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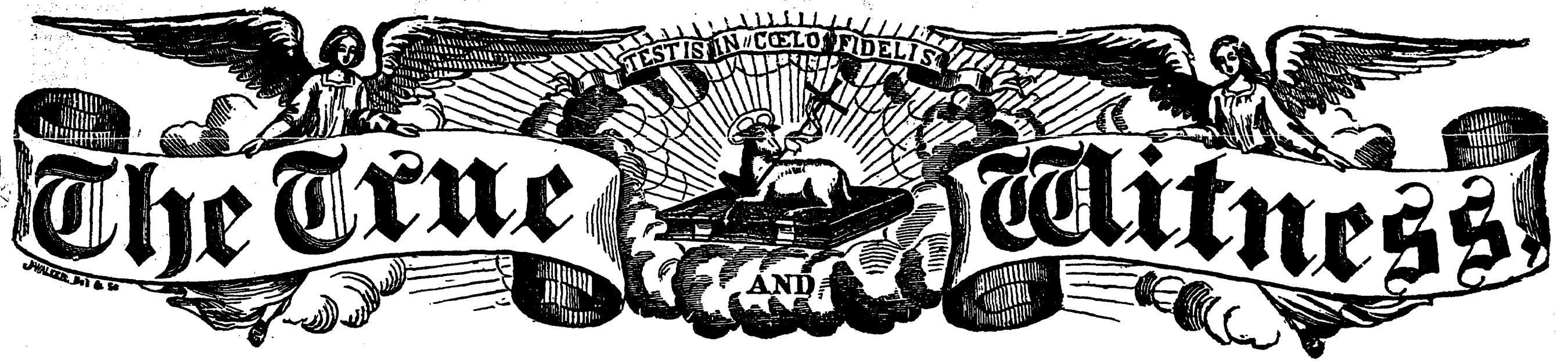
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1869.

No. 11.

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

AURELIA;

OR,

THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE.

Freely Translated from the French of M. A. Quignon

PART SECOND.—THE SLAVE.

CHAPTER XIII.—CONTINUED.

However, you must be the same young girl of whom Vibius spoke as having been adjudicated to Regulus under Parmenon's name, and sold to me by Parmenon. Poor child—poor child! repeated Aurelia, gazing with compassionate tenderness on the young slave. 'But why did your father sell you? How you must hate him!' 'Hate him! Oh, no, madam. My father was very unhappy, and he thought he was pleasing his gods. 'Your father then sacrificed you because you are a Christian? But you should have abjured your creed, and he would not have sold you!' 'Doubtless, madam I could have saved myself by this means. But we should not thus abjure our faith.' 'What! even at the price of liberty?' 'At the price of liberty and even of life!' replied Cecilia in a firm voice. Admiration was succeeding to curiosity in Aurelia's soul. 'Your religion is then very beautiful and very true, that it should inspire such sacrifices?' she asked with emotion. 'Madam, when one is a Christian, one can bear everything for the reward is above!' replied Cecilia, pointing to heaven. 'You speak like my cousin Flavia Domitilla,' remarked Aurelia, with a smile. 'She told me the same things when she sought to convert me to her faith. Do not try to conceal anything from me.' 'I know that my cousin is a Christian; I know that Flavius Clemens belongs to your religion. Yes, all this has been told me,' added the noble girl thoughtfully; 'but I confess that I did not believe the Christians could be so faithful to their God! What surprises me, however, is that Flavia Domitilla, should have left you in the power of that Parmenon. It seems to me she is rich enough to have satisfied the greed of both Parmenon and Regulus. 'If she has not done so, it is because she could not,' replied the young girl who was not aware of the immense offers made by the pious matron. 'But,' she added, after a moment's reflection, 'have you not told me that Pliny-the-Younger defended me in this suit? This Pliny is a great lawyer, I have heard him spoken of frequently. Do you think that a poor girl like me, that my father, who has nothing, could have secured the services of such a defender, if some high influence had not protected us?' 'That is true,' said the divine Aurelia, 'you are right. So,' she resumed, following another train of thought, 'this man Regulus wanted you to obey him, that is, I suppose, to reveal that my relations are Christians?' Cecilia made no reply. 'Cecilia! ... Cecilia! do you not see that I know all? Why again this silence? You refused to obey Regulus, did you not?' 'You have said it, madam.' 'But he was your master. And I am told he is a very wicked man.' Cecilia was again silent; but no longer from the same motive. The heroic child did not wish to make known the greatness of her sacrifice. The divine Aurelia had a revelation of this Christian feeling of generosity. She understood all this poor slave must have suffered for resisting the will of a pitiless master. She walked slowly to the young girl, and pulling down the simple tunic she wore, laid bare her bosom and shoulders. A cry of horror escaped from Aurelia's lips. Long scars, scarcely healed—the hideous proofs of the torturer's cruelty and the victim's constancy—spread their dark furrows in every direction on the delicate skin of the young Christian. The poor child hung down her head, in confusion, and dared not raise her eyes. The blushes which involuntarily covered her pale and sickly face, told her embarrassment. The divine Aurelia studied during an instant this candid physiognomy, upon which the virginal graces of her own age were blended with the traces of cruel sufferings; then, unable to resist her emotion, and following the impulse of her heart, she threw herself, all in tears, in Cecilia's arms, and pressed her young slave lovingly on her throbbing bosom. 'You see, Cecilia,' cried the amiable girl, for getful of her patrician pride, 'I love you! Oh yes, I love you; for I see it now, you have suf-

fered for the sake of those who are dear to me, and you have saved them! ... But, I swear it, your troubles are over now! I swear it by your God ... and by mine!' And seizing Cecilia's hand, she hurried with her through the 'atrium.' Vibius Crispus had just come out of Cornelia's room. 'Why, Vibius—Vibius! where are you going to, my dear guardian?' cried the divine Aurelia, perceiving the unfortunate courtier who, plunged in deep thought, was crossing the atrium. 'What! I need you, and you are going away. Vibius hastened to cast off the anxious thoughts which clouded his brow, and turned, smiling with paternal fondness: 'Am I not always at the command of my august ward?' he said, approaching respectfully. 'Follow me, my dear Vibius,' replied Aurelia. And still holding Cecilia's hand, she went, followed by Vibius, to the room where Cornelia and Metellus Celer were still conversing. 'Here is,' she cried, as they entered, 'the young girl I purchased to-day. I have interrogated her, and you will see whether she is a spy sent by Regulus.' Still under the impression of the compassionate emotion which had filled her naturally generous heart at the discovery of Cecilia's sufferings, Aurelia made a passionate narrative of what had passed between her and the young slave, and asked her horrified hearers what they thought of the poor child. The Grand Vestal's only reply was to draw the bashful young Christian to her and kiss her forehead. Neither Vibius Crispus, nor Metellus Celer expressed any surprise at the admiration shown by Aurelia for her humble slave, or at the tender caresses lavished upon her by the Grand-Vestal, whose eyes were filled with tears of sympathy. 'My dear Vibius,' resumed the divine Aurelia, 'this is not all: I want to give Cecilia her freedom. She was not born to be my slave, and I would reproach myself if I kept her away from her friends. Moreover, it is a gift I wish to make to my cousin, Flavia Domitilla.' 'Certainly, my dear ward; but this is no easy matter ...' 'Why so, if you please. Am I not the mistress?' 'Yes and no, divine Aurelia.' 'What do you mean, Vibius?' 'Why, first, there is the *Ælia Sentia* law, which does not permit masters under twenty years of age to liberate their slaves; and, then, there is Regulus ...' 'Regulus! again that name!' exclaimed Aurelia impatiently. 'Yes, Regulus, who could again lay his hand on this young girl, if she were set free in violation of the clause which prohibits her manumission.' 'Very well,' said the divine Aurelia ironically, 'this man Regulus will prove more powerful than I, who am the betrothed of Vespasian, the *cæsar* and future emperor of the Romans! ... You are speaking in jest, guardian!' Vibius Crispus did not have time to frame an answer. As the young girl pronounced her cousin's name, a slave appeared at the door, and, bowing low, announced in a loud voice: 'The *Cæsar* Vespasian.' The young man entered, accompanied by a stranger whose venerable and holy features inspired respect. 'Ah! my dear cousin, how happy I am to see you,' exclaimed the artless Aurelia, springing into Vespasian's arms. 'It is so long since I have had this happiness. Vibius can tell you that I went to day to Pompey's portico in the hope of seeing you, ... for no other motive.—I wish so much to speak to you.' 'Indeed, dear cousin,' replied the young man, who returned Aurelia's caresses, with marks of sincere affection; 'and I also, wished to speak to you. ... I come to see you concerning this child,' he added, pointing to Cecilia; 'I come, accompanied by the Supreme Pontiff of the Christians, to claim her from your generosity ...' 'Ah!' exclaimed simultaneously Aurelia and her guests, their looks wandering from Cecilia to the Pontiff, and from the latter to Vespasian, as if to ask what tie could exist between three persons differing so widely in rank and station. Aurelia, although better informed of certain circumstances which enabled her to understand, to a certain extent, this unexpected reclamation, waited anxiously for her cousin to explain his connection with it. Knowing that Cecilia was a Christian and protected by her relations, she would have felt no surprise had Flavia Domitilla come to claim her; but not being aware that, like all his family, her betrothed, Vespasian, had embraced the religion of Christ, she could not comprehend the motives for which he had been entrusted with this negotiation.

And, in fact, we owe some explanations to the reader on this subject. CHAPTER XIV.—THE CHRISTIAN PRIEST AND THE PAGAN VIRGIN. Young Flavius, the son of Flavius Clemens and Flavia Domitilla, and named Vespasian by Domitian when the latter raised him and his brother to the dignity of *Cæsars*, was a little older than the divine Aurelia, for he was in his eighteenth year. He was a hopeful youth, with a noble, proud, and impetuous disposition, and withal gifted with rare modesty and moderation. Quintilian, the learned tutor of the two young princes, took much pains to form their minds, and in Vespasian, especially, he had found a ready and willing pupil. This young *Cæsar* had devoted himself principally to the study of eloquence; notwithstanding the high rank to which he was destined, his ambition was to excel in this most difficult of sciences which the Romans held in such high esteem. The young man had perfectly understood that he must strive to acquire distinction without awakening the jealous suspicions of the emperor, and he had sought it in the study of letters. By this prudent course he had succeeded in gaining Domitian's affection, so far, at least, as the latter's nature was susceptible of feeling love.—The two brothers would have been well satisfied to live like simple citizens, enjoying merely the honor due to their rank; the emperor, therefore, was satisfied with his choice which disarmed other ambitions, and he continued to show his nephews much favor. Vespasian and Aurelia loved each other from childhood, and they had been betrothed even before Domitian had made any dispositions to leave the empire to the sons of Flavius Clemens. These two lovers, equally gifted by nature, were of totally different characters. Vespasian, as we have said, had that pride common to all Roman patricians, but tempered by a greatness of mind which made it a lofty virtue. Aurelia looked upon her high rank as the greatest of privileges, and her vanity did not always preserve her from the weaknesses which generally accompany this secret infirmity of the most amiable minds. Dazzled by the prospect of the honors which awaited her, she often gave way to the capricious independence of supreme power. Flavia Domitilla, whose ardent zeal had met with so much success among the members of her family, had sought to convert her young cousin to the religion of Christ: but Christianity and the empire were so incompatible at that time, that the young patrician who saw in a change of religion the ruin of her magnificent hopes, had rejected with supreme contempt the overtures made by the pious matron. Things had gone so far, that it was deemed expedient to conceal from the divine Aurelia the fact that her betrothed had deserted the creed of which the emperors were sovereign pontiffs, for fear that her regrets and complaints should reach Domitian's ears. The imperious and frivolous girl, who loved her kindred with the passionate affection of a generous heart, had, however, sought to punish them for their repeated attempts to convert her, and we have already learned from Palæstrion's conversation with Regulus, that for some time past, she had ceased holding intercourse with them. But now she had bought Cecilia; the good news reached Flavia Domitilla, who hailed it as a happy omen. Yet, how could she see the young patrician after their quarrel? How could Aurelia be asked in the name of Christ, whom she had refused to know, to give up a young girl whom her vanity would doubtless counsel her to keep. It was difficult for Flavia Domitilla and Flavius Clemens, who knew nothing of the secret dispositions of Aurelia, to intervene personally in this circumstance. And yet, it was important to seize an opportunity which might not present itself again. As they were discussing anxiously this question Vespasian came up with Clemens, the Christian Bishop, who had become the successor of Peter, Anacletus having recently died. Clemens was apparently connected with the imperial family. We merely mention the fact—it adds nothing to his merits or his virtues. The young *cæsar* and the pontiff learned from Flavia Domitilla what had occurred, and the embarrassment in which she was, how to proceed. 'But,' said Vespasian, 'Aurelia cannot be angry with me.' 'Cecilia is our child,' added Clemens, who knew the young girl, and had been informed how she had glorified the name of Christ. 'It behooves me to claim her, and to show to your young relation that, the Christians being brothers, we owe our first care to those who suffer. God will inspire me the words I must speak, and

perhaps this child, so rebellious to divine grace, may at last be moved.' 'You will probably meet the Grand Vestal there,' remarked Flavia Domitilla. 'I know that she has been living with Aurelia for some time past.' 'Well,' replied the priest, with a smile, 'the Grand-Vestal will know that the pontiff of the Christians watches over the virgins confided to his care, not to chastise them as Helvius Agrippa does, but to return them to freedom and happiness when they have fallen into slavery. Do you think, pious matron, that this contrast will be useless?' So it happened that Vespasian and Clemens made their appearance in the Grand-Vestal's apartments, at Aurelia's, when they were the least expected. A silent pause had followed Vespasian's words. The young *cæsar* reading in Aurelia's eyes the desire that he should explain his demand, resumed: 'Yes, my dear Aurelia, our relation, Flavia Domitilla, whose envoys we are, hopes that she will obtain from you the release of this young girl, her sister in the faith of Christ.' 'Madam,' added the pontiff, in a gentle and penetrating voice, 'I am the first pastor of an unhappy and desolate flock, and when one of my sheep groans and suffers, I run to save her. This is why I have come to you! ...' 'My dear Vespasian, and you my lord,' replied Aurelia, anxious to show her good dispositions. 'you will tell Flavia Domitilla that I, whom she accuses of having no pity!—and she showed the letter received that day, and with which we have already made the reader acquainted—'I have forestalled her wishes, and here, in this very room, as you came in, I was proposing to emancipate Cecilia.' 'That is true,' said Vibius, the Vestal and Metellus Celer. 'Yes, madam,' added Cecilia softly, 'yes, I attest it also; you wanted to return me to my friends. Ah! I shall never forget it.' 'Wait, dear Vespasian,' resumed Aurelia, stopping the words of thanks on the young man's lips, 'wait. This is certainly what I wanted and what I still wish, but it seems that it is not possible! ...' 'How is that,' exclaimed together the pontiff and the young *cæsar*, with undissimulated anxiety; for they knew what obstacles had prevented Cecilia's deliverance, and they were fearful of new difficulties. 'Here is Vibius, my guardian, who will try to explain the matter to you,' replied Aurelia. 'As for me, I cannot understand anything about it,' she added, all her impatience returning at the thought of this opposition to her will. Vibius Crispus gave, in a few words, the two reasons which, in his opinion, might defeat the generous intentions of his august ward. 'Are these the only obstacles?' remarked Clemens. 'It seems to me that, with prudence, they might be easily overcome.' 'That's it! that's it!' exclaimed Aurelia impetuously. 'Vibius, my dear guardian, you will call immediately on Pliny the Younger, in my name ... But there is something still more serious! ...' And without observing her hearer's astonishment, she added: 'My dear Vespasian, do you know why I wish this young girl to be free? Ah, it is because there exists an infamous wretch, one named Regulus, who has sworn the ruin of my relations, and who spies their secrets. And Cecilia, who could have gained her freedom by denouncing them as Christians preferred to submit to the most cruel treatment rather than obey that man.' 'Glory to God!' exclaimed the Pontiff gazing with emotion on the young Christian who had twice suffered for His name. 'My daughter, you are great among us, for I see the halo of the martyr's crown already on your brow. Blessed be you! ... And you also, madam, since your heart is noble enough to understand and reward this courage.' 'O dear Aurelia,' said the young *cæsar*, pressing her hand, 'thanks, a thousand thanks in the name of all that are dear to me.' 'Madam,' resumed Clemens, 'you said that Regulus wishes to know who we are. Regulus can easily satisfy his curiosity. Let him come to me and I will reveal to him what he styles our secrets.' 'Yet, my lord,' said Aurelia, 'you praised Cecilia because she refused to speak.' 'Have you not said, madam, that they wanted her to betray your relations? I have justly admired this young girl who, at the price of liberty, refused to betray her brethren when some danger existed ... but I do not believe that the knowledge of our secrets could serve the designs of our enemies.' 'Madam,' continued the Pontiff, remarking the silent attention of his hearers, 'and you, my lords, let me tell you what are these Christians

and their mysteries, and you will say whether we deserve the hatred which people bear us. 'The strangest slanders are circulated against us, and we are even accused of the most horrible crimes. The least prejudiced believe that our religion is vain and indecent, and I have heard, among other absurdities, that they laugh at our veneration for the consecrated head of an ass or a hog. Are not these,' he added, addressing Vibius and Metellus, 'the stories you have heard?' Metellus and Vibius replied that they had often heard of this ridiculous worship. 'Do they not allege that, in our assemblies, a young child, covered with flour in order to deceive the eye and to disguise the horror of the crime, is put to death by other children trained to inflict secret wounds; and that the priest divides the bleeding and palpitating limbs among the Christians who drink of this blood and eat of this flesh, swearing by this abominable pact mutual fidelity and eternal silence?' 'Yes,' replied Vibius Crispus and Metellus Celer. 'Such are the accusations brought against the Christians.' 'O religion of Christ! O holy repasts of my brethren! O assemblies of the elect!' exclaimed the Pontiff, 'why have error and falsehoods disfigured our sacred ceremonies and calumniated the mysteries of divine love? Ah, is it not evident that these accusations are an excuse for those feasts of the Good Goddess, from which the Vestals withdraw horrified; for those abominations of the 'Quinquatria' of Minerva; for those human sacrifices of Jupiter Latiarius and of the days of Mars and Bellona; for these impious conjurations when cups of blood are drunk with enthusiasm; for those detestable religious feasts where the flesh of human victims is partaken of as a wholesome and agreeable food! ...' 'But, my lord,' remarked Vibius, interrupting the Pontiff, 'you honor the cross. It is, they affirm, the sign and foundation of your creed.' Vibius, who could say nothing to contradict facts too patent to be denied, had found this grave objection. 'Yes, we honor the cross,' replied the priest, with respectful and sainted animation, 'yes the cross is the great symbol and the sacred sign of the redemption we have come to announce.—This surprises you? Oh, I can understand that it should. Rome cannot so suddenly lower her pride before the hated instrument of the slave's punishment. She must fear that which is the hope of those who suffer, and the condemnation of those who oppose. But the times have commenced when the cross shall speak to the world of charity and justice, of truth and love, of the strength and wisdom which are unknown to it. The cross will teach the world that all men are brothers, by the spectacle of a God suffering ignominious death to save alike the master and the slave. It will cause to bud forth, everywhere, holiness of life, and that voluntary chastity, the glory of our virgins, which Rome could never obtain from the unhappy victims, torn since childhood from the joys of the family and condemned to an unwilling sacrifice, except through the terror of the most fearful punishment.' This allusion to the fate of the Grand-Vestal—so transparent and rendered so solemn by her present circumstances—caused those who listened to the pontiff's words to shudder with painful emotion. Cornelia raised her eyes, so expressively said, to the speaker, and as her glance met that of the priest, beaming with loving compassion, her features expressed a strange bitterness. 'Here are,' resumed Clemens, 'all the mysteries of Christianity. Here is what I am charged to teach my brethren in our holy assemblies. Here is what I can reveal to Regulus, if he wishes to know what takes place among us. Do you think, my lords, that our religion is a cloak for fearful crimes, and that we can have much to fear from this man's denunciations? ...' And, as no reply was made, he proceeded: 'At all events, we know how to suffer. Persecutions may afflict us; we shall accept them, glorifying God's holy name, and forgiving our enemies. Vibius, you have seen, in Nero's time, that Christians do not fear tortures; and this young girl has proved what strength is found in the spirit of God! Doubtless, hearts will still remain closed, for a long time, against the thoughts of mercy, the words of love, the principles of justice which our brethren alone can understand; but, at least, when they will have seen the Christians die, they will find it difficult to believe that so much courage and so great a contempt for life could be met in men guilty of the atrocities we have been accused of committing. Blood, if it is shed, will testify to the sanctity of our morals; it will become the fruitful germ from which thousands of new Christians will spring forth.' 'My lord,' said Aurelia, deeply moved, 'I want Cecilia to be in your midst, to-morrow,

Vibius, my dear guardian, this must be, do you hear?

Vibius bowed respectfully, and promised to his august ward, that her wishes would be complied with, immediately.

'Good bye, dear Vespasian,' said the young girl to her betrothed, who was following Clemens. 'Will not my relations consent to come here? ...'

'Dear Aurelia,' exclaimed the young man, 'my father, my mother, Flavia Domitilla, all those who love you will be filled with joy. And I will rejoice too, for your heart sympathizes with ours. You will see us again soon! ...'

'Oh!' sighed the young girl, as she gazed pensively on the retreating form of her betrothed; but she added not a word to this exclamation coming from the depth of her troubled heart.

Vibius Crispus and Metellus Celer took leave of the two maidens, and withdrew. Aurelia called her nurse, and placed Cecilia in the faithful woman's care. Then, when she found her self alone with her who had been the guide of her childhood, and whom she loved as a mother, she threw herself in her arms and wept silently.

'Correlta,' said she, at last, 'Vespasian is a Christian. All my dreams of happiness are ended.'

'Dear child,' said the Grand Vestal, pressing the weeping girl to her breast; 'this priest is great! ... And this religion very beautiful! ... Oh, if I were not what I am! ... I also, have nothing left but fearful despair in my heart! ... Metellus, Metellus! ... O implacable divinity! ... The monsters! they will sacrifice us both! ...'

Aurelia understood that there was here a still more bitter sorrow than her own, and suppressing her sobs, she embraced the vestal and left her to her sad reflections.

CHAPTER XV.—PHÆDRIA.

Cecilia's emancipation was merely an act of bodily release, since, being ingenuous or free born, she had become a slave only by legal fiction; yet it presented grave difficulties, as Vibius Crispus had foreseen.

There was first the *Ælia Sentia* law, which prohibited the emancipation by a minor, unless there was just cause to permit the act. This just or legal cause depended upon various circumstances, seldom found united, and had besides, to be submitted to a council presided by the pretor with the assistance of five senators and five knights.

Aurelia had not yet attained the legal age—twenty years,—and no cause existed for her action, which could be admitted as just in law.

The clause of non-emancipation specified by *Parmenon*, formed another serious obstacle. It could not hinder Aurelia from relinquishing her rights on the slave she had purchased, but it permitted *Parmenon* to replace his hand on Cecilia, the moment she should become free through the voluntary act of her mistress.

Pliny the Younger, upon being consulted by Vibius, attached importance only to this second difficulty; the first appearing to him as a means of protection in case the slave dealer should violate his rights.

'One of the two things,' he said to Vibius; 'either *Parmenon* will claim the girl on the strength of this clause, or he will remain silent. This last hypothesis seems the most probable, for *Regulus*, however great his audacity, will not dare to contend openly, before the pretor, against the power of the divine Aurelia, strengthened moreover by the influence of all her relations.'

'But I suppose the slave-dealer should interfere, well! to prevent him from recovering possession of Cecilia, you will, yourself, in your quality of guardian, claim the nullity of the emancipation, as contrary to the *Ælia Sentia* law. The act being annulled, as I have no doubt it would be, your august ward can nevertheless carry out her generous intentions by simply permitting her slave to live in freedom, and no one will grieve her right.'

Pliny the Younger's advice was, therefore, that the legal emancipation should be attempted, and that it should be done in the most solemn manner, even if they had to fall back upon the very imperfect mean suggested—to let Cecilia remain a slave in name, though free in fact.

Consequently, Vibius Crispus informed his ward that it was possible to manumit Cecilia, but it would be necessary that she appear before the pretor. Aurelia replied that she was perfectly willing, and fixed the sixth hour of the day for the ceremony. She requested Vibius to call on Flavius Clemens and Vespasian and ask them if they would assist her on this solemn occasion.

Flavius Clemens and Vespasian replied that it was their intention to unite themselves with their young relation in this act of generosity.

Of the several modes of manumission existing in Rome, one only, the manumission *per vindictam*, could apply to Cecilia's case, on account of Aurelia's youth. It was moreover the oldest and most solemn of these forms. On this occasion, the high rank of the mistress and the peculiar circumstances connected with the slave's history, increased the interest and added to the solemnity of the ceremony.

Aurelia entered her litter at the hour appointed, and started for the forum, with the brilliant escort we have already described when we followed her to Pompey's portico; only, instead of her women she was now accompanied by vigorous and well-armed slaves.

The young patrician was sad. Melancholy thoughts cast a cloud of gloom on her fair brow, although her eyes rested on the handsome face of Vespasian who, seated in another litter with his father, greeted her with loving smiles.

Vibius Crispus was on horseback, near his ward's litter; but he did little to dispel her sadness, for he was, himself, plunged in anxious thought. The unfortunate courtier, while compelled to obey his ward, trembled for the consequences of a struggle against *Regulus*. Was there not some hidden danger in this affair?—What would the Emperor think when he had learned that Vibius was mingled in the enterprises of the Christians, or at least that he had helped

to restore the freedom of a girl belonging to this hated sect?

He could augur nothing good from the difficult and dangerous undertaking in which he had become entangled against his will. He could scarcely disguise his irritation whenever his eyes fell on Cecilia, who walked before him escorted by some of Aurelia's waiting women.

The young girl was clad in the garb of a slave, required by the circumstances, and which she must wear until the pretor's wand having been extended over her head, she would bear the solemn words which would make her free.

This dress consisted in a plain tunic of coarse woollen stuff, descending a little below the knee, and fastened around the waist with a narrow belt. But she wore on her head a small cap, insignia of the freedom she was going to obtain.

Aurelia would have liked to spare the young girl the humiliation of preceding her on foot, in the midst of her pompous escort; but the imperious rules of etiquette and time consecrated usage must be obeyed, and all she could do was to commit her to the care of some of her most trusted women.

When Aurelia's cortege appeared in the Forum, an immense clamor, a cry of joy and hope, ascended from the crowd. All the friends of Cecilia had hastened to the Forum upon learning from the pontiff Clemens the news of her approaching release. They were mostly Jews from the neighborhood of the Capena Gate, who crowded round Cecilia, Olintus, and old Petronilla who had come to receive in her arms, the child that God was about to restore to her.

We shall not do our friend Gurgus the injustice to forget his presence in the first rank of the multitude gathered around the pretor's court. The worthy *vespillo* made himself very disagreeable to his neighbors by the exuberance of his joy, and the gestures he frequently addressed to his companions. He had brought with him his father's hired men, but merely as a measure of precaution, for he had ceased to fear *Regulus*, and he was ready to knock down any one who would have asserted that the vile informer could interfere. The precaution was a good one however, for *Regulus* was there, not far from *Parmenon*, and waiting to see what would occur.

(To be Continued.)

THE POPE'S SYLLABUS.

On Sunday forenoon, Oct. 3rd, the Archbishop of Westminster delivered a discourse on the Pope's Syllabus to a large congregation in the Pro-Cathedral, High-street, Kensington, selecting as his text John vi. and 60th, 'Many of His disciples, when they heard this, said, 'This is an hard saying, who can hear it?'

The following are the most important passages of the sermon:—After alluding to the two great events commemorated on Rosary Sunday, the two victories gained by Christendom over the Mahomedan power, His Grace said: 'But there was another Antichrist and another menacing dominion pressing upon the Christian world in the face of which the Church and the Pontiff still stood. For 300 years a power vigorous, subtle, organized, and menacing had hung round about the unity of the Church, and at times had found its entrance within it in the subtle form of intellectual error, against which the Roman Pontiff stands now as he stood then. These intellectual errors reached to the very basis of Christian society; they undermined the foundations of Christian civilization and against them the Sovereign Pontiff at this hour opposed himself, as St. Pius V. did 300 years ago, and had dealt a blow which had been felt throughout the whole Christian world, by those who believed, for their strength and consolation, and by those who would not believe, for their scandal and defeat—he meant the Syllabus. That Syllabus contained 80 errors, with their condemnations, and a reference to those formal acts and documents in which their condemnation had been already made. Now, these 80 errors were partly in matters of faith, partly in matters of morals in both of which, as they knew, the Catholic Church, and the head of the Catholic Church also, by Divine assistance, were infallible—that is, they were the ultimate interpreters of the faith, and the ultimate expositors of the law of God, and that not by the light of human learning only, but by the light of Divine assistance, which secured from error. He would take only one error thus condemned, and that because it would contain in itself a complete and perfect outline of all that went before. The last error condemned was this—it had been asserted that the Roman Pontiff can if he will, and ought, therefore, to reconcile himself and conform himself to Liberalism, progress, and modern civilization. He condemned that error, which was to say that the Roman Pontiff ought not and cannot reconcile nor conform himself to Liberalism, progress, and modern civilization.'

Now, in order to show clearly why the Roman Pontiff—that is, the whole Church of God, for it is all contained in him, and where the head acts all acts with him—ought not to conform himself to Liberalism, and progress, and modern civilization, it would be necessary to describe in outline what were the two societies that now stood face to face—the civil society and the Christian society of the world. The civil society or civil power was a thing sacred in itself. It came from God. It had God for its author, and it must be treated with great veneration. It is sustained by authority, obedience, and equality—the three laws of the human family, which began with the first family—viz. the parental authority, the filial obedience, the fraternal equality. These three laws existed in human society. God was the author of them, and when families multiplied and combined into races, nations, and States, these three laws, which were domestic and private in the beginning, assumed the public and recognized character of what they called constitutions and kingdoms, from which came monarchies, empires, and civil order throughout the world. The sovereign authority which governed mankind was derived, not from the consent of men, bargaining and bartering, and transacting and compromising together as it were in a market-place, but as derived from God Himself, and immediately given to human society. But the particular form in which society may be cast, and the particular person or prince, be it one or many, who bears the sovereign power, come not immediately from God, but mediately from society. It was of this that St. Paul spoke when he said, 'Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, though he was then speaking of a heathen Emperor. For every power is of God.—The powers that be are ordained of God. He that resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God, and he that resisteth shall receive to himself damnation.' St. Paul says this of the civil society or political order of the world—as it then was, Empire, persecuting and pagan, as it then was. Within the sphere, therefore, of human society there are human authorities capable of making human laws but, as water cannot rise above its source, the natural history of the world cannot rise so high as to make laws to bind the conscience in matters of faith or religion. These things belong to God. They do not belong to man. They do not belong to human society. The other society is the Christian society of the world, and the beginning of that Christian society is the Person of our Lord Jesus Christ Himself, who, when He came into the world,

assembled His apostles and disciples around Him, instructed them, conformed them to His own mind and will, and gave them laws and authority. He gave them that one faith by which alone men can be united—the one supreme jurisdiction by which His Church on earth was founded and governed. He constituted in the world His own kingdom. He ascended to His invisible throne in heaven; but He left on earth His vicar and representative—one who should be the depositary and the executor of His supreme power over the Christian society which He founded, who should be for ever the supreme and final expositor of His law; and that society one in its origin, one in its faith, one in its jurisdiction, one in its identity throughout the world, uniting all nations in one family, we call the Holy Catholic Church. There then would be the two great societies to the end of the world—the one natural, the other supernatural; the one human, the other divine. The human and the natural society perfect and complete within its own sphere and limit, but imperfect and incomplete, and that in a high degree, as regards the true perfection of man and his destiny hereafter. It was the will of God that these two societies should be so united as in their action to become one. That was the state of the Christian world when these two societies were in unity together—when every member of the State was a member of the Church when every law of the State was in conformity with the laws of the Church, when the laws of the land, when man believed that human society had not its perfection in being founded on the order of nature only, to the exclusion of religion or in indifference to religion, but when it was founded on the one only religion revealed by Almighty God, the one only way to life eternal. Then was the time when the natural and the supernatural societies were united together, and acted in mutual co-operation. And now he came to that date to which he before referred—300 years ago. Germany and England and the sort of Europe separated themselves from the Christian Church.—They broke the bands of union and renounced its supreme authority; they constituted themselves independent, upon the basis of their own natural authority, and they went their way; and what that way was he would endeavor to trace. There were three things in that division. The first was schism. The second was a rejection of the divine authority of the Church, and the third was the setting in motion of that which men now called progress, the utilitarian, unguided, and licentious action of the human intellect and of the human will without law and without guide. Looking at the condition of Germany, they were told the other day that it was a question whether four fifths or three-fourths did not believe in Christianity. He would not determine the proportion. And, looking to England, they found it divided, sub-divided, morselled into he knew not how many sects and denominations, each interpreting the Bible for himself because the supreme authority of the Church had been rejected. In every country that had separated itself from the unity of the Church 300 years ago, the sacrament of Christian matrimony was rejected by the public laws. The indissolubility of Christian marriage was destroyed, and the law of divorce was introduced.

Then it was also announced as a principle that national education must be without religion—that the education of children belonged to the State. They were told that in the matter of religion it was indifferent whether men agreed—it might be good if they could, but the State had nothing to do with it, and every man had a perfect unfettered, unlimited freedom, not only of thinking as he likes, for the State had no right over his thoughts, but to speak as he likes, and to sow broadcast with both hands errors, heresies, impieties, and blasphemies where he will; that there is no authority on earth to restrain the sowing of that seed of universal desolation, immorality, and unbelief, which rots posterity, children unborn, of their inheritance of truth and salvation, and all to gratify the unlimited liberty and the supreme freedom of each individual man. If ever there was a spirit of revolt against God it was this; and yet it was inscribed in the public laws of what was called modern civilization. He would explain, then, the meaning of Liberalism, progress, and modern civilization. Liberalism meant the giving to every man his due, and giving of our own freely for his good; liberalism meant giving to another that which did not belong to ourselves. The truth of God and the laws of God and the rights of parents—these belong to others, and to give them away was an impiety. What, then, was the meaning of progress? A departure from that union of natural order and laws of States from the supernatural order which the law of God had revealed in Christianity. What, then, was the meaning of modern civilization? The state of political society founded upon divorce, secular education, infidel divisions, and contradictions in matters of religion, and the absolute renunciation of the supreme authority of the Christian Church. Could it, then, be matter of wonder that when the Roman Pontiff published the Syllabus, all those who were in love with modern civilization should have risen in uproar against it? Or could it be wondered that when the world, with great courtesy sometimes, with great superciliousness at other times, and with great menace always, invites the Roman Pontiff to reconcile himself to Liberalism, progress, and modern civilization, he should say, 'No; I will not and I cannot. Your progress means divorce; I maintain Christian marriage. Your progress means secular education; I maintain that education is intrinsically and necessarily Christian. You maintain that it is a good thing that men should think as they like, talk as they like, preach as they like and propagate what errors they please. I say that it is sowing error broadcast over the world. You say I have no authority over the Christian world, that I am not the vicar of the Good Shepherd, that I am not the supreme interpreter of the Christian faith. I am all these. You ask me to abdicate, to renounce my supreme authority. You tell me I ought to submit to the civil power, that I am the subject of the King of Italy, and from him I am to receive instructions as to the way I should exercise my supreme power. I say I am liberated from the subject of no one on earth, king or otherwise that in His right I am sovereign. I acknowledge no civil superior, I am the subject of no prince, and I claim more than this—I claim to be the supreme judge on earth, and director of the consciences of men—of the peasant that tills the fields and the prince that sits on the throne—of the household that lives in the shade of privacy and the Legislature that makes laws for kingdoms—I am the sole last supreme judge of what is right and wrong. Your progress is departure from Christian civilization; in that path you may have many companions, but me you will not find.' The Sovereign Pontiff even in that Syllabus has invited those who are wandering from Christian civilization to what they call modern civilization to return again—to come back to Christian marriage, Christian education, Christian unity of faith and worship, and Christian submission to him who is the pastor of pastors. This was the meaning of the Syllabus. The Syllabus is no offence; it is the word of truth, and of charity; the word of the Chief Christian Pastor speaking to the Christian world.—Tablet.

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND.

(FROM TIMES SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

No. 8.

Aug. 21.

I shall postpone the consideration of the causes that have led to agrarian crime in Ireland to the period when I purport to review the landed system of the country as a whole, and to draw a comprehensive picture of it. As Tipperary, however, was the birth-place of it, and has always been the focus and centre of these deplorable deeds of violence, I think it advisable in this letter to give you a brief historical

account of the origin and phenomena of the agrarian crimes which, with short intervals of intermission, have disgraced this country for more than a century.

The state of society in this district was favourable, from a remote age, to the development of tendencies and sentiments among the people akin to the agrarian spirit, and it witnessed repeated scenes of lawlessness that partook of an agrarian character. Before the close of the twelfth century the Anglo-Norman conquerors of Ireland had taken possession of these fertile lands, and had planted military colonies in them, that held the vanquished natives in subjection. The Celtic chiefs, however, and their broken clans found a refuge in the hills and wild mountain gorges, and from these fastnesses often poured down in fierce raids upon the intruding stranger who had banished them from their ancient heritage. The contest, which in this way assumed the form of a protracted struggle for land, continued during many generations and was prolonged by the unhappy circumstances which mark this period of Irish history. The barbarous legislation of the Conventions of the Pale drew a deep and impassable line of distinction between the English settlers and the tribes of the Irish; and by prohibiting intermarriage between the two races by elevating the one to Spartan superiority, and by lowering the other to Helot degradation, made, as far as it could, the feud inveterate. The effects of the famous statutes of Kilkenny were doubtless strongly felt in Tipperary, where the Anglo-Norman, from the earliest times, had overrun the domain of the Celt; and they, of course, tended to aggravate the quarrel between the dominant caste and the children of the soil, and to check the influences that would have appeased it. Nor did conquest bring into this region the firm government and comparatively equal law which England enjoyed even in the Middle Ages, and which had such great and fortunate consequences in consolidating and uniting the English nation. Tipperary, with several of the adjoining counties, became the appanage of a few powerful nobles, who far removed from the seat of the Monarchy, lived in a state of rude independence, and spread around the evils of half savage feudalism. In their vast domains the power of the Crown and the authority of the law were unknown; their rule was that of anarchic tyranny, and their days were spent in fierce strife with each other, or in 'hostings' against the common 'Irish enemy.' The aboriginal race had thus never a chance of seeing the face of order and justice, or of acquiring the rudiments of civilization; and they remained sunk in ignorant barbarism, at continual feud with their foreign oppressors. Yet time gradually wrought a strange revolution in this distempered state of society. The descendants of the Anglo-Norman settlers lost the type of their separate nationality; and, instead of leaving with their influence, became confused with the surrounding Irish, whom they are said to have surpassed in wild rudeness. In this way the differences between the two races were nearly effaced; yet the traditional contest for the right to the soil seems never to have permanently ceased; and the ultimate result was only to increase the turbulent disorder that generally prevailed.

During the critical period of the 16th century Tipperary was continually the scene of a contest between the Houses of Ormond and Desmond, the one representing the power of the Tudors, the other Ostroicism and Philip II. The Irish and most of the old settlers sided enthusiastically with the Desmonds, and, upon the fall of that ancient house, underwent the bitter fate of the conquered. A part of Tipperary was confiscated and divided among a new race of colonists, and the title to land became once more the source of fierce animosities in this district. Disputes, however, of this kind were before long forgotten in the tremendous change effected by the Cromwellian conquest, which, to this day, is the principal basis of the settlement of landed property in the county. I write with a cautious map before me, from which it would appear that the entire of Tipperary, not excepting even a single estate, was parcelled out among the victorious soldiers who followed the standard of the great Protector, or the 'adventurers' who had advanced funds to suppress the rebellion of 1641; but, though this is, possibly, an exaggeration, the revolution was extraordinary and portentous. A race of new colonists, flushed with conquest, after a civil war of the most ruthless kind, and animated with fanatical zeal, was poured in a mass into this region, and settled on the lands of its former possessors, whose titles they had destroyed by the sword, whose faith they abhorred as worse than idolatry, and whose subjugation was their only hope of safety. The vanquished race remained, for the most part, in ruined servitude upon the soil which they cultivated for their rude masters, kept down from rising by terror only, and cherishing occasionally in their hearts wild and passionate hopes of regaining their own, and dark feelings of anger and hatred. It is easy to understand what relations would grow up between classes like these, intermingled locally, but morally foes; and, during many years, the Cromwellian settlers were disturbed by the attacks of fierce catenars, headed usually by descendants of the ancient gentry, who, issuing from their wild retreats in the hills, committed all kinds of atrocious outrages. The colonists, however, backed by the power of England, maintained their ground with success, and, as time rolled on, and the Penal Code completely broke down the Irish Catholic, the struggles of the 'Forbes,' as they were called, ceased in Tipperary as elsewhere in the first years of the 18th century. The heirs of the conquerors now became a squirearchy of the most oppressive kind, and the heirs of the conquered a down-trodden peasantry, but, upon resistance being hopeless, the land was at peace during some generations. Yet the memory of the old confiscations survived; the feud touching land that had lasted for centuries continued in the hearts of the sons of the sufferers; and, in Tipperary especially,—I use the remarkable words of Lord Chancellor Clarendon in a speech for the Union,—'The gentry were hemmed in on every side by the old inhabitants brooding over their discontents in sullen indignation.'

A soil penetrated by influences like these, continuing during a succession of ages, was well fitted to develop the germs of agrarian crime and the agrarian spirit. Until after the 18th century the peasantry of Tipperary remained quiescent, sunk in the state of degraded serfdom described in the writings of Swift and Berkeley. But as their numbers began to multiply, and the means of subsistence, too, became less their increasing strength or their increasing poverty united them into those combinations ever since known by the name of agrarians. These outbreaks commenced about 1761, their first occasion being the eviction of cottiers upon a large scale, and the extinction of some ancient privileges of pasture in the south of Tipperary. The peasantry rose against the landlords they hated, and formed themselves into large bodies, who 'went through the country throwing down fences, rooting up orchards, cutting down trees, and doing various injuries to property. The movement soon spread throughout the country, and from the first it had many of the characteristics of the agrarian conspiracies of the present day. It was, indeed, rather the tumultuous insurrection of an excited people, without a definite aim save to inflict vengeance on its oppressors blindly, than the systematic working of secret associations, having usually a tolerably well-settled object, and carrying it out by a regular agency. The Whiteboys of those days—they were so called from the white shirt they wore in their raids—rather sought to punish indiscriminately the classes which they imagined had done them wrong than to establish a usage in favour of the occupiers of land under a terrible sanction; rather indulged in vague and general intimidation than endeavoured to enforce the observance of a popular code by isolated assassination. Nevertheless, the Whiteboyism of that period was the parent of the agrarianism of this age, and resembled it in its most prominent features. It was

recognized as a war of class against class, and commanded widespread popular sympathy. 'Government,' wrote the accurate Arthur Young, 'offered very large rewards for information which brought a few every year to the gallows, without any radical cure for the evil. The reason why it was not more effective was the necessity of any person who gave their evidence quitting their homes and country.' The combination terrified the local gentry, who, though supported by the power of the State, proved themselves unable to cope with it. 'Many of the magistrates were active in apprehending them, but the want of evidence prevented punishment.' Then, as now, too, this system of outrage disregarded all religious distinctions, for, though most of its abettors taken from the ranks of the poor, were Roman Catholics, it visited those who disobeyed its rules, whether Catholic or Protestant, with equal vengeance. Like the agrarianism, also, of this generation, it observed a certain rude standard of right, and administered a kind of perverted justice; it followed, even in the perpetration of crime, a course determined by a strange sort of equity. And, like agrarianism, though local in its origin, it had a tendency to ally itself with any movement against the Government; and in its worst development, it became confused with the most criminal excesses of violence or passion.

The agrarian outbreak of 1761 agitated Tipperary during several years and soon spread over the adjoining country. Like a meteor of the marsh, the evil spirit flitted about and blazed wherever it found, unhappily, was too often the case, a soil congenial to the noxious influence. The greater part of Munster and a large tract in Leinster were, before long, affected by the contagious mischief; and in many places the peasantry commenced a servile war of an atrocious kind. The local squirearchy, irritated and dismayed, but unprotected by a regular police were wholly unable to cope with this foe; and the Government had no other remedy than measures of coercion often iniquitous. The Irish Parliament characteristically refused to inquire into the causes of the evil, but there were not wanting voices, even in that assembly, to ascribe it to the oppression of the people. Towards the close of the century the movement became associated with the rebellious conspiracy that broke out in 1798, and then, as in 1861, too many of the peasantry of Tipperary looked out blindly for aid from the stranger. After the Union, as the power of the Government increased, agrarianism entered a new phase; it became less openly bold, but more stealthy and deadly. The loose confederacies of armed ruffians were replaced gradually by secret societies, which laid down the conditions of a bad tenure in the supposed interests of the occupier of the soil and administered this law by exacting vengeance, in the form of assassination and outrage, from all those who ventured to break it. These combinations extended far and wide, and few of the midland counties were free from them, but Tipperary was always their principal seat, and the most conspicuous theatre of their deeds. As might have been expected, they were often quiescent; but, when society had begun to hope that they had altogether disappeared, the pressure of a period of distress, or even the excitement of political strife, would quicken them again into activity. Agrarianism in Tipperary and elsewhere was never more formidable than in the 18 years between 1816 and 1834 marked by the decline of the war price—the increasing poverty of the lower classes, and the agitation of the Catholic and tithe questions. In Lord Wellesley's language it had then become 'a complete system of legislation with the most prompt, vigorous, and severe executive power, sworn, quipped, and armed for all purposes of savage punishment.' In the decade that followed some mitigation in its worst symptoms may, perhaps be noticed, in consequence, possibly, of the more impartial and firm administration of justice that Ireland then began to enjoy. Yet it indicated its presence by frightful results, even at the time of the Devon Commission. Tipperary alone in 1844, was disgraced by no less than 253 agrarian crimes, including five murders, and 23 conspiracies or attempts to murder, 18 cases of incendiary fire, 19 threatening letters, and 20 instances of firing into dwellings.

Agriarianism burst out for a time in great strength during the terrible crisis that followed the famine of 1846, and in Tipperary it was more or less allied with the reasonable movement of 1848. Since that period it has perceptibly declined, throughout Ireland, and even in this county, its original seat and chosen home. The gradual but decided increase of prosperity, the diminution in numbers and emigration of the most reckless portion of the population, the prolonged influence of mild and just government, and, not least, as I assert with confidence, a change for the better in the conduct of the upper classes to their inferiors, compared with that of their fathers and grandfathers—all this has unquestionably mitigated this evil spirit, even in this county. Thirty-five years ago Sir Robert Peel exclaimed, with reference to the question of placing Tipperary under martial law, that 'law in that district was a mockery, and the British Constitution a ghastly phantom.' The language of that very calm-minded statesman would nowadays be extremely wild; the county is not generally disturbed; the greater part of it is at peace; the agrarian crime that have been lately committed have been confined to a small local area. Still, even within the last 20 years, agrarianism has prevailed in Tipperary to an extent that most create apprehension; it has not long ago a Special Commission; it has lately given rise to some fearful deeds; it was in some degree connected with Fenianism; nor is its power limited by its mere activity. I have already said that at this moment it has a marked effect in this county in regulating the management of landed property; and it is undoubtedly sustained by too much sympathy. Nevertheless, looking across broad spaces of time, as a fair inquirer in Ireland must do, its influence is upon the wane, and we may look forward to its final extinction.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DOWNPATRICK NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Lord Dufferin has forwarded to the Rev. P. O'Kane, P.P., a subscription of £50 in aid of the building fund of the new Catholic church at present in course of erection in this town.—Down Recorder.

At twelve o'clock on Monday night some persons tolled the bell of the Catholic cathedral at Newry, and a rumour spread that it was being wrecked. The catholics turned out in thousands, and the police and military were called out. Some shots were fired, and rioting took place, but no fatal injuries were inflicted. All was quiet next day.

GOOD SHEPHERD CONVENT, BALLYNAFEIGH.—The convent at Ballynafieigh is now completed, and the Sisters of the Good Shepherd have taken possession of their new home. It is a handsome structure well lighted and ventilated, and adapted in all respects to the object for which it was erected and in which the good nuns will restore to the Church and to peace the poor fallen ones of their own sex, a task probably the hardest that could be set before a lady.

A SPLENDID SIGHT IN CORK.—An Irish contemporary says:—A scene calculated to inspire hope for the future of this country and that shows how steadily the people can be influenced for good, was witnessed on Sunday in Cork. The Passionist Fathers are at present giving a mission in that city, and it being announced by placards that the Superior, Father Alphonsus, would deliver an address in the Cathedral on Temperance, a demonstration most creditable to the people of Cork was got up under the auspices of the Immaculate Heart of Mary Temperance Society, one of several similar bodies in the city. Fully 12,000 men belonging to the different guilds, confraternities, and temperance societies, assembled at the statue of the Apostle of Temperance

in Patrick street, and marched thence to the Cathedral, with green banners fluttering to the breeze. A boy dressed in green and mounted on a pony with green trappings led the procession, and five bands played at intervals in the line of march. The Cathedral was crowded to the doors, and after a most impressive discourse from the missionary, he asked them to unite in a pledge against intoxicating drinks. The entire congregation, with uplifted hands then recited the words 'I promise to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, and also from all cordials, unless what I am permitted by my spiritual adviser.' Father Alphonso afterwards addressed the thousands outside who had been unable to gain admission to the Cathedral.

REPRESENTATION OF WATERFORD.—The *Irish Times* states that John A. Blake, Esq., M.P., has accepted a Commissionership of Fisheries. If so, a vacancy occurs in the representation of Waterford City.

The *Clonmel Chronicle* reports a brutal outrage committed at Hollyford, near Dundrum, by a party of men, with their faces blackened, who beat a poor laborer, named Hare, and his wife so savagely that little hopes are entertained of their recovery. It is supposed that they were mistaken for others.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE AT BANTRY.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Miss Anne Sheehan, sister of the revered parish priest of Bantry and Vicar-General of this diocese, under circumstances of a singularly painful nature. Miss Sheehan, who resided with her brother at Bantry, retired to bed on Wednesday night in her usual habit. No cry of alarm was heard during the night; but on the servant entering the room she discovered to her astonishment and horror the dead body of Miss Sheehan, prostrate on the floor. On examination it was discovered that Miss Sheehan's body was burnt in several places, and her death is satisfactorily accounted for, on the theory that during the night she got up and lit a match, that the match fell on and ignited her night dress and, being an elderly woman, she was stifled by the ascending vapour before she could obtain help.—*Cork Paper.*

SPECIAL COMMISSION AT GALWAY.—The full force and majesty of the law has been put into motion for the trial of Peter Barrett for shooting at Captain Lambert at Athery. Mr. Denis C. Heron, Q.C., counsel for the prisoner, challenged the array of the jury panel, on the ground that it was mainly composed of landlords and magistrates, and that the farmers and shopkeepers were so few, and so low down on the list, that the prisoner could not hope to be tried by his peers. Mr. Heron, however, was overborne by the ruling of Lord Chief Justice Whitehead and Judge Keogh, who named the Hon. Gerald Dillon and Major Thomas Seymour as triers to test the panel.

THE LAND QUESTION.—The Wexford Board of Poor Law Guardians, Lord Granard in the chair, has passed a resolution approving of the course taken by the Dublin Corporation in requesting the immediate attention of Government to land tenure in Ireland. The chairman at the South Dublin Union refused to put a similar resolution to that board, on the grounds that it was a political question; having it would seem, somewhat added ideas as to the meaning of the word political. A great and influential meeting in favour of security of tenure was held in Maryboro', on Sunday, the 23rd inst., the Very Rev. Dr. Taylor, P.P., V.G., presiding. The numbers present were estimated at over 10,000. The following important resolutions, amongst others, were adopted: "Resolved that there cannot be either peace or prosperity in Ireland so long as the present cruel and unjust relations between landlord and tenant are allowed to exist." "Resolved that no settlement of the land question in this country can be either just or satisfactory that does not give fifty years of tenure at a fair rent to the people of Ireland."

IRISH LAND.—In his speech at the Hertfordshire Agricultural Association on Tuesday, at Watford, Lord Clarendon gave utterance to views on the Irish Land Question, which at all events showed that his mind is opening to the urgency of the case. After describing a class of eviction cases, which are of far too frequent occurrence in fact, and which almost every landlord has by law the power to effect, Lord Clarendon asked—as though he had been putting a mere hypothetical possibility—"if there could be language strong enough in this country, in those meetings they are now being held, and in the Press, to condemn the felonious acts of such a landlord as this?" And then, after a mild reservation in favour of certain large and well-managed estates in Ireland, on which such proceedings are not resorted to, he added, with a manly straightforwardness which does him credit, and which almost effaces the recollection of the unsatisfactory utterances of his colleagues, Lord Hartington:—"but the power does exist; it is too often exercised, and it ought to be abated, because, so long as it exists, there can be no confidence between landlord and tenant." How far Lord Clarendon is prepared to go, he did not say; but he has certainly laid his finger upon one of the most vital points of the matter. In Ireland powers do exist by law in landlords' hands, of which the exercise is simply felonious; those powers must therefore be abated before peace and contentment can be restored to Ireland.

DUBLIN, Oct. 4.—The Land Question continues to be discussed in the press, on the platform, and in the Board room. At the meetings of the Poor Law Guardians in various places during the past week it has been a subject of controversy. An attempt was made by one of the guardians in the North Dublin Union to have the introduction of such topics prohibited by the Commissioners, but they declined to interfere with the discretion of the Board. At Mallow, on Friday the resolutions passed by the Corporation of Dublin were adopted, after a protest on the part of several guardians against the discussion of such questions at their meetings, although they expressed their sympathy with the movement. The Chairman at first refused to receive any resolution, and ultimately left the room, followed by several members of the Board. In some of the Ulster Unions the circular of the Corporation has drawn forth a lecture. The Irvestown guardians returned a resolution recommending them to "pay more attention to the proper discharge of their duties, and make themselves less notorious in discussing vexed political questions." An occasional rebuff of this kind does not greatly disturb the temper of the Corporation, and even their political friends are not sorry to see them sometimes reminded of their civic duties. They have reason, however, to be well satisfied with the reception which their application to the Poor Law Board has generally received. Last evening a public meeting in furtherance of the cause was held at Glasnevin, near Kingstown. About 4,000 persons are stated in the *Express* to have been present. Mr. Miles Kelly presided. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Darcy, M.P., Sir John Gray, M.P., Mr. J. Reilly, Mr. V. Dillon, and others. A meeting is to be held in Kilkenny, early next week, and others are in contemplation.—*Times Cor.*

THE LORD LIEUTENANT AT WATERFORD.—The Lord Lieutenant and the Countess Spencer paid a visit to Waterford on Monday. His Excellency was presented with addresses from the Chamber of Commerce and the Mayor and Corporation of the city. The last-mentioned address contained an allusion to the land question, in noticing which, in his reply, His Excellency said that he need not point out the difficulties of the question. They might be sure that every endeavour would be made by the Government to introduce and carry a measure which would be fair and equitable to all whose interests were concerned. If they succeeded, one more difficulty would be removed which, while it remained unsettled, most retard the progress of the country.

A meeting at which nearly all the Conservative Irish members are expected will shortly be held at

Belfast at which resolutions will be proposed approving of Ulster tenants' right as the best solution of the land question.

LONDON, October 21.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the President of the Limerick Amnesty Association on the subject of the course of the Government towards the imprisoned Fenians. He says the members of the Government have carefully considered many memorials for the release of the political prisoners which have been presented from time to time, and have unanimously decided that such release would be contrary to their duty as guardians of the public security and peace.

Lord Dunsareil has announced his readiness to take part in a meeting of Irish landlords to "protest against the accusations heaped on them"; He feels convinced that a fairly attended one would show "the bad landlords to bear but a small proportion to those who are on an amicable terms with their tenants."

A large baggard belonging to Mr. Francis Wynn, at Glanabrabur, and containing several valuable ricks of hay and other property, was maliciously burned last night. The incendiary has been captured at Mallow.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.—The *Freeman's Journal* correspondent says:—"I am enabled to communicate the gratifying intelligence that Her Majesty's Government recognize the urgent need for legislation upon this subject as a necessary corollary to the former, without which it would be idle to expect the pacification which less the social and material progress of the country. Animate by this conviction, the Premier has already not only collected the opinions of his colleagues upon the broad outlines of the measure which is his intention to propose to the Legislature next session, but instructions have been given for the preparation of the bill in which they are to be embodied. I have reason to believe that all the responsible members of the crown have conveyed to Mr. Gladstone the expression of their opinion that the Irish land question presses for immediate settlement, and that a crisis in the state of Ireland has arrived which calls for the highest exercise of patriotism and statesmanship on the part of those responsible for the integrity of the empire. The same statesmanly, the willing hands which moulded into shape and gave practical expression to the measure for disestablishing and disendowing the Anglican Church in Ireland are now at work upon the Land Bill, which, it is hoped, will put an end at once and for ever to these causes of discontent which have so long alienated the Irish tenant from the Irish landlord and the consequences of which have entailed the most lamentable consequences upon their common country. The bill will be laid upon the table of the House of Commons on the re-assembling of Parliament, and will have precedence of all other public business."

THE LAY ELEMENT.—The disestablished Church presents at this moment a most instructive spectacle and thus, for the first time in its existence, fulfils a useful purpose. The contrast between the order that rules the preparations at Rome for the great Council of the Catholic Church and the chaos, indecision, and disunion that heralds every act of the governing body of Protestantism in Ireland, must surely be intended by Divine Providence to mark whereon dwells the Holy Ghost. The Protestant papers triumphantly announce that a reprobation of the lay element is universally decided on—in most places two to one is held to be the proper proportion that "will put the only efficient check upon priestly dictation and usurpation," as they not very dutifully or respectfully express it. The delegates for the important diocese of Limerick have resolved that in the National Conference, future General Body, or Diocesan Synod, "the voting should be collective and common, the majority carrying all things, the bishops to be simply presidents of diocesan meetings having a casting vote in case of even voting." Archbishop Martin of Kilmore, says that this "virtually lays an exclusive ban shall regulate in what manner Bishops shall consecrate, ordain, and confirm, and in what form clergyman shall celebrate public worship and holy communion, and baptize, bury, or subscribe articles of religion—against it, may be, the unanimous resolution of all the clergy and of all the bishops." He adds that if these principles are carried out, the laity "must be content with a Church without Bishops, priests, or deacons, or else they must consecrate and ordain, and baptize and bury &c, for themselves." One principle, however, is universally adhered to, namely, that the laity "must at least have a veto on all proposed alterations, whether in doctrine, discipline, or material arrangements." A terrible danger has been pointed out, which must be securely guarded against. The future lay fathers of the Church, having multifarious worldly duties to attend to, provision must be made that the clerical fathers shall not, in their absence, carry any little job in the way of defining a doctrine without their co-operation and sanction.

WRECK ON THE WEXFORD COAST.—WEXFORD, Oct. 4.—The wreck of a fully rigged ship of 1,200 tons burden has taken place on the coast, under most unexceptional circumstances. The weather was fine and bright, and the wind off the land, and yet, despite all those material points in her favour, she has been wrecked. The following particulars will present the principal features of the catastrophe:—"The Electric Spark, of Boston, Captain Leeds, left Liverpool on Wednesday with a general cargo, consisting of iron, coal, salt, wines, and innumerable sundries, bound for San Francisco. There were 27 hands on board, including officers. The cargo was properly stowed and the ship in sound condition. A channel pilot was taken on board for safety, and the ship proceeded down channel, with every prospect of clearing the land without interruption. On Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, the Tuskar and Cunningsbeg lights were made, and yet owing to some cause which had not been explained, the vessel struck the Cunningsbeg Rock at about 3.15 a.m., on Sunday morning. She struck on the starboard bow. The rock gored her side, and she took in water so rapidly that the captain soon saw his only chance of safety lay in running the vessel aground. He accordingly ran her for Blackwater strand, which he reached yesterday morning at eight o'clock. The steam tug, Etna, Captain Blake, of this port, being in the bay at the time, seeing the ship labouring heavily and evidently in distress, ran out to assist her. The tug returned last night with the crew and a large quantity of the wine, which is made up in wicker cases. The Rossare and Cahore lifeboats also ran out to the ship's assistance, but their services were fortunately not required. Jaspar N. Walsh Esq., agent for Lloyd's, and Wm. Oughlan, Esq., collector of customs, were on board the vessel from an early hour yesterday, giving directions for the saving of the cargo. A large quantity of the cargo has been brought up in boats, and if the weather continue fine the whole of it will be saved, but the ship will, in all probability, never be got off. The rock on which the vessel struck is where a new light ship has just been placed by the Irish Lights Commissioners."

LORD COURTOURN AND THE TIERS.—Lord Courtoirn has another letter in the *Times* intended as a reply to the observations made upon his management of his Westford estates, Lord Courtoirn asserts that he does grant leases where they are desired, and reports on Lord Portemore that his Irish estate only wants one more improvement, and that is a house with himself as occupier. Lord Courtoirn will have again to reply to the last letter of the *Times* commissioner dated from Wexford, which appeared on Monday; and which deals with the Courtoirn estate.

MRS. ORANGE ROTTING.—The conduct of the Orangemen of Portadown and the neighboring districts continues to be that of a set of drunken savages; they seem to have quite taken leave of any sense of sense they may have had, and to be possessed of a positive mania for rioting and cowardly attempts at murder. The Catholics of the town and

neighborhood are not secure from ruffianly assault at any moment, either by day or night. The law courts for but little there; it is simply folly to think of bringing any of the transgressors—except perhaps in extreme cases—before a court of justice. Their recent attacks on a party of Catholics who were on their way to bring home a released friend from Armagh gaol, were about the most wanton and shameless acts of which even that wretched and vile faction have for some time been guilty; but we are sorry to say they appear to be quite in the temper for a repetition of it. So great is the insolence of the party, so secure do they feel in the impunity accorded to them by the local 'justices,' that they not only regard the proceedings of the Petty Sessions Court as a farce, but they go so far as to interfere with them and put a stop to them altogether. When some cases arising out of those riots were before the courts a few days ago, the Orangemen assembled outside, and kept up such a beating of drums and a din of other horrid noise that it was found necessary to adjourn the proceedings. If any party of Catholics tried the same tactics in any part of Ireland, how would they be treated? They would be cleared off the ground, even if it became necessary to use bayonets and ball-cartridge in doing so. But Orangemen have nothing to fear from the local rulers of the North, and they know it.—[*Irishman.*]

AN UNPUBLISHED ANECDOTE OF AN IRISH LADY IN 1798.
(To the Editor of the *Nation*.)
Montreal, Canada, Sept. 1869

Dear Sir,—The following anecdote, which has not been previously published, and the truth of which may be relied on may be of interest to your readers:—At the battle of Kilmoney Hill, county Carlow, in 1798, the United Irishmen were surprised and defeated (in a thick fog) by the British troops under General Agal. An Irish lady, who had a command in that action, got separated from the main body of the Irish in their retreat from the hill. She rode towards the Ballyellen Mills (situated on the River Barrow), followed by three or four of the infamous 'Ancient Britons,' who will be long remembered in Ireland for their atrocities. One of the troopers, being better mounted than the others, got ahead of his comrades, and gained upon the lady; when within a few yards of her he called on her to surrender. At this moment she turned suddenly on him, discharged her pistol, shooting him through the neck, the ball wounding the wind pipe. He fell off his horse; his comrades then coming up, carried him into the dwelling-house connected with the Ballyellen Mills. In the confusion the lady fortunately escaped. The wounded man had every attention which humanity could dictate paid to him by the lady of the house, who was a widow. He was, however, mortally wounded, and died in a couple of hours. When he attempted to drink the fluid ran out through the bullet-wound in his neck; he spoke with difficulty, as his articulation was much impeded by the air passing out through the wound; he was, however, able to give expression to lamentations, cursing his hard fate in having been sent to Ireland to be butchered by a woman. 'He served his King and country for twenty years,' he said, 'having fought against the rebels in the American revolution, and also against 'Royal George's' enemies in other countries, and was sent, after such long services, to Ireland, to be butchered by a woman.' He died muttering imprecations and curses on Ireland and its people, especially its women, by the hands of one of whom he so ingloriously fell. The writer has had this anecdote from a person who witnessed the death of the soldier, but he has forgotten the name of the heroine, and would feel greatly obliged if any correspondent of the *Nation* could supply it, and any further particulars concerning her. E. M.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD PETRE.—It is with the deepest regret that it will be learnt by all Catholics in England that Lord Petre is seriously ill. An attack of illness, suddenly on Tuesday last, has given cause for the greatest anxiety.

An explosion of fireworks in a small shop at Baywater caused the house to be burnt, and seven of the inmates perished in the flames.

A horrible tragedy was committed last night at Wood Green, near London. The paramour of a man named Hinson had in his absence gone off with another man called Byrd. When Hinson returned he shot the woman through the heart and beat Byrd's brains out. Both are dead. The murderer is in custody.

The potato disease is now very general in the Kilmalcolm and Inverkip districts. The crop was a very good one, but, in some places, the disease has destroyed a large portion of the yield.—*Glasgow Northern Freeman.*

A letter from the Marquis of Bute, who is at present visiting in England, has been received by Mr. Henry Stuart, factor on the Bute estate, in which his lordship expresses his gratification at seeing how cordially his birth-day was celebrated by the numerous party of gentlemen who dined in the Bute Hotel on the 14th ultimo, and by whose kindness he was sensibly touched.—1b.

On Sunday afternoon, about four o'clock, a woman who was under the influence of liquor, jumped from the pier into the George's Basin, Liverpool. It was low water at the time. The woman became embedded in the mud, and a Spanish seaman who jumped in after her got in the same predicament. Another Spanish sailor went down by a ladder to render assistance, and in wading to the two persons he also got fast in the mud. It was not without considerable difficulty that the three were rescued, by means of tackle lowered from the shore.

The evidence furnished by the police courts would seem to confirm the assertion that women, when they do give way to habits of intoxication, become the worst of drunkards. Our record of the business at the Liverpool police court on Tuesday strengthens this view. A large proportion of the drunkards, it is reported were women, and many of them had been before the court on similar charges from 30 to 80 times. One woman had been previously convicted on fewer than 87 times, and treated a sentence of three months' imprisonment with the greatest contempt.

A woman named Anne Cumming, aged twenty-five, was convicted at the Middlesex sessions on Saturday of unlawfully abandoning and exposing a child, named Ellen Mard Cummings, under the age of two years, and thereby endangering its life. It was stated by a detective that the prisoner was connected with a person who keeps a house in Chamberwell, and regularly advertises that she provides lodging and accommodation for ladies during their confinement. He also stated that five children had been found in Fulham since January, and twelve in Kensington since April an unprecedented large number for that district, and it was during this time that the prisoner lived in its neighbourhood. Mr. Payne sentenced her to five years' penal servitude.

AN ECCENTRIC PHILOSOPHER.—There died last week, at Upper Clapton, an eccentric personage, well known in the parish as "Mad Howard." It was his custom, a few years ago, to stand at Stamford Hill Tollgate from 11 till 12 o'clock every Thursday, and pay the toll on every vehicle that passed, after which he would throw out of the window sometimes as much as £100 in gold and silver, to be scrambled for by the populace. When remonstrated with on the absurdity of his conduct he would reply "that, having no one to leave his money to, the Crown would be his heir, and he might as well benefit as many of the Queen's subjects as possible in his lifetime." We understand that he has died intestate, though often solicited to leave his money to some of the local

charities. The personality is believed to be about £60,000, all of which, in default of an heir-at-law, will go to the Crown.—*Morning Star.*

A WOULD BE BIGAMIST DISAPPOINTED.—On Monday morning an excited crowd gathered in the neighborhood of the Registrar-buildings, High Street, Sunderland, in the expectation of seeing some fun in consequence of a rumour that a pitman from Ryhope was about to take on himself a second wife, who his first was alive and intended to stay the proceedings. It appears that on Saturday a gait-dress female called at the office and informed the Registrar that on Monday her own darling intended to go there and make her his wife, and left strict injunctions that everything should be in readiness by ten o'clock. At the hour everything was in proper order, but no couple appeared. Shortly afterwards however, in bounced an amazon, and demanded to know if a man and woman from Ryhope were to be married there that morning, and on receiving an answer in the affirmative informed the Registrar that the intended bridegroom was already her husband, and therefore she would not permit the marriage to take place. When asked for proofs of her statement her only answer was, 'I'll stop the marriage.' Her powers to do this were not, however, called into requisition, as the whole morning passed away without the intended bride and bridegroom putting in an appearance, and the wife went away delighted that she had balked for the time being her fruitless spouse in his intended purpose of becoming a bigamist.

ENGLISH CRIME.—The record of English crime during the past week has been very large, and includes several murders and attempts at murder. In Yorkshire alone, there have been two murders. At Micklehurst a man named Schofield cut his wife's throat and then his own. At Whitwick an inn-keeper is in custody on a charge of having murdered his wife. At Bromley a young man has been arrested for having attempted to murder a young woman, his sweetheart, by shooting her. The poor girl is not expected to survive the desperate wound inflicted on her by the heartless wretch, who, it is stated, manifests the utmost indifference as to the consequence of his act either to himself or the injured girl. Such occurrences are but ordinary incidents of English life, and attract no attention in England. None of the English papers ever think of bestowing one of their 'brilliant leathers' on them, and but rarely do they advert to the debased and corrupt condition of society indicated by such dreadful occurrences.

MISSION OF LORD CLARENDON.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that in anticipation of the death of the Emperor Napoleon, as a consequence of his recent illness, Austria, Prussia, Russia and England came to an understanding as to the course which they would pursue under the circumstances; the object being to preserve peace, check the contagion of a revolution in France, and as a means conducive to these ends, not to thwart German unity. Lord Clarendon's delicate task was to make the French Emperor aware of this agreement between the four powers. Divested of diplomatic compliments, the intention of the powers has been to tell the Emperor how his hands are tied, so far as regards an attempt to combat opposition at home by the diversion of war.

EXTRAORDINARY RELIGIOUS SERVICE ON THE DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—On Friday morning there was a special commemoration of the Holy Eucharist in the Church of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, in connection with the death of the Bishop of Exeter, and it was also announced that prayer would be offered that a Catholic-minded successor might be appointed. The church was filled chiefly by men not more than half a dozen women being present. Shortly after twelve o'clock a young man habituated in black cassock came from the vestry-room swinging a censer, and walked round the church, which was soon filled with incense. While this was going on a woman at the West end was vigorously pulling a bell-rope, announcing to the outside world that the service was about to commence. At a quarter past twelve the Rev. J. M. Rodwell, rector of the parish, came out, having on an elaborate purple chasuble, with bright yellow lining over a white alb. On his head he wore a biretta, the cap generally worn by clergymen of the Roman Catholic community. He read the service as far as the collect for the day, and then interposed the collect from the burial office, commencing, 'O most merciful God, in whomsoever we believe shall live though he die, &c. The Epistle and Gospel appointed by the Prayer-book were not read, but others, appropriate to the ceremony, substituted. On coming to the 'Sanctus' a deacon who stood by the side of the rector rang a large brass bell three times, and the woman at the West end tolled the church bell three times. In the Consecration Prayer, on saying the words, 'Take, eat, this is my body,' the rector lifted above his head as high as his arms could reach a piece of wafer bread, and while in that position the deacon and the woman again rang their respective bells. Then the wine was consecrated in the usual form, and on saying the words, 'For this is my blood of the New Testament,' the rector lifted the cup high above his head, while the deacon again rang and the woman tolled her bell. At the conclusion of the prayer Mr. Rodwell stood for a long time before the cross on the altar with his back to the people, showing a large cross on his chasuble, but no one, although so many persons were present, went up to receive the Communion with him. During all this time the whole of the congregation (with the exception of two or three who had evidently attended from motives of curiosity) knelt in solemn devotion. At the close of the service the deacon three times handed Mr. Rodwell water, with which he rinsed out the cup which had been used for the wine, and each time drank it off. The service was then concluded. Purple, according to Canon Oakley's 'On the Mass,' is a mourning colour, which may account for Mr. Rodwell's Eucharistic vestment.—*Morning Advertiser.*

THE COLLIERY RIOTS NEAR SHEFFIELD.—The hearing of the charges arising out of the riots at the Manor Colliery, near Sheffield, was proceeded with at the Town Hall, on Tuesday. Four men, named Thomas Newbold, Elijah Belton, Samuel Arblaster, and Richard Arblaster, were charged with feloniously shooting at John Nixon on the 10th July last. The evidence of the prosecution was to the effect that, on the night in question, Nixon met the four prisoners all carrying firearms, on the turnpike road near the Manor. Samuel Arblaster was proved to have fired at Nixon, who, from the injuries he received, was incapacitated from work for eight weeks. As all the other prisoners were present at the time of the affray, the bench decided to commit the whole of them for trial at the assizes. At the adjourned inquest held on Tuesday, on the body of a young woman named Althea Pogmore, who died from injuries received during the riots in Orickett Road, a verdict of wilful murder against some person unknown was returned.

UNITED STATES.

Most Rev. M. J. Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the United States; Archbishop Alamy, of San Francisco, and Right Rev. Bishops Varat, of Savannah; McGill, of Richmond; Wood, of Philadelphia; Donnee, of Pittsburgh; Mollen, of Erie; Gibbons, of North Carolina; O'Gorman, Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska and a number of Catholic students, sailed from Baltimore last week en route to Rome.

The new chapel of the Immaculate Conception on Canal street below Front, erected within a remarkably short space of time through the energetic exertions of its Pastor, Rev. Michael Filan, was solemnly dedicated to the purposes of our Holy Religion, on Sunday morning last, 10th inst., at half-past ten

o'clock, by Rt. Rev. James F. Wood, D.D., Bishop of Philadelphia.—*Catholic Standard.*

A new and beautiful church, dedicated to St. Vincent de Paul, was blessed, according to the Catholic Ritual on Sunday last, by Dr. Laughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, on North Sixth street, Brooklyn, East District. The Bishop preached an appropriate sermon on the Dedication, which was attended by Fathers Kegan, McDonald, and many others of the Brooklyn clergy.

As announced in our last issue, the corner-stone of the new Convent for the Order of Mercy was laid on St. Andrew Street, between Magazine and Constance streets, on last Sunday, the Right Rev. Bishop Martin of Natchitoches officiating.—*New Orleans Morning Star.*

The solemn dedication of St. John's Church, at Orange, New Jersey, Rev. E. M. Hickey, Pastor, took place on Sunday, the 10th inst. The dedicatory services were performed by Rt. Rev. B. J. McQuaid, D.D., Bishop of Rochester. The sermon at the High Mass which succeeded these services, was preached by Very Rev. I. T. Hecker, the eloquent Paulist Father.

Rt. Rev. James F. Wood, D.D., Bishop of Philadelphia, left this city on Tuesday, the 19th inst., for Baltimore, whence he embarked on the following day for Rome, via Bremen. He was accompanied by Rev. Charles O'Connor, who was accompanied by Vice Rector of the American College in Rome, and Mr. Gregory B. Keen, late Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who goes as a student to the American College.—*Catholic Standard.*

Right Rev. William O'Hara, D.D., Bishop of Scranton, sailed from New York on Saturday last, by the steamer Lafayette for Havre en route for Rome. He is accompanied by Messrs. J. F. O'Keefe, and Anthony Shielas, students for the American College.—1b.

CHAPEL FOR CHINESE.—The work of transforming the Archbishop's old residence on Dupont street, near California, into a chapel for the accommodation of the Chinese Catholics in our midst, was commenced on Friday under the direction of Mr. Frank Buckley. Our good Archbishop, always mindful of the interests of those committed to his spiritual charge, has brought from Rome a priest conversant with the Chinese, and well versed in their language. The chapel will be ready for service within the next three weeks.—*Monitor.*

DEATH OF A PRIEST.—On the 9th inst., the Rev. L. H. Rine, S.S.S., died very suddenly at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in Baltimore. The deceased was born in France, in the diocese of Nantes, and was only 33 years of age. He went to Baltimore in 1862 as a member of the Society of St. Sulpice, and immediately took his place among the professors of St. Sulpice College.

In accordance with the announcement made in the *Monitor* of last week, the corner stone of the new Church of St. Patrick was laid at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany, assisted by Rev. Fathers Brennan, Arden, Valentini, Duggan, Dempsey, Scanlan, Walsh, Fagan, O'Callahan, Cullen, Luciana, McCulloch, Larkin, O'Connor, Prendergast, and Gier (pastor of the church).—*San Francisco Monitor*, October 2.

It is currently reported in Omaha that the Government surveying party, numbering twelve men, under Nelson Buck, have been massacred by the Indians about fifty miles south of Fort McPherson.

Within the city of Portland and a circuit of ten miles around it, there are about twenty brick yards, which produce about 20,000,000 bricks per annum. They are all operated in the old fashioned way, except the steam works at Stroudwater. These works give employment to 30 hands, and turn out about 35,000 bricks per day, which brings in Boston \$2 a thousand more than other bricks.

The *New York Express* says: One of the modern plans for extorting black mail in this city is to purchase property in some quiet, respectable and wealthy neighborhood, and threaten to open a 'gin mill' or a cobblers' shop on the site. The neighbors at once club together and buy the property for double or treble its real value.

The Ridley bridge in Boston, on the Vermont Central Railroad, carried away in the recent freshet, has been temporarily rebuilt and the passenger trains passed over it on Tuesday afternoon. This restores the usual line of travel between Boston and Montreal.

A formidable strike of the mechanics employed in the shops of the Erie Railway is in progress. Not less than 600 men have refused to work, 400 at Susquehanna, and 200 at Jersey city. It is supposed that at Buffalo some 200 more, are also on strike. The officers of the road say the strike will occasion no interruption to the business of the road, and as applications are numerous, they will have no difficulty in filling the places of the strikers with new men.

The New Hampshire farmers are one step ahead—making cheese by steam.

Pittsburgh has at present thirty-two rolling mills, seven steel and two copper works.

The presiding elder of a Michigan camp meeting snatched a pipe from the mouth of one of his audience with such violence that he has now to answer in a suit for assault and battery.

The Boston authorities propose to close the public schools on stormy days. A certain number of strokes on the fire alarm bell will announce to all school children that they can stay at home and play.

A citizen of New Milford, Conn., who was summoned to Litchfield to Court last week as a witness, wrote to the prisoner's counsel that he had been exposed to the small pox; if it took, he would be about ready to break out; but if it was isolated upon, he would go. The immediate reply was: 'they didn't want to see any such men in Litchfield, and would gladly excuse him.'

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—A large crowd of persons thronged the wharves of the Steamship Company this afternoon to witness the departure of the Catholic Bishops who left for Rome.

CROCHBURY, Oct. 20.—The College building containing the Young Men's Mercantile Library, Chamber of Commerce, Law Library, and several stores and offices was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of \$75,000.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18.—A terrible work connected with the new Ohio River bridge at Louisville was destroyed by a locomotive yesterday. six men were precipitated 95 feet to the water below, four of them killed, and the other two were slightly injured.

RENNELLS CARLBY.—Here is an incident that transpired during the tremendous gold excitement recently, when so many fortunes were lost and won. A young man who had been in one of our large banking offices for a long time, and thoroughly conversant with the operations of the "street" drew some \$60 that he had saved and in the bank, and speculated therewith. Fickle Fortune smiled on him, and by Friday morning he had made \$15,000 profit. His employers, surprised at his luck, advised him to invest that amount with them, and they would "make a hundred thousand for him." He very naively replied: "Charley has made fifteen cool; Charley will stop." Charley that night was worth fifteen thousand dollars—Charley's employers not fifteen cents! Such is life; more strange than fiction.

The True Witness.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 663 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLERK, 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.

MONTEAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1869.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR. OCTOBER—1869. Friday, 29—Of the Feils. Saturday, 30—Fast Vigil of All Saints. Sunday, 31—Twenty-fourth after Pentecost.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The veteran statesman, the Earl of Derby, died on the morning of the 23rd inst., at the age of 70. Mr. Gladstone's reply to the President of the Limerick Amnesty Association, expressing the resolution of Her Majesty's government not to recommend the release of the Fenian convicts still undergoing sentence, has created much excitement.

The strike at Paris, which originated amongst the merchants' clerks is spreading amongst the workmen of all descriptions: these social disturbances being generally the harbinger of storm, we are not surprised to learn that a great assemblage of troops is going at Paris, in anticipation of a threatened irregular meeting of the Corps Legislatif on the 26th inst.

Our Protestant fellow-citizens have had a sad loss through the destruction by fire of two of their handiwork churches in this city, and the injuries inflicted upon a third. About four o'clock on Sunday morning fire was discovered bursting from the back of St. Andrew's church, at the corner of LaGauchetiere Street, and Beaver Hall Hill.

From the St Andrew's church the flames were quickly communicated to another Protestant church, the church of the Messiah, on the opposite side of the street, and its interior, comprising a fine organ was entirely destroyed.

The origin of the fire is not certain: but it may easily be accounted for from the fact, reported in the Montreal Gazette, that but a few hours before it declared itself, the furnaces for warming the church had had fires put in them—and had been used for the choir, when according to custom, it met on Saturday night to practise.

On Saturday last His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, together with their Lordships, the Bishops of Kingston, St. Hyacinthe, and Three Rivers, left Quebec for Rome to take part in the General Council which opens in December next.

The Minerve announces on the strength of private information from Quebec, that the local legislature will meet on the 19th of next month, and the Federal legislature on the 15th of Feb. The same paper publishes the following as the list of the reconstructed Ministry:—Minister of Justice—Sir J. A. Macdonald. Militia—Sir G. E. Cartier. Finance—Sir F. Hincks.

tary of State—Hon. Mr. Howe. Marine—Hon. Mr. Mitchell. Customs Revenue—Hon. Mr. Tilley. Internal Revenue—Hon. Mr. Dunkin. President of the Council—Hon. Mr. Chapais. Agriculture—Hon. Mr. Benson. Provincial Secretary—Hon. Mr. Morris. Receiver General—Hon. Mr. Keeny. Postmaster General—Hon. Mr. Campbell.

The great demand for the Testaments issued in China by the Missionary Societies, was once cited as a proof of the eagerness of the people to receive the Word of God, and their readiness to embrace Christianity. The fond illusion was however quickly dispelled by the discovery that it was for the sake of their covers, which worked up easily into excellent slippers, that the demand arose for the Protestant Word of God.

A lively demand for Tracts at a Western settlement recently encouraged the hope of the Tract Society that an immense work of Revival must be going on there. The cry was 'Tracts more Tracts.' At last it leaked out that the settlers were using these promoters of faith, not for moral comfort, but to paper their log cabins with. The Tract Society since the discovery, is a wiser, but a sadder institution.

Nevertheless we doubt not that at the next Annual Meetings the great and constant demand for Tracts, and the enormous gratuitous distribution by the Society, will be cited as gratifying proofs of the spread of evangelical principles, and as a reason for renewed thankfulness, and enlarged contributions on the part of subscribers to the Society's funds.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—We have received the Prospectus of a new work under this title, about to be published weekly at Montreal, and issued every Saturday.

We have received the volume of statutes of the last session of the Dominion Parliament. It contains 528 pages, printed in the usual form.

We are requested to state that the amount realized by the late Bazaar in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, amounted to the sum of \$2,550.

The farewell address to the Archbishop of Quebec before leaving for Rome, was presented on Thursday, 21st inst., at Laval University. The Archbishop made a suitable reply, thanking his flock for the very handsome purse presented to him to defray expenses. The address was read by the President of the Senate, Hon. Mr. Cauchon.

THE GREAT COUNCIL.

DEPARTURE OF BISHOP HORAN FOR ROME.

On Monday afternoon His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston took his departure for Rome, to be present, with all the innumerable prelates of the Church, at the great Ecumenical Council. His Lordship's parishioners in Kingston and the diocese generally, gleaning an intimation of their Bishop's departure, prepared themselves to attest substantially and rationally their esteem and respect for him by gathering a handsome purse to assist His Lordship in defraying the expenses which a long trip like that about to be undertaken entails.

Monday was appointed for His Lordship's departure, and a number of Roman Catholic gentlemen waited on him at the Palace about noon, when Mr. O'Reilly, Sr., on their behalf, presented the address to be found below, accompanying it with a very liberal purse. His Lordship made a feeling reply. At one o'clock the Bishop was escorted to the Grand Trunk Station by these gentlemen and many others, in carriages, and before the train moved off took personal leave of them all, receiving their heartfelt wishes for a safe and profitable journey.

ADDRESS.

To the Most Reverend Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston:— My Lord,—The Catholics of the City and Diocese of Kingston cannot permit you to depart for the Eternal City without giving some expression to the sentiments of esteem and affection which they bear towards you, their beloved Bishop, and to offer you the heart felt expression of their love and gratitude.

marked. The fact also that two members of your Lordship's family—one the gallant Murray who fell wounded on the battle field of Mantana—have their names enrolled in that corps of chivalrous Catholic youth who have devoted their lives to the defence of the Sovereign Pontiff, is a proof of your devotion to His sacred person.

It is an undoubted fact that all the Catholic Bishops in the world are united cordially with the Apostolic See, and that the clergy and people vie with each other in doing homage to that great Pontiff who is called by Heaven to preside at the Councils of His Church, and who, from the high and infallible Chair of Peter, will speak the sublime words of Divine Truth, which will be accepted by all who are of God and who have faith in the words of our blessed Redeemer, who promised to be with His Church to the consummation of the world.

Their trust that ere Your Lordship leaves Rome you will not forget to ask the Holy Father to send His Benediction to His people in this far off land, and at the same time to assure Him that He has no more faithful children than those of your flock who now address you. They desire, most venerable and beloved Bishop, to accompany the expression of their attachment to you with the Gift, which they now beg leave to present, and which they trust you will honor them by accepting.

Their heart-felt prayers to the Throne of Grace are that you may have a prosperous voyage, and after assisting at the Great Council of the Vatican in December next, that you may return in safety to your people, who will not fail to invoke daily the blessings of Heaven on their absent Bishop. Signed on behalf of the Catholics of the Diocese of Kingston.

P. O'REILLY, Sr., Chairman. M. FLANAGAN Secretary. Kingston, Oct. 18th, 1869.

REPLY.

To the Catholics of the City and Diocese of Kingston. Gentlemen,—Your affectionate address, with the generous gift that accompanied it, could not take us by surprise, who are so well acquainted with, and have so frequently experienced your lavish bounty since our first arrival amongst you.

Your union with your pastors so complete and adhesive, your zeal so proverbial in seconding their efforts in everything promotive of the honor and glory of God and His Holy Religion, have been ever to us, my dear children of our City and Diocese of Kingston, a subject of deep reflection and at times (when required) of encouraging consolation. May God vouchsafe to perpetuate in your breasts those principles and sentiments that always so distinguished you; and, "O Lord God of Abraham, and of Isaac, and of Israel, our fathers, keep forever this will of their heart, and let this mind remain always for the worship of thee." (1 Pt. 29 18)

Considering the improvements projected and progressive in every parish of our Diocese, we wonder how those outside our city could afford anything beyond their own local demands. Your munificence on this occasion, my dear children, which has been daily, almost hourly surprising us, shall long and gratefully be remembered.

When summoned by the common Father of the Faithful to be present at the great event of our age, the Ecumenical Council, we resolved at every hazard to obey that cherished command, even though the journey should be undertaken under all the circumstances and privations of an unprovided-for pilgrim; but thanks to your kind considerations for your Bishop, and your filial piety for him who are wont to call Father, our approach to the Eternal City will be rendered, if not precisely, at least becoming the condition of the order to which we so unworthily belong.

Further generations will have reason to envy the happy lot of those who enjoyed the favour of having assisted at the approaching august assemblage at the Vatican, concentrating, as it will, the accumulated learning and piety of the Universal Church, convoked by the Vicar of Christ, presided over by the same sancted Pontiff, and its deliberations ratified by the same heaven-inspired oracle, unerring and infallible.

Be assured of it, that the words of affection conveyed in your admirable address have not reached a heart insensible of kindness, and that everywhere in our wanderings through the Holy City you will, all of you, be present to our mind. At the tomb of the Apostles, when celebrating the divine mysteries, you shall be remembered at the moment of great moment; at the feet of the illustrious Pontiff, who now guides the destinies of the world, we shall supplicate his benediction for you and yours, and spiritual interests shall be the objects of more intense anxiety and solicitude when absent than even when in your midst. For you are, dear children of the City and Diocese of Kingston, in this world as we hope you will be in the next, "Our glory and our crown."

We cannot omit your kind allusion to our two nephews, who, in the buoyancy of their youth, joined so many of their chivalrous coevals in the defence of justice, truth and religion, even at the sacrifice of their future prospects and lives. God, we hope, will reward them and their companions in arms.

Farewell, then, for a while, our beloved children of our City and Diocese of Kingston. You will not refuse us your prayers, who have so abundantly supplied other requirements, and on our return may we find you all with your indefatigable pastors (our confreres) at your head, happy, virtuous and prosperous.

† E. J., Bishop of Kingston. The St. Vincent de Paul Society also presented an address, to which his Lordship gave a verbal reply.

DEPARTURE OF BISHOP FARRELL FOR ROME.

On Sunday the 17th inst., his Lordship announced that he would leave for Rome on Tuesday, and that before his departure he would celebrate mass in the Cathedral at seven a.m. and invited as many of the congregation as could make it convenient, to attend. Long before the

hour fixed the church was completely filled with the old and young of the congregation.

After Mass the Episcopal benediction was given to the whole congregation, and his Lordship retired to his residence, where the Very Rev. J. Heenan V.G., on behalf of the clergy of the diocese read the following address:— To His Lordship the Right Reverend John Farrell, D.D., Bishop of Hamilton.

My Lord,—We, the Priests of the diocese of Hamilton, assemble together to bid you adieu previous to your departure for the Eternal City, deem the present a fitting opportunity to give expression to the love and veneration we feel for you, and the sentiments with which we thought of a long separation inspires us. As members of the ecclesiastical family of this Diocese, of which your Lordship is the Father and the Head, we feel that your absence will create a vacancy which it will be impossible to fill, and which will not be observed not merely in your diocesan city, but throughout every parish in your extensive jurisdiction. Yet, although our hearts are filled with sorrow at the thought of your departure, we are not without motives capable of inspiring us with courage and affording us consolation. These motives have for their basis the Faith that is within us, that Holy Religion, which imposes the obligation of self denial and a sacrifice upon all its followers.

We know that your Lordship is summoned by the Viceregent of Jesus Christ, to take part in one of the most august assemblies the world has ever held, to legislate for the interests of the Christian Commonwealth, and we rejoice at the thought that this portion of the Church will be represented in the Council of the Vatican, by one so well able to uphold its reputation and its dignity. The whole civilized world, Catholic as well as Anti Catholic, is now looking towards Rome with eager expectation. They who are not of the Fold of Peter, openly confess their surprise and alarm; but the children of the Church are filled with hope, and with calm confidence await the action of the Ecumenical Council; for, relying on the promises of our Redeemer, they know that its deliberations and decisions will be guided by the Holy Spirit, and that it will infallibly contribute to the extension of truth and the final triumph of Christian principles. In conclusion, My Lord, we pray God to grant you a prosperous voyage; may His Holy Angel protect you and guide you till your return, to the end that you may soon resume the government of this Diocese which you have hitherto so happily and successfully conducted.

E. GORDON, V. G., On behalf of the Clergy.

On Tuesday morning the 19th inst., the Right Reverend Bishop Farrell, took his departure for Rome, to take part in the deliberations of the Ecumenical Council.

About a quarter to nine the Bishop accompanied by the Very Rev. E. Gordon, V. G., and the Very Rev. J. Heenan, administrators of the diocese, the Rev. Fathers O'Shea and O'Reilly, left the palace for the station, where they were met by most of the congregation to the number of twelve or fifteen hundred, men, women and children.

Here on the platform a committee consisting of Messrs. Alderman Fitzpatrick, John McPherson, William Harris, William Horman and John McKeown, on behalf of the laity, presented the following address, which was read by Mr. J. McKeown, his Lordship and the whole concourse standing with heads uncovered.

To the Right Reverend John Farrell, D.D. Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Hamilton.

MY LORD.—The members of St. Mary's congregation, having learned from your announcement, on last Sunday, that in obedience to the call of our Holy Father, Pope Pius the Ninth, you are about immediately to separate for a time from us, in order that, as one of the Bishops of the Catholic Church, you may take part in the most important and perhaps eventful assembly held in the civilized world during the last three centuries—the Council of the Vatican—they felt that they could not allow you to depart from their midst without giving expression, however inadequately words may do it, to the feelings and emotions which your departure on such an occasion, and for such a purpose, suggests and arouse.

At a meeting of the congregation, held on last Monday evening, we were deputed by them, and in their name to convey to your Lordship their deep sense of pain and regret at the prospect of this necessary separation.

They and we feel, however, that while the separation is, from your very nature, as great a sacrifice to you as it possibly can be to them and us, yet they and you must and do cheerfully submit to and obey the call of the successor to the Fisherman.

We have all been too well and carefully instructed by you and the reverend clergy under your Lordship's direction, that when the head of our glorious Church calls the Bishops of the Catholic World to meet in Ecumenical Council to deliberate on matters of great—perhaps vital importance to the Church.

It is in this spirit, and with feelings of the most respectful submission to the head of that Church which is the Columna et firmamentum Veritatis that we, the members of the congregation of St. Mary's now bid your Lordship a most affectionate farewell; and we now pray, and during your absence—which we feel will be as short as will be consistent with the duties devolving on you as our spiritual representative—shall continue to offer up our prayers to the Throne of Mercy for your Lordship's health, happiness and safe return to your faithful and devotedly attached flock.

We shall deeply regret your absence, and most sensibly feel the blank which your departure will cause in this Church and city. We shall be consoled with the reflection that you will be earnestly considering matters affecting our welfare, as well as that of the whole world; and that even when there and amid those deliberations you will, in thought and spirit, often be with your devoted flock in Hamilton.

We need not assure you how often you will be remembered in our prayers, and we feel assured, that when kneeling before the shrines of

the Apostles, and at the feet of the Holy Father, you will not be unmindful of the spiritual wants and necessities of your flock, not only in this city but in the whole diocese.

We beg that you will assure the Holy Father of our devoted attachment to himself personally, as well as of our loyalty to the Holy See.

We are to some extent consoled for the loss of your Lordship, in the fact that you have left us under the guidance of the venerable and much beloved Vicar General Gordon, and your Secretary the Rev. Father Heenan, whose advice and direction, during your absence, we will receive and follow as cheerfully as we trust we have always done your own.

And now again we bid you a most affectionate farewell; and ask your parting blessing. On behalf of the congregation, JOHN MCPHERSON, Chairman of Committee.

JOHN MCKEOWN, Secretary.

During the reading of the address his Lordship and all present seemed deeply moved; indeed he and most of the assembly could not refrain from tears at the prospect of the separation.

His Lordship briefly responded, reciprocating the expressions of attachment which the address expressed. He explained the position in which he had left the affairs of the diocese, and in whose hands he had left the administration of the diocesan affairs in his absence; and concluded by recommending himself to their prayers during his absence.

The Rev. Gentleman above named, together with Messrs. McDonald, M. Fitzpatrick, Hogan, Filgano and McKeown, escorted his Lordship to Toronto, where they saw him on the steamboat for Kingston, on his way to New York, whence he will sail on Saturday.—Spectator.

DEPARTURE OF HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP LYNCH FOR ROME.

On Tuesday evening, 19th inst., a large number of the Catholics of every class, and from every quarter of the city, assembled in the Cathedral, in order to take their leave, and receive the parting benediction of His Lordship. After the benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, Very Rev. J. E. Jamot, V.G., read from the clergy of the parish an address, which was accompanied by a purse of \$950.

May it please your Lordship,—With feelings of the most profound respect and affection, we the clergy of the Diocese of Toronto, have on this day, the eve of your Lordship's departure for the Eternal City to take part in the Ecumenical Council, assembled from our respective parishes, to testify to your Lordship, the deep feeling of gratitude, devotedness, love and esteem we entertain for your Lordship, for your many acts of kindness, your constant solicitude in our regard, your paternal affection towards us, and also for the eminent services rendered to religion and the glory of God since your advent to this Diocese.

We are all aware of, and deeply impressed with, the importance of the great works you have accomplished in the discharge of your onerous, Episcopal duties. The numerous Churches that have been erected, bearing aloft the emblem of salvation with their concomitants, convents, and schools; the increase of religious communities for the advancement of piety, education, and the provision for the religious and moral training of all classes of youth, not only of this city, but also throughout the extent of this diocese, are monuments of your zeal and convincing proof of your indefatigable labour in the vineyard of your Divine Master.

To enumerate all that you have brought to perfection during your episcopacy for the past ten years would carry us beyond our present limits. But suffice it to say that the flourishing state of religion in the Diocese acknowledges your Lordship as the efficient cause. And when your Lordship shall be absent from us, but present in the Councils of the assembled wisdom of the Church, over which the Vicar of Christ shall preside under the infallible guidance of the Holy Spirit of Truth, we shall cherish for you a grateful remembrance, and pour forth our most fervent prayers for your spiritual and temporal welfare, and for the recovery of your health, that you may return with renewed vigor to continue for many years your episcopal labors amongst us.

In conclusion, we wish your Lordship a happy voyage, and would beg your remembrance of us when offering up the adorable sacrifice of the Mass amid the shrines of the Apostles and Martyrs.

We would furthermore beg that your Lordship would present to our Holy Father, Pius IX., our deep sentiments of affection, loyalty and love, and obtain for us his Apostolic benediction.

Signed on behalf of the clergy of the Diocese, by VERY REV. J. F. JAMOT, Administrator, and VERY REV. F. P. ROONEY, Administrator.

Frank Smith, Esq., then read the following affectionate address from the Catholic laity of the city, at the same time presenting His Lordship with a purse of \$1,500, which had been collected by the committee of which Mr. Smith was chairman:—

To the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Toronto:

May it please your Lordship.—The Catholic laity of Toronto respectfully approach you on the eve of your departure to the Eternal City, as one of the Episcopal Delegates called to assist at the Ecumenical Council which our Holy Father Pius the Ninth has in his wisdom proclaimed to the world. For the anxious care and earnest devotion with which, ever since your Lordship's arrival amongst us, you have labored for our spiritual, and also, on all suitable occasions for temporal welfare, we owe you a debt of warmest gratitude, and our obligations are the more strongly felt because we have had occasion to observe with deep regret that your Episcopal labors were too often performed under the weight of severe bodily suffering. Were we in need of an evidence of your zeal

and piety, we have but to look around us and behold the numerous schools and religious institutions planted and prospering in our midst...

While we regret your Lordship's temporary absence, we are consoled by the reflection that our religious and ecclesiastical interests will be administered by the Very Revd. gentlemen...

In conclusion, we fervently pray for your health and happiness, and speedy return with increased honors, and prosperous voyage...

Signed on behalf of the Catholics of Toronto, THOS. WILSON, Secretary.

Addresses were also presented by the students of St. Michael's College and the pupils of the Christian Brothers' schools.

His Lordship replied to those manifestations of esteem and respect in appropriate and feeling terms, which deeply affected his numerous hearers.

On Wednesday morning His Lordship Bishop Lynch, accompanied by Very Rev. G. R. Northgrave, left this city at twelve o'clock noon...

The ladies and gentlemen of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, presented last week to the Rev. Father MacCarthy, who is leaving for Rome in company with the Lord Bishop of Kingston...

LADIES ADDRESS:

Esteemed and cherished Pastor,—Ere the sun of another week shall have arisen and set, you will be launched on the foaming billows of an expansive ocean.

But, Reverend Father, with grateful sentiments on this festive day, the anniversary of your being, we come to pledge our supplications to the Throne of Mercy for your safe voyage and speedy return to our midst...

THE LADIES OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

REPLY:

To the Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown:

My dear, kind friends,—Could words at my command express the pleasure your beautiful address affords me, gladly would I endeavor to convey to you some idea of it.

I shall therefore not endeavor to describe my feelings on this occasion; but merely content myself with begging you in return to accept my best, my fondest wishes for your happiness here and hereafter...

I. J. MACCARTHY, Priest. Williamstown, 13th Oct., 1869.

GENTLEMEN'S ADDRESS.

To the Rev. Isaac John MacCarthy, Parish Priest of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown:

Dearly Beloved Pastor,—We, the undersigned, on behalf of your parishioners, desirous of showing in some manner the high regard and sincere love we entertain for you...

Space does not permit us to give more than this summary of Dr. O'Connor's lecture, which was vigorous and eloquent, and frequently interrupted by applause.

DEATH OF THE REV. PIERRE BILLAUDELLE. We regret to learn that the Reverend Pierre Billau-delle of the Seminary of Saint-Sulpice died on Tuesday, Oct. 19th after a long and painful illness.

of your efforts, and if we were to particularize the beneficial actions, which have characterized your mission here, they would form a long catalogue of good and noble deeds.

(Signed), Patrick Purcell, John Hay, John McGillis, Angus McLellan, Wm. Barrett, Peter Gadhoo, Angus McDonald, Archibald Grant, Alexander Hay, Wm. McPherson, Wm. McLeod, Samuel McDonald, Jobo Barrett, Duncan McDonald, J.A. McPherson, John Divine.

REPLY:

My very dear friends,—It would be ungenerous, uncaudid on my part, did I not acknowledge with feelings of profound gratitude, how deeply I am touched on receiving your kind and beautiful address...

Though undeserved, I will not say unexpected: eleven years, gone like a delightful dream, have made me too familiar with the sterling qualities of the noble people of my parish...

For your reference to that which I have been instrumental in effecting in your midst, I am very grateful; but, after God, I feel to you belongs the credit.

Since my appointment to Williamstown, I have always found you all that I could desire: ever ready, ever willing to aid in all I undertake, to second my every effort—I might add—almost to anticipate my wishes.

No wonder then, though I fondly trust our separation will be short, I feel it most acutely, and will long for the day that shall welcome my return to my children.

I beg you, my dear friends, to accept my best thanks for this demonstration; and, while asking a memento in your prayers, assure you mine shall be daily offered for you, and never with greater than when kneeling at the tomb of the first of that glorious line of Roman Pontiffs—the great St. Peter—through whose intercession I shall implore Almighty God to grant you every blessing in time and eternity.

(Signed), I. J. MACCARTHY, Priest.

LECTURE AT THE GESU.

On Wednesday, the 20th instant, the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, (formerly Bishop of Pittsburgh) delivered a lecture in the Academic Hall of the Jesuits' College, on 'Catholicity and Liberalism.'

AMENDMENT OF ACT OF INCORPORATION.—By order of the City Council, an official notice is published that the Mayor, Alderman and citizens of the City of Montreal will apply to the legislators of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an Act to amend the several Acts for the Incorporation of the City of Montreal, or relating thereto...

DEATH OF THE REV. PIERRE BILLAUDELLE. We regret to learn that the Reverend Pierre Billau-delle of the Seminary of Saint-Sulpice died on Tuesday, Oct. 19th after a long and painful illness.

distinguished member. On arriving here from France he was appointed a Professor in the Grand Seminary and as such educated many of the men who now lead commerce, politics and society in this Province.

The funeral services of this illustrious priest took place in the Parish Church on Friday morning, and was very impressive. The church was draped in black, the whole of the first range of galleries being hung in crape.

THE DUTIES OF FINDERS OF PROPERTY.—Rather a painful case has been tried at the Westworth Assizes, and one which, although the prisoner was technically acquitted, may be a warning to those who may be inclined to appropriate articles of value which they may have found.

TREASURY OF EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS.—A man named William Orr, collector for Christie and Freedland, soap manufacturers of this city, left his place last week ostensibly for the purpose of spending a few days at Hemmingford, and while he was away his employers found out discrepancies in his accounts...

Fire.—Between ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the drug mill and laboratory of Messrs. Kerry Bros. and Oranier, 25 St. Jean Baptiste Street.

The Gazette says that the railway cars came into Sherbrooke from Island Pond on Wednesday covered with five or six inches of snow.

ACCIDENT.—At about 8:30 yesterday morning an accident occurred in St. Nicholas Street which, on a week day, could hardly have taken place without fatal consequences.

The Directors of the Sherbrooke, Eastern Townships and Kennebec Railroad Company, have accepted the tenders of Messrs. T. & J. Griffin for sections two, five, and six, and Messrs. G. B. Loomis & Co. for sections three and four.

A desperate character named John Wesley H. was a former inmate of St. Thomas' goal, was committed again last week, while on the way to goal in custody of constable Hunsberger he cut and stabbed the latter in several places, and effected his escape.

A man named Duguay died while under the influence of chloroform administered preparatory to an operation at Three Rivers a day or two ago.

Mr. John Foyster's premises at the foot of James Street, Hamilton, were burnt a few nights ago. On Saturday morning a man named John Kiff went to the Police Court to give himself up as a prisoner, stating that being moneyless he went into the stable, lit his pipe, fell asleep, and awoke to find all around him on fire.

MADRID RAILWAY.—At a meeting held at Madrid on Wednesday the proposal for a railway to open up the back townships was considered.

DEORATION.—On Sunday the 17th instant, Mr. Muir, the worthy Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, was formally decorated with the Cross of St. Gregory the Great at the Church of the Good Shepherd.

benevolent energy much of the good accomplished here every winter is owing.—Quebec Mercury.

A deputation of Indian Chiefs, one from the Two Mountains, one from Oughnawaga and one from St. Regis, are going to Albany to collect a debt of \$20,000 due to the Iroquois tribe on account of Land.

Mr. Wm. Gibson, of Morrisburgh, recently entered the lists of battle at the agricultural show at Waddington, New York.

Dr. Abraham Lee, a well known old resident of the county of Prince Edward, was thrown from his sulky near Point Traverse, on Thursday last and was instantly killed, his skull being fractured.

The European and North American Railway is now completed from St. John N. B., to the main boundary line, a distance of eighty four miles, leaving a gap on the American side of fifty-six miles.

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.—The nomination day for the North Riding of Renfrew is fixed for the 2nd November and the polling will take place on the 9th and 10th of November.

QUEBEC, Oct. 23.—A barn belonging to a man named Jobin was burnt at Lorette to-day; loss \$2,000; no insurance.

A large number of influential citizens were in attendance on the departure of the Roman Catholic Bishops for Rome this morning.

An enormous moose has been killed by Mr. Soper, of Ottawa, on the upper waters. The moose weighed 1,100 pounds and was caught in the water at a distance from the shore.

A dreadful accident occurred at Fort Williams one morning last week. The log house of Ronald McDonald was found to be a smouldering heap of ruins, and the body of the unfortunate proprietor was lying charred, burned and disfigured in the ruins.

There was a heavy snow storm in the township of Medonte last week. It lay upon the ground to the depth of some fifteen inches.

Bears are very numerous in the townships around Orillia. The Northern Light says two English gentlemen, Messrs. Charleton and G. H. Read, but recently arrived in this country, killed a large bear on their farm in the township of Stephenson.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Bethel, D Murphy, \$2; Carleton, N B, Rev E J Dampy, 2; Elphinstone, Rev J Girard, 4; Almore, H P, 2; Wolfstown, M Larkin, 2; Norton Creek, J Bulger, jr. 1; St Johns, T Sheridan 2; St Marthe, P Beggin, \$50; St Monique, Rev O Z Rousseau, 5; Roxton Falls, P Kearney, 2; Lacolle, H Barker, 2; St John Chrysostom, Rev P Besant, 5; Port Carling, W W Groom, 2; Curran, J McOrak, 2; Per J Doherty, Peterboro—R Molony, 4; J Quinlan, 2; J Buck, 4; J Allen, South Douro, 2.

Birth,

In this city, on the 20th instant, Mrs. James Vc Shane, junr., of a son.

Died.

In this city, on the 20th instant, Mrs. Julia Mallon, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Mallon, Customs Department.

In this city, on the 25th instant, Patrick F. Heary, G. T. R. Customs Agent, aged 29 years.—R.I.P.

At Lacolle, on Wednesday the 20th inst, of Dropsy, Winifred McDermott, beloved wife of Thomas Walsh, Esq. J. P. Deceased was a native of Frenchpark, Co. Roscommon, Ireland.

At Troy and Albany papers please copy. The prayers of the faithful are requested for Patrick Butler, jr., of the Parish of the Holy Cross, Dunham who died lately in the distant territory of Montana. He had left the paternal roof in March last for the western wilds, where, instead of fortune, death awaited him.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 27, 1869. Flour—Pollards, \$3 20 to \$3 25; Middlings \$3 60 \$3 75; Fine, \$4 00 to \$9 00; Super, No. 2 \$4 37 to \$4 40; Superior \$4 75 \$4 80; Fancy \$5 80 to \$5 85; Extra, \$5 25 to \$5 50; Superior Extra \$3 00 to \$3 00; Bag Flour, \$2 30 to \$2 50 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$5 25 to 0 00.

FEMALE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION ROOMS, ST. DENIS STREET.

FOR SALE at the above Institution Rag Carpets, Machine Sewing, and Knitting of all kinds promptly executed.

The public will confer a favor, as well as extend a much needed charity by patronizing this Institution

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO TEACHERS WANTED in the Parish of St. Sophie, County Terrebonne, one capable of teaching French and English, and one the English language only. Female Teachers preferred.

Address,—PATRICK CAREY, Sec.-Treas., St. Sophie, Terrebonne Co., P. Q.

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, now Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, U. S.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. DAME FRANCOISE E. CARLISLE, Plaintiff.

SAMUEL MCCONKEY, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that the above named Plaintiff has instituted an action en separation de biens against her husband the above named Defendant.

CARTER & HATTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 26th October, 1869. Im 11

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY

GRAND RAFFLE OF PRIZES, TO BE HELD IN THE ST. BRIDGET'S REFUGE, On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1869. 1st Prize—Presented by Rev. Father Down, Lives of the Saints, val. ue. \$31.00. 2nd Prize—Gift of President, a Dousy Bible, Calif, Gilt Edges and Plates,..... 10 00. 3rd Prize—\$10 in Gold. 4th Prize—Steel Engraving, The Angels of the P. sion, 3 feet 2 1/2 width, Rosewood and Gold,..... 12 00. 5th Prize—Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary,.... 6 00. 6th Prize—A Gold Pen holder,..... 6 00. THE SELLER OF EACH BOOK SHALL BE ENTITLED TO ONE TICKET. Tickets, 25 Cents each. M. J. McLOUGHLIN, Secretary.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. Persons holding Raffle Books will please return the duplicate tickets to the Secretary in order that they may be thrown for on Monday, the 1st of November next, at the St. Bridget's Refuge. JAMES CROMPTON, Asst.-Secy.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Stockholders in the above association will be held in room fronting Craig street, on TUESDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER next, at 8 P. M. precisely. By order, J. G. KENNEDY, Secy. Montreal 19th Oct. 1869.

SITUATION WANTED. A YOUNG MAN who has taught in Nova Scotia since December 1861, and who holds a First-Class Provincial License for that Province will be open to an engagement after the 31st inst., the expiration of his term. Can come well recommended by his Parish Priest and the Inspector of Schools &c., to all of whom he can refer. Any good school acceptable, yet would infinitely prefer a Catholic Separate one. To obviate disappointment no communication can possibly be attended to before 6th November. Address, "Teacher," office of this paper.

WANTED. A FEMALE TEACHER for the Catholic Separate School, Arthur Village. One able to play the Harmonium would be preferred. Apply, enclosing testimonials, to R. R. MAURICE, L.D.D.

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

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. 2m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of A. NORMANDIN, An insolvent. ON the twentieth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the above act.

A. NORMANDIN, By T. O. & C. D. LORIMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal 13th October, 1869. Im 19.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of MOISE TERRIAULT, Undertaker of the City and District of Montreal, Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-fourth of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act and amendments thereto. MOISE TERRIAULT. Montreal, 1st October 1869. Im9

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. In the matter of John Desjardins, Trader, of the Parish of Vaudrie, District of Montreal, Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, he undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act. JOHN DESJARDINS, By DESJARDINS & DESJARDINS, Attorneys ad Litem. Montreal, 6th October, 1869. Im9

GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW DRY GOODS.

THE INTERNATIONAL EMPORIUM, 463 NOTRE DAME STREET, Near McGill st.

We beg to intimate that our large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS will be all received and marked off ready for inspection on THURSDAY, the 30th of September. The assortment is one of the most complete in the city, having been carefully selected in the best European and American markets. We have a splendid stock of. BROWN, OLAGGETT & MCCARVILLE, 463 NOTRE DAME STREET, Near McGill street.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. RAYBURN—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The following extraordinary letter from M. Raspail, addressed to the Ministers, is published by the Revue:—

ARCUEL-CACHAN, October 3.—Messieurs les Ministres,—The Journal Official of this day has inserted the decree for convoking the Senate and the Legislative Body on November 29. Why not on the 26th of October, the day marked as the limit of delay in the Constitution granted by the power of which you are now again become the responsible agents? Has this postponement been suggested by a caprice of bad temper and infirm health, to preserve the idea of personal power, which henceforth no longer exists? But then, why not have indicated a date anterior to the 26th instead of deferring the opening of the Chamber to November 29, without any apparent motive? In swearing obedience to the Constitution we had raised it to the height of our popular mandate; you teach us to consider it as a dead letter, since you are the first to violate it. As soon as the Chamber shall be organized you must expect to be interpellated on this subject; and afterwards a demand of impeachment for a breach of the Constitution will be made by the majority, if that majority shows itself worthy of its prerogatives. You can avoid this disgrace by convoking the Assembly on or before the date of October 26.

F. V. RASPAIL.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The opinion is very general and partaken by not a few habitual staunch supporters of the Empire, that the French Government has grievously blundered in postponing the meeting of the Legislative Body until the 29th of November. "The preparatory labours of the Session," says a paper, rendered the delay necessary; but the general belief is that Ministers are quite as ready to meet Parliament now as they will be in two months' time. When the Chamber comes together there are 50 elections to examine and approve, and the election of the bureau must be held, so that there would be time enough to get ready the promised Bills, which many declare will be no further advanced in two months than they are now. It will be February or March, say the pessimists, before the real business of the Session begins, although there will be a good deal of talking before then, and some pretty loud talking, too. Of course, all the papers have their say, and some of them might almost as well have left it unsaid. The Temps sensibly urges that if it was considered really necessary to prolong the present provisional and uncertain state of things for two months, it would have been wise and by no means *infra dig.*, to state the motives. This would have been merely a proper deference to public opinion. The Journal de Paris remarks that the Chamber will have barely a month to discuss the Bills that must be voted this year—among other things, the extraordinary Budget of the city of Paris, which demands attentive study. The Monitor declares it was impossible to run more completely counter to the wishes and hopes of public opinion than by this postponement; and the Liberte says that if one judged the Government by appearances he would be tempted to suppose that the Government no longer knew what it was about, and that it had "run off the rails." Then there is the usual discussion as to whose fault it is. Nobody doubts that M. Magne was for convocation on the 8th of November, the date which it was thought would be fixed; and M. Forcade's friends say that he was on the same side, but this is very much doubted. A beneficial influence in the question is attributed to M. Chasseloup-Laubat. The Liberte, as usual audacious in assertion says that four Ministers were for a very early convocation, and only three against it, but that the Emperor desired "a long day," as he wishes to open the Session by a speech from the Throne. But surely the Emperor, who was at the races again last Sunday, walking about and looking well, will be equal to delivering a speech in five weeks' time, as well as in eight? What is to be feared is that His Majesty was not sufficiently decided in the matter, for, of course, things might have been just as he pleased.—Times Cor.

Paris, Oct. 7.—The Emperor will visit the Prince of Roumania to-day. An article published in the Electeur Libre, and signed by M. Ernest Picard, advises the people to wait and to accept the convocation of the Corps Legislatif on the 29th of November.

This evening's newspapers publish a letter from Count de Keraty, in which the writer announces that he abandons the idea of an isolated manifestation. He concludes as follows:—"It is the duty of the Opposition to adopt those measures which bear best its own dignity and are the most calculated to serve the purpose of vindicating the public liberties, but the interests of the country require that the contest which is being carried on between the representatives of the Nation and personal power should not end in a popular riot." In the *Avant National* M. Peyrat, the chief editor, combats the project of a manifestation for the 25th inst., which he looks upon as fatal or inopportune, adding that most of the members of the Democratic party entertain the same opinion.

The distant date for which the French Chambers have been convoked (Nov 29), has excited great discontent in Paris, and extreme Republicans are urging an earlier meeting in defiance of the Imperial decree. M. Keraty, however, who had suggested the assembling of the Deputies on the 26th inst., has withdrawn his proposal, on the ground of indisposition to provoke disorder. The Emperor left Venice yesterday, and proceeds to Athens, Prince Charles of Roumania has arrived in Paris, and has been received by the Emperor. A fire in the shipbuilding yards at Bordeaux has caused damage to the extent of £40,000.

The Journal Official to-day says the Government regards with regret the violent attacks that have been made on Prince Napoleon in the Pays newspaper.

Radical voters propose to summon the deputies from Paris, to resign their seats in Corps Legislatif, on the ground that they have not fulfilled their duties.

Paris Oct. 20.—The book-binders of Lyons are on the strike. Journeyman gilders of Paris have struck for high wages. The Emperor at home.—Of Napoleon's home at St. Cloud a Paris correspondent writes: "His Majesty's private apartments are most simple, and

comprise a bed-room, a dressing room and a cabinet de travail. If it were not for souvenirs of Napoleon I, and Queen Hortense nobody would suspect this to be the Emperor's cabinet. His Majesty indifferently uses quill or steel pens; and while he writes he scatters the *residua* of his cigarettes on the inkstand plate. No people can be more united than the three chief inmates of the Palace de St. Cloud; and, under politics and etiquette can be laid aside, no happier father, mother, and son can anywhere exist. The Emperor and Prince enter the Emperor's room as soon as Felix, the first valet de chambre, has let them know that his master is up—which, just now, is generally between 7 and 8 a.m. M. Goussier—a friend rather than a physician—M. Conti—both a friend and a secretary—and Gen. Malerbe, follow soon after. The latter comes to take orders for the day, including the 'bill of fare' for the breakfast and dinner. But at all times the dishes are of the simplest description, chiefly roast meats, and whatever they are Napoleon III. is always content! When Eugenie started on her journey to Constantinople, she wore a brown travelling costume, with a hat of the same color, and was accompanied by the Emperor and the Prince to the station constructed in the private park. The Emperor entered the railway carriage and the Prince stepped in after he remained until the last moment, when the Emperor, who had been standing at the door, said: "N. W. Louis, say good-bye to your mother and come down." A moment more and the imperial train had sped on its way.

SPAIN.

MADRID Oct. 5.—The insurgents who abandoned Rens and Valles after committing several assassinations and many robberies, violating nuns in the convents, and levying forced contributions upon the inhabitants, were attacked yesterday by General Bledrich, and defeated with a loss of 80 killed and 300 wounded; many prisoners were also taken. The troops had 23 killed and wounded.

Oct. 6.—The Republican minority retired from the Chamber before the vote upon the Bill for Suspension of Individual Liberties. General Prim urged them to remain in a speech partly of entreaty and partly angry, intimating that he should regard them as enemies, and that he would meet them with iron, force with force. Senor Oastelar said they might reconsider their determination in deference to judicious counsels, but they would never yield to threats.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—Official despatches state that everywhere the insurgents are giving in their submission to the Government. The band under Deputy Mogro has been defeated and Mogro himself has surrendered. The Volunteers have been disarmed in all the capital towns of the provinces with the exception of Madrid, where they expressed a desire to maintain public order.

Gen. Prim in a circular to-day conveys the thanks of the Regent to the army and to the loyal volunteers, for the suppression of the insurrection. Additional troops have been sent to Bajor.

A special Madrid cable dispatch says the insurrectionary movement, inside the city of Valencia, was recommenced by the Revolutionists when the Government troops proceeded to enter the town after the capitulation. The soldiers were received on marching into the place, with a volley of musketry, and the fire being returned, hostilities were renewed. At latest advices fighting continued with unabated violence.

The Republican insurrection in Spain is not yet at an end, although the Government organs assert that the insurgents have been completely defeated at all points. Sympathizers with the Republicans, on the other hand, declare that the movement is extending, and that the insurgents have suffered but slight checks. The Bill for suspending individual liberties was passed by the Cortes after a protracted and stormy debate—the Republican deputies refusing to vote, and denouncing the threats of General Prim as tyrannical and unlawful. Telegraphic communication with the provinces is still interrupted, and intelligence is scanty and doubtful. Admiral Topete has declared his preference of the Duke de Montpensier as King of Spain. Madrid is quiet, but closely watched.

The reports spread that the Cortes or the Committee have rejected the Duke of Genoa as a candidate for the Throne are unfounded. The latest telegrams from the Spanish Government are to the effect that the Republic insurrection makes no progress. The recantation of Rens is considered to have been a fatal blow to it.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—The *Diario de la Marina* publishes three important documents intercepted in their passage through the Island, which prove that the Republican rising in Spain is the work of the Cuban insurgents.

MADRID, Oct. 21.—It is reported that Captain General De Rodas has informed the Home Government that the rebels in Cuba have all along had active relations with the Republican insurgents in Spain, and that arrangements have been made between them for mutual encouragement and assistance.

ITALY.

Florence, Oct. 6.—A Royal decree has been published reorganizing the financial administration of the kingdom, instituting a Comptroller of Finance for each province, and concentrating in their hands the collection of direct and other taxes, the control of State property, weights and measures, and land survey. The decree leaves untouched the service of the public debt and the administration of deposit and loan banks connected therewith. The Minister of Finance anticipates from this reform to effect an economy in the administration, and greater efficiency and promptitude in the collection of the taxes.

Florence, Oct. 20.—Menotti Garibaldi is recruiting the Volunteers of Calabria.

Rome, Oct. 21.—Ninety-six recruits for the Papal army arrived from Canada yesterday.

The Pope and the King of Prussia.—The particulars of the handsome presentation to the Pope by the King of Prussia are as follows:—Some months back the Pope decided that the floor for the hall in which the Council is to meet should be covered with carpet made expressly for it. He requested some carpet manufacturers in Belgium, with whom he had dealings, to take the measures and tell him the price. "Six thousand pounds!" said they. "Six thousand pounds! that is a great sum for a poor Pope, but I will pay it in three instalments!" The making of the carpet was commenced, and a few weeks back the Nuncio at Brussels, Monsignore Cattani was to pay the first instalment. "We are already paid entirely," said the manufacturers. "Paid and by whom?" "We are forbidden to tell!" Inquiries were instituted, and the discovery was made that the money had come from—the King of Prussia!

would pass through the Austrian capital on his way to the East. The reply proved the Prussian calculations to have been laid with a shrewd appreciation of circumstances. His Austrian Majesty immediately answered that the Crown Prince was very welcome, and to show these were not idle words, ordered the most hospitable preparations to be made for the reception of the illustrious guest. After this, and taking all circumstances into account, we are justified in thinking that the Kaiser, from the change that has recently supervened in France, deems it as well to conclude a temporary truce with this Government. The latter, on the other hand, trusting to time and events for the formation of more solid and reliable ties, is happy to effect a preliminary approach towards a Power but yesterday full of sinister purposes. Whether the armistice thus arrived at will ripen into a genuine and *bona fide* peace, or be cut short by a relapse into diplomatic or military warfare, mainly depends on the evolution of things in France. I believe I may say the above few lines contain the essential features of an incident about which so many spurious versions have been set afloat by ill-informed or interested persons.

Slight as this modification in the Austro-Prussian relations is for the observer of international politics it is not a little instructive to notice the impression produced by it upon the various parties affected. Count Beust at once perceived that, under the circumstances, there was nothing left for him but to conform to his Sovereign's wishes. As the Emperor Napoleon no longer seemed above consulting the interests of his people, the prospect of a French attack upon Prussia had clearly diminished; and though Francis Joseph, had been guided by his Premier, would have delayed a while before accommodating himself to this new phase, still, his having done so forced Count Beust to approve what was at once a demand of the times, an order of his Sovereign, and above all an accomplished fact. But in doing this Count Beust had no wish entirely to break off the connexion so long the pivot of his policy. He would assume a more conciliatory attitude towards this Government, but stand by France while there was a distant hope of her ruler's recovering lost ground, and again coming forward as the great antagonist of German unity.

Hence Count Beust's Vienna papers instead of graciously accepting the outstretched hand of Prussia, even now grudgingly assert that Austria's favour will be accorded to this Government only on condition of its renouncing all idea of incorporating Southern Germany. His German organs, harping upon the same theme, and varying it according to the approved method employed to veil matters from vulgar ken, represent Prussia as having already gone through the process of eating humble pie, given up the South, and thereby regained the goodwill of the Austrian Premier, whose policy is thus crowned with a complete and most signal victory. He who knows that Prussia since the Treaty of Prague never had the slightest wish to extend the influence she legally exercises over Southern Germany possesses the key to what is mysterious in these asseverations of the Austrian inspired press. They can have no other object than to nourish a fictitious grievance, to be avenged at some more favourable opportunity, should it ever occur.

VIENNA, Oct. 6.—The Crown Prince of Prussia arrived shortly after 9 p.m., and was received by the Emperor and the highest military and civil authorities. Upon the Prince leaving the train the Emperor advanced, and gave him a most cordial greeting. The Emperor wore the uniform of a colonel of a Prussian regiment, while the Crown Prince of Prussia was dressed as an officer holding a similar rank in the Austrian army. The military bands struck up the Prussian National Anthem. The Prince having reviewed the guard of honour appointed to escort him proceeded with the Emperor and his suite Court carriages to the Imperial residence at Hofburg.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—A fourth German Protestant Congress was opened to-day by a sermon from the chief Court chaplain, Herr Schwarz of Gotha. Professors Bluntchli, of Heidelberg, and Hiltzendorf, of Berlin, have been elected Presidents. The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of this evening contains the following:—"The visit of our hereditary Prince to the Austrian Court is rightly regarded everywhere as an important indication of the value which both the Prussian and Austrian Governments attach to the renewed realization of friendly relations." The King of Prussia will shortly return to Baden Baden, and will remain there with the Queen until the end of October.

The Speech by which King William opened the Prussian Chambers exhibits the same pacific tone which has invariably characterized all Addresses of the same nature since that monarch appended his signature to the Treaty of Prague. King William obtained all he wished for at Dippel and Sadowa, and so long as no man interferes with the grain he secured by those deeds of arms, he declares himself fully satisfied. On two or three occasions he looked upon himself as a threatened man, and, although anxious that no one should think of him as a quarrel-seeker, he also took good care to acquaint the world with his readiness and determination to defend himself if attacked. But this time the very shadow of any possible outbreak of hostilities is dispelled. His unremitting endeavours to maintain and consolidate peace, and to guard his relations with foreign Powers, from being disturbed, have been crowned with success. He expresses his trust that all his future efforts to the same effect will meet with equally happy results, and that they may contribute to the maintenance of German authority and independence.—Times.

WALPOLE, N. H., Oct. 21.—The Walpole and Westminster Bridge across the Connecticut river, was carried away last night. About two thirds of the bridge and one pier were rebuilt a year ago. The old pier, which had stood firm for thirty eight years, appeared to have crumbled and caused the bridge to fall. The cost of reconstruction will amount to \$8,000 or \$9,000.

The best evidence of the merits of a perfume is that it is found in the dressing-rooms of nine-tenths of the fashionables from the icy regions of the North to the heated tropical countries of the sunny South. When all persons of refined taste delicate culture, and ample means have decided that Murray & Lanman's genuine Florida Water is the perfume, *par excellence*, equally adapted to all seasons and climes, fragrant on the handkerchief, delicious and soothing for the toilet, and refreshing and invigorating in the bath, you may rest assured their verdict as valid and final, and feel convinced that this is the perfume you require and ought to use.

Be not deceived with worthless imitations, but ask for the genuine Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & 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. Harle, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

WILD CHERRY BALM.—The memory of Dr. Wislar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands who his Balm of Wild Cherry has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of Pulmonary disease. It is now over forty years since this preparation was brought before the public, and yet the demand for it is constantly increasing.

To Sufferers with COLIC.—It is a fact verified by thousands of successful experiments, that bilious colic, even when it is a chronic disease may be radically cured by a course of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. Two of the vegetable components of these pills act as powerfully upon the liver as mercury itself, without producing any of its deleterious effects; and the tonic and restorative elements which are intermixed with the cathartic and alterative principle, impart such vigor to the stomach and alimentary canal, that no recurrence of the attack need be apprehended when the system has been thoroughly cleansed and regulated by this potent remedy for all forms of biliousness and indigestion.

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

Ulcers like Volcano, are fed from below the surface. It would be useless, even if it were possible, to put a cover on Vesuvius and it would be equally futile to skin over a deep-seated sore. Nothing short of extinguishment will cure an ulcer. The only way to get at the "hidden fire" is through the blood; and the only antiphlogistic agent that will do the work thoroughly, is Bristol's Sarsaparilla. By what chemical action it neutralizes the fiery venom which produces eruptions, sores, abscesses, tumors, carbuncles, and the like, it is impossible to say. Enough for the sufferers that it never disappoints their hope.

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

BRIGHT, BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.

Nothing can gladden the parent's heart more than to see their offspring in the full enjoyment of robust health, and in possession of that blooming childish beauty now so rarely seen, the bright sparkling eyes, the soft round cheek, the plump well developed form, the rosy complexion, are but the indications (in the absence of constitutional disease) of a vigorous digestion, undisturbed by the presence of Worms in the stomach or bowels, but nearly all children suffer with worms, hence nearly all are sickly thin and pale. That great specific *Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles* so agreeable and so efficacious should be used in every family; they are positively a certain cure.

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 FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, CHIP 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. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. 13m June 14th, 1868.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, who holds a FIRST CLASS ELEMENTARY DIPLOMA for the FRENCH and ENGLISH languages, and can be well recommended, is now open to an engagement, and can be communicated with any time prior to the first of October next, stating salary. Address—"A. G., Teacher," office of this paper.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

of the CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W. The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Work. SCHOLASTIC YEAR, 10½ MONTHS.

Board and Tuition in the English and French languages, \$6 00 Music, 2 00 Drawing and Painting, 1 50 Bed and Bedding, 1 00 Washing, 1 00 Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents. No deduction for pupils removed before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness. Payments must be made invariably in advance. Reduction made for Sisters. Classes RE-OPEN on FIRST OF SEPTEMBER Williamstown, Aug. 15th 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 DIST. OF MONTREAL, } and its amendments.

SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, Partners of the City and District of Montreal, answerable individually, as having been traders together in the said City of Montreal, in co-partnership, under the firm of Marcou & Henderson, Insolvents.

The seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply for their discharge in said Court in virtue of said Act.

JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, By J. N. MONGEAU, Attorney ad litem. 2m3 Montreal, 28th August, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. DIST. OF MONTREAL, }

In the matter of ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, wife of Hyacinthe Basseau, An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for her discharge under the above Act.

Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869. ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, per LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Her Attorneys ad litem. 2m3

JUST PUBLISHED

BENZIGER BROTHERS, Cincinnati and New York: BIBLE HISTORY, Containing the most remarkable events of the OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT. Prepared for the use of the CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY REV. RICHARD GILMOUR. Approved by the Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, D.D., Archbishop of Cincinnati. 8. 346 Pages. Beautifully illustrated with 140 cuts and a map of the Holy Land, printed from electrotype, on excellent paper, substantially bound. PRICE—Free by Mail—70c.



APPROBATION.

The Illustrated History of the Bible, Old and New Testaments, compiled by a priest of the diocese of Basel, translated into French by Rev. Dr. Bourquard, of Paris approved by many Bishops in France, and reproduced in many languages, is presented, with our approbation to the reverend clergy, school teachers, parents and youths of this diocese, by all of whom we desire it to be extensively used and circulated. Never was the thorough and intelligent teaching of the Catholicism more needed than at the present day, and the Catholicism of Christian Doctrine can neither be well taught, nor properly understood without the Catholicism of the Bible. This translation has been well made by Rev. Richard Gilmour, of the Archdiocese. J. B. PURCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati. Cincinnati, August 5, 1869.

Messrs. Benziger Brothers.—I find your Bible History exceedingly well adapted to the object for which it is designed, a school book. The style is so purely English, that it has not even the semblance of a translation. It is evident that the translator aimed to use Saxon words, where it was possible. While his language is elegant it is at the same time fitted to the comprehension of children. The moral reflections, the allusions to the mysteries of the New Testament, combined with the well executed illustrations of the work, render the book a valuable acquisition, both for teachers and for school-children. We will adopt it in our school. Rev. W. H. HILL S. J., President of St. Xavier College. Cincinnati, Aug. 10, 1869. 4m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. DIST. OF MONTREAL, } In the matter of ANDRE PONTBIANT, of St. Pie de Deguire, in the District of Richelieu, trader, Insolvent.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof. ANDRE PONTBIANT, By T. & C. C. DELORMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. 2m3 Montreal, 30th August, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. DIST. OF MONTREAL, } In the matter of ADOLPHE COUVRETTE, An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court to obtain his discharge under the above Act. ADOLPHE COUVRETTE, per MOUSSEAU & DAVY. His Attorneys ad litem. 2m5 Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. DIST. OF MONTREAL, } In the matter of ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, of the Parish of St. Edward, in the District of Irberville, Insolvent.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof. ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, By T. & C. C. DELORMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. 2m3 Montreal, 28th August, 1869.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.

Nos. 6, 8 and 10 St. CONSTANT STREET. The duties of this School will be resumed on MONDAY, the thirtieth of August instant, at NINE o'clock, A.M. A sound English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted on very moderate terms. Parents desirous of placing their children in the above institution are requested to make early application. WM. DORAN, Principal.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

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

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