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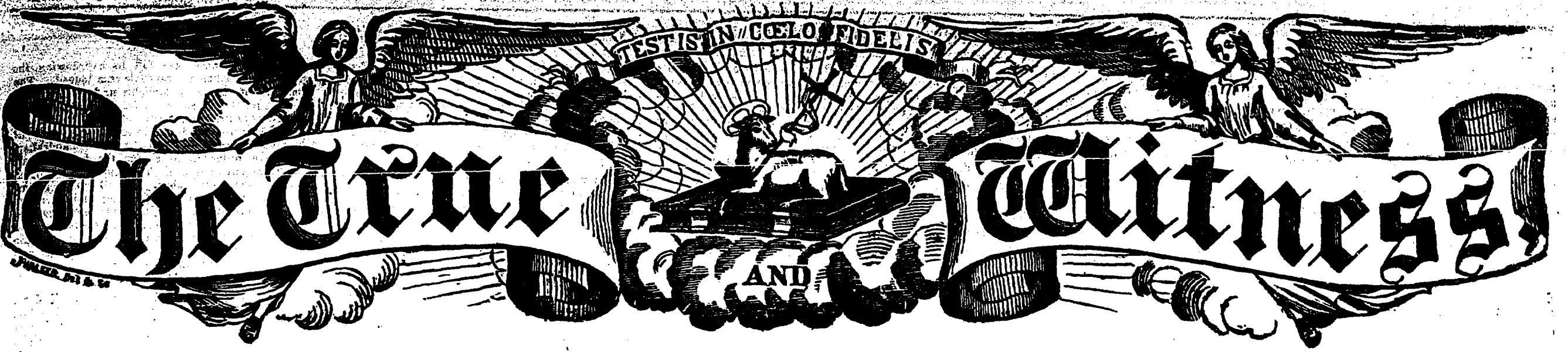
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XX. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1869. No. 8.

(From the Catholic Mirror.) AURELIA; OR, THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE.

Freely Translated from the French of M. A. Quinton. PART FIRST. - THE INFORMER. CHAPTER V. - (CONTINUED.)

But Paul was at Rome now, and he would doubtless overcome this contempt. Soon after his arrival, he called together the principle men among the Jews. Before commencing the struggle and fulfilling his mission, he wished to know what he could expect from his people.

'This letter is very old,' he remarked when he was able to read the date. 'Yes, it was handed me by your brother more than two years ago. Since, I have been a captive and I am one still. I came to Rome because I appealed to Cæsar.'

'I pity you,' said Seneca simply. The apostle made no answer, and waited for his host to accomplish his difficult task. At last, Seneca proceeded to read the letter. From time to time, he interrupted his reading to contemplate the apostle with mingled astonishment and curiosity.

But the time had not yet come for Paul to speak. 'My brother writes me,' said Seneca when he had done reading, 'that you are a rare genius—a great orator and a great philosopher.'

'I am,' said Paul, 'only the last among the servants of God and all my strength is in Jesus Christ.'

'In fact,' remarked Seneca, without manifesting the least surprise at this strange answer, 'my brother adds that you are a Christian. Is this true, my dear Paulus—such, I believe is your name?'

'It is so true and serious a fact,' said the apostle firmly, 'and covering the philosopher with his ardent gaze, 'that in two years Nero will have me beheaded, not for the accusation now pending against me, but for the faith of my divine master.'

'What! would you give your life for this superstition?' 'At this very instant, I would! But the time has not yet come; I have a mission to fulfill, it must be terminated.'

'What may be this mission, dear Paulus?' 'To teach Rome the kingdom of God and His justice; to help Peter to found the immovable, eternal Church!'

'This Peter, I have heard of him, dear Paulus; (the things he announces are strange and impossible!'

'Listen, Seneca,' said the apostle with authority, 'I tell you, in truth, you cannot understand them.'

'Am I not a philosopher, and a philosopher of some merit?' said Seneca with pride. 'The God I proclaim reveals Himself to simple hearts; He disdains the vain science of the world. He conceals Himself from the philosophers of whom you speak.'

'But what do you pretend? Will this Rome which you wish to teach, be more humble and better prepared than I am? Do you think she will listen to your voice?'

'The spirit of God will inspire me what to say, and Jesus Christ will do the remainder. Seneca! Seneca! Rome, so rebellious now, shall bow her head! She will be like a little child in God's hand! Ere long, the Christians will be so numerous, that if they should go away, Rome would remain an immense desert!'

'And I, dear Paulus,' said the philosopher, smiling, 'shall I be with you?' 'No, Seneca, you shall esteem my doctrine, but you will not embrace it. You will see in it but a fine system of philosophy from which you will draw new thoughts. Posterity will find in your works certain echoes of my words and of our sacred books; but you will never go further.'

'Why so, dear Paulus? If your doctrine is the truth, I ask no better than to be numbered among your disciples.'

which He wished to honor on earth; His divine teachings; His miracles; His death on the cross; His glorious resurrection: the predication of His apostles; the good news spreading over the world, and, everywhere, the legions of Christ assembling to glorify Him.

Raising the veil of the future, he showed the temples crumbling down, philosophy vanishing before the Gospel, the old creeds destroyed, the nations of the earth embracing the cross, mankind forming one brotherhood, and Rome the Queen of the world by Christ's standard—not of that world about to perish, but of the whole earth reascent and regenerated!

A transfiguration had taken place in Paul; his features were resplendent with apostolic light. Seneca listened in silent awe, crushed under those burning words which surpassed in sublimity all that he had ever dreamt.

Without, all nature harmonized with this impressive scene, as though all must hush before God's messenger. No noise disturbed the atmosphere; all was wrapped in that solemn stillness which marks the mysterious hour when prayer ascends slowly to Heaven.

A deep and silent pause succeeded the apostle's pathetic words. 'Gallions is right!' said Seneca at last, 'you are an admirable genius!'

'What matters! Seneca, it is my doctrine, not me, which you must admire.'

'Have you not told me, but a moment ago, that I would not believe? Why, then, have you come to me?'

'Because the time is near, when the religion of Christ would be for you a supreme consolation.'

'What do you mean?' 'Seneca, do you not think that a single word from Nero...'

'Ah! Paulus, are you then a messenger of death?'

'Seneca, Seneca! Christ's apostles bring life; as for death, it is in the hands of God, He it is who sends it.'

'So,' said the philosopher, with a smile, 'it is a prophecy; is the hour near?'

'Perhaps it is,' replied the apostle. 'So let it be, then, I do not fear death. I thank you for the warning.'

'Seneca, believe in Christ! Ah! you may do so yet, notwithstanding what I have said.'

'That is possible, my dear Paulus; I love all that is beautiful, and your doctrine is beautiful. But a philosopher must compare and reflect.—Come and see me again. You are friendly to me, my dear Paulus, and for my part I am inclined to love you. How I would wish to be of some service to you. But, as you see, I have now little credit.'

had no effect on his worn out frame. He then ordered a hot bath to be prepared. As he stepped into it, he sprinkled a little water over his slaves, saying: 'I make this libation to Jupiter liberator!'

A groan was heard, and a voice called out 'Seneca! Seneca!'

The philosopher looked round: it was Paul hastening to make a last effort. It was too late! The vapor of the bath had deprived the doomed man of his senses, and soon after he expired.

A deep sorrow could be read on Paul's face, as he contemplated the man he had sought to save. His mission was at an end, and turning his back upon the scene of desolation, the apostle went away, plunged in thought.

CHAPTER VII. - LIGHT PENETRATING CHAOS. Paul had soon to appear before Cæsar, to whom he had appealed. With a prince like Nero there could be no complication in judicial proceedings, and the apostle had little trouble in clearing himself of the charges brought by the Jews, and which Nero could scarcely comprehend.

What did Nero care about this quarrel between dying Judaism, and already glorious Christianity? He looked upon it as a question of local interest which did not concern him.

But Nero was very curious, and Paul was an extraordinary man. All Rome was talking of the wonders he had performed in company with Peter. For, the two apostles while preaching the religion of Jesus Christ, had, in fact, proved His divinity by numerous miracles accomplished in His name. They had healed the sick; made the lame walk, the deaf hear and the blind see, they had brought the dead back to life.

Nero, at that time, was giving the people sumptuous exhibitions, which he desired to make forever celebrated. A man had promised, like Icarus of old, to rise, flying, to the clouds.— This was Simon, the Magician, who strove by every means to rival the apostles, and to bring their mission into discredit, by claiming to perform the most wonderful acts, such as animating statues, changing stones into bread, flying in the air, and conjuring spirits.

What a good fortune for Nero, what an attraction added to his public games, if these three men could appear there and struggle, under his eyes, for the pre-eminence in supernatural power! All three are Jews; what more simple than that he should be the judge between them!

But miracles are not made to satisfy vain curiosity. So as Jesus Christ had refused to comply with Herod's request that he should perform a prodigy, Paul replied to Nero that Simon would not triumph, but he promised nothing marvelous.

On the next day, Simon appeared in the amphitheatre. He was hailed with delight by the multitude, for his popularity was great in Rome. The Senate had even had the baseness to erect his statue in the island of the Tiber, with this inscription: 'Simoni Deo Sancto!'

Peter and Paul, present, but unobserved by the crowd, were praying to God that the spirit of falsehood should not gain a victory over the spirit of truth, and that this profaner of sacred things, this enemy of His name, should not appear before the people as possessing more power than they who had been clothed with His strength, and were sent to confound imposture.

The Emperor having given the signal, Simon arose in the air, and it is alleged, hovered awhile, over the amphitheatre. But, suddenly, he fell, hurled to the ground by the hand of God.

He was picked up, crippled and bleeding; and the people who had applauded him, now booed him with derisive contempt. The magician would not survive his shame; having been carried to a neighboring house, he threw himself from the casement, and dashed his brains out on the pavement.

Nero was far from satisfied with the tragical adventure of the magician whom he had received at his court with much favor. But, if he entertained any resentment against the two apostles, he did not show it at that time. After all, little did Peter and Paul care about Nero's resentment. They returned to their apostolic labors; they lived, as they had done heretofore, by the work of their hands, amidst the holy Jewish women who had followed them to Rome, and who gave to their sex those admirable examples of charity in good works, of Christian poverty, of evangelical chastity, and of all the virtues which have since created so many heroines of Christian grace, love and devotion.

Since that time, they had successively removed to Rome, to join the apostles and assist them in propagating the Gospel.

Meanwhile, the holy word became more and more fruitful, and new Christians of all ranks, of all age and sex, came daily to increase the assembly of the faithful. It was then that some uneasiness commenced to be felt concerning this new sect and its numerous proselytes—this superstition which threatened to take the place of the ancient creed, or, to speak with more exactness, the old religious habits of the Roman people.

It was besides, a complete renewal of the social fabric; and some already foresaw in these recent doctrines the condemnation and final destruction of the institutions upon which Rome leaned, and which had hitherto constituted her strength. War was therefore declared against these detestable innovators who came to disturb the quiet in which, for ages past, Rome had slumbered, mistress and dominatrix of the universe.

The first hostilities were commenced by the writers and sages who denounced 'for their odious acts, those Christians, whose chief, "one named Christ," during the reign of Tiberius was sentenced by Pontius Pilate to suffer the most infamous penalty.'

These calumnies furnished Nero the pretext he needed to justify himself of having kindled the famous conflagration which, during six days, devoured Rome with such frightful intensity, that of the fourteen quarters composing that immense city, only four remained standing and intact.

Nero, the perpetrator of this horrible act, to shield his own criminality, dared to accuse the Christians of it. This was the true and only cause of the first persecution. It was atrocious. The most barbarous and extraordinary tortures, says Tacitus, were invented for these Christians whose crimes had long designated them to the public hate; and this went so far that the torturers left pity for their victims.

Saint Peter and Saint Paul both perished during this persecution. Paul, the Roman citizen, was beheaded; Peter was crucified like Christ, but with his head downwards.

The two apostles suffered martyrdom on the same day—29th of June, in the year of Christ, 66.

Peter, prince of the apostles, was succeeded by Linus, who governed the Church during twelve years, as second bishop of Rome.

Linus was succeeded by Cletus or Anacletus, an Athenian by birth, and a disciple of Saint Peter, who had converted him. He governed the Apostolic See from the year 78 to the year 91.

Clemens (St. Clement of Rome), fourth bishop, therefore filled the chair of Saint Peter at the time our narrative commenced.

He was of Jewish origin and a descendant of Jacob, from his mother's side, for his father was Eustathius, a native Roman. We believe we do not err in affirming that he belonged to that Clemens family, so numerous in Rome at that time, and which was a branch of the Flavia family, whence came Vespasian and his two sons.

This more than probable hypothesis being admitted, Clemens, the head of the nascent Church and the representative of Jesus Christ on earth, would have been the relation of Domitian, the High Pontiff, in whose person dwelt all the authority of paganism.

The capital of the world, destitute of all religious faith, had become successively the centre of the most divergent philosophical doctrines, and of the most opposed creeds.

Egypt had bequeathed to it her mysterious divinities; Chaldea had sent her wizards and astrologers; from the distant countries of the East, Apollonius of Thyana had imported the philosophy of the Brachmans, the divination of the Magi, the Indian theologues, and even the theories of the gymnosophists he had visited in Higher-Egypt and Ethiopia. Eastern customs had already penetrated into Rome, and her priests appeared in the solemnities of the sacrifices, wearing the Phrygian tiara, and surrounded with all the sacerdotal pomp of Armenia.

To connect the words thus divided, it required a cylinder exactly similar to the one upon which the letter had been written, and the greatest precision and care in the manner of adjusting the parchment around it.

FROM THE DOMINION TOWNS NEAR BALLYHAINE.—As fishermen are always grateful for kindness experienced...

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.—MR. BLAKE'S SCHEME.—Some suggestions for the settlement of the Irish land question have been drawn up by Mr. Blake...

We learn that several landowners in the north of the county Wexford have resolved to reclaim an unproductive marsh of some two thousand acres...

It is a pleasure to us to do our part in acquainting the Irish public with a new national work of John Cornelius O'Callaghan...

A New O. C.—The announcement that Mr. Benjamin of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed a C. J. by Mr. Justice Hannen...

FROM LIVERPOOL TO IRELAND FOR THREE-PENCE!—A brisk competition is at present carried on between the rival steamship companies...

SOMETHING WROKE.—A correspondent of the Derry Journal states that there is now, in connection with the post office in Ireland, a regular system of stealing money orders sent from America...

ORANGISM IN LURGAN.—The Northern Whig of Saturday reports that there has been more wrecking of houses in the vicinity of Lurgan...

ORANGS OUTRAGE.—On Sunday morning about two o'clock a party of Orangemen returning from a night's debauch in a public-house...

The Pall Mall Gazette says it is reported that the Right Hon. O. Forster will be raised to the peerage during the recess...

The Irish Times says: Since the visit of Mr. Blake and Mr. McCarthy Downing to Onaham prison...

the convicts and their friends for months past have been actively engaged in urging the Government to adopt.

DROGHEDA, Aug. 23.—An open air meeting attended by 20,000 persons, was held yesterday in favour of granting an amnesty to the Fenians...

DISPOSAL OF THE GALWAY STRAMERS.—It is stated that the Galway steamers, Colombia, Ibernia, and Anglia have been disposed of by the liquidators of Overend, Gurney & Co...

MILITARY NEWS.—The town of Macroom has ceased to be a military station. The company of the 70th Regiment which had been quartered there for the past three months...

Miss Morony a young Irish lady of great personal attraction and of good position in the County Clare obtained £2,000 damages in an action at Croyd...

On Wednesday three sheriff's bailiffs from Kantarr named Ring, Bright, and Quinlan, proceeded to Mr. Daniel Hanlon's of Droombro to effect an ejectment at suit of Mr. Denis O'Callaghan...

Belfast has lost two of its most eminent merchants, who were both on Sunday night, August 1, suddenly removed by death from the community in which they played an honorable part...

THE SHARKE AND HIS PRY.—A remarkable case of attempted proselytism has recently been brought before the public by the proceedings of the Guardians of the North Dublin Union...

It is found in Liverpool that the number of commitments to goal increases with the warm weather and with abundance of work to be done...

A RELIC OF THE PAST.—In pulling down some houses in Birchin lane, London, an interesting relic of Roman antiquity, as it is supposed, has been discovered...

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A LUNATIC.—A shocking case of cruelty has come to light in Leicester-shire, and has caused considerable agitation throughout the county...

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLICS IN LONDON.—According to the Catholic Directory, there are now in London and its suburbs about ninety churches and chapels belonging to that religion...

sixty years and see how differently the Romanists have been circumstanced.—In the Strangers' Guide through London for 1808 there are enumerated only eleven Catholic places of worship in London and two in the suburbs.

DEATH OF THE RECTOR OF STONYHURST COLLEGE.—The Rev. Father Henry, Rector of Stonyhurst College, died there on Wednesday. Father Henry was very much respected...

THE STAYED CLUB.—This society, which was established by Catholic gentlemen in London, in 1852 in about to be reorganized and placed on a better footing...

SAURIN V. STARR.—On Wednesday, at the chambers of Vice-Chancellor Mallin, an application was made to Mr. Buckley, the chief clerk in the case of Saurin v. Starr...

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN ENGLAND.—You have already announced that a raid is to be made next session on the Established Church in Wales...

A dock which has cost a million pounds sterling and has been nine years in building, has just been completed at Hull England.

An English firm is manufacturing for the Russian Government a huge steam hammer which will weigh in all about one thousand tons.

London, Aug. 24.—Rear Admiral Henry Onslow has been appointed to the command of the English Pacific Squadron, vice Admiral Geo. F. Hastings.

It is the general impression that the continuance of the late dry, cool weather has been of immense service to the crops. Much corn has already been gathered...

The July herring fishery has proved a failure over the whole of Scotland. At Wick the capital of the country, so far as this branch of fishing industry is concerned, only 1,413 crates of herring have been captured...

THE POLICE AS WITNESSES.—It is said that policemen do not always speak the truth on oath, and that one policeman is ready to swear that black is white to support the statement of a member of the force.

CONSERVATIVE WORKING-MEN'S DROUPEY.—Somehow or other there is no decency to be found in the Toryism of the lower classes who profess that political creed. This is not an assertion, it is a fact...

BURNING AN INFANT.—Mary Fullen, a single woman, Edward Pallen, 66, a laborer, and Marie P. Heron, his wife, were charged at Bow-street with being concerned in concealing the birth of a child to which...

day at Knowsley. That party announced for several days past that on Saturday last they would have a grand gala at Knowsley, and they had it!

A fearful murder has been committed at Brisbane the victim being the Rev. Mr. Hill, minister of the Wesleyan Church, Brunswick street and the murderer George Blison who made an attempt on the life of Mr. Kinella inspector at the Eastern Market some time back...

WASHED FROM THE ISLE OF MAN PACKET.—A very lamentable accident occurred on Monday on board the mail steamer from Douglas Isle of Man. A lady was either thrown into the sea by a lurch of the ship, or threw herself over.

The full particulars which have been obtained of the late atrocious outrage on the Old Kent road only go to show still more fully its daring character.

MR. GLADSTONE'S OWN REPORT.—The Prime Minister has resolved on a step hardly less important than that which has brought about the abolition of the Established Church. It is stated that he will, either in the companionship of Mr. Bright, or by himself, visit and inspect Ireland this autumn...

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Mary Fullen gave birth on the 5th ultimo. A detective deposed that on Wednesday afternoon he went to 37, Great Wild-street, and saw the three prisoners. He asked Mary Fullen what was done with the child, and she said, 'Well, to tell you the truth, I delivered myself and burnt the child.'

The solemn and imposing ceremony of laying of the corner-stone of a new German Catholic Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Longhlo, on the corner of North Fifth and Seventh streets, Williamsburgh, of which the Rev. J. Hauptmann is Pastor, occurred last Sunday evening, in the presence of an immense congregation of persons of all ages and both sexes...

UNITED STATES.

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THE PASSIONISTS IN AMERICA.—The Order of the Passionists have recently made their elections as follows: Provincial for the United States—The Very Rev. Albino Magnus Consulators of the Provincial—Very Revs Gaudentius, and Luke Bandinelli. Father Dominic is to be Pastor of Novices...

INCREASE OF CATHOLIC CHURCHES.—Father P. J. R. Murphy displays as much business capacity in organizing and constructing churches as he does talent and knowledge in theological discussion with his Puritan opposers. Within a year the following churches under his charge have been erected and are now used for religious service...

We make this truthful extract from a recent article in the New York Herald:—The future welfare of Catholicity is largely bound up with the future of this Continent. We have a large Catholic population.

THE JULY HERRING FISHERY.—The July herring fishery has proved a failure over the whole of Scotland. At Wick the capital of the country, so far as this branch of fishing industry is concerned, only 1,413 crates of herring have been captured...

New York, Aug. 23.—Seven laborers were precipitated to the ground by the fall of a scaffold in the new gas tank in East 21st street to-day, and all were severely injured.

Binghamton, Aug. 23.—The wooden building on Court street, occupied by Nogus Bros., grocers, was burned on Saturday night. Two other buildings were damaged by the flames. Loss \$9,000.

A correspondent of a Boston paper very truly says—Sydney and Lingen coals from Nova Scotia are excellent coals for domestic use, and much of the Nova Scotia coal is as good for steam or smelting purposes as the average English or Welsh coal.

A private letter received in Louisville states that a party of fifteen men, masked and mounted, recently went to the house of James Crowder, on the Lebanon and Danville pike, and taking him out a short distance from the house, banged him to the limb of a tree. The lynchers quoted his wife by holding a loaded pistol to her head. Within a month, it is said, three men have been taken out and hung by the party that lynched Crowder.

Immense quantities of goods are still going through Minnesota for the Red River country. The coloured population of Cairo, Ill., is suffering martyrdom at the hands of water-melons. The race has a fondness for such fruit, and cholera morbus is its death on them.

The Indiana Secretary of State has prepared a pamphlet advertising the resources and attractions of that State, which is to be published in immense numbers and scattered broad cast throughout Europe. By the laws of Minnesota a woman's property is entirely independent of her husband and is not liable to any charge for the support of herself, her husband or her family.

Information has been received at the office of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington, of the seizure of the large tobacco manufactory of Henderson Brothers, at Keokuk, Iowa, and of the rectifying establishment of Dillinger & Stevenson, at Pittsburg, valued at \$18,000. A rich man who died lately in Independence, Missouri, left ten dollars each to his two sons who are working on a farm at twenty dollars a month, and the rest of his property worth more than half a million of dollars to a married niece.

The True Witness

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

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

The True Witness can be had at the News Depot, Single copies 3d.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Meetings for the purpose of procuring the release of the Fenian prisoners are being held throughout Ireland, and the subject will be brought prominently under the notice of Parliament at its next meeting.

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Meetings for the purpose of procuring the release of the Fenian prisoners are being held throughout Ireland, and the subject will be brought prominently under the notice of Parliament at its next meeting.

Rumors have been widely circulated as to the failing health of the French Emperor, but these are officially contradicted. The approaching General Council gives occasion for the venting of an enormous amount of idle nonsense.

On this Continent the harvest is pretty well advanced, and in spite of the rains the crops have for the most part been well got in. Some fears are expressed for potatoes, amongst which in some districts, signs of rot have displayed themselves.

A sensational but decidedly fishy story headed "Cracow Nun" is going the rounds of the press, and will no doubt be made good use of as an argument against Catholic religious houses in general. The story is this:—That on the receipt of certain information the Criminal Court at Cracow caused an inspection to be made of a Carmelite Convent; when it was found that an insane nun, Barbara Ubrich by name, had therein been confined for twenty-one years in a dark filthy cell, cut off from all communication with human beings, and having her food passed into her through a movable grating.

"In a dark, infected hole adjoining the sewer, or rather covered on a heap of straw an entirely naked, totally neglected, half insane woman who at the unaccustomed view of light, the outer world, and human beings folded her hands, and pitifully implored, &c., &c."

This is very heart-rending no doubt, but what follows is, we must confess, to us still more mysterious. For this totally neglected creature, for years left unvisited, unaccustomed to the view of light, or the sight of human beings, is further described as a

"half human being, half animal, with a filthy body, with thin knock-kneed legs, hollow cheeks, closely shorn dirty head, &c."

These last words, which we have marked in Italics startled us, we must confess. "Closely shorn head!" and yet for years she had been kept in the dark, and had never, so we are told, seen light, or a human being!

stration from all human beings, to which for twenty-one years the victim had been subjected—to this hypothesis must we resort as the only means for accounting for the phenomenon of her "closely shorn head" when discovered.

But to this hypothesis we cannot reconcile ourselves: and remembering the proverb about the importance of long memories to a certain class of people, we are inclined to suspect that the author of the "Cracow Nun" story, has a somewhat short memory: and whilst engaged in piling up the agony for the delectation of fools and fanatics, has imprudently inserted one little detail, which ruins his entire story, and convicts it of falsehood.

On what foundation it rests we know not—but of this we are certain: that as told in the columns of the Protestant press it is not true, because it is impossible. It is impossible that the nun, Barbara Ubrich, should have had her head "closely shorn" for twenty-one years, or for twenty-one months, or even for twenty-one days she had been shut up in a dark cell, and cut off from all intercourse with other human beings. Hair grows rapidly, and the operation of shaving, as many know to their cost, must be frequently repeated. This one discrepancy in the story, this one inconsistency will with all impartial persons, accustomed to weigh evidence work the conviction that in the details as published there is gross exaggeration, and that no reliance can be placed on them.

Since writing the above we find that even the Protestant journals of the better class are beginning to doubt the truth of the story as originally given to the world; and the Pall Mall Gazette having its suspicions aroused says:—

"We have had so few good horrors lately that we hope we are not going to be disappointed about the nun at Cracow."

And the same journal then has the honesty to give the true version of the story, as published by the Univers of the 5th of August. Again we copy from the Pall Mall Gazette:—

The Univers of the 5th inst. says that the Carmelite sisters of Cracow have been made the victims of an abominable combination of intriguing Jews, Protestants and Free thinkers, with the complicity, if not under the direct inspiration, of the Austrian Ministry. The unfortunate nun, the Univers states, belongs to an honorable family and has received an excellent education. Under the impression that she was called to a religious life, she first intended to enter the Order of the Visitation.

This story has nothing about it improbable; and contains no such manifest absurdities as those to which in the Protestant version we were treated. We can understand for instance how, if the version as given by the Univers be true, it came to pass that Barbara Ubrich when discovered had her head "close shorn": though how such a phenomenon could have manifested itself, if according to the Protestant version she had been shut up in the dark, and left unvisited by any human being for twenty-one years, it is not easy to explain.

We may be told that after all it matters little whether the particular incident of the "Closely shorn head" be true or false: and that we may reject this circumstance, and yet insist upon preserving the others. Not a bit of it. One flaw, one broken link, destroys the entire chain: and by a simple discrepancy in the story of the two elders as to the particular tree under which Susannah was guilty of the crime falsely attributed to her, did Daniel yet a mere boy, convict the two witnesses out of their own mouths, of conspiracy and perjury.

The danger of half measures is proverbial. No policy, or course of action, whether for the State, or for the individual is so dangerous as an undecided, vacillating policy. It is impossible, do what you will, to be on both sides of a fence at the same time.

story how, having entrapped the Roman army in the treacherous Caudine pass, the Samnite general, Pontius, asked counsel of his aged father Herennius, as to how he should deal with his captives. "Set them at liberty in all honor," was the reply at first; but, this counsel not giving satisfaction to the victorious army, and being therefore appealed to a second time, the astute Samnite politician returned for answer, "put them all to the sword." Unfortunately for themselves the Samnites could not make up their minds to adopt either the one, or the other of the courses of action indicated to them by Herennius.

These things would almost seem to have been written in the page of Roman history for our learning; and yet we have not been able to apply, or profit by the lesson, as we too, are now, when it is too late for repentance, finding out to our cost.

When the great war broke out betwixt the Northern and Southern States, two different lines of action were open to the British Government; one safe certainly, but not very honorable; the other bold perhaps, but certainly honorable, and probably safe as well as honorable.

Two lines of action, we say, were open to us at the beginning of the war. We might have "gone in," as the saying is, for the North: we might have awarded to it not only our sympathies, but our active assistance to conquer and oppress the South;

Or again we might—which would have been a course alike bold, safe, and honorable—we might have declared unreservedly for the gallant Southerners, defending themselves and the rights of their several sovereign and independent States against Northern radicalism. We might—and in so doing we should but have been following time honored precedents—have acceded to the earnest and oft reiterated request of the French Government to join with it in recognising the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

Alas for British honor, and for British interests! We adopted neither of these two courses. From the nobler and the manlier one, that of espousing the cause of the Southerners—as well as from the more prudent, but ignoble course of action, that of giving our aid to the Northerners to subdue and trample upon their plucky antagonists, we recoiled, irresolute. We hesitated, we vacillated, and at last we adopted a middle course, neither safe nor honorable, which without conciliating the Northerners, disgusted and for ever alienated from us the Southerners.

Every school boy must remember the old great Western Power, whose bitter enemy we have imprudently provoked. Of this timid, vacillating policy we are now reaping the bitter fruits in the Alabama question. We have drained the cup of humiliation almost to the dregs.

great Western Power, whose bitter enemy we have imprudently provoked. Of this timid, vacillating policy we are now reaping the bitter fruits in the Alabama question. We have drained the cup of humiliation almost to the dregs.

And so we must take our punishment, the most just retribution of our own inconceivable folly. In Fenian raids upon Canada; in insurrection fostered and civil war evoked in Ireland, and in the constant menace of war—of a war which, whatever its effects upon the United States, will certainly inflict incalculable injury upon British commerce, upon the British North American Colonies, and upon the heavily burdened tax payers of England—we are now receiving the first instalment of the punishment; of that retribution which every one, not a born fool, must, from the outset of the contest on this Continent, have seen would be the inevitable consequence of the triumph of the North over the South.

Or, kissing the hand that smote us, and licking the foot that kicked us, we might have meekly accepted the Trent outrage, and thrown in our lot with the Northern States against the South. We would do neither. We would not act either honorably or prudently.

Episcopal Orders amongst Protestants as conveying any special rights, character, or powers on the recipients, are repudiated by Protestant Episcopalians themselves of the low church brand.

This proposition, in so far as what are called Protestant bishops are concerned, we are not inclined to dispute. These gentlemen have neither an inherent right, nor a divine commission to ordain. Their functions, their powers are merely human, and lie exclusively in the natural order; and what they do, or profess to do, any other man, whether called a minister, or an elder, or a petty constable is equally competent to perform.

The preliminary meeting of the Irish Ladies, to make preparations for the approaching annual bazaar in aid of the Irish Orphans was held in the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, on Tuesday the 24th of August.

Synopsis of the Laws relating to Fish and Game and to Insectivorous Birds in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Compiled by W. H. Bittoul, Secretary Treasurer of Montreal Fish and Game Protection Club.

DAMAGE TO PUBLIC DRAINS, &c.—The late great storm of rain caused considerable damage to the public sewers and drains of the city by flooding them beyond their capacity, and in several cases where the sewers are very old, the stone and planking have been partially washed away or loosened; and, in a few instances, so great has been the effect of the water, that large excavations have been made underneath the street level, and,

year, the handsome sum of \$10 074.47, in addition to the sum of \$2,233 22 expended on the St. Patrick's "Home." Ladies who have it not in their power to superintend their own work would confer a great benefit on the Orphans by sending in their contributions to the Lady Superior—Rev. Sister Forbes—at the Asylum; "as soon as possible," in order that their "work" may be placed in proper hands.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, TORONTO.—On Sunday Evening last, the corner stone of the new St. Patrick's Church, Dumair street, was laid by his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, assisted by Doctor McQuade, Bishop of Rochester, and attended by many of the Catholic clergy of the city.

After having proceeded in procession around the entire foundation, the Bishop of Rochester, addressed the large assemblage who had collected to witness the imposing ceremonial, he spoke at considerable length urging upon his hearers the necessity of their contributing liberally, each according to his means, to build a church which would be creditable to their creed and country.

At the conclusion of the Bishop's address, His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, attired in cope and mitre and bearing the shepherd's crook preceded by his cross-bearer, walked to the east end of the foundation where the corner stone was to be laid.

We are pleased to learn that the very important contract of the heating of the Jesuit's College, in this city, has been awarded to our enterprising townsman, Mr. Francis Greene.

TREASURERS AMES PIEUSES.—This is the title of a work of devotion in French, printed by M. E. Senecal, compiled by a learned priest of the Seminary, and approved of by the Vicar General, who recommends it to the faithful of the diocese.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW—July, 1869.—We have received the July number of this able Protestant periodical from Messrs. Dawson Bros., Great St. James Street.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW—July, 1869. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal. The current number has articles of more than usual interest on the following subjects:—1. Dr. Hanna's Life of Christ; 2. Henry Crabb Robinson's Diary; 3. History of European Morals; 4. Geological Time; 5. Danish Literature: Ludvig Holberg; 6. Memoir of Sir William Hamilton, Bart.; 7. The Early History of Man; 8. Walter Savage Landou; 9. The Irish Church Measure.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—August, 1869.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal: This is an unusually dull number of an ordinarily excellent periodical.

DAMAGE TO PUBLIC DRAINS, &c.—The late great storm of rain caused considerable damage to the public sewers and drains of the city by flooding them beyond their capacity, and in several cases where the sewers are very old, the stone and planking have been partially washed away or loosened; and, in a few instances, so great has been the effect of the water, that large excavations have been made underneath the street level, and,

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SCHOOL BOOKS. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal, would call the attention of those engaged in the work of Catholic education to their large stock of

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS. Published for the use of the Schools of the Christian Brothers, with the special approbation of the General of the Order, given at Paris, July 1, 1863.

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HEARSES! COFFINS! NOTICE.—M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY. FIRST BOAT OF THE SEASON. GRAND EXCURSIONS To the Far-famed River Saguenay and Sea Bathing at Murray Bay, Cacouas and Tadoussac.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL, Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 111 ST. ANTOINE STREET. HOURS OF ATTENDANCE—From 9 to 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M.

WES? TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

JOSEPH J. MURPHY, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in-Chancery, CONVEYANOR, &c., OTTAWA, O.W. Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 22, 1869.

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!! 50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LAKE & CO., St. Rochs, Quebec.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA. TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Huron, Detroit, Chicago and all points West, at 8 30 A.M.

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1869. Trains will leave Brockville at 7.15 A.M., and 3.15 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 12.40 P.M. and 9.00 P.M.

PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10.10 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraser-ville and Peterboro.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color. PURELY VEGETABLE. If your face or forehead is covered with pimples, for which you have tried many remedies, but failed to remove them, there is one medicine that will not disappoint you: it is

JAMES CONAUGHTON, CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, St. EDWARD STREET (of Bleury), will be punctually attended to, Montreal, Nov. 22, 1868.

A BOUQUET, VIOLETS AND WATER LILIES. Exhale an exquisite fragrance, agreeable to the most fastidious, but in the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman it is not to these two floral beauties alone that we are confined; in it we have the full fragrance of a whole bouquet of blooming tropic flowers.

ARE YOU SICK! Read the following PLAIN TRUTHS! and be induced for the sake of health to try BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. PURELY VEGETABLE. If your face or forehead is covered with pimples, for which you have tried many remedies, but failed to remove them, there is one medicine that will not disappoint you: it is