the most magnificent description. The view brought to my recollection the lower town of Quebec and Sillery Cove. In Constantinople itself the Franciscan, Lazarist and Jesuit Fathers have Churches. On the most elevated parts stand the Mosques. Among these St. Sophia, which if you except St. Peter's and St. Paul's Churches in Rome, is certainly the grandest temple that I have ever seen. The Turks were at their worship when we visited it. The commerce of the city seems flourishing, but the streets are very narrow and very dirty.

Among the clergymen here, we met Monsignor Aratan and some others of your old college friends in Rome, who made the kindest enquiries regarding you. These, however, were not the first of your old friends we met. At Tripoli we met with M. Chourti, who accompanied Sir Robert Peel in his travels through the East. He is unquestionably a man of rare accomplishments. Everybody seemed to know him and to know everybody. He is master of the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldean, Arabic, Turkish and English languages. His enquiries after you were most kind. Again, at Smyrna, a most accomplished clergyman gave in his card, with the request that I would present it to you. His name is Timoti, and I cannot help congratulating you on your choice of companions in your college days, for a more perfect set of gentlemen I have seldom met.

On the thirteenth we propose visiting Scutari and Chalcedon, both famous places in their way, and on the following day we start for Rome via Athens, Messina, and Naples.

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND.

(FROM TIMES SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

No. 24.

BELFAST, Nov. 27.

The railway from Londonderry to Coleraine skirts the shores of Lough Foyle for a considerable distance and runs along a narrow belt of land at the foot of ranges which at one time were evidently cliffs that overlooked the sea. Here, as at many points on the coast of England, the gradual receding of the waters has left a tract open to the industry of man, and farms and enclosures, with villas between, rise on spots that had once been wastes of the ocean. The husbandry along these reclaimed spaces, though good on the whole, was not remarkable, and certainly would not bear comparison with that of the Lincolnshire Fens—a district not alto-gether dissimilar. Before reaching Coleraine we lost sight of the sea, and, printing southwards, made for the borderland which, watered by the stream of the Bann, the great boundary between Eastern and Western Ulster, divides the counties of Londonderry and Antrim. We soon passed into a pleasant country of low eminences and undulating plains. This seems rather a feature of Ulster; and the landscape began by degrees to improve and to wear a rich and more fruitful aspect as we advanced further into the interior. I saw very few country seats; but, in several places, extensive fields, clean cut hedgerows, and fine meadows showed that the land had been thrown into large farms and here and there small tracts re-ferred to by the agriculturist general in the Scottish Lowlands. This was, in a special manner, the case in the neighbourhood of one or two of the thriving towns which we sped by rapidly on our way; the diffusion of capital from these centres has evidently had the effect in some measure of breaking up the system of petty holdings. Yet seven-eighths of the country, probably, I went through is still occupied in this way; and, though I saw many ill drained fields, and irregular fences were conspicuous, the farming was, on the whole, good, and neat dwell-ings, well-whitewashed walls, and, occasionally, trim plots and gardens marked the presence of a flourishing peasantry. Arthur Young, the advocate of the large farm school, condemned in emphatic terms the agriculture of this part of Ulster in his time; but probably even that bandit writer was not altogether free from prejudice; nor can it be doubted that it has not only improved enormously since his day, but that it is still one of the mainstays of the comparative opulence of the province. After passing through many miles of this scenery, we came once more on the line of the sea, and, hurrying along a tract covered with villas, and other evidences of wealth, between Belfast Lough and the ridge of Divis, we were soon within the capital of Ulster.

Belfast, the centre of the linen trade of Ulster, and the chief place for the export of the manufac-ture, is the most flourishing town I have seen in Ireland. Dublin, half a capital and half a seat of commerce, has a magnificent yet rather a slovenly appearance; Cork has a look of long settled wealth, but not of daring and brilliant industry. Compared with either, Belfast is what Glasgow and Greenock are to Edinburgh, what Leeds and Birmingham are to Bristol—a spot where new wealth and enterprise have rapidly made a noble creation, and are eclipsing the more stationary growths of older and more slow civilization. The town, built on the banks of the Lagan, where it opens into its fine estuary, was possibly of very ancient origin, but it owes its first rise to a Huguenot colony, which, after the Revoca-tion of the Edict of Nantes, planted on what was then a desolate morass the germs of a manufacture that had thriven in their hands along the slopes of the Loire and the Seine. The settlement of the exiles was not very successful; and Belfast in the days of Arthur Young was a town of some 15,000 souls only, which, though known for its linen fabrics, and already possessing an increasing trade, was prob-ably not a third the size of Cork. A circumstance not without interest to a student of the Land Question of Ireland is said to have afterwards given a sudden impulse to the prosperity of the place, and to have launched it upon the path of progress. Belfast had previously been under the tutelage of the Donegal family, but towards the close of the last century it was emancipated from the restraints of short leases, the Lord Donegal of that generation having granted a number of perpetuities, and what hitherto had been a mere county town grew speedily into the capital of a province. The rent was done by the gradual concentration of the linen manufacture into a few spots, and by the improvements made in the machinery; and at present Belfast is not only the second city in Ireland in population, but it excels all the cities of the island in the signs of flourishing wealth and industry. The architecture of the houses in the principal streets is particularly good, and even attractive; the marks and shops are well laid out and gay; and the busy haunts of the citizens' toil lead to retired terraces and villas, occasionally admirably planned and decorated. The chief features of Belfast, however, are the rows of shipping that throng the quays, and the chimneys towering from the factories below—the material proofs of the energy and skill which have given the place its deserved renown. A few of the churches are not without beauty; but you miss, as usually is the case in these modern centres of civilized life, the glory of the mediæval city, the spire high above the square massive tower, and commanding the landscape on every side.

Belfast is situated on the confines of Antrim and Down, which almost separated into a distinct county by Lough Neagh and the line of the Bann, form the eastern division of the province of Ulster. This magnificent tract, in ancient times the land of the O'Neills and other Celtic tribes, was subjugated and came under the power of the Crown in the reigns of

Elizabeth and James I., Down having been colonized under the first Governor, and Antrim under the second. The English and Scotch settlers took possession of the conquered ter-ritory, the Plantation, however, effected by the King being more methodical and regular, society, and a great degree upon the same type as that found in Fermanagh and Londonderry. In Antrim and Down the invading colonists became a class of prop-rietary and occupiers, established in the land as landlords and tenants. They have shaped the for-tunes of the whole community, and here, as else-where, they gradually extended to the vanquished aboriginal race the benefits of the kindly usages which had been formed in their mutual relations. The result has been considerable social progress, the diffusion of civilization and wealth, and, with rare exceptions, general tranquillity. The domination of Protestant ascendancy, though as evident here as in the south of Ireland, has been less pernicious in its effects; and industry, comparatively protected and secure, has reaped successfully its accumulated harvests, and covered the land with the sign of pro-sperity. In one particular Antrim and Down are to be distinguished from the rest of the province—they are the Lancashire and Yorkshire of Ireland; in these parts of the island alone manufactures have really thriven and expanded. This potent influence has, of course, had an effect on the agriculture of the counties, which in some places is exceedingly fine; yet, strange to say, that effect has not corresponded to what has occurred in England. Manufacturing capital has only slightly disturbed the system of small farm husbandry which still prevails in Antrim and Down, and though it has led to the creation of some large farms; its principal operation as yet, has been to cause the prices of small holdings, protected by the custom of Ulster, to rise considerably through the growth of general opulence. As might have been expected, Antrim and Down are in a special manner progressive counties; the agricultural area of both has enlarged, unlike what has usually hap-pened in Ireland, and the value of their live stock has been greatly augmented; and this, too, coincides with a decline of population, exceedingly small, if both the counties are taken together, and with a system of relatively small farms though for obvious reasons, I do not lay much stress on the fact in these instances. The wages of agricultural labour as was to be supposed, are high in these counties—5s from 7s. to 10s. a week; and the rent of land, if we consider only the return that accrues to the landlord and exclude the burden of the Tenant Right, ap-peared to me to be at a low average—say from 15s to 40s. the Irish acre. It may be observed that in these counties, rent being paid to their great pro-cessors, rents have advanced comparatively less since the days of Arthur Young than they have in many other parts of the island; and the same observation, as far as I can judge applies to most of the districts of Ulster. I cannot doubt that this slow increase is connected with the usage of Tenant Right, which practically creates a second rent on land, though it is surprising how much less the effect of the usage in this respect is than pure political economy would conceive.

The land system of Antrim and Down, considered on the side of the occupiers only, resembles that of Fermanagh and Londonderry, and, indeed, of almost the whole of Ulster. Exactly as is the case in the South, the tenants are, for the most part, at will, and, with honourable exceptions, what has been done on the land, has been done by the tenants, not by their lords; but, differing from the South, a power-ful custom usually asserts the tenant's claims, and gives him a real interest in his holding, entirely distinct from the precarious possession, depending merely upon acquiescence, which alone protects the ten-ant of the South, apart from agrarian terrorism and crime, considerable as may be his moral rights. It is, however, perhaps a distinctive feature of the land system of Antrim and Down that, in consequence probably of their comparative wealth, which still runs mainly into the land, the average value of the Tenant Right in these counties is exceedingly great; it is seldom less than seven or eight years' rent, and I have heard of instances in which it has risen to 20 and 25 years' rent—from 30l. to 40l. the Irish acre. Yet though the Right has thus encroached on the fee simple in this serious manner, and has eaten it out in several estates, whatever their owners may im-agine, here, as elsewhere, landlords as a rule endeav-our to set restrictions on it, and, notwithstanding its enormous value I am disposed to think that the general tendency of society is to impair and curtail it. Nevertheless, the custom is still extremely stro-g and, in spite of the extraordinary confusion of inter-ests in the ownership of land which is its result, and of the misunderstandings, jars, and conflicts which we might suppose would flow from this, it is still prac-tically works tolerably well; still, in an overwhelming majority of instances, has all the force of a local law; still usually gives the tenant security, and usually maintains his fair rights of property. I pro-ceed to add something to previous remarks on the Right sustained by this singular custom, which, as I have said corresponds singularly with the unpro-ected equities of the tenant of the South, in nature, charac-teristics, and existing status. Even when the Right is not actually infringed, the circumstance that it is not sanctioned by law has a marked effect on land-relationships, and if it gives the tenant security, it also tends to make him somewhat dependent. Law being wholly on the side of the landlord, it being in his power, in a legal point of view, to abridge and even extinguish the Right, the tenant, however pro-ected by the custom, feels that he is in some mea-sure at the mercy of his superior; and this sentiment increases in proportion to the interest assured by the Right in his holding. A man who has paid 20l. an acre for a farm legally a mere tenancy at will has bound himself in a heavy recognition to obey the injunctions of a landlord, who, if he pleases, de-stroy his property; he is pledged more or less to submission from the consciousness of what authority may inflict. And though the custom is strong enough to secure the tenant in the great mass of cases, and though it has made him a free man compared to his fellow in the South, it does not save him from his sense of subjection; and Tenant Right, unrecognized by law, has been found to be a powerful instrument to uphold the landlord's influence. This has repeat-edly been shown in elections and other political con-tests; and though I would not exaggerate the mat-ter, for the legitimate power of landed property is still exceedingly great in Ulster, and the position of the tenant farmer of the North is not that of a mere dependent, it may be said that Tenant Right as it is, although not under the protection of the State, has affected thousands of Ulster votes.

It is obvious, too, that Tenant Right in its exist-ing state contains the germs of serious and even perilous dissension, though the custom usually pre-vents their appearance. A landlord, influenced by the law and its interests, is apt to consider the Right as a parasite from which his estate ought to be set free; a tenant, looking from an opposite point of view, thinks of the Right as of a most sacred prop-erty—in all respects a part ownership in the soil. Their notions accordingly may conflict, and law be-ing on the side of the landlord, he is tempted to carry out his ideas, and to assail or weaken the tenant's position, though, as I have said, as a general rule, the custom prevents injustices or discord. Occasion-ally, however, some wrongheaded person will vio-late the usage even directly; and I have been informed of instances within Antrim and Down in which Ten-ant Right has been practically annulled, by a raising of rent inconsistent with it, or by eviction without compensation. When such cases occur, the serious mischief of leaving the Right in its actual condition becomes strikingly and painfully apparent. The tenant's property is inevitably confiscated, for his Right—which is the opinion of the country, is a valuable interest, and, in numerous instances, has been made a subject of lawful disposition—is destroy-ed by a perversion of law; and all the improvements

he may have added to the land, which the Right alone, as a rule, secures, are done for nothing. The general dis-tribution of the Right in Ulster is almost worse than any thing which can occur in the South, inas-much as the tenants of the Northern tenant exceed in number those of his Southern fellow, and if, fortu-nately, agrarian crime has not followed in recent years, this, because such doings are so rare, and because general opinion so condemns them, that their evil in-fluence has not been developed. Moreover, two or three cases of this kind, nay, even the rumour of such cases, have the effect of creating great discon-tent; and had I not witnessed such things in the South; I should have been surprised at the evidence I have met of dissatisfaction among Northern farm-ers who actually had little or nothing to complain of yet felt themselves injured because the Tenant Right of some distant equal may have been invaded. Not a few of these men have declared to me that they felt insecure, that their Tenant Right was in inadequate protection—that they, too, had a real grievance; and differing, as the great majority do from the corresponding class in the South, they sym-pathize with them on the Land Question. Nay, have, I think, a kind of idea that indirectly they profit by it; nor can it be forgotten with reference to this, that this part of Ulster has been the scene of one of the worst outbreaks of agrarian crime that ever has been witnessed in Ireland. A direct vio-lation of Tenant Right caused the 'Hearts of Oak' and the 'Harts of Steel' to spring up in hundreds in Antrim and Down; and many competent persons have declared that the spirit then roused could be aw-akened again.

It is evident, therefore, that Tenant Right, the grand security of the tenant of Ulster, and the only guarantee of rights and property supposed to be worth 20,000,000l., cannot be allowed to remain as it is, repudiated by law, and upheld only by strong yet not invincible custom and that to do so would be fraught with mischief. How to reconcile the claims created by the Right with the maintenance of the just rights of ownership will certainly be a not easy task. One obvious solution would be to em-power the occupiers of estates bound by the Right to purchase the absolute fee-simple, and the experi-ment might be fairly tried in cases where it could be effected by mutual agreement between the parties interested; but as it would be unjust in the extreme to make such a proceeding compulsory, the remedy could be only partial, and one more general must be devised. Another suggestion would assimilate es-tates bound by the Right to manors subject to copyhold tenures, and would declare that, wherever the Right existed, a tenant should be entitled to hold his land according to the conditions of the custom. This, it will be observed, would amount only to a distinct legal recognition of the custom, and would have no analogy to 'Fixity of Tenure'; it would re-strict the dominion of the landlord only where usage and justice restrict it now; and it would leave him the right of raising rent and of evicting a tenant be-sides, save only where the custom now intervenes. This scheme, however, would generally be too ad-vantageous to the tenant, for it would give the sanc-tion of positive law to claims now very differently upheld; and as the custom is very varying, and, perhaps, in some cases is very arbitrary, and perplexing intricacies, and in some cases might prove very detrimental. Another proposal would com-pute the value of the Right into less for terms equivalent to its worth, thus, in part, following the copyhold ac-tual, yet gradually getting rid of the custom, and bringing the land under common law tenures. This scheme is also liable to objections; but I am bound to say that, although in Fermanagh, where the value of the Tenant Right is not great, I found opinions occur in its favour, it is otherwise in Londonderry, Down and Antrim, where the value of the Tenant Right is sometimes enormous. In Down and Antrim several farmers assured me they would not exchange their Tenant Right for a lease less than a perpetuity in substance; and if you reflect that these men felt that they had an interest in their holdings that would sell for, perhaps, 20 years' purchase, their profes-sions are not wholly extravagant, even though they will admit that the force of the custom does not give them complete security.

The landed system of Down and Antrim, and, in-deed, of the greater part of Ulster, considered upon the side of ownership, corresponds in most impor-tant points with that of the other three provinces. The owners are for the most part Protestants; there is a good deal of absenteeism, and, with con-siderable and brilliant exceptions, the improve-ments effected upon the soil, as is natural under the small farm system, have been made by the tenants, not the landlords. This state of things has not been altogether unattended by mischief, but, owing to the existence of Tenant Right and the moral sympathy that still knits the landed classes largely together, this has been little to what is to be found in the South. No all spreading line of demarcation runs between the owners and occupiers of the soil; there is little perilous clashing of interests; and though Tenant Right is not thought secure, and a Land Question has grown up, there is an absence of grave social disorder, and landed property still has im-mense influence. In one particular I have been struck by a distinction of no little significance. In going through the North I heard some complaints of a preference shown to Protestant tenants as such, compared to Roman Catholics; but this did not seem to provoke the irritation that a few similar instances did in the South. Nor is the reason difficult to discover. As a rule the Roman Catholic tenant of Ulster has precisely the same customary rights in point of tenure as the Protestant, and this very cir-cumstance largely excuses what is usually a mere social predilection, felt to be in some measure reason-able. In the second place, what is more important, the Roman Catholic tenant of the North knows that he belongs to an order inferior in power; and he does not resent any slight as keenly as his equal in the rest of Ireland does where Catholicism pre-dominates among the occupiers of the soil. Just in the same way, the Roman Catholics of England are not really hostile to the English Church; the Irish Roman Catholics united to a man to overthrow the Irish Establishment.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNMENT.—Captain D. J. Birley was received into the Catholic Church on Wednesday, the 23rd ult. by the Rev. Michael Gogarty, Administrator of Mullingar.

On Sunday the Rev. Thomas Quin, the parish priest of Inagh and Kilmacoma, in Clare, nine miles from Ennis, went into his garden after mass and was observed by the clerk to fall suddenly. Instant assistance was given, but the rev. gentleman was found insensible. He was at once brought into the society which he had only left a few minutes before, and expired almost immediately, to the con-stantation of numbers who were present to witness the sad scene.

THE IMPRISONED FENIANS.—Mr. O'Sullivan, the member of Parliament for Dundalk, announces his inten-tion of demanding a Parliamentary investigation into the condition of the imprisoned Fenians.

The 'Sligo Champion' of a late date says:—At a time when the London Journals and their Irish cor-respondents are representing this country to be in a most lawless state, it is gratifying to hear from the Chairman of this county—who ought to be a good authority upon the subject—that the calendar for this district of the county presents no cases of importance.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—THE QUEEN VS. BAR-NETT.—The hearing of the arguments for and against the motion to change the venue for the trial of the

In this case, which were commenced on Friday week, were resumed on Saturday morning. When the case was called on, Mr. Barrow, Q. C., addressed the Court, with the object of showing that the evidence and the facts had not prevailed in Galway during the trial of Peter Barrett, but having great weight in that case, Captain Thomas Byrne submitted, to such an extent as to render it necessary to change the venue. Mr. McDonnell followed on the same side. Sergeant Dowse then rose in reply on behalf of the Crown. He referred at length to the affidavits which had been read on both sides in the reference to the state of feeling alleged to exist amongst the people of Galway previous to and during the trial of the prisoner and dwelt upon the comparatively convincing statements contained in those affidavits by the persons who were desirous of having the venue changed. By complying with the application made, the Court would do no injustice to the prisoner, but would be holding a fair balance between the Crown and him, and doing right as between man and man. The motion was granted.

The 'Free Press' says:—We are assured on the authority of a letter from Mr. Denis O'Riordan, Q. C., that in the event of the disqualification of O'Donovan Rossa by Parliament to represent Tipperary in the Senate, he will come, of himself and per se, to the elections of the county to place him in the position which but a few months ago they invited him to occupy.

On the 11th ult., the official investigation of the late Dr. Moore murder was opened before Mr. O'Donnell, R. M., at Swan Jail. Rev. Patrick Daly, O. C., gave evidence of all he knew of the events on which the O'Connell case is based. He, however, could not identify any of those who fired shots, though he distinctly heard a man on the bank above him shout 'D' you soul, D' you soul!' The 'Anglo-Irish' says the inquiry has been brought to a close, and that one of the prisoners has been fully identified by two witnesses as the man who fired the shot that killed John Moore.

At a late Orange gathering at Clones, county Monaghan, to sympathize with Captain Madden on his dismissal from the magistracy there were lustily given three groans for Lord Chancellor O'Hagan, and Mr. Secretary Forster. In the address presented to Capt. Madden, his admirers said: Under your wise guidance, and rallying under that noble flag which had never been unfurled but in victory, we will assuredly, with God's blessing, make our foes surrender, lick the dust as their ancestors did on the walls of Derry, the fields of Enniskillen and Newtownbutler, the plains of Ardrin, and the classic banks of the ever memorable Boyne!

The Limerick 'Chronicle' of a late date says:—Mrs. Fallon, of Cabra Castle near Thurles, has given instructions to her agent, John O. Cornwall, Esq., to forgive all the arrears due on her large estates. From three to six years' rent was due. This benevolent lady has also distributed £100 worth of blankets and clothing amongst the poor living on her property.

The Dublin Corporation have, in a large assembly of Council, adopted the resolutions of the North Dublin guardians in reference to a Royal Residence and National Park. The cry of attributing motives to the guardians who originated the movement was feebly raised, but it was smothered by the decisive action of the Council on the subject.

The Army in Ireland.—According to a calculation in the 'Globe' it appears that the army in Ireland is now stronger by nearly 4,500 men than it was in April last. Of the troops then serving in Ireland 2,315 men had been withdrawn by the 1st of the present month—namely, the 39th Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion of the 4th and 9th Regiments. On the other hand, since April 1869, there have been sent to this country the 1st Dragoon Guards, the 8th Hussars, one Battalion of the 20th, one of the 22nd, the 30th, 40th, 43rd, 47th, 69th, and 70th Regiments—in all 6,618. The military force, therefore, at present in this Kingdom is stronger by 4,303 than it was on the 1st of April, 1869.—Irish Times.

On the 12th ult., a meeting of the Council of the Irish Tenant League was held in the committee rooms, Henrietta street, Dublin. Mr. Tristram Kennedy occupied the chair. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the League will not be satisfied with less than the realization of the principles embodied in their programme, a security of tenure and fair rents. Mr. Pitt, in his address, said: 'He for one would say that no measure will be satisfactory which in the slightest degree infringes upon the integrity of the old Ulster tenant-right; and he believed that nothing which fell short of that would do any good to the Munster tenantry. The King of Prussia, when once asked by his people for freedom, said, "Do you know what freedom means?" and the answer of one of the people was, "It means a gun and a vote." The tenant-right of Ulster means a gun and a vote; and not all the troops of Her Majesty's army could keep the peace in Ulster if tenant right was broken down.'

PROSECUTION BY KIDNAPING.—This day at eleven o'clock (says the 'Gazette') a woman (of January 8), the mother and the four children recovered from the proselytizing influences of the Rev. Mr. Kilbride, of Arran, appeared in this office. The Rev. Father Corbett, the indefatigable O. C. of Arran, to whose exertions the rescue is mainly due, was present.—The Rev. gentleman sent invitations to the following magistrates: Messrs James Campbell, R. N. Somerville, B. O'Flaherty, George Morris and Thomas Ryan. July the latter J. P. attended. There were besides Rev. Thomas Ryan, Messrs James Marry, H. O. Andrew O'Connor, T. J. Connolly, F. Ward, John Wade, &c. The four children who appeared delighted to be with their mother, are respectively aged: Mary Ann Simpson, 14; Margaret Olaney, 12; John Olaney, 8; Martin Olaney, 6. Their replies to the various interrogatories put to them were most intelligent. When taken from Arran they were sent to the Penitentiary, in Dublin, whom they described as Secretary of the Island and Coast Society, whatever that means. They said that only on Fridays they got meat, and that refusal to take meat was a sign of punishment. They were a year with Mrs. Olaney when they were sent to Cork to the house of a Bible Reader named M. O'Carroll, where they remained a year and a half. Here they were hard worked, and travelled a mile and a half to school every day barefooted. They were then transferred to Wicklow to the house of a Mrs. Parry, and when Mrs. Parry was taken back to Mrs. Penitentiary in Dublin. The elder girl said that very persuasion was used with her to make her refuse to go with her father—telling her she was old enough to marry, &c. The children all positively asserted that, except on Sundays, they were continually barefooted. They said some hymns they have nothing committed to mind. In fact, from examination, it was quite clear their education had been sadly neglected. Their children of the same age in the workhouse are far advanced in their education. These children, however, are very intelligent and seem happy in being rescued from perdition. The Rev. Father Pitt is entitled to claim credit for having effected their rescue. His interesting charge was to emigrate last week. He has already got some substantial, but he requires far more. The poor mother did the could to get her children sent to her before they sailed. She went to the British Consul, all the authorities, and having failed, undertook the journey herself. During her time in America she sent money on several occasions for her children, did not, on departing from Arran, leave them provided for. With the able and zealous assistance of Father Corbett she has performed a very good act. It is sincerely to be hoped the public generally assist Father Corbett in sending this interesting family to a home in the West, where any of their country people have found a refuge and a resource.

Another agrarian outrage has been committed in the county Mayo, resulting in the 'combining' and 'garding' on the head and face and parts of the body of a man named Higgins, who, it is said, offered to take a quantity of land at an increased rent, over the head of a number of the tenants of Mr. T. A. McDonnell, J. P. of Westport. The lease of the farms had fallen on and the landlord had got them surveyed and was determined to raise the rents. This the tenants objected to, and notices to quit were served on them. Higgins, meantime, went to Mr. McDonnell, and offered to take the land and houses of those people at any rent the landlord pleased to name. The indignation of the people was immediately aroused and on Sunday night the house of Higgins was surrounded by a large party of men, and he was taken out of his bed by force, without even getting time to dress himself, and after being carried a short distance away from his residence, he was 'combed' and 'garded' on the head and face, and on different parts of the body his face, and, indeed, wherever the 'comb' was applied, was greatly lacerated.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—A rather unaccountable occurrence is reported to have taken place in the city on Saturday night or Sunday morning. Between twelve or one o'clock a man of respectable appearance was observed careering down Prince's street at top speed pursued by seven or eight persons. The fugitive made for the patrol which was in the vicinity, on seeing which his pursuers made a hasty retreat down George's street. The man is said to have claimed the protection of the police from the 'assassins,' but before the constables could act in any way on his request he resumed his pace, and was immediately out of sight.—Cork Examiner.

The inhabitants of Cork have agreed to accept the Government offer of two ships for the establishment of a val industrial schools in that city.

The 'Daily Telegraph' is convinced that general satisfaction will be felt at the news that the heads of the Catholic Church in Ireland have taken energetic measures to vindicate law and decency against certain excesses in their own subordinate; and public opinion in England will frankly acknowledge that against the 'assassins,' as against the Fenians, the popular Church in Ireland is doing what it should to keep the people right.

The Irish 'Times' mentions a rumour that, consequent on the arrangements now understood to have been completed with regard to the Irish law officers, the post of Judge Advocate will be virtually abolished.

It is understood that, in the ensuing session, the Government will introduce a bill to enable the members of any religious denomination in Ireland to borrow money from the Public Loan Commissioners for the purchase of glebes, the repayment of such loans to be, of course, secured by mortgage on the glebes. This measure will give effect to a sort of promise made last year.—Scotsman.

The Irish Exhibition Palace was put up to public auction on the 31st ult., but no adequate offer being made the property was withdrawn. It cost £100,000, and the highest bid made was £25,000. The late Government offered £48,000 for it, in order to found an Irish Institute of Arts and Manufactures, after the model of South Kensington Museum, but the shareholders thought it very illiberal.

The inquest on the body of Walsh, who was shot at Shanlie, near Tuam, terminated on Saturday in an open verdict. A niece of the murdered man deposed that he said it was 'one of the Morans' who shot him, and that another person was present when he made the statement. The witness alluded to was examined, and filed to confirm the niece's evidence. The two men were discharged from custody. They are said to bear good characters. The local papers corroborate the account of the attempt committed, on the same night as Walsh's murder, upon the life of Mr. Crotty, who had the crown of his hat blown off.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—Our correspondent writing from Kenilworth, says:—The body of Mr. John Moore, of Monseel, situated near Gorey, a highly respectable gentleman farmer of this county, was found this morning on the Dublin and Wexford Railway, near Gorey station, shockingly mangled, the train having passed over it near the neck. I hear Mr. Moore's watch and money were missing from his person when the body was discovered, and that the unfortunate gentleman was partially intoxicated on Monday evening, when he was seen in company with two men in the town of Gorey. I also understand that deceased's clothes were dry when he was found, although Monday night was very wet which proves the body could not have been long on the railway. Strong suspicions of robbery and murder have arisen from the circumstances connected with the melancholy death of this highly respected gentleman. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.—Freeman of Friday.

BAD AFFAIR IN COUNTY DONEGAL.—A bad affair is reported from county Donegal, by which a man named Love, lost his life, leaving a wife and nine children to bewail his untimely end. The circumstances are as follows:—Three young men, McClay, Galvin, and Gorman, were out with guns and dogs, and happened to be crossing Love's land. Love's dog ran out, and began to fight with McClay's. McClay hid him as best he could, and chased Love's dog home, while Gorman held his. Meanwhile, Love came running in great fury, gathering stones on his way, and struck McClay's dog on the head, killing him, as they thought, and letting his dog on him again. McClay made a thrust of the gun at him to push him back off the dogs, and, as he chanced to stoop at the time, the fore part of the thrust came on the open of his head. McClay, in a state of distraction, carried him home and ran for Dr. Haslett, who called in Dr. Pope, but no earthly power could save the man's life. His information was taken, and McClay is in Bridewell. Love lingered on till Saturday when he died. Great sympathy is felt for both the Loves and McClay being respectable on both sides. It is feared the young man will lose his reason. Those parties all live about three miles from Donegal.—Derry Journal.

The London 'Morning Post' [Jan. 4] observes that there is no doubt that the power of the priesthood in Ireland is not what it was, and the altered state of the sentiments of some of their flock has had the effect of inducing the Catholic clergy of Ireland to throw in their lot with that of the Government. The policy of the present Administration has strengthened that inclination to a degree which would have been impossible under a Conservative Government, hampered with an Irish Church and with the support of the Orange Brotherhood; and as it is possible that the Conservatives will one day return to office, it should be a satisfaction to them to reflect that English statesmen, between their repudiation of a Protestant minority on the one hand, and Fenianism on the other, are gradually attracting the priesthood, the gentry, the educated classes, and the people over whom the priests retain their influence, to the support of the Constitution.

FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The Clones correspondent of the 'Freeman,' writing on the night of the 7th ult., reports a lamentable accident on the Irish North-Western Railway. It appears that when the ordinary morning train from Clones to Caran had reached Ballybetton junction some stalling had to be done, and a young man named Kelly, whose duty it is to see to this part of the business, went between the waggons for the purpose of 'hooking' them. When he was in the act of coming out his foot slipped, and he was precipitated among the wheels, which passed over his body, mangle him in an awful manner, and making the whole scene as harrowing as could be imagined—the mother of the unfortunate young man being present. When he was carried to the station he said quite sensibly, 'Mother, don't leave me; have me carried up home; I'm nearly over.'

The mother's grief was something heartrending. Mr. Bright on the Land Question.—On Tuesday night the three members for Birmingham addressed a crowded meeting of their constituents in the Town Hall. Mr. Prim, Mayor, presided. Mr. Bright, who was received with repeated outbursts of cheers, after some preliminary remarks, proceeded to speak of the Irish land question, and delivered himself in the following terms, which we give verbatim:—'The land question is a very awkward question. I have often travelled along a road and seen a hill a mile off that looks very steep, and I wished I was on the other side of it, but, on coming to the foot of the hill, the slope appeared much more gradual, and I got over it without the difficulty I anticipated. Now, the Irish land question is not at all that sort of a question—(Hear, hear, and cheers.) It has looked to me a difficult question for twenty years, for during all that time I have had it before me, and I have considered it, and I am, I will say, if you like, modest enough to confess that when I get nearer the question, and endeavour to discover how it is to be dealt with, it appears to be steeper and more difficult than it ever did before.'

Some circumstances have transpired in connexion with the case of Miss Gardiner, who was recently tried at the county of Mayo, which have been strongly commented upon in the tenant-right journals. At the last Sessions of Ballina the lady appeared in court with her face bandaged to prosecute ejection proceedings which are supposed to have led to the outrage. In the course of her examination it appeared that since she came into possession of the property, 13 years ago she had been in the habit of serving notices to quit every half-year, in order that she might have full control over her tenants. In October, 1863, she gave up the practice, as being 'too troublesome,' and then made an agreement with them that they should hold from year to year, and for one year only. She sought to eject two tenants named Jordan, and a third named Howard. In the latter case the defendant in the ejection had gone to America leaving his brother and his mother, a very old woman, in possession as joint tenants. They both produced the receipt for the last half-year's rent made out in her name, but this was held not to constitute her a tenant and a decree for possession was granted. The other case was warmly contested, and James Jordan the principal defendant, swore that he and his family had been on the land for more than 80 years; that they had built five houses upon it, fenced, drained, and improved it in various ways, and that 500l. would not compensate him for the loss of occupancy. He and the other defendants, who are both old men, were offered by Miss Gardiner a farm of 194 acres in another part of the estate, but they refused because, as they alleged, it had no house or fence, and was only a swamp. In this case also she obtained a decree. The publication of the reported facts has greatly diminished the public indignation and sympathy which the account of the attempt upon her life excited.—Times Dublin Cor.

The 'Daily News' closes an article on Irish affairs with the striking words—'Stopping short of anything like a repeal of the Legislative Union, there is room for an arrangement which, while reserving Imperial concerns to the Imperial Parliament, should leave purely local questions to be locally settled.' This statement is drawn from our contemporary by a Repeal agitator in a novel and curious form. 'An Irish and Scotch Bill (says the 'Daily News') thrust aside English legislation last Session.' The Union is become an inconvenience to England. It is not only a nuisance, indeed, when the fostering of Irish difficulties, for the ends of party government, recedes upon the authors of that artifice, by preventing them from looking after their own proper interests. The demand, we are told, is being made that England shall not be legislated for by a Scotch Irish majority in the House of Commons. The agreement to part legislative company would appear, therefore, to be pleasing to both parties. The only question is as to the extent to which it should be carried. Without discussing that point at present with any object of close definition, we shall plainly say that we sympathize with the sentence in the 'Daily News,' that 'there is room for an arrangement which, while reserving Imperial concerns to the Imperial Parliament, should leave purely local questions to be locally settled.'

At Coleraine quarter sessions a rather novel application was made by a juror to be excused from serving on the jury on the ground that he had 'religious qualms of conscience' against condemning any human being, 'temporarily or spiritually.' The chairman felt surprise at the application, but respected the peculiar scruples of the juror, and excused him from attending.

The Fenians are not altogether inactive although they have recently been rather undemonstrative. The 'Newry Telegraph' states that a band of 600 men marched near Meigh, on Thursday night with drums and flags, to meet an expected body of Ribbon men against whom they entertain hostile feelings arising out of the break up of the land meeting. A resident magistrate and a force of 80 police attended to prevent a collision. The Ribbon men did not appear.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Bombay 'Gazette' says that Sir Rutherford Alcock, in bidding adieu to Prince Knag, was addressed by that functionary in these words: 'You are going home, I wish you would take away with you my opinion and English missionaries.'

The 'Army and Navy Gazette' of the 15th instant contains the following important item—'The troops now stationed in British North America will be withdrawn during the present year. At Halifax alone a garrison will be retained at Imperial cost. A proposal has, however, been sent to all the colonies to allow Imperial troops to remain in each, provided all the contingent expenses are defrayed by the Colonial Exchequer.'

The Report of Gold in Scotland is once more forming a sensational paragraph in the newspapers, but the natives themselves seem slow to believe that there is a Ballarat in Inverness-shire. The story is an old one. In Queen Elizabeth's reign, when the search for precious metals was pursued with a keenness and skill only paralleled in our own times, North Britain was no doubt carefully 'prospected,' for we find that in January 1603, a grant of £200 was made to Beris Bulmer, Esq., 'towards the charges of discovering of some mines of gold in the realm of Scotland.' As to the produce of the gold-field the State papers are silent, but to draw the attention of any embryo company to the fact that the Hill of Don-o-Deen in Aberdeenshire has always enjoyed the reputation of being rich in gold.

The 'Army and Navy Gazette' says that it has been decided that the Army Estimates, when presented to the House of Commons, will show a diminution of about 10,000 combatants from the existing establishments. In the infantry the men of two companies per battalion will be reduced, and the officers gradually absorbed. In the cavalry each squadron will be reduced by a few files. It is not certain whether the reduction to be made in the Artillery will be effected by reducing two guns from each battery, or by the reduction of entire batteries.

The 'Standard' gives a long description of a gathering of an interesting and unusual character, which took place on Wednesday evening in the New Out. A reformed burglar, named Ned Wright, has for some years been conspicuous for his labors among the outcasts of the district; and on Wednesday he invited about two hundred professed thieves to meet him at a 'soup supper.' There was no lack of guests, the sole necessary credentials being a 'previous conviction.' After the supper the men were addressed, prayers offered up, and hymns sung.

The most perfect good order was maintained during the evening.

From the commencement of the diggings till the close of last month, it has been calculated that gold to the value of from £10,000 to £11,000 has been found at Kildonan. This calculation has been made by those who had an intimate knowledge of the number of people at work at the diggings, and of the success attending their labours, and may be taken, therefore as a close approximation to the truth.

RITUALISM.—Father O'Neil, one of the London preachers during the Twelve Days' Mission, delivered a sermon in the church of St. Barnabas, Oxford, on St. Stephen's Day, in which he warmly advocated the Catholic doctrine of the invocation and intercession of saints. After quoting and detailing several miracles worked by the body of St. Stephen about 440 A.D., he begged the congregation to pray to the saints and they would pray to God for them; for said the venerated father, the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much; and he finally concluded by lamenting the loss of the shrines and relics of the saints which once existed in England but which was swept away at the Reformation. In the middle of his discourse the preacher clasped his hands together, and, raising his eyes to Heaven, invoked St. Paul, calling on him to intercede for him if he said anything amiss and to give him the power to express himself with readiness and fervour. St. Barnabas Church, in which the venerated gentleman officiated, was consecrated by the present Bishop of Winchester so recently as October last, and it has already far outstripped in its extreme Ritualist services the most advanced of the churches served by the High Church in Oxford.

We [Tablet] interrupt for one number our own examination of 'Janus' in order to introduce our readers to a little pamphlet by F. Knogh of the London Oratory, entitled 'A Few Specimens of Science in History from 'Janus'' The learned Oratorical deals in no rhetoric, establishes no doctrine, defends no character, discusses no event of Ecclesiastical history, but confines himself to an examination of twenty statements made by 'Janus.' We will quote only three or four of these—'Specimen V.—The radical principle with him—'Innocent III.—'As by priests is an incongruity in the Divine plan of the world, introduced through human folly and sinfulness; while the priesthood is, properly speaking, the sole ordinance and institution of God [p. 15]. As the authority for this assertion we are referred to the following words of a letter of Innocent III. to King John in Rymer's 'Foedera': 'Institutum fuit sacerdotum per ordinationem divinam, regnum autem per extensionem humanam.' 'Janus' Food-rat's opinions at the page and volume indicated a letter of Innocent III. to King John, but no such words occur in it. The very words, however, do occur in an address of the same Pope to the envoys of Philip of Swabia, but with a context which may perhaps enable us to appreciate the use which 'Janus' has made of them. The Pope is contrasting the histories of the two powers in the Old Testament. He says: 'Both the kingdom and the priesthood were instituted in the people of God, but the one through the election of man.' This of course is a mere statement of a fact of sacred history; and indeed, Innocent goes on to say: 'For concerning the priesthood, the Lord commanded Moses, saying, "Take unto thee also Aaron thy brother, with his sons from among the children of Israel, that they may minister unto Me in the priest's office;" but concerning the kingdom, the Lord said to Samuel, "Hearken to the voice of the people demanding a king, for they have not rejected thee, but Me, that I should not reign over them!'

BRIGHT AND FENIANS.—On Mr. Bright's various Birmingham speeches we will only say that his emphatic declaration as to the wish of the Government to show mercy to the Fenian prisoners if only they could do so without any breach of a higher duty than any act of personal compulsion could lay claim to, ought to make it pretty clear to Ireland how best the Irish people might facilitate the release of these unfortunate men. 'There is not a single member of the Administration,' said Mr. Bright, 'who would not be rejoiced, and who would not go to bed in sight with a happier heart, if he had been abandoning the day to determine that the prison doors should be unbarred.' Had the amnesty meetings expressed the people's sense of the mischief and evil of these futile insurrections, and promised well on behalf of the prisoners for the future, they would be all at large even now. As it was the tone taken compelled the Government, as Mr. Bright said, as guardians of public order to continue to punish men who were praised as martyrs instead of excused as more ignorant than guilty.

A London correspondent says—A few weeks ago Mr. O'Donovan Rossa, one of the Fenians now at large, was elected member of Parliament for the County of Tipperary. Being a prisoner for 'treason felony,' as it is called, he cannot, of course, take his seat in the House. If the gentleman who was second in the poll Mr. Heron, should petition Parliament, O'Donovan Rossa's election would at once be declared null and void, and the petitioner would be declared duly elected. But for some reason or other he is not going to do this, probably because it would make him very unpopular all over the country. It was only the other day that I became aware, after questioning an officer of the House of Commons, what would be the proceedings and forms taken under these circumstances. It seems that directly after the meeting of Parliament Mr. O'Donovan Rossa will be summoned to the bar of the House of Commons, and will be then and there informed by the Speaker that he cannot take his seat, and that being a prisoner for felony, the election is void. This ceremony must be gone through, and the appearance of a convict in convict gear, will certainly be a novelty in the British Parliament. There is little doubt but that we shall have a disturbance on that day, and that it will take many troops as well as policemen to protect the Houses of Lords and Commons. The Fenians have got wind of the affair and are already preparing themselves.

THE WEEK OF UNIVERSAL PRAYER.—A Broad Church Clergyman communicates to the 'Daily News' his experience of the Prayer Meetings held at Freemasons' Hall during the first week of the year. After remarking on the smallness of the attendance, he says—'There were, of course, some details which, to one not accustomed to such gatherings, seemed a little incongruous. Two very ill-dressed "roughs," who were over-demonstrative with their Bibles, and partly so, over their prayers, and a pious policeman, who made a great parade of depositing his helmet, cap, &c., under a seat, were of the nature of "effects" which could have been dispensed with; and we Irish-American people cannot go along with the prayer which stigmatizes this world as a "wretched," "rebellious," "revolted" world; or sympathize with the tone which sets down one party as the elect, and all others as "select ministers of the devil." Then, again, the singing was an odd mixture, beginning with "O Salutaris hostie," and wandering off into the Spanish chant. Over against this, however—which is, to some extent, a symptom of want of education of my part—there was just in front of me an old, simple-looking dissenting minister, with his threadbare coat and great gingham umbrella, who certainly was praying with all his might, if ever man prayed. After the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, our "devotions" were led by a person, whose name the chairman mentioned confidentially to a few friends in front, and who prayed in a sententious voice, and most unnecessarily, for "attenuance." He established me by quoting largely from the Church of England Service, and also from 'Keble's Christian Year,' in the course of his prayer. These prayers, it should be mentioned, are more like addresses than prayers strictly so-called. They were very lengthy, and at the end of the second diffusion I noticed the least demonstrative of

the 'roughs' put his hands in his pockets, and grudgingly to sleep. Then followed an address by Dr. Johnson, President of the Wesleyan Conference. The address was practical enough in its way, but not of the character to impress one favorably with the movement as calculated to influence so fully at the West-end of London, in the year of 'grace, 1870.' One address which he heard was on 'Christian Union.' On this he remarks, 'I was very curious to observe how the subject of Christian Union would strike the mind of a minister of the Established Church and of a body outside its pale respectively, and therefore attended both services. Mr. Aston, with questionable taste, and (as it seemed to me) unnecessary lack of esprit de corps, began by assuring us that he felt far more at one with Christians outside than inside the pale. He then plunged into a wordy vapouring about the advantages of unity, carefully avoiding anything like definitions, and making more than what it was worth of the fact of the colours of the spectrum blending into white light. He declared himself ready to be at one with all men, provided only—(alas! that saving clause!) provided only they were 'in Christ'—that is, provided they were of the speaker's own particular way of thinking. I could not help wondering whether that dubious definition 'in Christ' would have included in Mr. Aston's embrace Dean Stanley Mr. Mackonochie, and Archbishop Manning. I row not

THE PEABODY ESTATE.—A curious process took place on Monday in the Session House at Newington. Mr. Peabody's third and last endowment, in favour of the poor of the City of London comprising thirteen or fourteen acres at Stockwell bought of the London Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. Mr. Peabody was never naturalized and, being an alien, was incapable of purchasing or holding land, and the result of the investigation on Monday was that the property was decided to have lapsed to the Crown, which of course immediately re-transfers it to the Peabody trustees.

UNITED STATES

A PROTESTANT ORATORIAN ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Roman Catholic Church is infinitely superior to any Protestant denomination in its provisions of mercy and charity for the poor. They seek to inspire the most wretched and forlorn with those hopes that point to a better world. When I was in St. Peter's Church, at Rome, on a Sunday morning, I saw the poorest, most obscure and neglected persons kneeling on its splendid pavement by the side of the most noble inhabitants of the Eternal City. In that cathedral there is no place assigned for the exclusive use of fashionable people, any more than there is in heaven. All must meet on the same level as children of one Father; as dependent on the same purifying mercy; as travelers to the same grave; as partakers of the same promises, and heirs of the same immortal glory. Throughout Catholic Europe the doors of the church are kept open day and night, from year to year and century to century. There, at any hour of the day, the forsaken outcast, on whom the world has ceased to smile, can repair, and, falling down before the altar of his God, feel supported by the sublime faith that he has left heaven a better and everlasting inheritance. I may say that Catholic Churches are the homes of the poor. In countries enjoying this form of Christianity the most fallen are incomparably less degraded than the worst of those who live in Protestant lands.—'Recollections of a Thirty-five Years' Experience in New Orleans' by the Rev. J. Clapp, Protestant Minister.

The Free Baptist Society of Auburn, Maine, terribly bewildered church-goers recently, by giving an oyster supper in the church vestry, and winding up with a negro wedding in the audience room above, to which an admission fee of ten cents was charged in order to buy a Bib'e for the couple.

BEATHEARS AT HOME.—Yesterday morning a rather aged and feeble Irish woman and her little girl, apparently about 8 years of age were on their way home from market, the former carrying a heavy basket of marketing. As she was evidently very weary the little daughter said, 'Let me carry it for you mother.' 'No, child,' said the mother, 'you couldn't—it is so heavy.' But let me try, mother—you are tired.' 'No,' said the old lady, 'but I will let it down and rest a bit, and then I can go on.' 'Mother sit down on this door step, and you can rest better,' said the child, indicating the lower one of a flight of steps that led up to the door of a pretentious appearing house. The mother sat down while the child stood guard beside the basket with an air of rare and touching affection for her mother. While the couple were there we passed them just in time to see a lady, at least we will call her so, with angry countenance and indignant manner, pass from the parlor within the house to the rear room, and a moment afterwards a gentleman—at least we will call him so—abruptly open the door and exclaim, 'What are you doing here? Clear out!' The old lady took up her burden with a sigh, and slowly started on, while the farewell comment greeted her ears and ours. 'A pretty ornament for a door step you'd make wouldn't you!—We were not yet out of ear-shot, and turning we recognized the speaker as one of the leading men in one of our evangelical churches. We could not help wondering whether he had ever heard the words if he never has, we think that he yet will—in as much as he did not utter one of the least of these ye old it not unto Me! If the above incident was not a type of many others among modern wealthy Christians, it might, for the sake of poor, fallen human nature, well have remained unpublished. But as there are many here in Kenosha who talk zealously in behalf of benighted heathens in foreign lands, and who extend their sympathies far away into the South in behalf of lazy well fed negroes, it is well to remind them by the above incident, that there sit at their own doors and plenty of worthy subjects for Christian charity. These early November snows and icy nights have blanched the cheeks and chilled the hearts of many poor mothers in Kenosha as they looked upon their little ones around them, their scanty larders and into the approaching long winter months. Wealthy Christians look out upon your door steps.—Kenosha Union.

Helms, Mont, Jan. 28th.—On the 19th inst. an expedition against certain tribes of Indians, who have been stealing stock and murdering the whites for the past several months, left Fort Shaw under command of Col. Baker. The expedition consisted of four companies of the 2d Cavalry and one company of the 13th Infantry. An Indian who arrived at Fort Benton to-day reports that early on the morning of the 23rd inst. Col. Baker surprised Bear Chief's camp, of over thirty lodges, and killed the men, women and children. No quarter was given. Col. Baker's loss was trifling. Other tribes of the Blackfoot, upon hearing of the affair, immediately made all haste to reach the British possessions, but it was understood that the expedition has the Government permission to cross the boundary line in pursuit. Bear Chief is known to have murdered several whites. This news is confirmed by other arrivals at Benton.

A celebrated preacher of Chicago lately prayed that 'intemperance, licentiousness, fraud, profligacy, and every form of vice' might be removed from that place, whereupon the Western papers accuse him of wishing to destroy Chicago's prosperity, and turn it into a howling wilderness.

New York, Jan. 28.—A new disease a stranger heretofore to this country, has broken out in the city. It is called the relapsing fever, and has been quite common in Europe. Though the fever is very violent in its symptoms, it is not attended with great mortality. Several cases have been detected in the hospitals.

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 208 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLEBK, Editor.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB 11, 1870.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR. FEBRUARY - 1870. Friday 11 - Of the Perse. Saturday 12 - Of the Sixth Sunday after Epiphany.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There is little of interest in the European news. Of course, the action of the fathers of the Council of the Vatican is watched with the keenest interest; but so closely is secrecy observed that nothing has as yet been discovered by the most sharp-sighted amongst our Own Correspondents.

Let us apply this practical test to the Confessional—remembering that one ounce of facts is better than a ton of theories. What are the fruits of the Confessional or of auricular Confession as enjoined by the Catholic Church, as evinced by the conduct of those who resort to it? If the Confessional be evil, its fruits will of course be evil: and those who most faithfully and most frequently resort to it, will be distinguished amongst their fellow-creatures for the immorality of their lives, for their profligacy, and open contempt of God's laws.

time provoked the wonder, and compelled the admiration even of Protestant tourists. Or without going so far as Ireland, let us only cross the frontier line between Canada, and the U. States, and another fact of the same kind meets our gaze. That fact is, that certain unmentionable vices which we need but indicate, are so rife, so universal we may almost say, amongst the non-Catholic, non-confessing portion of the population of the New England States, that, by the admission of Protestant medical men who attribute the statistical phenomenon to the immorality of the people, the Protestant population of the said States is, relatively to the Catholic or confessing portion, rapidly dying out!

our contemporary is ignorant. Anonymous attacks, even upon the Catholic Church, which every one deems it his right to calumniate—should never be reproduced until verified. Now the only authority the Gazette can assign for his accusations against the Church are the unsupported assertions of an anonymous writer. This is how controversy is too often conducted by Protestants: but we think that upon reflection the Gazette will recognize that it is not a very honest mode of procedure.

Now how did the Council of Trent act? Did it condemn these of the ancient doctors of the Church who for reasons of discipline, as well as of piety, allowed the communicating of newly baptized infants, under the form of wine? In its 21st session, c. iv., the Council declared that whilst infants, not arrived at the age of reason are not bound to receive the Eucharist, it was most careful in the same chapter, to add that it by no means intended to condemn the ancient custom, or the holy men of old who under some circumstances sanctioned it.

fill them, or put them where they might be filled, there would be left but a very limited field of labor for the patriots and political agitators.

THE CRACOW NUN.—In our Protestant exchanges we find the following paragraph respecting this unhappy lady, who it was at first thought was to render such important service to the cause of Protestantism:

"The incarcerated Nun, Barbara Ubyrk, is said to look extremely well, and far younger than she really is; she has a small merry face, with a ravenous nose, and bright lively eyes. She converses freely though incoherently and laughs a good deal."

Hereupon the Witness indulges in the following sage comments:

"It seems to prove three things (1) That Barbara is insane; (2) That her insanity is not of such a kind as to require the harsh treatment she is afforded; and (3) that that treatment could scarcely have been so very harsh as first represented, or she would hardly be so well now."

In other words she did not suffer the harsh treatment which she suffered. This reminds one of the three pleas in the case of the lady prosecuted for having broken, or destroyed a pot lent to her by a neighbor. 1st. It was broken when we got it; 2nd. It was whole when we returned it; 3rd. We never had it.

Yes certainly: the present healthy and youthful appearance of Barbara Ubyrk is a proof that the story of the cruel hardships inflicted on her by her sister nuns, of her having been immured for long years in a dark and noisome cell, and treated like a wild beast was a cruel wicked lie; which now that it has served its purpose, and led to the attacks upon the Convents, and the Jesuits may be allowed to drop. It can be revived again however, whenever wanted, with new names of prison, place, and other accessories: and as in the past, so in the future it will continue to do good service in the cause of civil and religious liberty.

A new Protestant organ fondly styled the True Catholic has made its appearance in England, the reason for its publication being the fearful increase of Popery in England. This increase is traced to the Oxford movement, the propagandism of the converts to Popery, "their sincerity, devotedness, sacrifices and asceticism"—blemishes or defects of character with which no one can reproach any of the converts from Popery to the holy Protestant faith; and Papists have added to their other enormities by writing and publishing books—may even titled ladies have been guilty of this—in which their opinions, and the doctrines of the Roman Church are skillfully advocated.

"It is time therefore to be up and doing," says the new Protestant journal. It complains of, or rather confesses the short comings, of Protestantism, in spite of all that the Achills and the Murphys and others of that stamp have done and are doing in the way of vilifying Romanism; "neither children at school, nor youth at universities, nor congregations from the pulpit, nor the people at large through the press, have been diligently warned against the doctrines or practices of the Papacy." We think that here our friend sins by excess of humility; England may have many sins to answer for; but surely lack of abuse of Popery from the platform and the press, lack of zeal against the encroachments of the Man of Sin; indifference to the enormities of asceticism, fasting, and chastity are not amongst the defects or shortcomings with which Protestant England can be justly reproached.

The True Catholic is not so sanguine as to expect that many of the converts to Romanism can be won back; but it is so blind to the actual tendencies of the religious movement in England as to that hope that what it calls the "fundamental evangelical principles" of the Reformation may be reestablished in the hearts of the English people. It is now too late for this. The question is now no longer between Romanism as one phase of Christianity, and Protestantism as another, and as it pretends to be, a purer phase; but between Romanism and heathenism, between absolute submission to the Church, or the rejection of all Revelation. In another century all that is not Roman will be heathen.

MORE FLAP DOODLE.—The telegrams from the U. States have a most amusing specimen "of the stuff they feed fools on." A Miss Louise Dober has fallen a victim to the wiles of a Catholic priest, name and whereabouts unknown; and the young lady has suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. A Mr. Harley minister of a second reformed church, whatever that may be—has nevertheless received a letter from Miss Dober—channel through which he received it of course not given—in which she states that she is con-

vinced is the dell of a Catholic Church—name of said Church and district in which situated, with other details equally unimportant of course omitted—"and that she is to be sent to a nunnery in Milwaukee": name of nunnery of course also omitted. This is the stuff which able editors publish and circulate among the enlightened Protestants of the U. States, in the nineteenth century.

We read in the Montreal Gazette that a "Miss Edith O'Gorman, a female Chauquy or rather ex nau gave a lecture on "The Roman Priesthood" in Newark, New Jersey, two or three nights ago. A row ensued, and the police had to clear the streets."

We suspect that it is not exactly from a nunnery that the young lady in question made her escape. Our worthy City Recorder has a good deal to do with a certain class of "ex-nuns."

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first four numbers of a new Catholic paper, the Star of Bethlehem, published monthly at Milwaukee, U.S. This paper promises to be a valuable accession to the ranks of Catholic journalism in North America. Edited with much ability, it presents its subscribers with a large amount of amusing and instructive reading matter. That it may go ahead, and prosper is our sincere wish.

The Sisters of Providence, Kingston, are here at present, collecting throughout the Parishes for their Orphans, &c., and are meeting with a large measure of success.—Com.

Mr. F. Stewart is our duly appointed Agent for Ingersoll and neighborhood.

Mr. C. Donovan, Printer, is our duly appointed Agent for Hamilton and vicinity.

Mr. A. Latwood is our Agent for York River.

To the Editor of the True Witness, Ottawa, Jan. 27th 1870.

Mr. Editor,—Though the Capital is blessed with six healthy "Dailies," continually spouting out torrents of abuse against one another, and occupied with every topic, from the great Red River difficulty, down to the very interesting report of some Bible or Missionary meeting, up West; yet, a Catholic citizen who wishes to dwell on any matter at all Catholic is compelled to trespass on the columns of a journal published over a hundred miles distant from the seat of debate. The good people of Montreal, and of Lower Canada, generally, must imagine that Catholicity is entirely extinct at Ottawa, for I am sure they read very little of it in the press of that city, except perhaps, the slangy letter of some individual professing himself to be an Irish man and Catholic, who takes the trouble of criticising—much to the delight of his Protestant neighbours—a charitable lecture delivered by a good Missionary priest. I allude Mr. Editor, to a letter published two weeks ago, in the Ottawa Evening Mail, which contained in two well worded sentences, a humbug attack on the Rev. Father Langcake's lecture of Sunday the 9th inst. This "Irishman Catholic," declares, as if he were Blair himself, that in his opinion (a poor one indeed) the Rev. Gentleman's lecture was distinguished by nothing save its length, during which he alluded to Irishmen as being devotees to Bacchus, poble god of the vine. Poor enthusiast! I leave it to his countrymen and co-religionists in Montreal to judge of his extraordinary powers of discernment. But the writer goes farther, and gives us to understand, that it must have been owing to his boasted Anglo Saxon principles, or his misconception of a joke, that the Rev. lecturer made such a base assertion. Not bad as "Irishman"! How careful he is to point out those distinguishing qualities! But he is silent on the different points of the discourse: perhaps, some of them fitted him too well—for instance, the well directed attacks on Catholics who miss Mass on Sundays. This might account for his remarkable but untimely fit of patriotism.

I know Mr. Editor, that it is rather late to draw attention to that letter, but yet I deem it necessary, in order to convince the Rev. Gentleman so dishonorably attacked, and his friends at Montreal, that their conferrers at Ottawa, are not of the same opinion as the Mail's "Irishman." The Irish Catholics of Ottawa, are under the greatest obligations to the Rev. Father Langcake, for his zealous labors during the Jubilee at St. Patrick's. Long shall his noble exertions be remembered at Ottawa, notwithstanding the cool assurance and effrontery of a scribbler in a city daily.

Hoping Mr. Editor that you will pardon me for so long detaining you, I conclude with the desire that the Irish Catholics of Montreal, will disregard the attack made on the Rev. Father; it merits nothing but scorn, which he assured, it receives at the capital.

I can also boast of being an Irishman and a Catholic; but happily I cannot boast of such

low feelings as "Irishman," delights to express.

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours truly, SHAMROCK.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Mr. Editor.—It is always with a new pleasure that I read the glowing accounts you chronicle almost weekly of our Catholic institutions which dot the Dominion from one extremity to the other.

Those institutions do most nobly fulfill the exalted end for which they were erected, whether it be for the education of our youth, or the care and maternal solicitude of our orphans, our blind, and our infirm. Had the TRUE WITNESS no other claim (I could name many others) on the generous, and of every Catholic in the Dominion, this alone should suffice to secure for it a large circulation.

Here in the quaint old city of Champlain a number of our devoted ladies—the daughters of the Emerald Isle—have established an association under the title of 'The Ladies of the Christian Doctrine Society.' The good that these ladies are doing, particularly towards poor children, is truly admirable. Through their exertions, a couple of schools have been opened, and are crowded with children who are cared for in their temporal, as well as their spiritual wants.

Saturday evening I attended a most agreeable entertainment given under their auspices in the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute. The following choice selections formed the programme of the evening; Part First, Grand duo de Concerto by Misses Laroche and Heatley. Il Guiblo by Miss Fiset. Reading by Mr. J. H. O'Neill. Colleen dhas Crothen smo. by Miss Horan. Song by Mr. W. Ross. La Sauvenerre (Prune) by Mr. A. Lavigne. Good bye Old Home, by Miss Lillie Peters. Fiancé de Lucretia Borgia (Grioux) by Mr. Gustave Gagnon.

Part Second. Don't Go, by Mr. Thos. J. Corrigan. The Return (Mildard) by Miss Fiset. Cornet Solo by Mr. Lamont. Charity (Mercier) by Mrs. Colfer. Song by Mr. Plamondon. Reading "I rautt deux Fly" by Mr. J. H. Grant. Solo by Miss Fiset. Kathleen Mavourneen Waltzes (D'Albert) by Mr. A. Lavigne. The Green Little Shamrock by Mr. W. H. Laroche. This was gone through in so perfect a manner by each, and every one so to particularize would be wholly out of place. One thing which caused an increase of pleasure, and gratification among the audience, and which is not always witnessed at entertainments of the kind, was the winning modesty and unaffected simplicity with which the lady amateurs performed their various parts. With such a galaxy of talented amateurs as those who adorned the Institute, Saturday evening, from the mimicable reader J. H. O'Neill, to the renowned violinist Lavigne, this first of the season's entertainments speaks volumes of what the remainder will be, when the whole circle shall be made up; and especially when our friend, Revd. J. P. Doherty, the favorite of Quebec, shall have returned from his tour to Rome and the Holy Land.

SPEC.

Quebec, January 31st 1870.

We copy from the Vatican the text of the petition from the five hundred Bishops, to which we have alluded in another column:—

THE POPE ON "OPPORTUNESS."

On Sunday, the 9th, the Holy Father gave an audience at the Vatican to a multitude of the faithful, estimated at twelve or fifteen hundred. His Holiness ascended his throne, and began by observing that to speak to such an assembly one by one, as he desired to do, was not possible both on account of his continual fatigue, and the length of time which would be required. "You have come here for two things," continued the Holy Father; "to see the Pope, and to receive his benediction. You behold the Pope and as to the benediction, you will receive it after I have addressed a few words to you. The subject of these reflections I will take from the Gospel of the day: the finding of our Lord in the temple." After reminding the assembly of the answer given by our Lord to His Blessed Mother and St. Joseph, that He had quitted them in spite of the sorrow which His absence would occasion them, "to do the will of His Heavenly Father," the Sovereign Pontiff went on thus: "This saying of our Lord is designed to teach us that we also are upon earth for no other purpose than to do the will of our Father who is in Heaven. It is to obey this Divine will that I have gathered together the Council now assembled in the Vatican, which at this moment attracts the attention of the whole world. Some say that the Council will arrange everything, and put an end to all the divisions which exist among men; but the hearts and minds of men can only be changed by our Heavenly Father, who alone has power to change the face of the earth. Others believe that it will accomplish nothing, and speak of it with derision. I am a poor and miserable man, but I am the Pope, the Vicar of Jesus Christ, the head of the Catholic Church and I have called together this Council, which will do what it is appointed to do. Certain pretended wise men, blind leaders of the blind, desire that particular questions be avoided, and that nothing be done contrary to the prevailing ideas of the age. But I tell you that the truth must be proclaimed in order that liberty may be established, and that we must never fear either to proclaim truth or to condemn error. I wish to be free myself and that truth should be free. As to the affairs of this world, I have nothing to do with them. My business is with the affairs of God, of the Church, of the Holy See, and of the whole Christian society. Offer then your prayers, your tears, and your supplications, so that you may constrain the Holy Spirit to fortify and enlighten the Fathers of the Council, that truth may triumph and error be condemned. There are among you Catholics of all nations, English, French, Spanish, Germans, who have come to seek strength and consolation at the Casir of Peter. O my God, send forth Thy Holy Spirit, bear and answer the prayers of

Thy whole people, and bless this people which is Thine. And you all who are here assembled around me receive the benediction which I am going to pronounce for yourselves, your families, and your friends. May it descend also upon the nation to which each of you belongs. Many of your families, no doubt, are not exempt from those troubles, sorrows and divisions which are inevitable in this mortal life; may the benediction which I give you bring to them concord and peace." Benedicite vsz, &c

TRANSLATION OF THE PETITION IN FAYOUR OF THE DEFINITION.

The undersigned Fathers humbly and earnestly beg the holy Ecumenical Council of the Vatican to define clearly, and in words that cannot be mistaken, that the authority of the Roman Pontiff is supreme, and therefore, free from error, when in matters of faith and morals he declares and defines what is to be believed and held, and what to be rejected and condemned by all the faithful.

REASONS FOR WHICH THIS DEFINITION IS URGENT OPPORTUNE AND NECESSARY.

The Sacred Scriptures plainly teach the Primacy of jurisdiction of the Roman Pontiff, the Successor of St. Peter, over the whole Church of Christ, and, therefore, also his Supreme Headship.

The universal and constant tradition of the Church as seen both in fact and in the teaching of the Fathers, as well as in the manner of acting and speaking adopted by many Councils, some of which were Ecumenical, teaches us that the judgments of the Roman Pontiff in matters of faith and morals are unalterable.

In the Second Council of Lyons, with the consent of both Greeks and Latins, the following profession of faith was allowed:

"When controversies in matters of faith arise, they must be finally settled by the decision of the Roman Pontiff. Moreover, in the Ecumenical Synod of Florence it was defined that 'the Roman Pontiff is Christ's true Vicar, the Head of the Church, and the Father and Teacher of all Christians; and that he sits in the person of blessed Peter who was given power by Jesus Christ to rule and govern the whole Church.' Sound reason too, teaches us that no one can remain in communion of faith with the Catholic Church who is not of one mind with its Head, since the Church cannot be separated even in thought from its Head.

Yet some have been found, and even now some may be found, who, boasting of the name of Catholic, and using that name to the ruin of their weak in faith, are bold enough to teach, that sufficient submission is yielded to the authority of the Roman Pontiff, if we receive his decrees in matters of faith and morals with an obsequious silence, as it is termed, without yielding internal assent, or at most, granting a conditional assent, until the approval or disapproval of the Church has been made known. Anyone can see that by this perverse doctrine the authority of the Roman Pontiff is overthrown, all unity of faith destroyed, a wide field opened to errors, and opportunities afforded of spreading them far and wide.

Wherefore the Bishops, the guardians and protectors of Catholic truth, have endeavored especially now a-days to defend in their Synodical decrees, and by their united testimony, the supreme authority of the Apostolic See.

The more clearly, too, has Catholic truth been declared, the more vehemently has it been attacked both in books and in the press, thus to excite Catholics against sound doctrine and prevent the Council of the Vatican from defining it.

Wherefore, if formerly many could have doubted the opportuneness of declaring this doctrine in the present Ecumenical Council, it would seem now to be absolutely necessary to define it. For the Catholic teaching is again attacked by those self same arguments which, when before used against it, by men condemned by their own judgment, have been expressly condemned; arguments which, if carried to their ultimate consequences, would bring to the ground the very Primacy of the Roman Pontiff and the infallibility of the Church itself: with which, also, the most violent abuse of the Apostolic See, is frequently joined. Nay, more, the most bitter assailants of Catholic doctrine, though they call themselves Catholics, are not ashamed to assert that the Synod of Florence, which so clearly declares the supreme power of a Roman Pontiff, was not Ecumenical.

If then the Council of the Vatican, when thus challenged, were to be silent and give no testimony of the Catholic doctrine on this point, then indeed would Catholics begin to doubt the true doctrine, and some modern writers would triumphantly assert that the Council had been silenced by the arguments brought forward by them. May they not even abuse this silence on every occasion, and openly deny the obedience due to the judgments and decrees of the Apostolic See in matters of faith and morals, maintaining that the Roman Pontiff can be deceived in definitions concerning such matters.

Wherefore the public good of Christianity seems to require, that the holy Council of the Vatican, again acknowledging and explaining more fully the Florentine decree should define clearly and in words that can admit of no doubt, that the authority of the Roman Pontiff is supreme and, therefore, free from error, when in matters of faith and morals he declares and ordains what is to be believed and held by all the faithful of Christ, and what to be rejected and condemned by them.

There are, indeed, some who think that this doctrine should not be defined, lest thereby schismatics and heretics should become more hostile to the Church. But above all other considerations Catholics have a right to be taught by the Council what they ought to believe in so important a matter, and one which has been lately attacked in so base a manner, lest this ruinous error should in the end infect the simple and unguarded minds of the multitude. Therefore did the Fathers of Lyons and Trent think, that they were bound to establish the doctrine of the truth, in spite of the offences that might be taken by schismatics and heretics.

For if the latter seek the truth in sincerity they will not be repelled, but on the contrary, attracted rather, when they see on what foundation the unity and strength of the Catholic Church chiefly repose. But if any were to leave the Church in order the true doctrine be defined by the Ecumenical Council, such would be few in number, whose faith too has already suffered shipwreck; for they only look for an opportunity of leaving that Church by some external act, which they plainly show that they have deserted already in heart. These are they who have not shrunk from ever disturbing the Catholic world and from whose assents the Council of the Vatican ought to protect the faithful children of the Church. For all true Catholics, taught and accustomed to render most perfect obedience of mind and tongue to the decrees of the Apostolic Roman See, will receive with joyful and devoted hearts the definition of the Council of the Vatican concerning the supreme and infallible authority of that See.

AN ANTIQUARIAN BOOKKEEPER.—Edward W. Regan, bookkeeper in the employ of Mr. D. Shannon, grocer, Commissioner street, absconded on Wednesday evening, with about \$300 in cash belonging to Mr. Shannon. Mr. Shannon it seems left for Ontario on Monday evening leaving with Regan a \$500 bank cheque with which to pay customs duties. The foreman of the establishment had his suspicions aroused Wednesday evening when Regan locked up the office and gave the key to the former, who opened the safe and found several hundred dollars money missing and the petty cash book unbalanced. The foreman waited till Thursday morning, and as Regan did not come down, he went to the house Cheneville street where he lived. But he had not been there during the night. The books and safe at the office were investigated and about \$800 in bills and silver found missing. Just at this time a note was received from Johnson,

the lookout man at Laprairie, stating that one of Mr. Shannon's clerks had been seen there under suspicious circumstances. The police were informed of the matter and Detective Oulien proceeded to St. Alban's where he found Regan, who gave up \$750 in his possession. The amount due his employer was \$775, and with this Detective Oulien returned, less \$40 which he had been instructed by Mr. Shannon to give Regan. Regan was an efficient book-keeper and had hitherto borne an excellent character.

IN MEMORIAM OF REV. FATHER BAKERWELL.

Went to repose at length from care And tells that know no end or measure He now enjoys the long sought treasure Gaarden of holy Faith and Prayer.

Grouping round the silent bier, Weeping orphans, widows wailing, Upon the cross he clieched when falling Kisses print, and drops the tear.

Sadden'd thousands throng the aisle Of Notre Dame, where a-wails the requiem, And eyes are strain'd thro' tears to look at him, Whose face e'en Death crowns with a smile.

Oh! ye, from Truth's path who yet stray, Think all he sacrificed to eat & Christ's fold, to find there peace and shelter; Willing to "bear the heat of day"

How labor'd he to raise the weak! Fills with Hope the haunts of sorrow And glad beams of a brighter morrow Bid the low, woe, sufferer seek!

Oh pure soul! who shall fill thy place Radiant, near the wretches' pallet? Who like thee, to misery shall yield? The starry way to Heaven trace?

Thy conferrers, —envoys of God's Son Who round thee weep, while rises ever In their breasts the will th' endeavour, To toil and win and win as thou hast done.

Amherstburg, Dec. 27th 1869 N. F.

Has the relapsing or 'famine' fever now raging in New York and other Atlantic cities, broken out in Montreal? Many persons here have lately experienced the various forms of a contagious disease, not dangerous in itself, but sufficiently distressing at the outset to cause alarm, and wonderfully similar in detail to the American epidemic. Generally speaking the features of the disease may be sketched as follows: 1st day—a burning fever; alternate heat and cold; 2nd, pains in the spine and head, and all the bones of the body, constipation, disposition to vomit, sore throat, thick rosy phlegm, inflamed tongue, covered with a whitish matter resembling cotton wool. 3rd day—cessation of nearly all the bodily pains, ulcerated throat, and general debility. After this the patient rapidly recovers and in a few days is apparently as well and as sound as ever. To our personal knowledge five members of one family were consecutively laid up with the symptoms which we have thus described, as well as many other persons who reside in different parts of the city, and their cases, all agree with the diagnosis embodied in these remarks. Is the complaint, whatever be its name, attributable to the mild but rather unreasonable weather of the past five or six weeks? We leave this to the consideration of the faculty Gazette.

TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman Catholic Separate School Picton, Ont. Applicants to address to

JOSEPH RICHMOND, Sec.

WANTED, A good Male Teacher, with First-Class Certificate, for School Section No. 10, in the Township of Lancaster A Catholic preferred. Must be well recommended. Salary liberal. Apply, enclosing Testimonials, to D. J. McLachlan, or John O'Kavanagh, Trustees North Lancaster, via Glanville Post Office, Glengarry, Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Wanted for the Roman Catholic Separate School at Lindsay, a Head Master. One holding a First Class Normal School certificate preferred. Applications, with Testimonials, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until first of January next.

JOHN KNOWLSON, Secretary.

Nov. 12th, 1869.

WANTED.

Two Female Teachers one must be capable of teaching French and English, the other English—for the Catholic Schools in the Municipality of the Townships of Hemmingford. Address to John Regan, Secretary Treasurer, Hemmingford.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVISION OF QUERANT. In the SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. Friday the twenty first day of January 1870. Present: The Honorable Mr. Justice Mackay In the matter of Bruno Daigle et al Insolvents

Adolphe Roy & Arthur Roy Petitioners

It is ordered on the petition of the said Adolphe Roy & Arthur Roy, that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bruno Daigle et al be held in the Court-Room appropriated for proceedings in insolvency, in the Court House in the said City of Montreal, on Tuesday the fifteenth day of February next at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of appointing an Assignee to the estate of the said Insolvents, in the place and stead of Louis R. Girard.

HUBERT PAPINEAU & HONEY.

TEACHER WANTED.

A School Master, with an elementary diploma; to teach the English language. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM HART, SEC. TREAS. St. Colomban, Co. Two Mountains, Pro. of Quebec.

THIS WAY TO BROADWAY.

BROADWAY TAILOR, 52 & 54 JOHN STREET. Fourth door from St. James street, on the right, where CLOTHING is sold specifically cut and beautifully made. Particular attention given to REPAIRING—Bring your OLD CLOTHING, and at BROADWAY it will soon appear equal to new. If required articles will be called for, and sent home free of extra charge. For Style, try BROADWAY. For Economy, try BROADWAY. Remember the Bed Number, 52 & 54. Gentlemen furnish your own Cloth, and give BROADWAY a trial, and you will find it in the whole the cheapest and best place in the Dominion.

J. SHANNON.

BROADWAY NOTICE.

The services of a widely celebrated Quarter of extensive European and American experience have been secured at Broadway, 52 St. John's Street. These supplying cloth may now rely on always obtaining the most elegant and best fitting Coat and Pants in the Dominion.

J. SHANNON.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—A public meeting was dispersed by the authorities last night, because one of the speakers compared Olivier to Judas Iscariot.

The Patrie to-day alludes to rumours about the expected reduction in the army and navy, and asserts that it has reason to believe they are without foundation. It expresses opinion that the present military and naval force of the country are not too large.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Despatches were received to-day announcing that the Archbishop of Lyons is in a very precarious condition, and it was thought that he could not live the day through.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Marseillais of to-day give the following account of the affair which occurred in the Champs Elysees as the people were returning from M. Non's funeral:—Arrived at the Round Point, the crowd perceived that some regiments of Chasseurs were drawn up across the Avenue in front of the Palais de l'Industrie. Rochefort alighted from his carriage and said, 'Citizens, let me advance alone.' Accordingly he walked on towards the troops, who were headed by a magistrate and some drummers. After the first beat of the drums, M. Rochefort said, 'We are citizens, returning from the interment by the same road by which we came; do you insist upon preventing us from passing?' After the second roll of the drums, Rochefort said, 'I am Deputy of the Seine, and I insist upon being allowed to proceed to the Chamber of Deputies.' The reply he received was, 'You will be cut down first of all.' Thereupon Rochefort, addressing the crowd, said, 'Citizens, disperse; you will be massacred uselessly.'

In the Corps Legislatif the proposition of M. Giery that the Presidents of the Chambers had a right to demand an armed force when necessary to insure the freedom of their deliberations, was debated. Jules Favre and Emmanuel Arago made speeches, in which they recalled the fact that a similar demand was made in the Chambers ten days before the coup d'etat of 1851, but was then rejected after an exciting debate. The proposal of Giery was defeated by a vote of 217 against 43.

M. Rouland, Senator and Governor of the Bank of France, has fulfilled his intention to make an 'interpellation' in the Senate about the Commercial Council, but without much success. We find in the Univers of the 7th an anecdote about this gentleman, which shows that he is almost as well qualified to discuss such a subject as the Times or the Illustrated London News. When he was a Minister he used to boast of his religious sentiments after the following manner:—'When I am in my village,' he said, 'with the air of sublime condescension peculiar to functionaries of his type, I go to Mass on Sunday, and at the moment of the Elevation I, a Minister of the Emperor, bow my head, although the Mass is said by a simple priest! We are quite sure beforehand what this remarkably intelligent man is likely to think of the Vatican Council.

The are two very different opinions with respect to Pierre Bonaparte's conduct in the fatal affair of the 10th inst. Some persons insist on the improbability of his having first verbally abused his visitors, then struck one of them, and finally killed him without any greater provocation than appears from Fovuelle's statement of what occurred. They say it is highly probable that the Prince used the very coarse and insulting expressions attributed to him, and that he may have accompanied them by an angry gesture, in reply to which they suppose that Non, whose reputation was that of a hot-headed youth of great physical strength, and ready enough to quarrel, and even to use manual aggression, struck Bonaparte, who forthwith shot him. This seems a probable explanation of the course of the quarrel. M. Fovuelle represents himself and his companion to have been so extremely courteous in their words and tone that it is incomprehensible what should have roused the Prince to insult, strike, and shoot at them. On the other hand, there are persons who say that his character is so violent and ungovernable that it is exactly what might be expected to do. Irritated by the attacks that had been made upon him in the Marseillais, and by the intrusion of two men whom he looked upon with anger and contempt as identified with their authors, it is quite conceivable, they assert that his passion got the better of him, and that he followed up foul language with a sudden blow and a deadly shot. It is to be hoped the proceedings before the tribunal will elicit the truth, and cast a surer light on this deplorable event than can be derived from the conversation and conjectures of Paris society.

SPAIN.

The condition of Spain is truly melancholy. More than a year has elapsed since the ex-Queen was driven out of her capital, and from that time to this the country has been handed over to a body of adventurers who have shown themselves far more clever at pulling down than building up. When the news first reached England of the revolution in the Peninsula, great was the joy of Bible propagators amongst us—as if Catholics were not as well acquainted with the Bible as any old Protestant body at home—that the 'Word of God' would have a chance of reaching the homes of a people so benighted as the proud Don. Well, Bibles were accordingly sent in ship loads. But the Bible however good in itself tells quite as much and more in favor of the old creed, as against all the new creeds, and sensible Protestants ask themselves this pertinent question—if the Bible is to be accepted as the sole rule of faith, what is the use of having a clergy or a Church at all! Protestant bishops are a sadly oppressive tax in this and other countries which have discarded the trammels of the Papacy, if all Christian faith and morals are confined to the Old and New Testaments. But putting the controversially religious phase of the question aside for the present, it is enough to know that contemporaneous with English Bibles

came bloody collisions in the principal cities between Royalists and Republicans—between those who had something and those who had nothing to lose, in which victory went on the people who had the bird in hand rather than those who expected to have two in the bush. Between the rival factions, the fair land of Spain is going to the dogs as fast as possible. It was believed as well that the resignation of Prim and his colleagues was something real, but the interval demonstrates clearly that the whole scheme was a sham—a make believe, to heal the wounded pride of Prim at his disappointment in being unable to foist the boy belonging to Victor Emmanuel on the Spaniards as a ruling sovereign. Better to make Prim or Sarrasin dictator, than to leave things as they are. The popularity of Montcastril—who would make an excellent monarch—must be at very low ebb if it is not sufficient to break down the barriers thrown up against him by an adventurous soldier, who has brought the national finances of the country to bankruptcy and ruin. The new Cabinet with the exception of Rivers, and one or two others, promises to be an unstatesman-like and imbecile as the one that has recently broken down. It is another to be feared that Spain must pass through another baptism of blood before peace and prosperity succeed anarchy and murder.

CHRISTMAS REVENUES OF THE POOR.—In confirmation of the prosperous condition to which as I have several times remarked, our modern Solons and Cicinatti are raising this happy country, and our charitable asylums in particular. Le Epoca informs us that the magnificent hospital in San Iago, founded and magnificently endowed by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, most by this time have been shut up from sheer want of resources. It was the blessed refuge of all the poor of the four Galician provinces. The Provincial Corporation has no means to keep it open, and the Government fails to pay them the interest on the untransferable scrip which it gave in return for the magnificent property of which it robbed the sick and poor. The provincial hospital of Valencia is much in the same predicament, asking in vain for one penny out of the 66,000 dols. of three per cent interest due to it by the Public Treasury. Meanwhile our Liberals are clothed in purple and fine linen and feast sumptuously every day.—Corr. of Table.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The opening of the Italian Chamber fixed for the 1st of February, and, according to my private letters from that city, M. Sella proposes showing the Assembly the way to economize between 30 or 40 millions of francs on the annual expenditure. He and Lanza are said to have set to work with great energy. The question is whether the Chamber will support their projects said to comprise the adjournment of certain payments, a tendency to the creation of a deferred debt. For the present the Cabinet seems pretty firm, but nothing can be predicted in Italy, and we must wait till the Chamber meets to judge how things are likely to go. Rattazzi supports Lanza. The Cabinet consists of Piedmontese and Lombards, with the exception of Admiral Aton, the new Minister of Marine, a Neapolitan officer of great merit, who managed to extract a laurel wreath from Lissa, and Reali, a Sicilian. There seems little talk or expectation at Florence of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and indeed, the Italians would be very wrong to build on anything of the kind. Signor Nigra, however, is said to have reported favorably to M. Visconti Venosta with respect to Count Daru's disposition towards Italy, to which country the new Government is said to be well disposed, as long as it does not ask what cannot be granted.—Times Corr.

The Italian papers state that a growing tendency to autonomy is to be noted in the Lombard and Piedmontese States. The King's return to Turin was signalized by a demonstration of popular loyalty, due to the reaction against the annexation of the south and centre of Italy, which is nowhere so strong as in the Catholic and Conservative little capital of Piedmont. To this party is also owing the refusal of the Spanish candidature for Prince Thomas of Genoa, and Victor Emmanuel has, it is said, refused to allow any reductions to be made in the army department, as he feels no reliance that a republican movement may not break out at any moment, and regards it as the sole friend of the dynasty in such a case, and not without reason. The Mazzinians are gathering their forces for the coming season, and Rattazzi has declared his intention of keeping himself and his programme in reserve for the next defeat of the Cabinet, which, with Lanza in office, is not very difficult to foresee. Troubles in connection with the meat tax are again threatening, and troops were sent yesterday from Florence to Bologna, at the desire of the Prefect, Count Bardesano.

Rome Feb 4.—The Pope has announced that he will hereafter decline to participate in the controversy respecting the Dogma of Personal Infallibility.

Another public congregation of the Ecumenical Council was held to-day, the Archbishop of Smyrna celebrated Mass.

The death of the Bishop of Lerida is announced. The official settlement just published shows that the Ecumenical Council now consists of exactly 760 members.

Since the assembling of the Council seven of the members have died and four have left the city. Writing on the 10th the Times correspondent says: The Holy Father, it appears, is never excused attendance anywhere. He is really the most thoroughly used and hardest worked Sovereign in the world. He had a reception yesterday, attended by 500 gentlemen and ladies who had sent in their cards some days before. All describe it as a bear garden. As soon as the Pope made his appearance they all rushed at him, and the Swiss Guard had the greatest difficulty in keeping a space clear. The Pope was pleasant, frank and short. I must give the purport: 'I'm very tired; I have a great deal to do; I've no time I should like to make the round of you all and exchange a few words but you really are too many for me. But you've come to see the Pope, and you'll be exclaiming, clapping his hands on his side: Thereupon they all cheered him loudly—in this the Pope's own library. The ladies, particularly the pretty girls, ran in between the Swiss Guard, seized the Pope's hands, and kissed them, to the indignation of the Swiss, one of whom called out, 'I hope you're satisfied now, Miss?' It was with difficulty the Pope escaped, leaving half the ladies in tears so they say.

The late Papal Constitution on Excommunication adds not a single new censure of any kind. It takes away five hundred, restrains and mitigates those which remain. Though most of the Bishops bear the burden of their own expenses, the expenditure of the Pope in hospitality of the Bishops who are destitute of means, is said to be £3,000 per week. The Pope's table expenses rarely exceed thirty cents a day.

A Catholic paper has collected some of the eulogies once lavished upon the present Pope by prominent men and leading journals that have since proved themselves bitter and ungratifying enemies of the Papacy.

'Pius IX. has done everything for Italy and the Church.'—Gazzetta del 1847.

'Pius IX. is the angel who has saved Italy.'—Gazzetta Piemontese, May 5, 1848.

'The Sovereign Pontiff represents most nobly, the dignity of the nation.'—G. Ferrari, Italian Deputy Nov. 25, 1848.

'Amidst all Italy's misfortune, we have one consolation: Pius IX. still lives.'—Gazzette del Popolo, 1847.

'Pius IX. is the high priest of mercy and forgiveness.'—B. Riccardi, 1861.

'The greatness of Gregory VII., the holy zeal of Julius II., the confidence in the justice of Clement

XIV., the mild firmness of Pius VII., seem to be united in the person of Pius IX.'—De Boul. Roman Conspectus.

'I must admit that Pius IX. is the most amiable and the most sagacious of monarchs.'—Lord John Russell, 1860.

'Let us confess the truth, Pius IX. is, at once, the most just of sovereigns and the most respectable of despots.'—London Times, 1869.

'The throne of Peter is occupied by one of the most illustrious Pontiffs who has ever existed.'—Emile Olivier, 1868.

'The only real champion of the rights of his fellow-men who exists in the old man of the Vatican.'—Brescia, Italian Parliament, 1863.

'Pius IX. alone knows how to defend his rights with dignity.'—Diritto, 1867.

AUSTRIA.

THE OBSCURE IN AUSTRIA.—It is always pleasant to have to record an act of justice. Unfortunately when the point at issue is the freedom of ecclesiastical authority, we have been of late scarcely accustomed to decisions in the sense of the one to which we allude. The Bishop of Linz had suspended one of his priests, a M. Hirsch, for a canonical offence. The latter brought an action against the Bishop in the Civil Court of Linz, and failed, but carried the cause to the Court of Appeal and obtained damages. The Bishop thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court, which has just quashed the judgment of the Court of Appeal and decided that the civil tribunals have no jurisdiction over ecclesiastical cases; that they have no right to annul the decrees of the Episcopal Consistory, which alone has power to judge offences against the Canons, in accordance with ecclesiastical law. This judgment restores the free exercise of episcopal jurisdiction which was so seriously menaced. We learn also from the Monde that the attitude of the population in Hungary has in many places compelled the municipalities to revoke their decisions and re-establish the deconsecrated schools.—Tablet.

The 'Methodist Home Journal,' published at Philadelphia says:—'Whoever has watched the Christian pulpits for the last quarter of a century must have noticed a certain mobility in their teaching, the general current of which has been away from the frequent and emphatic denunciation of eternal and terrible torments as the doom of men who live and die impenitent. "This change may be due, in small part, to the teachings of Universalism;" but must be ascribed largely to the growing desire of the pulpit to please the pews.'

A COMBINATION OF EXCELLENCES.—It is not alone for the delicious odor that the ladies prefer Murray & Laxman's Florida Water to every other perfume. The know that, unlike the ordinary perfumes it will not stain their delicate faces or change the color of their skin; that it will remove blemishes from their complexion; that used in the bath it softens the texture of the skin; that mingled with water it gives lustre and whiteness to the teeth and a rosy tint to the gums; that when applied to the temples it dissipates nervous headaches; that its refreshing and healthful aroma prevents faintness; and that it cools and allays superficial irritation. As to the gentlemen, it is unnecessary to tell them what a comfort it is in their dressing rooms. As there are counterfeits always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Laxman & Kemp, New York.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General Agents for Canada. 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 Medicine.

It is foolish to say that chronic diseases of the stomach are incurable, when it is notorious that confirmed dyspepsia yields readily to the tonic aperient and anodyne properties of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. In vain the theorists advance such dogma in the face of facts testified to by the convalescent and the cured. It may be that, according to pathological logic, the patient ought not to get well; but fortunately they do! In some instances dyspepsia leads to a degenerate condition of the blood. When this is the case, Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills should be used in conjunction with the pills.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

MEDICINES THAT LENGTHEN LIFE.—The average length of human life would be greatly extended if the present universal use of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills were universal in diseases arising from impure blood and acrid humors. Medicines that have the positive property of curing disease and the negative quality of being perfectly harmless, are rare. Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills is one of them. It would be almost impossible to produce a case of scrofula, or any other ulcerous or eruptive disorder, that could not be controlled by this all-healing vegetable alternative, and equally impossible to meet an instance in which it has operated deleteriously on the feeblest of patients.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & 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 Medicine.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.—When the blood is well supplied with its element we feel vigorous and full of animation. It is an insufficiency of this vital element that makes us feel weak and low spirited; in such cases, the Pernian Syrup (protosides of iron) can supply this deficiency, and its use will invigorate us wonderfully.

Ayer's American Almanac, for the new year, has arrived for delivery gratis by all Druggists to all who call for it. This little annual has the largest circulation of any book in the world, made by the fact that it furnishes the best medical advice which is available to the people—enables them to determine what their complaints are and how to cure them.—It contains the startling announcement of the Organization of a World, or the combination of one of the stars in the firmament with all its attendant planets.

CIRCULAR.

Montreal, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. 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 a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, BEANINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, 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.

Commissions respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Orders advanced made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffat & Co, and Messrs. 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

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER.

The Heirs of Isaiah Mercier will bear something to their advantage by addressing S. M. Pennington, Albany, Lion Co., Oregon.

Mercier was formerly a citizen of Canada, at or near Montreal; was of French Origin, and a Blacksmith by profession. He has a daughter who, if living, is some 16 or 18 years old. When last heard from this daughter was residing with an uncle in the State of Massachusetts.

THE WONDERFUL LAMP (SELF-LIGHTING) FOR THE POOR.

A One Dollar Bill will get (per post) the complete and speediest contrivance ever invented for getting a light, and keeping it for three hours. Send One Dollar Bill to Hearn & Co., Opticians Montreal, for a sample.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. No 591

NOTICE is hereby given that Emelle Dupuis, of the City of Montreal, wife of George Trudelle of the same place, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her husband, the said action returnable before this Court on the first day of February next.

Montreal, 19th January, 1870. LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Plaintiff's Attorneys. 5124

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of RICHARD J. DUCKETT of the Parish of St. Polycarpe, Merchant, individually, and as Co-partner formerly with Dame Mary O. Leblanc, under the name and style of R. J. Duckett & Co., Insolvent.

The undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, on Saturday the nineteenth day of February next.

R. J. DUCKETT, by T. C. O. de LORIMER, his Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 13th Jan. 1870. 5123

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that Marie Adele alias Adelaide Daulton, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Jacob Henry Dewitt, gentleman, heretofore of the Parish of St. Joachim de Chateauguay in the District of Beauharnois, and now of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her said husband, the said action returnable on the 8th of February next.

Montreal, 21 January, 1870. LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Plaintiff's Attorneys. 5124

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Dame Cecile Glasmeyer, of the City of Montreal, Trader, (marchande publique) wife duly separated as to property from her husband, Albert Girard, of the same place, Trader, Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Louis Gauthier, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at the office of Messrs T. C. O. de Lorimer, Advocates, No. 6, (Little) St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the twenty first day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs generally. The Insolvent is required to attend.

LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee. Montreal, 8th January, 1870. 2124

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CIRCUIT COURT for District of Montreal.

The thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine. No. 1053.

Present: The Honorable Justices Berthelot, Dame Henriette Moreau, wife separated as to property from Havelin Lomais, Esquire, the latter for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to the effect of these presents, both of the city and District of Montreal, Plaintiffs.

Francis Daze, laborer, and Dame Eleonore Ducez, his wife the latter widow by her first marriage of the late Antoine Lescaubeau, in their quality of joint-tutors to the children issue of the marriage of the said Eleonore Ducez with the said late Antoine Lescaubeau; the said Eleonore Ducez as well in her own name as having been commons en biens with her said late husband Antoine Lescaubeau, the said Francis Daze, as also for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to effect of these presents, of the Parish and District of Montreal, Defendants.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Moreau, Guimet & Lacoste of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Isidore Veronneau one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the french language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called 'La Minerve' and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called 'The True Witness,' be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court) HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, O.C.O.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, 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 received at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham—Dolly Graham Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, U.S.

NEW BOOKS.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF F. W. FABER, D.D., author of 'All for Jesus,' 'Growth in Holiness,' 'B. Sacrament,' etc. etc. By Rev. J. E. Bowden. With an introduction by an American Clergyman. Embellished with a Fine Steel Portrait. Cloth, \$1.50, Gift Top, 2.00, half calf 3.00.

A MEMOIR ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE REV. DEWEY B. DE GALLITZIN, Founder of Loreto and Catholicity, Cambria Co., Pa. Apocrite of the Alleghenies, By Very Rev. Thomas Heyden, of Bedford, Pa., 18c. cloth, 0.75

ORDER AND OHAOS: A LECTURE. Delivered at Loyola College, Baltimore in July, 1865. By T. W. Marshall, Esq. Author of Christian Missions, etc. 8c paper, 20 cents.

One Hundred Short Sermons, being a plain and familiar Exposition of the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Angelical Salutation, the Commandments of God the Precepts of the Church, the Seven Sacraments, and the Seven Deadly Sins. By H. J. Thomas, Canon of the Cathedral of Liege, Belgium. Translated from the French, by the Rev. G. A. Hamilton. With an introduction, by M. J. Spalding, D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore. 8c cloth, bevelled, 2.00

Memoir, Letters, and Journal of Mrs. Elizabeth Seton, Foundress of the Sisters of Charity in the United States. Edited by her grandson Monsignor Seton, D. D. Now ready, in two splendid octavo volumes, embellished with an elegant portrait of Mrs. Seton, and an engraving of St. Joseph's Academy and Convent at Emmitsburg.

Two volumes royal 8vo, superbly bound in extra cloth bevelled 4.50

BOOKS OF DOCTRINE AND CONTROVERSY.

The Catholic Christian Instructed. By Bishop Ombalton. 100 copies, only \$8.50; single copies, 15c.

The Catholic Christian Instructed. (Large type.) 100 copies, \$13; single copies 20c.

Bossett's Exposition of the Doctrines of the Catholic Church on Matters of Controversy. With Notes. Large Edition, 100 copies, \$13; single copies, 20c.

Working Designs for Ten Catholic Churches. Containing all dimensions, details and specifications necessary for the proper execution of 'Each Work' to completion, by an Ecclesiastical Architect. 12c

Bossett's Exposition of the Doctrines of the Catholic Church on Matters of Controversy. Without Notes. Small Edition. 100 copies, \$8.50; single copies, 15c.

The Poor Man's Catechism; or, the Christian Doctrine Explained. 100 copies, \$13; single copies 20c.

The Poor Man's Controversy. 100 copies, \$13; single copies, 20c.

Gallitzin's Defence of Catholic Principles. 100 copies, \$13; single copies 20c

Gallitzin on the Holy Scriptures. 100 copies, \$13; single copies, 20c

One hundred copies of the above books, assorted, only \$12.

Plain Talk About the Protestants of To-Day. By Mgr Segur. Paper 100 copies, \$13; single copies 20c.

Holy Communion By Mgr Segur. Paper; 100 copies, \$10; single copies 15c

The Freemasons: What They Do. By Mgr Segur. Paper; 100 copies, \$13; single copies 20c

The Catholic Directory Almanac, and Ondo for 1870. With full returns of the Dioceses in the Dominion and the United States, and a List of the Archbishops, Bishops, and Priests in Ireland. Price 80c

Daily Meditations, by His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. 1 vol, cloth, 2.50.

Considerations upon Christian Duties digested into Meditations for every day in the year by Right Rev Richard Challoner, D.D. 1 vol, cloth, 1.25.

Compendium of St. Thomas's Theology in English. By Rev B O'Donnell. 2 vols, cloth, 3.00.

Notes on the Rubric of the Roman Ritual regarding the Sacraments in general, Baptism, the Sacrament and Extreme Unction By Rev James O'Kane, Senior Dean, St. Patrick's Coll. Georgetown. Second edition, 1 vol, cloth, 2.50.

The Pastor and the People, or, The Word of God and the Flock of Christ. By Rev Thomas J. Thomas. 1 vol, 1.75

The Inner Life of the Very Reverend Pere Lacordaire of the Order of Preachers. Translated from the French of the Rev Pere Ochoire, O.P. (with the author's permission.) By a Religious of the same Order, with a preface by the Very Rev Father Aylward, Prior Provincial of England. Cloth, 1 vol, 2.25.

Lectures on the present position of Catholics in England addressed to the Brothers of the Obitory. By John Henry Newman, D.D. 1 vol, cloth, 2.25.

Catechism of the Council of Trent. Translated into English with notes, etc. By Very Rev J. Dunne, D.D. 1 vol cloth, 1.63.

The Holy Communion its Philosophy Theology and Practice. By John Bernard Delgros, Priest of the Oratory of St Phillip Neri. 1 vol, cloth, 1.50.

The True Spouse of Christ, or, The Nun Sanctified By the Virtues of her State. By St Alphonsus M Liguori. 1 vol, cloth, 2.00.

Moral Entertainments on the most important Practical Truths of the Christian Religion. By Rev Robert Manning. Cloth, 1 vol, 1.25.

Exhortations and Sermons for all the Sundays and Festivals of the year, on the Sacred Mysteries and most important truths of the Christian Religion. By Rev Joseph Morony, S.J. Cloth, 1 vol, 2.00

Sermons and Moral Discourses on the important duties of Christianity. Translated from the French of Pere Bourdaloue. By Rev A Carroll, S.J. 1 vol, cloth, 2.00.

The History of Heresies, and their Refutation, or, The Triumph of the Church. Translated from the Italian of St Alphonsus M Liguori. By Rev Dr Mullock, Bishop of Newfoundland. Second edition, 1 vol, cloth, 2.50.

Masillon's Sermons for all the Sundays and Festivals throughout the year. Translated from the French. By the Rev Edward Peach. 1 vol, cloth, 2.00.

Thirteen Sermons from the Quartermaster of Quinto Rossi. Translated from the Italian. Edited by John M Ashley, B.C.L. 1 vol, cloth, 1.25.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The Poems of the late Thomas D'Arcy McGee. With copious notes. Also an introduction and a biographical sketch, by Mrs J Sadlier. With a fine steel portrait of the Author. Price, cloth, bevelled, 2.00.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

MASSON COLLEGE,
TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL)
THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take place on **WEDNESDAY, FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.**

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.
1st SECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL COURSE.
1st and 2nd years.—Grammar Classes.

- MATTERS:**
1st Simple reading, accentuation and declension;
2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax;
3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calculation;
4th Different styles of writing;
5th Reading of Manuscripts;
6th Rudiments of book-keeping;
7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2nd SECTION
3rd year.—Business Class
This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary or initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of commercial transactions—News use in all kinds of commercial transactions—News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is chiefly furnished at the expense of the college, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class" on current events, commerce, &c.
3rd Year.—This class forms a distinct and complete course, and may be followed without going through any of the other classes.

- MATTERS:**
1st Book-keeping in its various systems; the most simple as well as the most complicated;
2nd Commercial arithmetic;
3rd Commercial correspondence;
4th Calligraphy;
5th A Treatise on commercial law;
6th Telegraphy;
7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom commissions);

- 8th Insurance;
9th Stenography;
10th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course).

3rd AND LAST SECTION.
4th year.—Class of *Polite Literature.*
MATTERS:
1st Belles Lettres—Rhetoric; Literary Composition;
2nd Contemporary History;
3rd Commercial and historical Geography;
4th Natural History;
5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &c.);
6th Architecture;
7th A treatise on Domestic and political Economy

- 5th year.—Class of *Science.*
MATTERS:
1st Course of moral Philosophy;
2d Course of civil Law;
3d Study of the civil and political Constitution of the Dominion of Canada;
4th Experiments in natural Philosophy;
5th Chemistry;
6th Practical Geometry.

LIBERAL ARTS.
Drawing—Academic and Linear.
Vocal and Instrumental Music.
TERMS:
Board and Instruction.....\$100.00 per annum
Half Boarders..... 20.00
Day-Scholars..... 10.00
Bed and Bedding..... 6.00
Washing and Mending of Linen. 6.00
Use of Library..... 1.00

OWEN M'GARVEY,
MANUFACTURER
OF EVERY STYLE OF
PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE
Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street,
2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET,
MONTREAL.
Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions, free of charge.

EDUCATION.
MR. and MISS KEEGAN'S ENGLISH COMMERCIAL and FRENCH SCHOOL, No 115 Bonaventure street Montreal.
Mr. Keegan holds a first Class diploma from the National Training Establishment of Education, Dublin, Ireland; and Miss Keegan holds a Diploma from the McGill Normal School Montreal.
N.B.—The Class rooms are large and airy.
A few Boarding pupils will be taken under 16.
TERMS MODERATE.
Montreal July 16th 1869.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL,
W. J. HAMILTON,
PROPRIETOR,
AMHERST, N. S.
DANIEL SEXTON,
PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER,
57 ST. JOHN STREET 57,
Between Gt. S. James and Notre Dame Streets
MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.
M. O'GORMAN,
Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,
BOAT BUILDER,
SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.
An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.
MADE TO ORDER.
SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

G. & J. MOORE,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
HATS, CAPS, AND FURS
CATHEDRAL LOCK,
NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET
MONTREAL.
Cash paid for Raw Furs.

CANVASSERS' CANVASSERS!
AN EXTRAORDINARY COMMISSION allowed for six months to all who procure subscribers for THE YOUNG CRUSADER, an Illustrated Monthly for Catholic Young Folks.
Thirty-two large double column pages each number at \$1.00 per annum.
For particulars address:
YOUNG CRUSADER,
12, West Street, Boston, Mass.

TO LET,
AS a Wood or Coal Yard, a Large Enclosure adjacent to the property of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and opening on St. Paul Street.
For particulars apply to the Sisters of the Congregation, St. Jean Baptiste Street,
Montreal, June 25, 1869.

A. M. D. G.
ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL
PROSPECTUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.
The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.
The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.
In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.
Besides the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Science.
Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges.
There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

- TERMS.**
For Day Scholars.....\$3.00 per month.
For Half-Boarders..... 7 00
For Boarders..... 15 00
Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges



SLIPPER PATTERNS! TEA COSIES! SOFA CUSHIONS!
A choice assortment in Beaded, Wool and Raised Work, of the newest styles.
F B WRIGHT,
385 Notre Dame St.
2m12

WOOLS! WOOLS! WOOLS!
BERLIN WOOL,
SHEPHERD WOOL,
FINGERING WOOL,
FLEECY WOOL
In every variety of Shades and Color, at
F. B. WRIGHT'S,
385 Notre Dame St.

GEO. A. CONSITT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
PARTR, Co. LANARK, ONT.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.
Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands of certificates of the following complaints; but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the Intestinal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their regular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.
Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure—
For **Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Lassitude, Languor and Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.
For **Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.
For **Dysentery or Diarrhoea,** but one mild dose is generally required.
For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.
For **Empyema and Dropsical swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.
For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.
As a **Purifier** they take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.
An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and navigates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

GEO. A. CONSITT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
PARTR, Co. LANARK, ONT.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

WOMEN WANTED.
A Clergyman living in a Country Place wants a housekeeper. Apply at the Office of this paper.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal. }
No 592
NOTICE is hereby given that Marie Therese Gosselin, of the City of Montreal, wife of Theobald Desjardins, heretofore Trader, and now Sailif, of the same place, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her said husband, the said action returnable on the first day of February next.
Montreal, 19th January, 1870
LEBLANC & CASSIDY,
Pliff's Attorneys. 574

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
AND AMENDMENT THERETO
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal. }
In the matter of Edmond A. Henderson, Insolvent
The Insolvents has deposited in the perihonatory's office for said District a deed of composition and discharge and he will apply for the Confirmation thereof on Monday the twenty eight day of February next in said Court at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon.
Montreal, 18th January, 1870.
EDMOND A. HENDERSON,
by his attorney *ad litem*,
S. B. NAGLE.

AGENTS! READ THIS!
WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of \$30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address
M. WAGNER & Co. Marshall, Mich. 3m17

GRAY'S UMBRA.
A new preparation for restoring grey hair to its original color. Warranted free from Sulphur, Sugar or Lead or Nitrate of Silver.—Price 50 cts. per bottle.
GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN,
A delicate and lasting perfume.—Price 50 cts. per bottle.
GRAY'S VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE (perfectionne),
This Toilet Vinegar will be found superior to most of the imported articles of this description.—Price 25 cts. per bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY,
Dispensing and Family Chemist,
144 St. Lawrence Main street.
(Established 1859)
Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the city.
Physicians supplied cheap for cash.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,
396 NOTRE DAME STREET.
Housekeepers Economize. Save your money and make your own Soap. Harte's celebrated Concentrated Lye is sold by all Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion. Beware of Counterfeits. Price, 25c. per tin.
PAROEE'S EPILEPTIC CURE.—The extraordinary curative effects attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor in recommending it strongly to sufferers from that distressing malady *Epilepsy*. To avoid disappointment, only get Paroee's Epileptic Cure, which is the only genuine article. Price, \$1 per bottle.
PERFUME FOUNTAINS.—No Party is complete without one of Rimmel's Perfume Fountains. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall.
HOMEOPATHY.—The subscriber has a full stock of Books of Instruction and Medicines always on hand. Humphrey's Specifics—all numbers.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist.
Glasgow Drug Hall 26 Notre Dame
Montreal, March 19th, 1869

STANDARD PERIODICALS
FOR 1870.
Republished by the **LEONARD SCOTT** Publishing Company, New York.
Indispensable to all desirous of being well informed on all subjects of the day.

1. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.
2. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.
3. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.
4. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

1. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.
This is the oldest of the series. In its main features it still follows in the path marked out by Brougham, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and Lord Holland, its original founders and first contributors.
2. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
which commences its 128th volume with the January number, was set on foot as a rival to the Edinburgh. It resolutely maintains its opposition in politics, and shows equal vigor in its literary department.
3. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW
has just closed its 92d volume in point of literary ability this Review is fast rising to a level with its competitors. It is the advocate of political and religious liberalism.
4. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
now in its 51st volume, occupies a very high position in periodical literature. Passing beyond the narrow formalism of schools and parties, it appeals to a wider range of sympathies and a higher integrity of conviction.
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE
was commenced 52 years ago. Equalling the Quarterly in its literary and scientific departments, it has won a wide reputation for the narratives and sketches which enliven its pages.
TERMS FOR 1870.
For any one of the Reviews.....\$ 4 00 per annum
For any two of the Reviews..... 7 00
For any three of the Reviews..... 10 00
For all four of the Reviews..... 12 00
For Blackwood's Magazine..... 4 00
For Blackwood and one Review..... 7 00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews..... 10 00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews..... 13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews..... 15 00
Single Numbers of a Review, \$1. Single Numbers of Blackwood, 35 cents
The Reviews are published quarterly; Blackwood's Magazine is monthly. Volumes commence in January.
The Postage on current subscriptions, to any part of the United States, is Two Cents a number, to be prepaid at the office of delivery. For back numbers the postage is double.
The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made which, it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY,
145, Fulton Street, New York.

COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART,
COTE-DES-NEIGES NEAR MONTREAL.

This Institution conducted by the Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, is a branch of St. Laurent College, now too small for the accommodation of its numerous applicants—is located on the well-known Site of the Bellevue Hotel, on the north side of Mount Royal and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful overlooking a delightful country and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada, besides its proximity to the city will enable parents to visit their children without much inconvenience.
Parents and guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary Education nurtured and protected by the benign influence of Religion and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues.
Pupils will be received between the ages of five and ten, the Discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender age, unremitting attention will be given to the Physical intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents.
The Course of Studies will comprise a good elementary education in both the French and English languages, viz: Reading, Spelling Writing the elements of Arithmetic, Geography and History besides a course of Religion, suitable to the age and capacity of the Pupils.
TERMS:
1. The Scholastic year is of (10) months.
2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the College during the vacation.
3. Board and Tuition (\$10 00) per month payable Quarterly in advance. Bankable money)
4. Washing, Bed and Bedding together with table furniture will be furnished by the House at the rate of \$2 00 per month.
5. The House furnishes a Bedstead and Straw Mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes.
6. Doctor's fees and Medicines are of course extra.
7. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction.
8. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the House, a sum proportionate to the clothing required.
9. Parents shall receive every Quarter with the Bill expenses, an account of the Health, Conduct, assiduity and improvement of their children.
CH. VILLANDRE,
Superior. 7m12
Nov. 5th 1869.

BURNS & MARKUM,
(Successors to Kearney & Bro.)
PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c.,
NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, 675,
(Two Doors West of Bleury),
MONTREAL.
JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

F. GREENE,
NO 54 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL, No 54,
PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER,
GAS-FITTER, &c.
Public and private buildings heated by hot water or the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered, being also entirely free from danger.
Montreal, March 26, 1869.
VARENNES MINERAL WATERS
VARENNES SELTZER:
1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868.
Price, vrennes seltzer, 3s per doz. (empty bottles to be returned); Varennes saline, (quarts), 2s. 6d per doz. (empty bottles to be returned;) 50c for four gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present with Messrs. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co. Medical Hall, Great St. James street, and Phillips Square.

SEWING MACHINES
THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal, September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEWING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada.
The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing-Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States, having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are—
The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines.
The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines.
The Jenks Family and Manufacturing Machines.
The Florence Family 'Reversible Feed' A new Family Shuttle Machine, with stand, price \$30; also a new Elipric Family Machine, (with Stand complete), \$23; Wax-Thread Machines, A, B, and O.
I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First-Class Sewing-Machines from 20 to 30 per cent, less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agents.
Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention.
A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions.
Principal Office—385 Notre Dame street, Factory—48 Nazareth street, Montreal.
Branch Offices—23 St. John Street Quebec, 73 King Street, St. John, N.B.; and 18 Prince street, Halifax, N.S.
All kinds of Sewing-Machines repaired and improved at the Factory, 48 Nazareth street; and in the Adjusting Rooms over the Office.
J. D. LAWLOR,
385 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

STOVES.
COLE & BROTHERS,

HAVE opened with a splendid lot of COAL AN WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$6.00 up, warranted from the best makers in Canada,
COME AND SEE THEM.
All kind of Tinmith's Work, Tin and Japanned Ware, Bird Ovens, Wooden Wares, Brooms, &c. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES very cheap. Iron Bedsteads, the strongest best made, as cheap in the city.
No. 1, ST. PATRICK'S HALL,
15 Victoria Square.
COLE & BROTHER.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
Recently Published and for Sale by
MURPHY & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
182, Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

Just Published, in a neat 18o. vol. cl., 75 cts.; cl., gilt, \$1.25
THE CHOICE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by Father Fossignoli, S. J. Republished, with the approbation of the Most Rev. Arch Bishop Spalding. This little work is dedicated, under the auspices of the B. V. Mary, to Catholic Youth.
Yielding to the earnest solicitation of many Members of Religious Orders and others, having the charge of Youth who feel the great necessity of a Work like this, as a guide to the Choice of a State of Life, this New and Improved Edition, has been issued, in an attractive style, with the view of its adaptation more especially as a Premium Book.
Such a may feel an interest in disseminating this Book, and especially Educational Institutions, who may desire to use a good and appropriate Premium Book, will have the kindness to order at once.
Just published, in a neat and attractive vol suitable for Premiums, eq 16o. cl. 60; cl. 80 cts.—
FATHER LAVAL; or, the Jesuit Missionary, a Tale of the North American Indians by James McSherry, Esq.
Recently Published, in a neat 12o. vol. cl. \$1.25 cl. gt. \$1.75
THE STUDENT OF BLENHEIM FOREST; or, the Trials of a Convert by Mrs. Dorsey.
"This little narrative illustrates, in a happy manner some of the difficulties and trials which those who become converts to the True Faith are frequently destined to encounter from the persecutions of the world, and to exhibit a model of that constancy and fortitude which a Christian is bound to exercise under trials of this description."
Recently Published, in a neat 12o. vol. cl. \$1.25 cl. gt. \$1.75
MANUAL OF LIVES OF THE POPES, from St. Peter to Pius IX.
The Dublin Review says:—"We notice with great pleasure the appearance of this invaluable Manual. It meets a want long felt in English Catholic Literature and will be exceedingly useful in our Colleges and Schools."
A more appropriate Premium Book, cannot be selected.
Just published, in a neat 32o. of nearly 500 pages, various Bindings, from 45 cts to \$2 50—
THE KEY OF HEAVEN, a Manual of Prayer, by Rt. Rev. J. Milner, D. D.
This can be recommended with confidence, as the best and most complete edition of this popular Prayer Book. The Daily Prayers and Evocations for Mass, in large type.
Approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding.
Our Examiners of Books having reported favorably to Us of the late famous Bishop Milner's Prayer Book, entitled *The Key of Heaven*, and having ourselves carefully examined the same, and found that the regulations of the Holy See in reference to Litanies and other devotions have been fully attended to and several improvements have more specially adapted to the wants of this country introduced. We hereby approve of its publication by John Murphy of Our City, and recommend it to the faithful of Our Archdiocese. Given from Our Residence in Baltimore, on the Feast of St. Charles Borromeo, Nov. 4th 1867.
MARTIN JOHN, Abp. of Balt.
Just Published, in a very neat 18o. various Bindings, from \$1 to \$3 50—
THE PURGATORIAN CONSOLER. A Manual of Prayers and Devotional Exercises, for use of the members of the Purgatorial Arc-Confraternity. By Rev. Michael Muller, O. S.S.R. With the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding.
Recently Published, in a neat 32o. price reduced to 35 cts. The Second Revised Edition—
THE MANUAL OF THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER.
Recently Published, in 12o., price reduced \$1.50—
THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER.
Just Published, in a neat and attractive style suitable for Framing—
FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION CERTIFICATES.
RENEWAL OF THE BAPTISMAL PROMISES on the occasion of **FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION**, illustrated with neat and appropriate Engravings, printed on Fine Paper, 9 x 12 inches—
First Communion Certificates, per doz, 50 cts.; or 100, \$3 50.
First Communion and Confirmation Certificate per doz. 50 cts.; per 100, \$3 50.
Attention is respectfully invited to the above as the neatest, most practical, appropriate and Cheapest Certificates ever offered to the public.

IN PRESS—READY IN JUNE:
ACTA ET DECERTA CONCILII PLENARII BALTIMORENSIS SECONDI. This important Work which will embrace all the Acts of the late Plenary Council of Baltimore, together with all the official Documents from Rome, will be issued in a superior style, in various Bindings, from \$3 50 to \$7 per copy.
Early orders, from the Most Rev. Archbishop the Rt. Rev. Bishops, the Rev Clergy and others are respectfully solicited.
THE FORM OF CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, according to Latin Rite. With explanations. By Francis Patrick Kenrick, D. D. Archbishop of Baltimore. 18vo. paper, 25 cents.
Several New Books, in active preparation will be announced soon.
BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PREMIUMS:
M. & Co. desire to invite the attention of Colleges, Academies, Schools, &c., to their Extensive Stock of Books suitable for premiums, and for Parochial and Sunday School Libraries, &c. Catalogues can be had on application.
Upwards of twenty-five years' experience in supplying many of the leading Institutions, enables them to offer their customers advantages and facilities, as regards Variety Styles, Prices, etc., not attainable under other circumstances.
LATE AND DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.
MISSALS, BREVIARIES, DIURNALS, RITUALS &c., containing all the New Masses and Offices, a plain and super; bindings.
Parties ordering will receive the latest editions at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Constantly on hand a good stock of Miscellaneons Theological and Liturgical Works, Writing of the Fathers, Abbe Migne's *Encyclopaedia*, &c., at the very lowest prices.
Early orders, respectfully solicited.
J. MURPHY & CO., Publishers.

