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(From the Catholic Mirror.)

AURELIA;

THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE.

Freely Translated from the French of M. A. Quinton

PART THIRD .- THE VESTAL.

CHAPTER XXII.—(CONTINUED.)

Are you mad, my dear Gurges,' the unknown asked compassionately, to stake your life in this way for vain chimeras which are certainly not worth the trouble? Is it not enough that you bare sacrificed your office and your fortune for this superstrion ? . . . After all it is your own business, not mine.... But do not think that I am one of those vile informers who berray the Christians to their enemies . . . By all the gods ! that trade does not suit the man who stands before you! Do you hear, Gurges ?"

I am far from suspecting you, the ex-designator bastened to remark.

Very well ... very well ... said the stranger, interrupting him. But let us return to the subject, time is precious We were saying, then, that thanks to the letter I brought you, you saved the Grand Vestal?

'Silence!' repeated Gurges; 'you must be aware of the misfortunes....

'On,' cried his companion, again interrupting him, 'you allude to the search made and the prosecutions ordered to discover an accomplice. It's an old story, my dear Gurges, and Domitian thinks no more about it . . . Besides, it is three days since the Grand Vestal ceased to exist.

· How is this?' cried Gurges, springing to his feet from astonishment. 'How can you know?' 'Yesterday,' replied the mysterious stranger, a messenger brought the positive news that

Flavia Domitilla, Euphrosine, and Theodora have found their death in Terracina." Ob, exclaimed Gurges sorrowfally. What,

Flavia Domitilla also !... But you said at Terbanishment of those three Christians.... You have been deceived !?

My dear Gurges,' replied the other, 'have you never heard that Domitian when he wishes to destroy people, and is withheld from doing so fell back upon his seat. openly on account of their name or influence, or from some other motive, draws them to some known, that for the last eight months. . . . since place where everything has been prepared for their 'accidental' death. This is what has hap pened. Flavia Domitilla and her companions were suddenly transferred to Terracina upon the pretext of softening the rigor of their exile .--But on the very night after their arrival, the house in which they had found shelter was de stroyed by fire, and good care was taken that they should not escape.'

'Another sorrow for the divine Aurelia and her noble relatives. Another triumph for the religion of Christ !' exclaimed Gurges, with that accent peculiar to times of persecution, in which were blended bitterness and sorrow, with faith and enthusiasm. 'Yes, for the religion of Christ! for those illustrious virgins have suffered martyrdom!

'It was martyrdom, or at least what you call by that name,' replied the stranger. 'It is said, in fact, that Flavia Domitilla and her companions showed publicly their contempt for the gods and refused to offer them incense. So did Nereus and Achilleus, Flavia Domitilla's eunuchs, who were beheaded in Terracina on the very day their mistress died.3

'Glory be to God!' said Gurges, making the sign of the cross. 'Glory be to His martyre. But,' he resumed, 'how could you learn these particulars which are not known in Rome?.... How could you see this courier who must have been secretly sent to the Emperor ?

'This, my dear Gurges, is what I cannot tell and you will not know. Let it suffice that you may be sure I do not deceive you in this circum stance any more than I deceived you in the Grand Vestal's case. But,' added this mysterious men, 'we have now reached the important point of this conversation. Let us recapitulate: Domitian has already put to death on account of Christianity, L'lavius Clemens and Flavia Domitillia, besides many who were not his kind red. What members of the imperial family remain that have been spared by his cruelty ?"

And as Gurges made no reply: There remain, proceeded the stranger, the divine Aurelia, the two Cæsars, Vespasian and monies. Domitianus, and finally Flavia Domitilla, the widow of Flavius Clemens, banished, after the latter's death, to the island of Pandataria. Now all these are Christians and may be threatened anything but contempt and disdain? at any time.

she has practiced it openly, in the face of the Roman people, by taking care of the poor, assisting the confessors of the faith, and belping to bury the martyrs.... I believe Domitian will never dare to attempt anything against her or the joung Cæsars.

ATHOLIC

'I believe the reverse, my dear Gurges, and my mission is to give you warning, you have credit and influence with these illustrious persons. You can affirm most positively to them, that Domitian has resolved to punish their boldness, and no consideration of family ties will stop him. Yourself, my dear Gurges, are threatened with an early prosecution ... and at this very time I would not give four sestertin for your

So much the better,' remarked Gurges with calmness that won his companion's admiration. I have told you that I aspire only to the glory of my brethren who have died for the name of Christ ... Aurelia and the young Cosars entertain the same sentiment. The news you have brought will fill three hearts with joy ?

'Then, my dear Gurges, those who despise life so much, must also despise the empire.'

'Oh, the empire,' replied the ex-designator, with supreme contempt, the empire-this great hope has been given up long ago.'

It is then useless for me to say that this hope might be renewed.... I know what I am saying, Gurges,' continued in a solemn tone, the stranger, who had paused to observe the effect produced by his words on the companion whose secret thoughts he would have fain read. 'Yes, as humble as I may appear. . . . it may be in my power to return to the divine Aurelia and the two young Cæsars what they have lost.'

· Can it be a crime you have come to propose to me, cried Gurges, getting up with great in dignation. For the Emperor is still young enough to reign many years, and unless he should be averthrown....?

'Gurges, Gurges,' exclaimed the unknown who telt a guilty confusion at the indignant anos trophe of the Christian, faithful even to the tyrant who threatened his life: 'do not give more meaning to my words than they should have . . . Sit down . . . and listen to what I have racina. The island of Pontia was the place of to say ... You will see that my propositions have nothing in them that is not perfectly legiti-

tunic with such force, that the ex-designator unknown to Garges' question:

(Magic, my friend ... pure witchcraft.)

'Do you know, Gurges,' resumed the unthe death of the consul Fiavius Clemens, Rome and Domitian himself are kept in a state of continual alarm by the strangest omens whichstrange to relate - seem to announce that the Emperor will soon disappear, either by his dying or in some other way. Don't you know that quite recently, a crow - the bird of bad omeulit on the Tarpeian rock and spoke, as clearly as any human voice, those words in the Greek language: 'All shall go well' What can this mean but that the Emperor will be hurled of faith. from the throne, by the hand of the gods, no doubt For, can it be supposed that with Domitian, a man who has committed so many crimes, Rome can know better days.... Moreover, the tyrant has f und the interpretation of the omen completed in a dream....and he is himself convinced that his end is near. Well, Gurges, if such should be the will of the gods, why should it not be permitted to endeavor to secure the empire for the grand-sons of Vespasian, the nephews of Titus for those whom the people love both for their origin and their own personal worth Now, I repeat it, am perhaps the man who can best remove obstacles fix the choice of the pretorians, and con thie....

'The Cæsars should renounce Christianity?'

asked Gurges. " Doubtless, it is a matter of necessity. Rome would not consent to be ruled by princes, imbued with this superstition.

· Let us stop here, exclaimed Gurges, rising. I would never have thought that in my bumble condition, the friendship with which the two Cæsars honor me, could inspire the idea that I, the former Vespillo, could be a useful intermediary, and treat in some sort, of the empire .-But this very friendship authorizes me to proclaim loudly in the name of the two Cæsars Vespasian and Domitianus that they have renounced the empire as easily as I, Gurges, renounced the worship of Venus Libitina, and ab- tablets I have taken last night from under Dodicated the title of designator of funeral cere- mitian's pillow.

stranger, that neither death nor the certainty of Parthenius. In other words, it was Hirsutus, Christians, such as the holy priest, Nicomedus, But what kind of men are you?' cried the matchless rank and power can elicit from you

peared before the city prefect, who charged bliss to be reached through death ... This is tancy. Let us deliberate.'

her to give up Christianity From that time | why we look with pity on life and all its joys, even to the highest.

But tell me, my dear Gurges how did you conceive this hope of which you speak?.... Whit made you become a Christian, you the wealthy designator ... you the supreme chief of Venus Libitina's agents?

'It was a miracle,' replied Gurges, 'a miracle which passed my understanding.... You said just now that it was I saved the Grand Vestal. No, it was the God of the Christians.?

'A miracle, Gurges What, you are a Christian because you have seen what you call a miracle?.... But there is a man in Rome who bas been performing miracles long since.

'You mean Apollonius of Thyana, do you

'The same In Nero's time did he not recall to life a young girl they were carrying to the grave? And quite recently, in presence of Domitian who was questioning him, did he not disappear suddenly from the crowded room to go to Pozzuola, where his disciple. Damis, affirms that he saw him at the very hour he should have still been in Rome?"

Well,' inquired Gurges, 'if Appollonious of Thyana has performed those two miracles, why is it that you do not believe in him, although he styles himself a god?.... Why is he mocked and laughed at publicly in Rome !!

What is the nature of those prodigies that you Christians make so much noise about, that they should be held in greater faith?

But, replied Gurges, you have seen one and you may judge for yourself."

" What do you mean?" asked the unknown. 'What,' said Gurges, 'don't you remember what took place last year at the Latin Gate, and that venerable old man whom Domitian caused to be cast, alive, in boiling oil? Did you not see that aposite of Christ retoice in the midst of this fearful ordeal, and come out unhurt? Is that miracle not great enough which was wit nessed by the whole Roman people? What do

you think of it! Gurges alluded to the glorious triumph of St. John the Evangelist, which the Catholic Courch celebrates on the 6th of May. But, aside of the great number of conversions brought about by this prodigy, the Emperor and the philosophers ascribed it to the power of incantations. At the same time he pulled Gurges by his This explains the disdainful ceply made by the

Well, said Gurges, 'your Apollonius of long designated to his vengeance. Thyana who is said to be such a great magician,

sorbed in his perplexing thoughts.

What shall we do' he soliloquized, rising from his seat; 'if these two young men fail us? Who can we select?.... No one wishes to brave the danger Nerva, it is true is of which he had a presentiment. ready but he is but an old man Shall I go to that meeting of which I received mysterious notice to-day . . . Yes '

Having made up his mind, he hurried from the tavern. The night was dark and the unknown observed carefully the door of each house, as he went on, as if he were looking for some signal. He stopped at last, muttering : 'It is bere !' and the right place, he said a little louder :

Brutus and Senate.' The door was promptly and noislessly opened.

'I am expected, am I not?' said the stranger as he glided in.

'Yes, my lord,' replied a voice. And the door closed.

The new comer crossed rapidly an atrium still darker than the street, and having opened former fear of the powerful God of the Chrisanother door at the furthest end of this babita- tians, to proceed against his relations, in whom tion, found himself suddenly in a dimly lighted be centered all his apprehensions; for, if the room, where a few men were assembled, who ex- | Sibyline books promised the empire of the world claimed:

Ah, here is Parthenius at last.

must decide bow to act Here, see these of the people of Rome?

The speaker was a deformed and hideous creature who had sprang forward to welcome the martyrdom of St. John and a few other the Emperor's dwarf and most implacable enemy.

'My lords,' said Parthenius, 'I also have in-

Aurelia, since her eyes bad opened to divine truth, had been an example of what faith and

CHAPTER XXIII .- THE CLOUDS GATHERING.

HRONICLE.

grace can do when they take possession of a heart. She was not long understanding that she must renounce the empire, as her new belief would-prove an insuperable barrier; and she ac cepted with joy this sacrifice which formerly would have seemed to her an impossibility. Nevertheless, she had preserved her love for

Vespasian, but she bad sanctified this legitimate affection by showing herself ready to sacrifice it to God, if His glory required this last proof of devotion. Now, she felt that for her faith, she could not only silence the voice of her heart, hut have even the strength of encouraging ber cousin in his resolutions. She understood now that religion must be placed above all things human, even to the most precious and the dearest and she frequently conversed on this subject with Cecilia, whom she called sister, and who, conforming to her desires and orders, gave her the same sweet name.

After Flavia Domitilla's departure, she had ucceeded that sainted matron in the accomplishment of all the pious works of which the atter had given the first example in Rome .-Like her, Aurelia could now be seen daily as sisting the sick, sheltering abandoned infirm slaves, and relieving all the miseries and sorrows of poverty. She wanted to give up her immense wealth and to place it in the hands of the postiff Clemens; but the latter had refused and had compelled her to remain its dispenser, enjoining her even to devote a sufficient portion of her income to maintain her high rank in a becoming manner.

Those distinctions, so highly prized of old, and now despised by the divine Aurelia, were a great burden to her, and she endeavored to com pensate by voluntrry privations and humble deeds in her private life, the enjoyment and secret vanity of the pompous exigencies to which she must submit to public. Thus, she taught, herself, her numerous slaves, many of whom she had set free, but who had remained with her; she nursed them in their sickness and provided with solicitude for all their wants. They were frequently the auxiliaries of her charitable intentions, in which she was aided, however, principally by Cecilia and Gurges.

Such was the life of the divine Aurelia, when the persecution broke out suddenly, which Do-

The first persecution was due to the necessity told me. Anyhow, don't expect that the Cæsars causes of the second persecution. Domitian. Vespasian and Domitianus will change their re- lafter his many crimes, covered with the blood of solution, even if you had really the power to the most illustrious citizens, could not but feel realize your promises If God wills it, the that he had become odious to the people, and empire but the empire with Christ's reli- that the desire for his overthrow was not congion ... or death rather than the renunciation fined to the ill-fated Lucius Antonius and his unknown confederates. The slaughter of all And Gurges, bewing to the unknown, hast- whom he believed implicated had not thrown any ened away. The unknown remained alone, ab- light upon the conspiracy. He lived in contiaual dread and anxiety, and took the most extraordinary precautions to guard against the fate predicted by the Chaidean philosophers, (Suetonius, in Domit, Cap. XIV.) and of the approach the cause they had embraced.

Fearful omens were continually adding to his anxiety. He felt that he was surrounded by in visible and active enemies, even in the imperial household. He relented in his acts of cruelty, hoping to pacify the public mind, but it had no effect, and the warnings of his approaching fall | that might have raised the least suspicion. continued more frequent and explicit. He then gave full sway to his cruel instincts, and woe to quer the suffrages of the people....but to effect | baving examined once more to make sure it was | whoever excited his suspicions. The narrative of his cruel deeds would appall the reader, and would be foreign to the plot of our story.

At last, shut up in his palace, like a wild beast in its lair, and rearing with powerless fury, he remembered the prophecy that the Jews would himself that the danger lay with his own kindred. He resolved, therefore, notwithstanding his Parthenius, the news are serious ... we and his sons-Christians all-the secret choice he had him put to death,

Such was, in our opinion, the only cause of political than religious. With the exception of be cried:

tions, Domitian countermanded the orders he had issued against the Christians.

Flavius Clemens was put to death, and his wife, Flavia Domitilla, was banished, bur Domitian attempted nothing against the young Cosars and Aurelia, notwithstanding their refusal to sacrifice to the go's when urged to do so by the city-prefect. The learency of the tyrant cannot well be explained; it may have been owing to the strange omens which followed the death of Flavius Clemens, and which are related by Suetonius. It seemed, according to this historian, that not only mankind but the Gods had united to avenge the death of the martyr, and make Domitish tremble for his own fate.

But a tyrant like D mitian could not resign himself to lose his power and his life, without trying to exercise his vengeance to the very last hour. After the persecution of the Christians, the Emperor's suspicions turned, with more justice this time, upon other parties, many of whom in fact were conspiring against him. Dion Cassus relates that the boy of whom he had made his plaything, and who was no other than Hirsutus, found under his pillow tablets containing the names of the principal officers of his household, whom he intended to put to death.

The name of the Empress Domitia Longina headed the list of victims.

It became urgent to act, and for this purpose the nocturnal meeting was held, in which we have left Parthenius. But if all agreed upon the necessity of action, the leaders of the conspiracy had not yet been able to agree upon the choice of the successor who should be proclaimed in Domitian's place. Parthenius belonged to the party who favored the election of the two young Ca ars provided they renounced Christianity, and he had accepted the mission of sounding them. Hence his joy upon meeting Gurges, of whose intimacy with the young Casars ha was

Great was the disappointment of his party when Parthenius communicated the result of his interview with Gurges. A long and stormy discussion ensued, but the conspirators, knowing all the danger of further delay, finally agreed upon the choice of the Consular Nerva, a man who commanded general respect and confidence by his moderation and justice, and many other emment virtues, but against whom militated an important objection. He was over seventy years of age, and could not live long-would they run the risk of falling after his death, under the voke of a new tyrant?

This matter having been decided upon, one of the conspirator was is structed to proceed immemay try it and if he succeeds But, in which Nero found himself of justifying the diately to Tarenta, in order to advise Nerva to he added, this is enough; it is time I should burning of Rome by accusing the Christians of return secretly to Rome. There remained now return to my brethren the more so since I that fearful catastrophe. But it is difficult to but to select the day upon which Domitian must impart to them the grave news you have set forth with anything like precision, the real should be attacked, and of a common accord. they appointed the fourteenth day before the Kalends of October. This was precisely the day fixed by Domitian's presentiments. Parthenius, who was the Emperor's chamber-

lain, would introduce Stephanus under the pretext of presenting a petition to Domition: the others were to rush in if Stephanus failed to kill the tyrant outright, and help to finish birn .--Hirsutus would see that the Emperor would have no weapons within his reach. These preliminaries settled, the conspirators

separated after swearing to each other fidelity to

CHAPTER XXIV .- THE DEATH OF A TYRANT. -- EPILOGUE.

The day appointed was not distant, and the conspirators prepared everything with the greatest prudence, taking care to avoid everything

Stephagus showed bimself in public every day with his left arm in a sling as though it bad met with an accident. But the cloth in which his left hand was wrapped concealed the dagger with which he was to strike the tyrant.

At last, the fatal day arrived. On the previous day, the Emperor's secret fears had increased. At supper, having ordered that a cerbecome masters of all things, and he persuaded tain dish should be kept for the next day, he added: 'Provided I may eat it!' Then he remarked that on the morrow the moon would become bloody in crossing Aquarius, and an event would occur of which the whole world would speak. During the night he sprang from his bed with cries of terror. Near morning, be to the people coming from Judea, that is, to the sent for a German aruspice, and the latter having disciples of Christ, were not Flavius Clemens | predicted that some great change was preparing,

Some time after this, he tried to pull out a small wart he had on his forehead. At the sight the second persecution. Its character was more of the blood which flowed from this slight wound.

' May it please the gods that this be enough ! He then asked what time it was, and was told whom the excited populace beat to death with the sixth hour. He became joyful and prepared clubs, it is not shown that this persecution to give the usual attention to his toilet, for in his any time. Christians and may be interaction our contempt and displaced in the fifth hour (ten o'clock a.E.)

'Oh,' said Gurges, 'we are men who are us the fifth hour (ten o'clock a.E.)

'Aurelia,' remarked Gurges, 'has already ap tained and animated by the hope of an eternal right; these tablets must put an end to all hesi-Imperial family, and after the murder of his rela- for the consummation of attempts upon his per-

son. But at this moment Parthenus came in to tell him that a man who had important news to communicate, wished to see him without de-

Domitian sent everybody away, and returning to his bed-room ordered the man to be brought in. It was Stephanus, with his arm in a sling. He was alone, but he had left his confederates at the doors. As he entered the room he bowed profoundly to Domitian, who gazed at him with mingled suspicion and curiosity.

The consultator saw that there was no time to lose. He approached, and addressed the their grave. Emperor in a tone of humility, he stated that he had discovered a plot against his life, and hastened to denounce the plotters. Saying this, he banded Domitian a long list which the latter began to read.

The time had come. Stephanus drew himself up, and with a single glance, surveyed rapidly the whole apartment. He saw no one except Hirautus, who was rolling on the floor, pl. ying with a little dog, and exchanged a look of intelligence with him. Then, his eyes fixed on Pomitian with evident anxiety. Did remorse stay his hand, or was he studying where to strike.

The Emperor had thrown himself upon a seat and leaning forward with his body almost doubled up, did not raise his eyes from the pages of the voluminous document which his trembling hands turned convulsively. This position of his body was unfavorable for an attack, as it was deficult to reach a vital part, and an ill directed blow would result in the failure of the attempt, and the probable death of the assassin, for the pretorians in one of the adjoining rooms would rush in at the first cry of the Emperor.

Stephanus gave one glance to Hirsutus, and the dwarf understood the case, and acted promptly to lessen the danger. Rolling about the room with his dog, be closed noiselessly the doors that led to the guard room. He then returned to his place behind the Emperor, and made a sign to Stephanus. The latter's right band clutched the dagger help in his left, but he still waited for some movement of Domitian that would give the opportunity to strike.

At last the Emperor got to the end of the long list of names; and he was in the act of rising from his seat, when Stephanus epringing forward, dealt him a fearful blow with his dagger. The weapon was buried to the hilt in the tyrant's abdomen, but the wound was not mortal, and with a cry of rage and pain, he sprang back and seized his sword which lay near the bed. But as be pulled it from the scabbard, the hilt only remained in his hand; the blade only had been broken off. Hirsutus laughed aloud, and making a hideous face at his master, pointed to the clos-

The Emperor understood that he had been betrayed, and that he was lost. Then commenced a fearful struggle between the wounded man and his assassin. They seized each other, and rolled upon the floor, Stephanus s'riking repeated blows; and Domitian trying to wrest the dagger from his adversary's hand and to gouge his eyes, whilst he called in vain to his pretor-

Hirsutus hastened to open the door behind which the other conspirators waited, and the struggle was soon ended. Seven daggers buried in Domitian's breast, made him a corpse!

Meanwhile, the pretorians were bursting the other door. The assassins fled, with the exception of Stephanus, who, exhausted by the fearful struggle he had sustained lay part of Ulater. The genius of Bacon in some meapanting by the side of his victim. The pre-torians immediately put him to death. They feet, they have left their mark on the work that was then hastened to scour Rome in search of a leader who could help them to avenge the master they regretted.

But they could find nothing but indifference for the fate of a tyrant, and they had to submit to Nerva's being proclaimed emperor.

The Senate assembled immediately and placed Nerva in possession of the throne. A decree was promulgated ordering the destruction of all statues and portraits of Domitian in the temples, before which the people had hitherto bent the knee as before the images of a god. His name was erased from the public monuments and triumphal inscriptions. It seemed as though they wished to annihilate even the memory of the tyrant.

The news of the murder spread into the adjacent country, and soon an aged woman was seen to enter Rome, and hasten to the Palacine-House. It was Phyllis, Domitian's old nurse, who loved with a mother's tenderness him she had held to her breast. There was no one near the gory remains except Hirsutus, who, seated upon the dead man's chest, was enjoying his long expected revenge. He fled at the sight of the weeping old nurse.

Phylis wrapped the body in a shroud, and aided by some bired vespillos, had it carried to her little house on the Latin Way-the gift of Domitian. There, during the night, she burned it on a funeral pile. Later, when time had silenced the hatred with which the memory of the tyrant was surrounded, the faithful woman car ried secretly his ashes to the temple erected to

the Flavian race. Such was the end of Domitian, one of the most odious monsters that ever dishonored man

We must now say what became of the other characters which bave appeared in this parrative. Aurelia and the two young Casars lived in peaceful obscurity, their virtues and the veneration in which the names of Vespasian and Titus were held in Rome, protected them during the fearful persecution of the Christians which hangened under the Emperor Trajan. Their friendship for Olinthus, Cecilia and Gurges also preserved these young people from harm. Such children of the soil, though of course sallenly, acat least is the natural inference we must draw from the silence of history concerning them.

Clemens, the holy pontiff, one of the most illustrious successors of the apostle, was put to superiors, but on both occasions they were ultimately modifying and accidental circumstances. It is a one Lord 100.

tented himself with enjoying in peace and retirement his immense fortune. He died of a natural death, at a very advanced age.

The reader, no doubt, will wish to know something of Eutrapeles' fate.

He was not made a senator. Did the tonsor die of disappointment at losing the hope which had been the dream of his life?

History remains silent on this point. It often throws a shadow upon the end of those it had surrounded with light; and avenges the brightness of their life by the obscurity of

THE END.

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

No. 22

Enniskillen, Nov. 11.

The line from Galway to Mullingar runs over a country the greater part of which I have briefly described in the previous letters. At Mullingar a tra. veller to the north turns from the main route of the Midland Great Western to a branch which, by Cavan and Clones, connects itself with the Uister railway system. It was raining so fiercely during the first three hours I was upon this part of my way that I was able to see hardly anything; the landscape, however, seemed blesk and dreary in the thick drift that shut in the horizon. After leaving Cavan the November san shone out towards evening in a feeble ray, and I caught a glimpse of a pleasing succession of gentle eminences and green uplands, here and there tringed by dark woods and plantations. The first sight which attracted my eye at Clones was a trophy of orange and crimson flags, trailing from the parapets of the parish church, to commemorate the glorious 5th of November, the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot and of the landing of William III. at Torbay; and the spectacle reminded me that by this time I had passed far within the precincts of Ulster. If the sentiments which prompt displays of this kind have something in them that commands respect, the conversion of what ought to be a centre of peace and goodwill to all men into an offensive monument of ancient discord is odious to a well-regulated mind; and it would be difficult to over estimate its galling effect on those to whom it recalls the imager of bitter subjugation and a prostibed religion. Flags and banners are harmless things in England signs usually of village revelry and mirth; in Ireland, and especially to the Irish Catholic, the are often the emblems of chame and defeat; and the view of that church, to me at least new, gave me some notions of the feelings engendered by the Pro testant ascendency in this island. From Clones night closed over the scene; but as I have since driven over the country between Enniskillen and that place, I can describe it as a tract of low hills and plains, for the most part fertile and bright with verdure, bathed along its southern verge by the waters of Brne, half lake, half giver, winding through labyrinths of wooded islets. As for Koniskillen, it is a nest little town, of cleaned streets and well built bouses, which, standing on an island in the Erne, and commanding the only passage along the water line from Belleck to Belturbet, was once an important military station to the colonists of the Ulster Pale but it has few features of modern interest. Its name, however, will live in history in the deeds of a past generation of citizens; and though the standards of Newtown Butler are no longer seen in the town-ball, the place abounds in traditions of a day that went far to turn the scales of a fortune in the memorable etruggle of 1688-9. I am writing from the capital of Fermanagh, one

celebrated "Plantation of Ulster," and which, in different degrees, bear, to this day, the character of that remarkable settlement. Fermanagh, formerly the land of the Maguires, came finally under the dominion of the Orown at the commencement of the reign of James I.; and the attention of that Sovereign and his Ministers was directed to the colonize tion of the tract, together with that of the greater done, and its comparative success may be ascribed to bim. In all the preceding settlements of Ireland, and, it must be added, in 'those which followed awarms of colonists were let in on the land, with little provision for mutual support, and with no regard for the rights or feelings of the aboriginal race which remaided on the soil. The strangers occupied the fertile places, often isolated, and apart from each other; they lived on them without the protection of dependents of the same origin or blood; and they were surrounded by the flood of the vanquished Irish ry, too often reduced to mere thraidom, and implacable because wholly despoiled and outlawed. The consequences were, either that the colonists sank gradually into the mass of the natives, and growing more Irish than the Irish themselves," formed no foundation for the power of England; or, as usually bappened in later times, they were marked off into a distinct caste, which, upheld by Hngland and Penal Laws, did not amalgamate with the conquered people, and continued morally separated from them. These mischiefs were, in part at least, avoided in the settlement of Ulater, and the results are, to this day manifest. Fermanagh and the other forfeited counties were largely divided among "undertakers," for the most part of English and Scottish descent; but care was taken that the new comers should be "regimented," so to speak, on the soil, that they should hold all the points of vantage, and should build for-feited dwellings in close connexion; and, at the same time, it was made a condition of their grants that they should bring over a considerable number of tenants, who, curiously enough, were in no instance to be in the position of tenants at will, and who were to become a thriving yeomanry, allied to their lords in race and religion. Nor were the con-quered Irish left out of the scheme, or driven to the resources of fury or despair. Large allotments of land were reserved for them, and though they were placed in an inferior position, and kept segregated from their foreign neighbours, this probably was a merciful arrangement, and whatever hardship ap pears in it may be ascribed to the exigencies of the time. Unfortunately, they were denied the free exercise of their religion, though Bacon argued conclusively in their favour; yet, though they were treated as a subject race, their lot was certainly a much bet-

of the six counties which compose the area of the

ter one than that of the vanquished Irish in the rest of the island. The general result of this settlement was that large English and Scottish colonies established themselves firmly on the soil of Ulstor, overbore the influence of the aboriginal people, and have gradually built up the state of society which, for its comparative tranquillity and wealth, distinguishes the province from the rest of Ireland. The "undertakers," with their train of dependents, rooted themselves in the subjugated districts, and formed communities bound to each other by the strongest and most induring ties; the quiesced slowly in a change of fortune, impossible to prevent or alter, and not imconsistent with tolerable comfort. Twice, when the Settlement was still recent, in 1641 and 1688, they rose against their alien death during Trajan's persecution, in the year of subdued; and since that period they have not only to it condition annexed to a tenancy, that, subject abstrained from anything like a real insurrection but to the just rights of a landlord, a tenant shall have they have been generally more peaceable than their an interest in his land which shall secure him a price Marcus Regulus did not succeed in the real- brethren in the rest of the island. Meantime the for the goodwill of it on a loss or a transfer of the brethren in the rest of the island. Meantime the for the goodwill of it on a loss or a transfer of the

have become a proprietary class, and one of yeomen and peasants, Mentified in sympathy and interest; have lived together in good will; and have placed Ulater in the front of civilization in Ireland. And, what is more remarkable, though to this day their descendants have little in common with the native race, though they treat them too much as a distinct caste, and they are separated from them by differences of religion, too often leading to violence and discord, still they have formed for themselves a type of life of which that race shares the full benefit, and they have raised it to a position of security, in all relations connected with land, which it does not enjoy in the rest of Ireland . Society, accordingly, in this part of the island, is fashioned upon a happier pattern than in Leinster, Munster, or Connaught; and the results are seen in comparative prosperity and progress-For evidence of this it is only necessary to pass rapidly, as I have done, from the South and West, into this part of Ulster. Fermanagh is not a very wealthy county, its agriculture is not particularly good, and; in driving through several districts in it, I saw a great deal that would shock a scientific husbandman. But, contrasted with Connaught, it is another world; and, indeed, the contrast more or less applies to most of the other counties I have seen. The peasantry here have a look of independence and even of boldness that is very striking; their intercourse with their superiors is free and open; and, as for their dwellings, neat, tidy, and clean, I have seen nothing like them since, weeks ago, I left Bargy and Forth in Wexford. Fermanagh, I should add, is decidedly a progressive county, though the holdings are generally extremely small; and, though its population has declined a great deal, I have reason to believe that but few families have been altogether detached from the soil. Large " clearances" and evictions were never known; the rate of wages is something higher than in the South; the land nowhere seems worn out; and regard being had to its present condition, I thought it low rented upon an average, the rents varying from about 12s to 40s. the Irish acre

Those who believe that everything wrong in Ireland is to be ascribed to "Popery" alone will, of course, insist that this relative prosperity is due wholly to the predominance of "Protestantism" among the occupiers of the soil in Fermanagh; and those who read history on a theory of race will point to their Scottish or English extraction. Now I am inclined to think, although with diffidence, that Protestantism, as compared with Romanism, has a tendency to develop more individual energy; and perhaps, though the fact admits of dispute. a Teutonic breed is more apt than a Celtic in surrounding itself with material comfort and with the riches and conveniences of life. But that neither of these causes will fully explain the superior condition of this courty, or give a complete account of the matter, may be gathered from a simple consideration. Persons of all ranks, from the peer to the peasant, have assured me that so difference can be traced, in point of industry, self-reliance, and thrift, between the Protestant and Saxon farmer of Fermanagh and his Roman Oatholic and Celtic fellow; that both cultivate the soil as well, that both have equally comfortable homes, that both are equally hardworking; and though the Roman Catholic tenantry of this county are certainly not a favoured class, and, even yet, do not stand as high in the social scale as the Protestant, they, in all respects, compete fairly with them. This would clearly show that we must seek another reason why this part of Ulster is more prosperous than most of the other Provinces, nor is that reason difficult to discover. The classes connected with the soil in this county which have shaped its destiny. and given it its social form, have for centuries lived together in goodwill; and in the relation of landlord and tenant, have treated each other with mutu.l regard, have considered their respective rights and duties, and have even extended the gracious usages which have been the fruit of this state of things to those once in a thoroughly subject position, and still widely separated in race and religion. Society, accordingly, has grown up under kindlier and more happy auspices than in less fortunate districts; and the great relation of owner and occupier of the soil having been placed on foundations comparatively sound, security and progress have been the conse quence. This leads me to examine the famous custom, which, se to speak, is the visible expression of this harmony between the landed classes, and which is considered by some persons as the model for a reform of the land system of Ireland. Fermanagh is a where it has taken root the custom works very well Tenant-Right county; the usage exists on most estates in it, in different forms and various decress, its mirit is universally prevalent, and

best during a brief stay here to make myself familiar with its nature and working. The custom known by the name of Tenant-Right exists in a kind of loose way, half recognized, yet not acknowledged as binding in other parts of Ireland besides Ulster. In my judgment it may be ultimately traced to a sentiment implanted in human nature that when, as is usually the case in Ireland. a tenant has done much for his holding, and has been long in occupation of it, he acquires a kind of interest in it which is more or less at his disposition. But though Tenant Right exists in a crude form on isolated estates, and in exectional cases, in many, perhaps most, of the countles of Ireland, it is no where a local social custom, it has no where soquired a binding force, save in a certain number of counties in Ulater This circumstance is beyond all doubt, due to the good feeling that prevailed between the colon zing landlords and tenants of the 'Plantation,' and which has continued through the two centuries and a half; and, as I have said, the custom, once formed, extended itself indifferently to all in the position of occupiers of the soil, and enured to the benefit of the conquered natives. The colonist tenant when he had built his house on the rude waste on which he had settled, and had enclosed it and made it profitable, felt that he had a property in it; the colonist landlord, his brother soldier, and his friend through a series of generations, acquiesced in what was naturally just, and the practice gradually become general, was applied to tenants of all kinds, and received the sanction of unbroken usage. stronger than law in certain stages of society. In this way Tenant Right grew up, and, to this hour, it affects estates in this county more or less sensibly, though I have reason to believe that its binding force is less powerful than it has formerly been. The custom, as it exists now, may be said to be that the Fermanagh tenant, whether his tenure be by lesse or at will, has a kind of interest in his holding, which his landlord is under an obligation to respect, and which realizes itself-if I may use the expression-on whatever occasion, or by whatever means, his lands are transferred to a new possessor. During his occupation his only status is that of a tenant measured by his tenure; but, should he surrender his land to his landlord, or should be, even, be evicted from it, he becomes entitled to a money payment for his goodwill, and he has a right to obtain a similar sum, or whatever sum he can reasonably obtain, should be alienate his holding to a purchaser. As the landlord, too, on the one hand, ought to protect this peculiar interest of his tenant, and not impair it by raising rent capriciously, or by any undue exercise of power, so, on the other hand. it is the duty of the tenent to use that the landlord's rights are upheld: and, accordingly, the custom always gives a landlord a title to control and regulate the transfer of the interest of the tenant and enables him occasionally to reise his rents, according to some rude standard of justice, not well defined, but pretty fairly adjusted.

Such, I believe, is the true conception of the Tenant Right that exists in this county, apart from under Nerva and his successor Trajan, but con. the first clung together through all chances of fortuce; Variety of forms on different estates; and, on the tle is going.

whole, I am inclined to think its influence as a custom is on the decline; but the same idea underlies it in all its complex manifestations, and it is still really a local law of property to which the landed classes, as a rule, conform. It occurs only in a few instances, in what I may call its most simple type, that the tenant shall have complete liberty to dispose of his interest in market overt, to a purchaser at the high est price, subject only to a veto on the part of the landlord, in order to exclude an improper purchaser and to secure a reasonably good incomit g tenant. Not many Fermanegh landfords, I believe directly sanction or countenance a practice which, as I have pointed out before, has a tendency to reduce an owner to the position of a mere rent charger, and gives a tenant or a purchaser from him an interest akin to real cwnership on the payment of an annual renter. In most instances, landlords have set restrictions on the tenants' power of disposition, and either appraise the value of the goodwill, and buy out the Tenant Right themselves, disincumbering their estates of the charge; or else compel the tenant to transfer the goodwill to a fellow tenant only ; or put a maximum price on the Tenant Right, which alone, they avow, they will respect; or, finally, dis-countenance the Tenant Right, unless proof be afforded that the lands have been improved during the tenant's possession. Through these expedients, obviously intended to reconcile the dominion of the landlord with a claim more or less an intrusion on it, the jus disponendi of the tenant is fettered in a variety of ways, his interest may be considerably modified, and, in some cases, complaints are made that the Tenant Right is being gradually reduced and undermined by all kinds of processes. Nevertheless the Right exists as a fact; it is recognized in some shape or other on almost all estates in this county; it is sustained by what is a local law; and hardly a landlord, I venture to say, would invade it directly, either by evicting a tenant at will without some payment or by destroying the Tenant Right by raising rent suddenly on an intending purchaser Su hacts certainly may occur, and have perhaps occurred in rare instances, but they are thoroughly condemned in general opinion, and, were they attempted on snything like a large scale, they would be stopped by a combination of all classes which, I have no doubt, would prove irresistible. The Tenant Right, secured in this way, varies greatly in value on different estates, according to a variety of circumstances, depending partly on the restrictions on it, and in some degree on the character of the landlord. It seldom, I think, falls short of a price equivalent to three years' rent of a holding, and it may rise to a price of six or eight years' rent but it fluctuates so much that it is, perhaps, impossible to form an estimate of the real average. Subject to this right, such as it is, the landlord enjoys all other rights of property and he is considered entitled to raise his rents, according to fair dealing and justice, provided the rise does not encroach on what is thought the tenant's sacred peculium. It is not difficult to point out the economic defects

of this singular custom. I do not attach any great importance to the objection that its tendency is to prevent the application of capital to land, inas nuch as an incoming tenant often pays his predecessor a large sum which otherwise he would lay out on his farm. This objection is fairly answered by the fact that the tenantry of this county, though seldom wealthy, pursue a course of cultivation reasonably good and very much better than that of the corresponding class in the greater number of the southern counties; and these small farmers have usually some savings and an ample fund of that great spring and creator of capital, stardy industry. This objection, moreover, at bottom assumes that the outlay for Tenent Right is sheer waste, and that it secures only the mere legal tenure, whereas in truth it is a purchase of what is a valuable interest guaranteed by a local law of opinion. The true economic objection to the custom I conceive to be that it has a tendency to confuse the rights of landlord and tenant-to make them concurrent owners of the land with interests imperfectly defined; and, accordingly, it may possibly operate, through this partition, to retard improvements. Land distributed in this curious way, so to speak, "falls between two stools;" and, perhaps, neither landlord nor tenant is so stimulated to call out its resources as they would be if the one retained the absolute dominion of the fee, and the other held by a definite contract. On the other hand. on the whole, and, as compared with the precarious tenures of the south, produces good social and economic results. In the first place, as the landlord's tenant farmers, cottiers, and laboring classes to-arrears are a first charge on the Tenant Right, his wards soon poured into the town from all parts of cent is always practically safe; evictions really are the country, including Acklow, Baltinglass, Rath. seldom heard of; and, as I have said, the Terant Right does not interfere with a fair rise of reut according to the natural advance of society. In the second place, even if an eviction should chance to be made, its hardships are lessened, the outgoing tenant having the certainty of a provision, and he is not, as he too often is in the south driven suddenly from his home to the workhouse. Lastly, and most important of ail, the custom, as it is found here, establishes really that security of tenure which in Ireand is supposed to be the first condition of agricultatal progress and of social wellbeing and peace. It is well understood that the Tenant Right, whatever t is, is to be respected; it shields, so to speak, the tenant's title, and the saleable interes: of the tenant, whether in his hands or in those of a purchaser from him, is not only not to be invaded by the landlord, but actually supports his claim to the possession Although his status is measured by his legal tenure, the jus disponendi he enjoys relates, as lawyers would say, to protect him, and gave him virtually an occupation hardly ever disturbed. It would be, however, shallow to imagine that this

custom is the only or the main cause of the compar-ative prosperity of this county. That prosperity is to be traced, I believe, to the fortunate relations which, during centuries, have existed between landlords and tenants descended from the original colonists, and which have so thoroughly moulded the type of society that they have even protected the aboriginal race, which, though certainly even to this day a caste rather distinct, nevertheless enjoys security and justice on the soil extensively occupied by it. Tenant Right, in truth is merely a visible sign of the general goodwill which knits the landlords and tenauts of Fermanagh together, and which is the real cause of the welfare of this district. It will be ob served, too, that viewed critically end apart from its social conditions, the custom is really a vague thing, theoretically of no great value, and liable to be dea troyed or invaded-nay, conceivably, worthless, if disengaged from the peculiar circumstances which have given it being. Tenant Right is unknown to the law of the land, though sustained here by a local law which no landlord, perhaps, would directly break; and, accordingly, held in respect as it is, it cannot afford that absolute protection which the authority of the State can alone give. From its very nature, too, it is exposed to danger, for it does not provide any positive guarantee against the capricions raising of rent or the eviction which would completely destroy it; and it is difficult to see how any general law could shield it completely against such attacks without assailing seriously the rights of property. At best, too, it is a right of which the value varies greatly within narrow limits; and though, Robably, no laudiord of this county would dely it openly, some landlords have restricted it a good deal, and are, so to speak, nibbling it away. For these reasons it is not considered even by those who have the benefit of it to form a perfect system of landed little more than a showy delusion.

Life has been called a warfare. Blessed, then is the periodical armistice of the Sabbath. It is only in-

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

THE PRISONER BARRETT. - It is said that an ecclesiastic of exalted rank has made a representation to the Government confirmatory of the general public conviction as to the innocence of the Frienner who stands charged with shooting at Captain Lam. bert, and who has been removed to Dublin for a second trial, in consequence of the inability of the Galway jury to agree to a verdict.

the Army and Navy Gazette says it is not proposed to send a cavalry regiment to Ireland pert year. The 12th Lancers will be brought to England most probably during the Spring, and will not be replaced. This alteration in the reliefs, of course, is owing to the recent despatch in the King's Dragoons to Ireland.

A man named Edward Ridgeway, a resident of Staplestown, Clane, died from cold and exposure on the night of the 23.d ult. He was returning home from Naas, and was intoxicated.

The steamers lately arriving from Liverpool at Queenstown, have been closely searched for arms. A detachment of cavalry is to be stationed in Killarney workhouse during the remainder of the Winter and Spring.

Late advices state that there were then 400 more paupers in the Belfast Workhouse than at the corres. ponding period last year. Sickness also appears to be very extensive, as there were no fewer than twenty six deaths in the workhouse during the week. Mr Mac Garel, who has a large property in the

County Autrim, has adopted a course which his tenantry say would, if it were generally followed, remove all necessity for legislation on the Land Question. He writes :---"I have instructed my agent, Mr Nelson, to make

known to my tenantry that I will grant them leases of 21 years at their present rents. It need not be told with how much satisfaction the appouncement was received. .

The Examiner says : - The last report of the Ulater Flax Extension Association, states that - ' The general impression is favourable to an increase, next year, in the culture of flex in the South of Ireland, The facility of sale tendered by the Monster markers, the prizes given by the association, and the prompt attention which all communications, receive for information regarding flax, have encouraged the farmers. The yield obtained enables the crop to be grown with profit even at the reduced prices as compared with last season."

The 'Cork Herald' notices as a remarkable fact that, while vast preparations are in progress to resist any possible disturbance, at no time within the last four years has Gork been more free from any symptom of disorder. It regards as uttetly preposterous the rumour that any rising is impending and, after making searching inquiries, is convinced that there is no ground for elarm. The most vigilant precautions are still observed. Steamers arriving in port are searched, auspicious looking persons are quettioned by the police patrols at night, and private houses are visited by constables in search of arms; No discoveries have been made

THE TIPPEBARY ELECTION. - Thursday, the 23rd of December, was the last day for petitioning against the return of O'Donovan Rossa as member for Tipperary. No petition having been presented up to or on that day by Mr. Heron, Q.C , or any ore else, the election of O'Donovan Rossa can be dealt with by Parliament only. What course will be taken or result arrived at it is impossible to anticipate, but should Rossa be declared disqualified and his return void, it is stated a new election must be held.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL SECRESION. - A well-informed correspondent writes : - Lord Bessborough has brown up his appointment in Mr. Gladstone's ad. ministration on account of the Irish policy of the Government. An old traditional Whig leaving the camp-at this moment is a sign that others may possibly follow.'- Belfast News Letter.

The Dublin 'Freeman' of Dec. 30, says :- In accordance with a requisition signed by more than two thousand inhabitants of the county of Wicklow, the High Shariff, David Mahony, Esq. convened a meeting, which was held yesterday in the town of Wicklow, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parli ment for the amendment of the existing relations between land ord and tenant.' Undeterred by the inclement weather and almost impassable roads the drum, Avoes, Newtown-Mountkonnedy, Tinabely, Ballyconnell, Kilquiggen, Annacurra, Glendslough, Kilbride, Ballymoreennetace, &c. A large number of the Catholic clergy accommanied the different contingents, which in the aggregate formed a large and certainly as earnest and enthusiastic a meeting as any held in Ireland during the present agitation on the land question.

An event has just taken place which will probably assist in precipitating the threatened disruption of the Orange party. At the late election for Antrim, Mr Dalway, the member for Oarrickfergus supported the Liberal candidate, Sir R. Shatto Adair. This gave great umbrage to the more violent section of the Orange party, to which the hon, gentleman belonged, and on Thursday the Grand Lodge of Ireland voted his expulsion from the society.

We find the following in our Irish exchanges :-The population of Ireland in 1801 was 5 216.329 persons; in 1869 it is 5,536,217 persons. There has been an annual decrease in it since 1845, when it was at its maximum height of 8,265,061 persons, and when Daniel O'Connell said that a nation of nine millions is too large to be dragged at the tail of any other nation. Since that memorable declaration there has been a decline in the population of nearly three millions, and in the material wealth of the country of an average amount.

It has been stated that at one of the reunious of the Apprentice Boys, held a few evenings ago, a gentleman, latterly in the confidence of the Conservative party, and who, it is said, came to Derry to take part in the recent celebration, has intimated that it would not be surprising if a chief officer of the Boys' would present himself as a candidate for the representation of the city of Derry the first opportunity-Derry Journal.

A correspondent says - As the Athenry and Ennis Junction Railway is the only connecting link that joins other Irish railroads, report says that 200 cavalry and 100 infantry are to be located in Gort, from which, should emergency demand, the voluent military pillars of the surrounding counties can be very easily and speedily reinforced, particularly as the barracks and rail way station-house are contigue ous each other.

A row, partaking of the character of a faction fight, took place near Researberry, county Cork, on the 21st ult. A fair had been held in the town on that day, and it was in the evening when the parties were returning from the fair that the conflict occurred. A number of persons were seriously injured; one, a farmer named Keohane, died from the effects of his wounds; and another man's life was despaired of. Two men were arrested for complicity in the fight; it is rumored that one of them, a laborer named Regan, was the person who deals Keebane the fatal b ow.

THE MARCHIONESS OF QUEENSBURY. - There may be some among our Mayo friends who do not know tenure; and few persons go as far as to say that it is that this noble lady and distingulated Irishwamaa is the grand-daughter of the late Colonel Hugh O'Donnell, eldest son of the first Sir Neal O'Donnell of Newport House in this county. Col. Hugh O'Donnell's only daughter, Lady Olayton, was the ization of his ambitious dreams. He lost favor of the relation of landlord and tenant, from possession. In this county it is to be found in a under Nerva and his successor Traian, but conl tive county of this distinguished and worthy 10-

scendant of the noble and chivalrous Red Hugh. Next to Sir Richard O'Dennell and his son George, the present worthy occupant of Newport House, this munificent, patriotic Irishwoman is the heal of the O'Donnell family; and should Sie Richard or or the orge fail to leave issue, she so succeeds them. The marchioness of Queensbury returned to the aucient faith of her fathers, as we believe did also the sister of Sir Richard O'Donnell, about the same time, say some thirty years age. The latter lady became a say some thirty your ago. Indicate 120y became a religieuse, and was Superioress at the time of her death, which occurred within the last few years in the city of Galway.. The Marchioness of Queensbury the city a noble descendant of the great chieftains of the ancient Irish race: like them, bold, fearless, generous, and affectionate in all things concerning race and fatherland. Her name, like theirs, is treasured this moment in the throbing bosoms of every Irish family at home and abroad, because of the noble and natural aid which she has ever given to maintain the Irish name and nation.

An Athy correspondent, under date 231 ult., says :- A terrific storm, a veritable tempest, unpar allelied in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, broke over this neighborhood last night, literally shaking the houses with its tremendous force. Trees in the country which had withstood the 'battle of the elements' in 'days of yore' have been torn up from their roots, like mere saplings, and telled by the terri so violence of the unwelcome visitant. Happily, although the storm accompanied with heavy rain, raged with unabared vio ence into the dawn of day, no serious damage occurred to properly in the locality beyond the lifting of some slates from the houses.

A tenant-right demonstration was held on Taesday in Listowel, Kerry. Nearly 20 000 persons were pregent. The O'D noghes, in proposing the first re solution, said they wanted the land laws utterly coanged, and that nothing short of fixity of tenure on a valuation of repts would satisfy the country Resolutions were passed demanding recognition of tenant-right of occupancy at equitable rents, with compensation in case of eviction. The conduct of landlords who have served notices to quit was also vehemently denounced.

IBIBH LAND-HOLDINGS. - The Registrar-General in England has published some statistics on the subject of Irish land-holding which tend to controvert a commonly received opinion. It has been stated that one of the great evils of Irish farming is the constant subdivision which the land undergoes, but the Registrar General's report shows that in 1868 the separate holdings amounted to 594,441, or 2 787 less than in the former year. And in all the four divisions of Ireland the number of small holdings, i.e. under five acres and over one acre, have decreased io a ratio varylog from 80 to 82 per cent., since 1941

A REPUDIATION FROM THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE or Instant - The following curious resolution has been agreed to: 'That this grand lodge, baving inquired into and learned that the persons who style themselves the officers of the Independent Orange Association are as follow. W H Walker, president, a working saddler; James M Farlane, treasurer, a small country dealer in eggs; Thomas Brown secretary, a copying clerk, who has been expelled from the Orange Institution, all residing in the town of Ballymoney, county Antrim - we feel it necessary to apprise the members of our institution generally of these facts, that both they and the public may know who it is that form the association whose address sent from Bristol has received a cordial reply efrom Her Majesty's Prime Minister.'

The young man Shaw, who was arrested for shonting at a man named Reid, in the parish of Raloo, near Carrickfergus, some time since, on the charge of the wounded man him:elf, and another men named Ternahan, the son of a farmer in the same district, since arrested on easpicion, were brought before the magistrates at Carrickfergus, on Monday, Dec 27th, when the informations were completed and the men were returned for trial at the next Antrim Sessions.

On Tuesday, Dec 28th, two members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, stationed at Larne, lodged in the County Juil a girl named Martha Patterson on the charge of attempting to poison her master, a blacksmith named Agnew, who resides at Larne.— She has been committed for trial at the Ballymens Quarter Sessions, by Captain Darcus, J. P. Tte allegation is that she put two doses of crotton oil in afford to despise. A single declaration of the resolve hia tes.

The Lords of the Admiralty have determined on stationing five men-of-war brigs in various seaports round the coast. The ports to be selected are believed to be Waterford, Belfast, Cork, Galway, and Kinggtown.

A Professorship of the Celtic language is to be founded in Dublin University as a memorial to the late James Henthorn Todd, D D , Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Professor of Hebrew in It is proposed to call this founds the University. It is proposed to call this founda-tion—which is to be connected with the Royal Irish Academy, of which body Dr. Todd was formerly president - The Todd Professorship,' and while it will perpetuate his name, it will greatly further the publication and translation of the numberless Irish, Welsh and Scotch manuscripts which are included in public and private libraries.

Feman Ontress.—I saw one group in process of formation. A man stood motionless in the centre of the pathway, near Arran Quay Chapel. He beat the parement with his iron-shod heel, as if to warm his feet. Almost immediately we heard at a distance similar triple beatings of the feet, and in an incredibly short time a group of at least thirty formed in a circle, with their faces turned towards an individual in the centre-to break up in twos or threes almost as soon as formed. I counted thirty-one of these groups from the railway terminus to Sackville-street. But hear there was a continuous stream of men and boys passing rapidly over Carlisle Bridge. For the most part they were the gamins of the city - horse-holders, sweepers of shop doors, ragged nondescripts. pickpockets. Pale-faced slouobing men, smelling strongly of whisky and tobacco, appeared among the Now and then on American Celt would be seen to hall a oab, into which three and sometimes five persons would enter. The faces were all turned one way and the town seemed to be disgorging all its rabble. I could compare the stampede to nothing but the rush of people to witness a fire. Not a word was spoken, and though very large numbers poured out of Dublin together, there was not the slightest disturbance or confusion. I followed the moving stream up Westmoreland-street, past the college, in whose vast front not a light was to be seen, through Grafton-stret, up Stephen's Green, and Harcourtstreet. There I left them, and barried home. Dickens's 'All the Year Round.

THE PRY SYSTEM - A WARNING. - We have been told that no less than four or five well fashioned fellows have been 'doing' the Fenian centre in the mountain districts of Ballycroy, Achill, &c. None of these worthies have been arrested (?). It is the duty of every honest-hearted man to warn the simple people of these mountain districts against a pack of organised spies who speculate on their liberties and their lives to earn the wages of the detective or the informer. We have heard simultaneously with the Presence of the spies that two houses were recently entered and ammunition taken therefrom; also that private information reached the Government that at the spot where the unfortunate James Hunter met his death fifty men dressed in 'red' were seen drilling lately! It is right to say that the local magistrates are not accountable for the present police arrangements, but they are bound equally with the preservation of the peace, of life, and of property, to protect the people, by their advice, from the snares eof professional informers, and to secure them from unaccessary police establishments, as far at least as speedily destroyed, and after a fierce assault in which the slightest apprehension that such a calamity is mischievous change in the law of nations it is hard consideration and that there would be no bloodshed.

the justice of the case admits. We cannot comprepolice and the iron house set up on that property. a sum equal, if not in excess of the entire rental. If more of outrage that Ireland can be bespattered with just now the better will the enemies of the tenant be pleased. They are sparing neither expense nor labor in their plottings and their plans to defeat the long-promised measure of justice. Let the people keep this in mind. In the districts which we have named a large sum was offered by the landlords for the discovery of the assassins of James Hunter; and this item, in addition to their ordinary prospectus, brings these mountain districts on a bit in the market-note of the spy and the informer. - Mayo Ex aminer.

WAYLAY: NG. - About 9 o'clock last night. Dec 28, as two young men, named Lappin and Doberty (Catholics), who live between here and Moy were on their way home, they were either met or overtaken, a short distance from this town by six or seven young men, belonging it is said, to the Orange Society, who naked them to curse the Pope; and on their declining to comply with this request, they were set upon, and one of them, Doberty, was beaten severely. When the attack commenced Lappin ran for the police, which eccounts for his having escaped. The beaten man was brought back to town, and had his wounds dressed by Dr. Mooney. There was a murmur through town to day that he was dead, but from irquiries which have been made such is not the fact. Several arrests have been made in connection with the affair. and a few others who are said to have taken part in this outrage are ' wanted.'

The Government have been compelled to remove Mr. Madden, of Hilton Park, Clones, from the Commission of the Peace. He had been appointed High Sheriff of Leitrim but refused to serve, alleging that the present Administration had conducted the effaire of his unhappy country in 'such a way that in less than a year we have been reduced from a state of comparative prosperity to a condition when law, or der, and security, for either lite or property, may be said to have practically ceased to exist, and the very fabric of society itself seems threatened with dissolution; when no man can tell whether be will be allowed to reap the fruits of his own industry, or enjoy the property which his own money has purchased on the security of titles granted under the guarantee of the State? He also declares that Protestant land. lords are held up by Government to hatred as op pressors of the poor and exterminators of the people The Chief Secretary replies to this letter by another, and very barsh one, telling Mr. Madden that his language is a 'studied insult' to the Queen's Government, and depriving him of his Deputy-Lieutenancy, while the Lord Chancellor removes him from the Commission of the Perce.

'FLYING COLUMNS'-DUBLIN, Dec. 28.-It is possible the Government is in possession of knowledge that necessitates the introduction of military force into Ireland, but the universal impression amongst the people is, that no real cause for anxiety exists. There is a good deal of excitement in the public mind, arising from a variety of sources. The great mass of the people have their eyes eagerly directed towards the coming Land Bill, which occupies their attention to the exclusion of almost every other object. A deep and anxious interest is felt in the contiqued incarceration of the political prisoners. On all sides there is a mixture of hope and uncertain'y, which deeps up a ferment. But that any notion pre vails to act another Fenian 'rising,' no sane man in Ireland can credit or does credit. The Irish are too intelligent to knock their beads against the 'flying' columns' of Lord Strathusien. If Mr Gladstone fancies that it is necessary, in sending a message of peace, to flourish at the same time the symbol of English power in our faces here, he will, it is to be feared, find he is mis aken. The Irish are no longer to be fortured or terrified into tranquility or loyalte. They want simple justice - no more and no less - and that justice they will extort by the exercise of the powers placed within their reach by the Constitution. They now feel that the attention of the civilized world is fixed upon the discontented condition of Ireland, and they rely upon the omnipotence of publie opinion, which even the English nation cannot of the Oabinet on the principles of Land Bill, would have a more potent effect in tran quitizing this country than a thousand thying col-

THE DUBLIN FREEMEN COMMISSION.-The Orange ournals pretended to ridicule the issuing of this Commission, but as the examination of witnesses progresses in the hands of the Commissioners, ug's facis are being disclosed. Mr. William John Compbell lets in a large flood of light upon the mode in which Freemen' were manufactured, and how voters were personated. Some voted as often as nine times by this process. Pending the enquiry, comment is precluded, but the public entertain many strong notions of what the result will be when the report of the Commissioners is laid before Parliament. But, no matter whether the Freemen sland or fall, there is an end of Yory and Orange rule in the city The Established Church was the stronghold of monopoly and ascendancy, and with its disappearance has departed the secret of the strangth of Orangeism. With or without aid from the Freemen, it is now admitted that Sir Dominick Corrigan will be returned at the next election for the city of Dublin. In every variety of form, the benefits of the disestablishment of the ascendancy Church are making themselves felt all over the face of the country.

FROUDES HISTORY OF THE REPORMATION. - MASSACRE OF RATHLIN. - On the coast of Antrim, hot far from the Giants Causeway, lies the singular Island of Rathlin. It is formed of basaltic rock, encircled with precipices, and is accessible only at a single spot It contains an area of about 4 000 scres, of which s thousand are sheltered and canable of cultivation, the rest being heather and rock. The approach is at all times dangerous; the tide sets flercely through the straits which divides the island from the mainland, and when the wind is from the west, the Atlantic swell renders it impossible to land. The situation and the difficulty of access had thus long marked Rathlin as a place of refuge for Scotch or frish fugitives, and besides its natural strength it was respected as a sanctuary, having been the abods at one time of Saint Columba. A mass of broken masonry, on a cliff overbanging the sea, is a remnent of the castle in which Robert Bruce watched the lear of the legendary spider. To this island, when Essex entered antrim, Macconnell, and other Scots and Irish, had sent their wives and children, aged and sick, for safety. On his way through Carrickfergue, when returning to Dublin the Earl ascertained that they had not yet been brought back to their homes. The officer in command of the English garrison (it is painful to mention the name either of him or of any man concerned in what ensued) was John Norris, Lord Norris's second son, so famous afterwards in the Low Countries, grandson of Sir Henry Norris, executed for adultery with Anne Boleyn. Three small frigates were in the harbour The summer had been dry, hot, and windless The sea was smooth, there was a light and favorable air from the east, and Essex directed Norris to take a company of soldiers with him, cross over, and kill whatever he could find The run up the Antrim coast was rapidly and quietly accomplished Before an alarm could be given, the English had landed. close to the ruins of the church which bears Saint Columba's name. Bruce's Castle was then standing and was occupied by a score or two of Scots, who were in charge of the women. But Norris had

several of the garrison were killed, the chief, who really impending over us at present. But if men to conceive, or one which, if applied to them elver, bings on three townlands will pay for the extra prople were allowed to return to Scotland. The and with great responsibilities mean all that they conditions were rejected; the Scots yielded at dis-The cost of this establishment will be £500 s-year- | cretion, and every living creature in the place, except the chief and his femily, who were probably rethese people are asked to pay this cum they must served for ransom, was immediately put to the four of them in the most formal manner under hand abandon their homes and leave the country. The sword. Two hundred were killed in the Cartle. It and seal, have at the last moment signified their solwas then discovered that several hundred more, chiefly mothers and their little ones, were hidden in the caves about the shore. There was no semorse, not even the faintest shaddow of perception that the occasion called for it. They were hunted out as if they had been seals or otters, and all destroyed. Sarleyboy and the other chiefs, Essex coolly wrote, had sent their wives and children into the island, 'which be all taken and executed to the number of six hundred ' 'Surleyboy himself,' he continued, 'stood upon the mainland of the Glynnes and saw the taking of the island, and was likely to have run mad for sorrow, teating, and tormenting himself, and saying that he there lost all that ever he had.' The impression left upon the mind by this horrible story is increased by the composure with which even the news of it was Yellow haired Charley' might tear himself for ' bis pretty little ones and their dam,' but in freland itself the massacre was not specially distinguished in the general system of atrocity. Essex described it himself as one of the exploits with which he was most satisfied, and Elizabeth, in answer to his letters, bade him tell John Norris, the executioner of his well-designed enterprize, that she would not be ucmindful of his services.' But though passed over and unheeded at the time, and lying buried for three bundled years, the bloody stain comes back to light again, not in myth and legend, but in the original account of the nobleman by whose command the deed was done; and when the history of England's dealings with Ireland settles at last into its Sail; shape, that hunt smong the Caves at Rathlin was not be forgotten. We -re surprised at the inveteracy of Celtichate, but it is not forgotten how long it has been in growing, and how much there has been in the history of the past to strengthen it. This one chapter is sufficient to account for a good deal of the feeling that rankles in the hearts of Irishmen, and even of those who have no sympathy with Fenianism. What wonder if we have to reap the whirlwind when for centuries we have been sowing such seeds as those a bich were scattered by the policy then pursued.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSION. - The Rev Martin Rule, late Curate of St. Paul's Brighton, made his public profession of the Catholic Faith at St. John's Church, Islington, on Ohristmas Eve, and was afterwards received into the Church by the Very Rev. Canon Oakeley.

PERSECUTION OF A PRIEST IN SCOTLAND. - It may be -membered that some three months ago, the papers contained a curious and improbable story of a priest at Fort Augustus, intruding bimself into the house of a dying man; and then and there, forcibly and against the will of the man and his wife, administering extreme unction to the former. The truth of course was that the dring person. Captain Ross, was Cutholic, but his wife was a Protestant, and was determined that he should not see a priest. The Rev. J. McDonald, the priest in question, persisted in secing the poor man, and took two men with him to defend him from the assaults of Mrs. Ross and her friends However, on Monday last at Inverness the Rev. J McDonald was charged with having assaulted divers persons on the occasion, and the two men were charged with assisting him. We regret to say that the jury found the defendants gnilty, and the Sheriff fixed Mr. McDonald £10, and the men £2 acb. - Tablet.

The Weekly Register of Saturday States, that :-It is said, on good authority, that in the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Hertford, and Essex there are 100,000 Irishmen and women who contribute one shilling a week towards the funds of the Fenians, m king a total of £5,000 raised every seven days for the purpose of this society-

A correspondent of the London Times gives us the fullowing receipt for the production of 120 penny dinners of Irish stew, a very favorite dish with the London poor, and, indeed a very apetising one wherever its value is known:

Three 61b tips of Australian mutton...... Six pecks of potatoes..... 0 6 0 Six packets of pea flour.... 0 1 0 Three penny worth of flour. 0 0 3 Three pounds of rice..... 0 1 0 Carrots, turnips, and celery

tops..... Pepper and salt 0 0 3

£1 0 0 The 'Racord' thus describes a scene which took otion at S'. Alban's Church Holborn, London, on Ohristmas morning. The service was marked by an elaborate display of flowers and candles on the altar, and pictures were bung in various parts of the chancel. Only six lights were burning on the table, and these were extinguished just before the commencement of the Communion Service. The seven lamps hanging from the ceiling of the chancel were. however, kept burning during the whole of the service After the coorecretion of the element the officiating clergyman raised them until they were on a level with his forehead and then lowered them egain. The three clergymen who took part in this service wore richly-embroidered robes with full-length crosses down their backs. Father Walker preached a sermon from the words, 'Glory to God in the ighest, and on earth peace, goodwill towards men During the prayers an evangelical dergyman (whose name we withhold) on a vieit to London, entered the church and stond near the door watching and istening to the service. He was seen by a verger, who went up to him and saked to be allowed to show him to a seat. The rev gentleman declined time, as he was on his way to the Temple Church to hear Dr. Vaughan He was then allowed to stand there for a few minutes; but, as soon as the Communion Service commenced, a churchwarden and two vergers went up to him and ordered him to take a seat; and on his again declining to do so, they at once laid hold of birs, and forcibly bustled him out of the church. This summary proceeding of course attracted the attention of the whole congregation. A gentleman, a member of the church, followed the clergyman out, and assured him that although he [the clergyman] was a Protestant, and he, the speaker, a Catholic he should take the first opporinnity of expessing his regret to the church au thorities at what he had that morning witnessed.

PROTECTIONIST INCONSISTENCY. - Lord John Manners told some workingmen of Leicester, on Monday, that they ought to go for taxes on imports, for two bouses in Leices er were selling German hoslery, which with £70,000 000 of taxes was ruinous. He did not, however propose to lay an import duty on bread, knowing well he could not on that point take in even Conservative working-men, and his plan therefore, comes to this. The import of everything Englishmen can make is to be taxed except bread. That is to say, the entire weight of the rise in prices which he expects to secure is to be thrown upon the landlords, farmers, and agricultural laborers, who alone will be unprotected Considering how absolutely the Tory party out of Laucashire depends is entitled to the highest credit for his contempt of party obligation.

The Guardian, is an article on the Temple Pro-

have said, words have been spoken and acts done which seem to involve very grave consequences. When eight Bishops of the Province of Canterbury, and seal, have at the lest moment signified their solemn protest against a consecration which has every outward and legal character of regularity, and when we are told, in what is, we suppose, to be taken as a communique on the best authority, that 'the gravest double rest, in the opinion of many heat able to judge, as to the canonicity of Dr. Temple's consecration, and the validity of the Orders which he may confer' that ' no lapse of time can make him a rightful Bishop,' and that 'nething but a public and solemp retractation of the essay will enable orthodox Bishops to hold communion with him,'-it is impossible to deny that the foundations have been laid for as dangerous an internal division as ever threatened the unity of the English Church ei ce the Reforms tion. When excommunication or refusil of communion shows itself not obscurely in the back ground, and the quistion is opened about the validity of the Orders which the Bishop of Exeter will probably have to confer in the course of the next fortnight it becomes of high importance that we should all know where we are, on what ground we are standing what we seriously and in errnest intend by our words and whether we have looked forward to what they commit us to

A certain satisfaction ought undoubtedly to be

derived from the official account of the American Navy in our last impression It is a novelty to find England exhibited to the world as a model of enterprise and success in the matter of Naval Administracomplimented either at home or abroad, but here we have the American Secretary repeating, and even magnifying, the recent claims of our First Lord. Mr. Obilders was at the pains of explaining last Spring that we really had got a better Fleet than either France or America. Mr. Robeson schoes his words with a will, and declares that one of our new ironclads would drive any American Squadron from its station in a single day. What we used to think of what we used to confess with annoyance and vexation they now confess of themselves. Last March, when the new Administration succeeded to office, the whole Navy of the Union comprised, we are told, but 203 vessels, and of these only one-fourth could be considered fit for duty. In commission on foreign stations there were 43 vessels, but even of these no more than 18 were 'in condition for real service.' Meanwhile, old wooden ships and ironclad Monitors were lying up in ordinary and going to decay. Bulle, turrete, and machinery, the most costly and powerful, exposed without care to the action of the elements, were fast losing their value; and of the whole Fleet of Monitors relied upon by the country for defence, not one could have been ready in time to resist a sudden attack. We seem to be reading the stories of our own barbours and dockyards in these words. Never, indeed, in any one of our paules was a more disheartening view taken of our maritime position than is here put forth efficially by the Secretary of the American Navy. He does not exactly tell his countrymen they are not safe for a day against invasion, because invasion is not a thing the Americans have to fear; but he wards them in plain words that ' the first sign of a foreign war would send their Navy burrying ignominiously to their own shores. If the reader should happen to recollect Mr. Cobden's famous argument against voting scamen for manning wooden ships, he will be amused at the liberal repetition of the complaint on the other side of the ocean :- 'In the event of a war our ships would be uselessly sacrificed or obliged to find safety in neutral ports; or; abandoning the sea and leaving our commerce to its fate, to seek on our shores the protection of our Monitors and forta '-London Times.

It is doubtful whether the ministerial silence of the recess has been altogether beneficial. As regards the land bill, no doubt it is better that the debate should be left to that wonderful informal Parliament which in modern society discusses everything without being responsible for anything, and tries every thing beforehand without the risk that anarchy may come out of the crucible. Opinion is ripened in that way, without hope being ripened too; the carth is prepared for the seed, without risk of its being filled with the wrong crop. Yet there is one great risk, too, in this silence. It leaves the thinkers a little too much to themselves. The murmur of the mul titude behind is sometimes good for the leaders who else are too often tempted to think that they are the army; that if they are unanimous all is won, that if their plan is clear, enthusiasm, hopefulness, confidence, all that make armies strong do not matter so much. The bill may possibly be better adapted for dialectic defence than for the satisfaction of a nation now feverish with hope deferred. Upon minor questions the silence, whether voluntary or preconcerted, does not work well at all. What do the Commons think about the opposition of the Lords to the Test Bill, about the French treaty, about the trade unions, about our differences with the terrible Republic across the Atlantic? Light from below on these subjects might have sided thought and stimulated action, and we are by no means clear that the silence of the recess has upon them been a gain. The movement of opinion has been rather too slightly marked, and it is by the movement of opinion, after all, that English Osbinets are impelled. - Spectator.

In the 'Advertiser's' report of the Obristman Day doings at St. Paul's, Lorrimore Square, we read that the whole of the service was extreme; but the greateat Ritualistic stride was made at the words of consecration, when a bell was rang on the altar three times, the bell in the tower going likewise at the same time, informing the people outside that the act of 'consecration' had taken place. The preacher was the vicar, the Rev. John Going, who appears to have introduced an allusion to the great council which was now deliberating, and to have expressed saying he did not intend to stay more than a short bis longing for the union of Christendom! He concluded with an appeal for the poor. 'They could never see a poor child in the streets, or a poor woman in rage and tatters, but they must remember poor woman in rage bad the pure Virgin for her

THE 'ALABAMA' QUESTION REVIVED. - A SOMEWhat dangerous delusion seems to prevail in certain quarters in this country. It is, that we might confidently rely on the strength of our case, and consect to submit to arbitration whatever claims America may prefer. But to think this is to overlook the fact that by the act of reference we should admit the principle of liability, should allow that a State may ight ully be called to account for and to justify a policy of neutrality. A more disastrous and embarassing doctrine could hardly be laid down. would involve every neutral State in peril and liability on account of its course in every future case of civil war. For if the one party may call us to account for a proclemation of neutrality, it is clear a foritori that the other, if successful, might call us to account for not being neutral. If we are to allow that the North may call on us to justify our admitting Southern ships to our barbors, and permitting our subjects to trade with Southern ports, it is evident that the South, if successful, might have sued as for excluding her ships and refusing her the benefits of commerce while imposing no such restrictions on the North. Nay, she would in that case have the upon the votes of these classes, Lord John Manners right to compel us to show cause why we did not recognise her independence after Bull Run. In a word, every future civil war every foreign State would not at its peril; liable to be called to account tests, says 'It is no use disguising it that we are by the victor for any measure which might not be imprisoned. The French and English commanders

the distance of the control of Dr Gib was in command, offered to surrender if he and his mean what they say, especially if men in high place Americans would more indignantly resent if subtration is to be resurted to, the submission must be distinct, defined, simple, and limited to alleged violations of neutrality on one side and of neutral rights on the other. - Standard.

The 'Times,' summing up the history of the year, 1869, observes that it has, both at home and abroad, been marked by the uneasiness which forbodes political change. The Irish Church Establishment has been abolished; parliamentary government has once more been conceded to France; the Suez Canal has been opened; and, after an interval of three centuries, a General Council of the Roman Catholic Courch has essembled in the Vations. The Spanish Revolution has failed to justify itself, either by the reform of ancient abuses or by the consolidation of a regular Government. The chronic embarrassments of the Italian Government afford another illustration of the difficulty of regenerating a nation. The dread of a great European war, which had since 1866, impended over the Continent, has, by lapse of time and through the pressure of domestic questions in France bappily in a great measure subsided. The risk of collisions which might have brought the Eastern question to a crisis has been more than once averted by diplomatic prudence. As there is no immediate risk of a collision with Russian policy either in Europe or in Asia the only unsettled question with which our Foreign Office has had to deal is the open controversy with the United States. There has been no disturbance of public order in England or Scotland; but the so ial conviction of Ireland during the latter park of the year has been painful and alarming. To Engliabmen primarily interested in the welfare of their own country, the passing year has afforded little sa-Although more than three years have tion. The British Admiral:y has not often been now elapsed since the great commercial and financial shock of 1866, there has been no healthy revival of trade. One cause of the continued commercial depression is to be found in the discredit which has attached to joint-stock enterprise since the discovery that liability on shares of which only a small part was called up might be practically unlimited. The ruinous litigation in the process of winding up companies also exercises a deterring effect; and a series of criminal prosecutions of directors for alleged misthe United States the United States now think of us; representation has necessarily caused men of commercial experience and reputation to decline a thankless and hez ardons office. Only two persons of political eminence have died during the year-Lamartine and Lord Darby.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND. - The newly published list of Catholic priests in England and Scotland shows an increase of 37 since this time last year, the respective numbers being 1,690 at the end of 1868, and 1,725 at the present time. In the number of churches and chapels there is an increase of 25, there being 1.354 this year against 1,329 twelve months ago. The communities of men are 69, and 67 last year, being an increase of two; and the convents for women number 233 against 232 at the end of 1868, being an increase of one. The ordinations to the priesthood have been during the last twelve months 69, against 63 during the previous year. Of those ordained in 1868, 56 were secular priests, and 7 regulars; and of those raised to the same dignity in 1869, 50 are seculars, and 19 are regulars. The number of deaths amongst the clergy during the past year has been 34, against 25 during the previous twelve months. Last year the regulars only lost six priests by deaths; this year the Jesuits have lost that number in their society alone. The greatest increase in churches or chapels, as well as in priests, made during the past year has been in the diocese of Southwark, being 159, against 144, or 15 places of Catholic worship opened in one year; and also an increase of 17 in the number of priests. In most of the 13 different dioceses there have been an increase of one, two, or three priests, whereas in two or three there has been a falling off of one or two More than 20 of the 34 deaths amongst the priests have been caused by fevers caught when visiting the sick .- Weekly Register

UNITED STATES.

A St. Louis husband applies for a divorce on the ground that his wife made him fist continually for religious purposes.

The divorce record at Chicago is becoming so bulky that papers now refuse to publish it, owing to

Neither the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher por the Roy. O. B. Frothingham has reported to the proper flicer the marriage of Mr. Albert D. Richardson and Mrs. Abby McFarland. The law provides that a report shall be made within a month after a marriage, and imposes upon the clergymen who neglects to make a report a forfeit of \$50,

An Onliging Surbiff -- An American paper defends the humanity shown by the civil authority to culprits condemned to death. It frequently happens that the judge or sheriff chooses the day most convenient to the victim. 'Will Thursday suit you?' -'No, it is the 13th. I fear it may bring me ill-luck.' 'Well, then, the following day?'-'Your 'Well, then, the following day ?'- 'Your Henor forgets that it's Friday.' 'That's so; but on Saturday I have business, and Sunday won't do, so we must put it off till Monday.'-' Very well, Monday will suit me perfectly.' Even after this the culprit, who took part in the foregoing conversation, made some difficulties. He had but one more request to make. He was a musician? Might he be allowed to spend his last hours in singing a few quartets with some friends? His request was granted, and when the Sheriff came he observed, 'Music generally accompanies a dance, this time it has preceded it.'

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 . - The Tribuene says editorialy: - The Senate still manders over the restoration of Virginia, and yesterday adopted an amendment which will send the bill back to the House, and give Gen. Butler a chance to kill it there. All this is in direct estentations defiance of the clearly expressed popular will. The great majority of quite, sober thinking men of all parties, are pervaded by the spirit of Gen. Grant's abjuration 'Let us have peace.' They want the fifteenth arrendment quickly ratified and the child had the Lord for his elder brother, and the proclaimed the fundamental law of the land; they want all the States represented in Congress and all their people fully clothed with civil and political rights; they want to have done with reciprocal spites and recriminations; they want to stop wrangling about dead issues, and take hold all together and rebuild the shattered fabric of our national solvency and prosperity.

> Fifty thousand women in New York city are attempting to keep off starvation with the needle. The wages they earn do not average half a dollar a day, while many, by 12 or 14 hours' work, do not make more than 12 cents

> Christmas must have been a lively day in Cincinnati. Here are some of the head lines to the Inquirer : - The Orimes of Ohristmas: ' The bully's blade the sceptre of the street; 'Ruffianism rampant;' 'A knife buried to the hilt is a drunken man's skull : ' 4 young man stabs his best friend; ' A Ohristmas revolter shoots a negro; ' A rough breaks a man's leg with a kick;" A chairmaker cuts his throat."

> New York, Jap 17 - Port au Prince advices of Dec. 25th, state that the revolutionists demanded the surrender of refugees; who have taken shelter in the American Consulate, but compelled to take back track and apologizes by British and French men of War.

Salnave has been captured on a schooner while endeavoring to escape to Cuba, by a revolutionist war steamer. He was taken to Port au Prince and within a few steps of a serious chasm. We have not agreeable to his feelings or his interests. A more were assured that all prisoners would be treated with

The state of the s

The True Wlitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 603 Craig Street, by

J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ABVANCE: To all country Subscribers Two Dollars. If the wescription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a balf.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CÁLENDAR.

JANUARY - 1870. Friday, 28 - 8: Mercellus, P. M. Saturday 29 - St. Francis de Sales, B. C. Sunday, 30 - Fourth after Epiphany. Monday, 31 - St. Peter Nolasco, C. FEBRUARY - 1870.

Tuesday, 1-St. Ignatius, B M Wednesday, 2-Purification of the B. V. M. Thursday, 3-St. Martins, V. M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

As the proceedings of the Council are con ducted with the greatest secrecy, our reades will understand that it is impossible for the journalist to know anything about them. The statements of the several "Roman correspondents" are utterly unworthy of credit, and are at best mere conjectures, and fabrications.

The excitement in France arising out of the Victor Noir shooting case has subsided, but may probably be revived when the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte takes place. M. Rochefort bas been condemned to a fine of about 5,000 Grancs. The Doke Montpensier bas been elected deputy to the Cortez from the City of Oviedo.

The Imperial Parliament is to meet on Tuesday, the Sth of next month. Outrages in Ireland, arising out of disputes about land, are still reported.

H. R. H. Prince Arthur is on a visit to the United States, and has called on the President. The flunkies of his establishment, and the waiters who attended on the Prince and suite, have cf course been interviewed by the press representagives of the Great Republic. Nothing important was elicited except that one of the flunkies complained of the want of his usual ale at Portland; and that the Prince expressed his approval of the oysters, to which Col. Elphinstone and Mr. Thornton both said ditto. Beyond this nothing important has been elicited for the entercamment and edification of the greatest people upon earth.

THE CRISIS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. - Such is the heading of a series of editorials in the Montreal Gazette of the 19 h and 20th, and a very sensational heading it is too: but this is as much as can be said in its praise, for the sensation it is designed to produce LE & fale sensation, since it implies danger, danger great and imminent, as the consequence of acute disease within the bosom of the said Church.

la this sense of the word there is no " crisis:" never, in spite of what Roman correspondents of Protestant newspapers may write to the cos trary, was the Church more at peace within berself, or more free from internal disorder. Foes she has without who menace: a few traitors within her bosom there may he, as there have been ever since Judas betrayed his Lord with a kiss: but never in any former period of her ex istence, has she presented a firmer or bolder front to her external foes, or to internal traitors. In proof of this we need but read what the Gazette of the same issue as that from which we have aiready quoted, publishes from a Roman correspondent:-

A Rome correspondent thus represents the state of feeling amongst the assembled prelates :- A new phase seem to be setting in. The defeat of the Liberal party has resulted in a complete discouragement and disorganization of their forces. For instance, on the Commission of Reposte, or proposition of matters to be submitted to the Council, the Cardical de Anglis, the most Ultramontane member of the Sacred College and one to whom speculation points as probable successor to Plus IX, was elected without one black bean. The bishops elected to the Commission of Doctrine, the most important of all, were chosen by majorities of from six hundred and fifty to four hundred on the seven hundred and fifty bishops, and every one of them was Ultramontane.-

Mont: Gazette 19th Jan. This does not look as if there were anything like a "crisis" in the Roman Catholic Church at the present moment.

But we shall be reminded of a book that has lately made a great noise, published under the name of Janus, of which the authorship, in part at least, is attributed to Dr. Dollinger, and of whose contents and arguments our contemporary gives a rapid sketch. Take the following as an example, wherein it is attempted to explain the Supremacy of the Bishop of Rome, on mere matural grounds :--

"The headship—of the Church—was placed most benefit, or almost none, through their own factor of passed. Indeed, where so many excelled, it or the fault of circumstances, from the Normal economical their of the fault of circumstances, from the Normal

where the political headship was, the place whence administrative authority could be best and most conveniently used. The chief person in point of dignity in the church was most fitly placed where the raiers of the then known world had their court."

Yes no doubt, if the church were a human institution, its beadship a political accident dependent for its being on, and deriving its authority from the civil ruler: and if that ruler were professedly friendly to her. In such a case the theory of the Gazette would harmonize with historical facts, but not otherwise.

But the fac's are that, so long as the seat of empire was at Rome, the rulers of the State were the active enemies, and unrelenting persecutors of the Church: so the reasons assigned why the headship of the Church was placed at Rome, do not apply during the first three cen turies of her existence. Any place in the Em pire would have been better suited, humanly speaking, for the site of such a beadship than the political capital of the Roman Empire whilst it was heathen, and under the rule of a Nero or a Diocletian.

And when it became Christian, almost imme diately the "political headship" of the Empire was transferred to New Rome, or Constantinople : and also to that City would have been transferred the spiritual headship of Christendom, had that beadship been a mere human institution, or the outgrowth of political accidents. According to the Gazette's theory the Papal See would have been transferred to Constantinople: and the Pope, "the chief person in point of dignity in the Church," would have had his seat placed there, "where the rulers of the then known world bad their court." Yet it was not so. Facts are subborn things and refuse to hend to the plausible theories of Janus and the Gazette: and these facts show that, contrary to all human wisdom, the headship of the Church was always placed there where, according to these theories it had no right to be placed. A Rome, when Rome was the cruel persecutor of Christianity: still at Rome when she had ceased to be the mistress of the world; when shorn of ber Imperial dign: y, the political headship was taken from her, and given to another. God's ways are not as man's ways. It is false therefore to pretend that it was because of the political dignity of the City, that the spiritual dignity or primacy of Rome's Bishop was ad mitted: for we find that, just as the political dignity of Rome waned, the spiritual dignity of her Bishop shone forth with greater lustre.

We may be permitted to indicate one or two other errors into which our contemporary has been betrayed by following the lead of a guide so untrustworthy as is Janus. We have not space to do more than this: but one false statement brought home to him suffices to invalidate all his other statements.

"Unless" so we read in the Gazette, "the settled rule laid down by St. Vincent, that that can only be decreed a dogma of the church which has been held always, everywhere, and by all the church, be set aside, it seems difficult to understand how the historical facts already stated can be reconciled with the acceptance of the new doema",-z.e. papal infallibility.

that imputed to him in the Gazette. He says that that which has been beld, semper, ubique, omnibus is undoubtedly to be held as true : but he is not so absurd as to pretend that nothing which has not always, everywhere, and by everybody been held, is to be accented as a dogma: for there is no one dectrine of the Christian Church which has not, at some time or another, in some place or another, and by some calling themselves Christians, been denied. The Gnostics of the first and second centuries, for so early did heresies begin to work, denied a God Creator of heaven and of earth. Then Arius and his followers denied the divinity of the Son: Macedonius followed with his attacks upon the personality of the Holy Ghost: and so in every age there may be found impugners of some article of the Christian faith. The rule therefore of St. Vincent that " guod semper, quod ubique, quod omnibus is to be held as of the faith, is true: but its converse, that nothing is so to be held which has ever, anywhere, or by any one been denied, is a palpable absordity.

Again in its issue of the 20th the Gazette

"Innocent I, and Gelasius I, declared that unbaptized infants went straight to bell. The Conneil of Tren', another Pope concurring, anathematized the doctrine." - Montreal Gazette.

Now here we offer a simple test of the accuracy of our contemporary's statements. Let him produce the decree or canon of the said Council of Trent wherein the doctrine which he imputes to Innocent I. and Gelasius I. was condemned, or anathematized. Let us have the session, the canon, and the words in which the condemnation is pronounced. This is an easy test; and if in any one case the statements of the Gazette will not bear the application of a test so simple, and yet so conclusive, we ask, what reliance can be placed on any other of his statements respecting the Declarations of Popes and the action of the Catholic Church? We therefore respectfully invite the Gazette to quote bell!" We pause for a reply.

There is much a zitation in England on the School, or Education question. Hitherto a sort of denominational system has obtained : education has been to a considerable extent free in England, but the movement is now becoming from which the religious element is to be entirely eliminated. There are however two parties, which are thus described by the Montreal Witness of the 28 b ult. :--

"On the one hand there is the Birmingham Education League, advocating a system intended to be · · · (The Italies free, unsectarian, compulsory. are our own.)

"On the other side there is the Manchester programme, denominational, compulsory, not free."

We will not stop to insist upon the abuse of words indicated in the passage by us Italicized or to ask how a system which is "compulsory" can be "free," except amongst Liberals, who pervert language, who call serfdom, freedom, and evil, good : but we will call the attention of the reader to a very significance that the Weslevans in England, nitherto generally the advocates of the denominational system-are about apparently to contract with the Liberals of the Birmingham school, the advocates of a tyrannical system of State Schoolism.

The Wesleyans have generally insisted upon the vital necessity of positive religious education ; and as religious education is impossible under such a system as that which the Birmingham Education League has adopted, it was first thought that respect for principle would have induced them to throw their political weight, which is great, into the scales of the other, or Manchester party. In so thinking more credit was given to the Wesleyans for consistent adherence to principle than they deserved. They may love Christianity a good deal, but they hate Romanism a great deal more; that is to say as their love for Christ is not so strong a passion as is their hatred of the Pope, and as they see also that the denominational or free system is favorable to Catholics, so they are about to cast their vote in favor of serf or compulsory education, against which they have oft times taken un their parable. They, the Wesleyans, see as the Witness says, that, if they insist upon their right. as freemen, as parents, to control the education of their own children "they must grant the claims of the Irish Romanists:" and rather than accord freedom of education to the latter.they are ready to submit themselves, souls and bodies, to the most degrading and beastly of all forms of slavery. This fact is well brought out in the Correspondence of the Montreal Herald of the

The Wesleyans, on the other hand seem preparing to go in the other direction, for the worst amd narrowest of all reasons, not because they wish to put an end to the denominational system but because they wish for the excuse this of latticting on the Irish Oatholics a system of education highly disagree ble to the Catholic. We may be doing the Wesleyans injustice. but at a preliminary conference held in London this week where there was much division it was candidly admitted that if we extend the denominational system St. Vincent lays down no such absurd rule as in England, we cannot deny it to the Irish Catholics -end that was urged as a final objection agairst it. Mr. Arthur seems to have given his justly great influence to the secular platform, and other gentlemen appear to have talked bigotted folly about mak-

ing no concession to the 'man of sin.' We are not surprised at this, for we know from the history of the past that when once the No-Popery devil has fairly possessed a man. that when he is once fairly in for an attack of Romanism upon the brain there is no sacrifice of honesty. principle, or consistency that he is not prepared to make to gratify his hellish passion. For the sake of putting down Popery, and setting up the Protestant faith, Englishmen of the sixteenth century under the reign of the Tudors, basely sacrificed all those glorious liberties which their Catholic forefathers had, with the aid of the Church, wrested from the bard hands of the Plantagenets; and of which their children reconquered a portion only after a bard struggle in the seventeenth century, and under the weaker rule of the Stuarts. Hitherto in spite of their faults Englishmen have been too manly, too noble to bend their necks to the degrading yoke of compulsory State Schoolism: aghast at the rapid progress of Popery within their borders of lafe years, they seem now content to submit to any tyranny which shall promise to arrest the progress of the evil.

We are curious to see what side in this controversy will be taken by the evangelicals in Canada, especially by the Montreal Witness. which but a short time ago came out in favor of the voluntary principle in education :-

"There is probably no perfectly fair way of conducting schools any more than churches, except to leave them wholly to the voluntary principle-a principle which crowds every city, town and village with places of worship, ministers, and Sabbath schools, and which, probably could be equally relied npon ultimately to build and support schools. .

" Though the change would be a startling one we would have no fears for society were we compelled to adopt it. Christian philanthropy could, we think, be relied upon to rise to the emergency; and we should be free at once and forever from all bickerings about school funds, and school management."-Witness, 13th Dec.

Synod either expressly, or by implication, " ana- dealing in a " perfectly fair way" with edu- would be prepoaterous for us to particularize, thematized the doctrine" laid down, as it pre cation in England, in Ireland, and in Upper The "Tableau Vivant," the scene at Bethle. thematized the doctrine paid account in the efficient tends, by long cent I. and Gelasus I. to the efficient tends, by long cent I. and Gelasus I. to the efficient tends, by long cent I. and Gelasus I. to the efficient tends, by long cent I. and Gelasus I. to the efficient tends, by long cent I. and Gelasus I. to the efficient tends, by long cent I. and Gelasus I. to the efficient tends, by long cent I. and Gelasus I. to the efficient tends, by long cent I. and Gelasus I. to the efficient tends, by long cent I. and Gelasus I. to the efficient tends, by long cent I. and Gelasus I. to the efficient tends te fect "that unbaptized infants went straight to tholics are in the vast majority, and therefore angel and shepherds, adoring, in the manger of cational purposes. .

The statement made in the Witness of the 19.b. over the signature of "Un Ministre Hiretique."-(which is we suppose a misprint for "Un Ministre Menteur")—to the effect strong in favor of a common, compulsory system, | that the Rev. Vicar General Truteau re-bentized converts from Protestantism received into the Catholic Church, is, as all Catholics know, and as all moderately informed Protestants should be aware, utterly false. Baptism is a Sacrament that cannot be received twice by the same person; but as amongst many Protestants great laxity as to the mode of its administration obtains, it still is, as it always has been, the custom of the Church to give 'conditional baptism' to all those whom she receives from Protestantism into her fold, unless when certain that they have never been baptized at all. In such cases she baptizes of course; but in all other cases, or where there can be any room for doubt. she is careful to give only conditional baptum that is in these words ' if thou art not baptized I baptize thee," &c.

> ST. PATRICE'S BAZAAR AND GRAND DRAW. ING OF PRIZES, TORONTO. - Our readers are reminded that this charitable and praiseworthy undertaking takes place in the Music Hall, Toronto, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of February, and that duplicates and money should be returned to Rev. M. Laurent, St. Patrick's Church, Toronto, on or before the 8th February. We trust that they will exert themselves, each and all, to make the affair, as it deserves, a great success, - those to whom tickets have been sent by disposing of them; and others by purchasing according to their ability. We are pleased to see by a letter addressed from Rome to Father Laurent, by the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Toronto, that his Lordship received from the Pope a great many rare and valuable prizes for this affair, and also procured many on his own account to help the good work.

THE CELTIC MAGAZINE AND IRISH REVIEW. A Monthly Journal of Irish Literature, History, &c. New York: Celtic Publishing Company, No. 107, Fulton Street.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first number, that for November last, of a new, and as far as we can judge, a very promising Irish periodical, which we have much pleasure in recommending to our readers. The contents are very interesting, and the selections indicate much discrimination. We hope to have the pleasure of seeing it often on our table : as yet we have received but the first number, that for November. We may add that the price is only 15 cents per number, at \$1.50 per annum in U. States' currency we suppose. It is well worth the money.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

Truly Christmas is a merry time, a season of rejoicing and pleasure;

"When the yule log burns,
"And the wassel bowl is crowned,"

then, sparkle wit and merrimest, and a sense of joy pervades every beart, whilst kindness and gratitud strive to outrival each other, and from this honorable contention springs up true happiness. Such, on the 27th ult., was the experience of the good people of Williamstown, who are blessed with so noble an institution as a convent. Within its holy precincts, their fair and beloved daughters, jealous of many untold favors, invited them to while away a pleasant evening of this merrie, merrie time.

On entering the hall, the sight which greeted the eye, defies all description. Magnificent festoons, bright garlands and blooming wreaths bedecked the room and gracefully entwined themselves around the pillars of the platform, relieved by a background tastefully and elaborately decorated. Appropriate mottoes graced the walls-prominently, the " Merry Christmas, and led also to a share in all other public grants, in-Happy New Year." But far more beautiful, if possible, were the fairy forms of the "little fitting in sylph-like style, and radiant with joy and pleasure, at the aspect of so many kind and cherished faces.

In fact, the spell which entranced the behold. er, left him, only as the strains of music floated from under the soft touch of many fairy fingers. They were listened to, with undisguised attention and admiration the masterpieces of our greatest composers, as they produced a double effect by their beautiful execution. Comic songs, interspersed with difficult operatic selections, were rapturously applauded, and encore sur encore deservedly rang throughout the hall. The rendition of the several dramas displayed a degree of dramatic talent and cultivation, seldom found in a house of education-from the comic scenes of "every day village life" to the touching and inspiring drama of "Bethlebem," were displayed, mingled with a true sense of the ridi-We should like to know whether the Witness, culous, a grace, pathos, and dignity rarely sur-

receive the larger part of sums raised for edu- a lonely shed, the Salvation of the world, enchained the audience, and transported the spec. tator back to that humble stable, where, upwards of 1800 years ago, was enacted in reality that greatest of mysteries, now so faithfully portrayed. "Christmas Wishes" replete with feeling and sentiment, and a "Grand March" concluded the evening's entertainment, which left a lasting impression on those who had passed such a pleasant evening within the walls of Notre Dame of Williamstown. That we may pass, every Christmas, such an agreeable evening, is our sincere wisb .- Com.

> We have much pleasure in laying before our readers an extract from a letter from Rome lately received by one of our Canadian religious societies, in which the writer gives the particulars of an interview with His Holiness Pius IX, Christ's Vicar on earth :-

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM ROME.

Roug, Dec. 20th, 1869. My letter written last week, was too late for the mail; however, its just as well as it affords me an opportunity to let you know that last evening, His Holiness granted the bishops and friends of the 'Dominion' now in Rome an audience.

Their Lordships were admitted first, and after a few minutes the Pope sent for the priests. I had the honor to kiss his foot, and when leaving the hall, an opportunity to pass before His Holiness presented itself, of which you may be sure [availed myself; he gave me his hand which I kissed most fervently.

His Holiness received us in the kindest manner, laying aside all ceremony. He stood the whole time by a table, having but two of the gentlemen of his household with him. During the audience he talked and joked continually, so much so that were it possible, we might have forgotten, so great was his condescension that we stood in the presence of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, compared to whom all the kings of the earth are as nought.

He blessed us with all the fervor of his soul in the following words which made an impression on all who heard them that will last as long as life, We all were upon our knees: every sound was hushed, we scarcely breathed lest we should lose one word of that blessing which we all regard as coming from God himseif.

Raising his eye and hand, looking more like one sent from heaven than a mortal, he said? May the blessing of God, the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost descend upon you; may it descend upon your clergy, your neople, your religious communities and upon your friends; may the blessing remain with you all the days of your life. To the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

You know I am not an enthusiast, and yet I would willingly travel back to Rome to be blessed as I was blessed last night by the successor of St. Peter, and to feel once more the meffible joy which I experienced on this to me one of the most glorious occasions of my life.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS AND THE CLERGY RE-SERVE FUND.

(To the Edi or of the Tue Witness)

Sir,-There is an error in my last letter. No share of the Legislative grant is given for the purchase of Sunday School libraries. Sunday School books, maps and apparatus, and other requisites can be supplied from the depositary at the net prices, that is about twenty five or thirty per cent less than the usual current retail prices. The same would be done no doubt for the Separate Schools.

Now to our present purpose. The Clergy Reserve Fund is placed by law at the discretionary disposal of the municipalities and many of them, says Dr. Ryerson, have nobly applied their share Sapportioned according to the number of ratepayers | to shool purposes. The amount thus granted by municipalities for school purposes from distributed balances of this fund, was for the year 1868] \$334 830

Have the Roman Catholic Separate Schools received any share of this fund? Of this \$334, 830? I think they have a right to a share of it in each municipality in which the Common Schools receive it.

The law appears clear on this head. The wentieth clause of the Separate School Act of 1863 provides that 'every Separate School shall be entitled to a share in the fund annually granted by the Legislature of this Province for the support of Common Schools, and shall be entitvestments and allotments for Common School purposes now made or hereafter to be made' by the Province or the Municipal authorities, according to average number of pupi's attending school in the same city, town, village or town-

ship. In the last annual report, Table A, there is a column under the head Receipts by Local School Authorities,' containing amounts from Clergy Reserve fund, balances and other sources, and showing the counties, cities, towns and villages in which the above \$331,830 was expended on schoo's. A similar table in each annual report exhibits various but always incress. ing amounts for each year; but nothing in the Reports show that any Separate School has ever received one cent from that fund. If any person knows of any Separate School receiving any share of it he will render a service by making it known. If the Separate Schools have no right to it then what is the meaning of the clause above quoted? What did the Legislature mean by declaring that they shall be entitled to share in all public investments then or thereafter made or to be made for Common School purposes? If they get no share of this fund and derive no benefit, or almost none, through their own fault School expenditure of \$22,456 and none from ments. To John Hearn, Esq., M.P.P., for ministration for the next two years that will be School expenditure of about Parliamentary and Corporation documents; the satisfactory to the electors of Stanbridge.'the Grammas of the large of Stanbridge, —

\$120,000 a year and almost none from the Bureau of Education for educational Journal, and Daily Witness. Mr. Gough, who is an Irish interested in historical in the derive no the following persons for the sure of the sur \$127,474 invested in libraries, if they derive no the following persons for the sums placed oppos- Catholic, received the earnest and cordial supbenefit from all or any of these sources, then— ite their names respectively, for Reserve port of a majority of the Protestants of the what?

Honor Cui Honor.

Lindsay, Jan. 21st 1870.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTE, QUESEO—SEVENTEENTH AN-NUAL REPORT.

To the Members of the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute:

GENTLEMEN,-The term of office of your Council baving expired, they beg leave to submit the following

REPORT:

It is with the utmost gratification that your Council inform you of the very great success which has attended their efforts in carrying out the valuable suggestions of their predecessors, foremost among which, the increase of members was considered of the utmost importance, and your Council has the gratifying intelligence to communicate to you that at no time since the Institute was founded has the number of members been larger than at present. With such a list of members, and continued only in sentiment, the prosperity of the Institute is always secure, but tion is absolutely necessary.

The retiring Council earnestly trust their successors will be accorded the same warm supmembers during the year just closed.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1869.

Was celebrated in the usual manner, by a Muand gentlemen who assisted him, your Council matter. tender merited thanks; and also to Colonel The whole nevertheless, respectably submitt-Harenc and officers of the 53rd Regt., for the ed. use of their splendid Band, which, under the direction of Bandmaster Eisen, materially enhanc ed the pleasure of the evening.

READING ROOM.

The following papers are to be found on the table of the Institute: - European: Dublin Nation and Irishman, London Weekly Register, Universal News, Illustrated News, and Catholic Opinion. American: New York Irish Citizen and Tablet, and Boston Pilot. Canadian: Quebec Chronicle and Gazette; Montreal TRUE WITNESS, and Gazette and Journal of Education.

LECTURE.

As you are aware, our young and talented fellow-countryman, Rev. P. J. Doherty, deli vered a brilliant discourse in the Music Hall, during the month of February last-subject: A word about Ireland and the Irish.' It had a marked effect in dispelling the false impression created in the minds of our fellow citizens, by another lecture on the same subject previously delivered. Mr. Doherty gained many warm alo irers by his able historical discourse, and the proceeds largely increased the funds in the hands of the L'reasurer.

CONCERTS AND READINGS.

Your Council have always in view the popularizing of the Institute, and the fraternizing of the Irish element as much as possible, organized, during their term of office, three concerts and readings, which were decided successes in literary and musical merit, as our citizens testified by their warm eulogy and numerous attendance. Here again, we have to thank Mr. Gagnon, and the ladies and gentlemen who have on frequent occasions, with personal inconvenience and sacrifice to themselves, contributed to render those reunions so instructive and agreeable.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Your Council desires your particular attention to the interior appearance and condition of the Hall. On assuming office, we early drew the notice of the Committee of St. Patrick's Church to the matter, and petitioned to have the same painted and the roof repaired. We would therefore recommend to our successors this important subject, and not to lose sight of it before the said improvements be effected.

Your Council, while on this needed amelioration, would also recommend the advisability of having the Institute incorporated with a view of carrying out its internal government more systematically, and to endeavour to build a St. Patrick's Hall, on the joint stock principle.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT. Two Literary and Musical entertainments were also given in the Hall of the Institute, by the clever pupils of the Christian Brothers' Academy [under the tuition and direction of the good Brother Potamian] which were gems in their way, for national sentiment, correct elocution, and rendition of dramatic composition. Nothing and rendition of dramatic composition. Nothing

really beautiful work of art during the season, owing principally to the paucity of views. Your Council, therefore, would suggest that a small sum invested in the purchase of more views, would amply repay the expenditure, and gain a

Simard, Esqr., M.P., for Parliamentary docu- years; which fact is a sure guarantee of an ad-

Fund:-

- 1	-,			
	Byrne, Jas [ouller] \$2	2	Kelly, Edward	\$2
İ	Burns, James 1	L	Laflamme, Jos	2
	Beaupre, Noel	2	Lockquell, Benj	2
	Coss, Michael	2	Murphy, J [culler].	2
1	ا من ا	1	Murphy, M. sen	2
	Clark, Thomss	2	McNaughton, Juo.	2
		2	McKendoy, Daniel.	1
	1 = 1 = 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	2	McInenly, Thos	2
		2	Power, Michael	2
1	l	1	Kent, Robert	2
٠		2	Thompson, F. X	2
		2	Walsh, William	2
-		2	Walsh, Thad. Jos.	2
1	Hamel, Michael	1		-
1	Total			\$49
	1			-

FINANCES.

The Treaunrer will read his statement of receipts and disbursements for the year. You will perceive the gratifying exhibition of \$272 placed to the credit of the Reserve Fund, besides a balance on hands of \$51 67 to begin with. Thus proving the finances to be in a most healthy and flourishing condition.

DECEASED MEMBERS.

It has been the misfortune of the Institute to lose many valued members by the inexorable in order that that desirable object should be at- band of death, as feelingly recorded in the last tained the utmost perseverence and steady atten- Annual Report, nor does this year pass without the same sad duty necessary to your Council,we allude to the late Mr. James Sarsfield Kelly -a young man of promise, and for many years a port as that which has been received from the zealous and active officer of the Institute. His demise is deeply regretted in the community.

THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Your Council also as an Irish Catholic Body, sical Soiree, at the Music Hall, which was crowd- cannot but deplore the action of the Executive ed to its utmost rapacity, and many, it is to be for the Province of Quebec on the 14th of last regretted, were unable to gain admittance. Revd. August, when the Irish Catholics of this city and J. Connolly, President, opened the proceedings district, notwithstanding their numbers and rewith a short, stirring address; followed by the spectability, were passed over, and to this hour Revd. P. J. Doberty and Mr. J. H. O'Neill. | bave not a single representative at the Council of The musical portion of the programme was under | the Board of Education. Therefore your Counthe direction of Gustave Gagnon, Esq., who, on | cit take the present opportunity of endorsing the this as on former occasions, declined receiving spirited stand taken by the respected Hon. Preany remuneration for his valuable professional sident, the Revd. B. McGauran, and his Conservices. To him, therefore, and to the ladies gregation in November last with respect to this

J. CONNOLLY, PRTE., President. J. Robinson,

Countersigned-Recording Secretary. Quebec, Jan. 11th, 1870.

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH ST PARICE'S CA-THOLIO AND LITERARY INSTITUTE.

	I HOLIO AND DITENDAL INSTITUTA	1	
	GENERAL FUND.		
,	1869. Dr.		
ŀ	To Balance from last year.	\$ 50	18
l	To Rents	31	00
	To Soiree	425	50
	To Lecture	126	05
	To Concerts and Readings	52	26
ı	To Musical and Literary Entertainments.		25
	To Steriopticon Exhibition	9	05
	To Newspapers		50.
:	To Donations	49	00
•	To Members	202	00
ı	To Subscribers	2	00
ı			
•		\$1,037	73
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S523 42 THADDRUS JOSEPH WALSH, Treasurer.

Quebec, 11th January, 1870.

The following gentlemen compose the Council of and rendition of dramatic composition. Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the high culture and intelligence attained in this excellent school.

The sterioption.

There has been only one exhibition with this really beautiful work of art during the season, Jewish Polynon Recording Re Joseph Robinson, Recording-Secretary.

STANBRIDGE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—At the first meeting of the Municipal Councillors for the deserved appreciation for the Steriopticon, which up to the present it has failed to attain.

DONATIONS.

Inst meeting of the intumbred Countries Ducks, Township of Stanbridge, held at the Town House Ducks, in Bedford, 17th inst., John Gough, Esq., was unanimously re-elected Mayor, baving had a very power. Your Council return thanks to the proprietors large majority of votes in his election as a of the following journals, for sending their papers Councillor. A correspondent, writing from free of charge : Quebec Chronicle and Gazette Stanbridge, says :- The affairs of the township Montreal True Witness and New York Tablet. have never been better administered than under To Hon. T. McGreevy, M. L. C. and Geo. H. the leadership of Mr. G. during the past two

Township.

Information has just been received from London that the Hon. John Rose has been created a Knight-Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Weekly report of the St. Bridget's Refuge, ending Saturday the 22nd inst :- Males, 556; temales, 193. Total, 749.-English, 114; Irish, 481; Scotch, 29; Canadians, 115. Total, 719.

Whilom in Heaven above strange battle raged, And pride was at the bottom of the strife; For Satan this unboly warfare waged, And staked upon it everlasting life : Freedom of speech - be oried my motto be, And ye who His foul tyranny do spurn, Advance-a leader brave behold in me. For in my breast, fierce bate and envy burn And gone I have so far, that back I may not turn.

They fought and fell, - but it is not my theme To paint the prowess of Almighty arm ; -How He with vivid lightning's lurid gleam Hurl'd them from Heaven's high roof in wild alarm, Pursuing swift with hot and pieroing sting-(The sting of deep remorse that dieth never) He them into hell's gloomy cave did fling And drenched their very souls in fiery river, Where they the teeth shall gnash for ever and for

What other angel this that cometh next? Unfrock'd he seems - his hat is wide awake, Most marvellous he seems at pounding text: (He studied at the school on Fiery Lake). On Fridays, he partaketh of beef steaks : On pope and priest he venteth forth his slime; A woman, sooth, unto him he did take, (The proper word will hardly suit my rhyme) With her, instead of Holy Books he passeth off his

SNAKY he comes like his great sire of yore And belches forth a vasty sea of lies : Give not to priests your hard earn'd dollars more-They don't like me the filthy trash despise. Solemn he looketh round with goggle eyes-I have some thirty nice young men in store Whom I will teach to fight the pope, he cries, Had I another thirty thousand dollar prize.

Ye priests anointed of the Lord-rejoice, For auto you our Master thus hath spoken (And well you've listed to His kindly voice) I give you of my truth this surest token-Let not your peace of mind be ever broken-When wicked men revile, he ye right glad, Nor by their sland'rous tongues be e'er provoken, For trisla such as these the prophete had; In Heav'n you shall not mourn, or ever more be sad.

Oh! ye, to whom this spirit from the deep-SHEARY of step into your garden came, Perchance to full you into careless sleep, Then steal from you the Holy Catholic name, Be on your guard, how weak excuse you frame, To go and hear his silly senseless prate, -For he an angel be withouten sname-His only joy-the dismal joy of hate-Which you forsooth can daily witness in his mate. ABSED INTENSTS:

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Bonnechere Point, J W Fox, \$1; Boucherville. Mts Delery, 2; Napanee, Rev J T Leonard 2; Yan decar, F Faerth, 2; St Golumban, J Ryan, 1; Parmore. P Whelan, 2; St Canute, J Power, 2; Little Bras d'Or, NS Rev J Chisholm, 4; Starnesboro' R Barlow, 8; P Leith, 2; E Cassidy, 2; Collins Bay J McKenty, 2; St Julienne, J Gannon 2; Carleton Place, P Galvin, 2; Jarvis, T Heenan, 4; Allison ville, J Furlong, 2; Bagot, E McCrea, 5; Longueuil Rev Mr Thibault, 2,50; Shippigan, N B P J Dumaresy 2; Mainsdien, N S Rev J Quinan, 4; Cocaigne, N B Rev A Gosselin, 5; Mount Elgin, 2; Kincardine, D Kehoe, 1; Warkworth, W Kennedy, 4; Huntingdon, J Fagan, 2; Goderich, Rev B Bouhat, 3. Per L Lamping, B Keating, North Mountain, 4.

Per F O'Neill, J Levey, Pakenham, 3 Per P McEvov, Wolfe Island, J Gilligan, 4,50; J Gray, 3,50; J Hawkins, 2; E Smith, 2,50; P Mc

Per Rev K A Campbell, Atherly, T Kelly, 4. Per P Lynch, Aliumette Island, A H M'Donnell, 2; Rev D Corbett, P P Quine, Co Clare, Ireland, 3.

Birth.

In this city, on the 16th Instant, the wife of J. J Ourran, Esq , Advocate, of a daughter. Died.

In this city on the 22ad instant, Christopher McCormick, aged 74 years. May his soul rest in

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Jar. 24, 1870.

Flour-Pollards, \$2 50 to \$2 60; Middlings \$2 75 \$2 90 ; Fine, \$3 25 to \$3,30 ; Super., No. 2 \$3,60 to \$3.65; Superfive \$4.05 \$4.15; Fancy \$4.25 to \$4.30; Bxtra, \$4.40 to \$4.45; Superior Extra \$0 to 00.00; Bag Flour, \$2,10 to \$2 17 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs. -\$4 15 to 4 20.

Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.-U. C. Spring, \$0,00 to \$0.0. Ashes per 100 lbs -First Pots \$5 25 to \$5.30 Seconds, \$4,75 to \$4,80; Thirds, \$3,90 to 490.-

First Pearls, 5,65 to 5 70. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Mess, 26,50 to 27,00; - Prime Mess \$00.00; Prime, \$00.00 to 00.00 Burrer, per lb. - More inquiry, with latest sales of

common to medium at ooc to ooc -good per chaice Western bringing 163, to 18c. CHEESE, per 1b. - 12 to 133.

Larn, per lb.-16c.
Barley per 48 lbs.-Prices nominal,-worth about \$0.50 to \$0 60. PEASE, per 60 lbs -\$0,70.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

WON TRADE INT	214 m.	* ****						
			Jan. 24, 1870.					
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D etc.	_	٠.	5	0	to	£	a	

TEACHER WANTED.

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cants to address to

JOSEPH R! CHMOND, Eec.

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4 0 to 5 0

A LECTURE AND CONCERT Will be given by the

ST. BRIDGET'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY,

OM MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1870.

ST. PETER'S HALL,

Visitation Street. The Lecture will be delivered by HENRY J. CLARKE, Esq. Mr. Hurst and several other Amateurs are engaged for the occasion.

CHARLES SHEA, Secretary.

BAZAAR

AND

GRAND

DRAWING OF PRIZES!

ON THE

PRINCIPLE OF THE ART UNION

IN THE

MUSIC HALL, TORONTO,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 8th. 9th and 10th February, 1570,

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

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

THE PRIZES:

1st Prize-A fine Cameo, presented by His Holiness, Pone Pius IX.

2nd Prize A collection of Roman Views, present. ad by the right Rev Dr. Lach, Bishop of Toronto. 3rd Prize A handsome lock, encased in marble surmounted by a bust ohe Prince Imperial - the special gift of their Imperl Mijasties the Emperor and Empress of the French.

4th Prize The gift of His Excellency W. P. Howand, C. B., Lieut-Governor of Ontario 5th A splendid Piano from Messrs. Nordheimer's

Music Warercoms, Toronto, 6th A fine Painting by Berthon, presented by the Artist.

7th A Sewing Machine. 8th A Cup of solid Silver.

9th A rich Poplin Drese. 10th A Bouquet of Wax Flowers, with stand and lass shade valued at \$40.

11th A set of Books from P. Donahoe, Erg., Editor of the Boston Pilot 12th A Chair by Jacques and Hay's employees. 13th A handsome piece of Embroidery, valued at

A Lady's Work-box, velvet finish.

A valuable Silk Dress. A Doll magnificently dressed of large 16th

value. 17th A Suit of Scotch Tweed.

A Sofa Cushion, worked in wool. A Case of Hennessy's best Brandy, (old.)

20th A beautifully embroidered Portmonnaie.

21st A Faucy Table, 22nd A Medallion of the Holy Family after Raf-

ae'e on marble Together with a large assortment of other valuable Prizes, which will be added to from time to

time up to the date of the drawing.
The Prizes will be on exhibition at the Bazaar on he Tuesday and Wednesday. On the Thursday even ing at eight o'clock, a Grand Concert, under the direction of Father Laurent, be given, at which the

drawing of the Prizes will take place. As a guarantee that this undertaking-the most important of the kind ever submitted to the Canadian public-is bong fide and will be properly and impar rially conducted so as to insure to every ticket a fair and equal chance, the following well known gentlemen will superintend the drawing, and form (with others) the

HONORARY COMMITTEE.

S. B. Harman, Esq., Mayor of Toronto. John Crawford, Esq., M.P. for South Leeds. John Wallis, M.P.P. for West Toronto W. J Macdonell, Esq., French Consul, Toronto. Frank Smith Zeq., To:onto. Michael Lawlor Eeq., M D. Toronto.

The winning numbers will be published in the napers. Lists of winning numbers will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope

The Prizes can be obtained on production of the winning tickets, either personally or by letter. Parties residing out of Toronto con have their prizes forwarded to any Railway or Express Station

To everyone who takes or disposes of a book of ten tickets, a special (free) ticket is presented.
Parties desiring to purchase or act as agents for

the sale of tickets can obtain them either singly er in books on application. Tickets for the Drawing, one dollar each. All communications and remittances and deman's for tickets to be sent (postage paid) to Rav. J. M. Lau rent P. P. St. Patrick's Church. Toronto, Ontario, 'o whom all drafts and Post Office Orders are to be

THIS WAY TO BROADWAY.

made payable, Tickets are also for sale by Mesers.

D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

BROADWAY TAILOR, 52 ST. JOHN STREET. Fourth door from St. James street, on the right, where OLOTHING is scientifically cut and bestivatly made. Particular attention given to REPAIR-ING Bring your OLD CLOTHING, and at BROAD-WAY it will soon appear equal to New. If required articles will be called for, and sent home free of eytra charge. For Style, try BROADWAY. For Economy, try BROADWAY. Remember the Rd Number, 52, 52 52. Gentlemen furnish your own Cloth, and give BROADWAY a trial, and you will find it is on the whole the cheapest and best place in the Dominion.

J. SHANNON.

BROADWAY NOTICE.

The service of a de'y celebrate Out er of exter-sive European and American experience have been Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman secured at B cadway, 52 St. John St eet Those unders Catholic Separa e School Picton, Ont. Appli- supplying he the may now rely on always obtaining next. he most elegant : ru best fitting Coat and Pants in he Dominion.

A good Male Teacher, with First-Olass Certificate, for Shool Section No. 10, in the Township of Lancaster. A Catholic preferred. Must be well recommended. Selary liberal. Apply, enclosing Testi-monials, to D J. McDachian, or John O Kavinagh, Trustees, North Lancaster, via Glennevis Post Office, Glengarry, Ont.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S

TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, will be had in

the Sacristy of the St. Patrick's Churc't, on Strag

the 30th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m., for the Blection of

WANTED,

TEACHER WANTED.

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

WILLIAM HART, SEC. TREAS. St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains,

M. MOUREADY,

Secretary

Pro. of Quebec. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

officers for 1970.

LEBLANC & CASSIDY,

NOTICE is hereby given that Marie Thersille Gosselin, of the City of Montreal, wife of Theod Desjar-

dins beretofore Trader, and now Bailiff, of the s me place, has metituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her said bush ad, the said action returnable on the first day of Feb-Montreal, 19 h January, 1870

Ptiff's Attorneys.

PROVINCE OF QUEEKC, SUPERIOR COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Emalie Dupuis, of the City of Montreal, wife of George Tradeile of the same place. Trader, has ing ituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her husband. the said action returnable before this Court on the first day of February next. Montreal, 19th January 1870.

LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Plaintiff's Attorneys: 5:24

PROVINCE OF QUEBIC, SUPERIOR COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Marie Adele alias Adelaide Dalton, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Jacob Henry Dewitt, gentlemen, here-tofore of the Parish of St Joachim de Chateauguay in the District of Beaubarnois, and now of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to pro erty against her said husband, the said action returnable on the fifth of February next.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

Inscivent. I, the undersigned. Louis Gauthier, have been ap-

pointed Assignee in this matter. Oreditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at the office of Messre T & C. C de Lorimier, Advocates, No. 6, (Little) St J mes Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the twenty first day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs generally. The Insolvent is required to at-

LOUIS GAUTHIER,

Assignee. Montreal, 8th January, 1870.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, I In the CIRCUIT COURT for District of Montreal. 5 the District of Montreal. The thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight

hundred and eixty nine.

District of Montreal,

Present: The Honorable Justice Berthelot .. Dame Henriette Vo eau, wife seperated as to property from Ha doin Lioneis, Esquire, the latter for be purpose of authorizing his said wife to the effect of these presents, both of the city and

Francois Daze, laborer, and Dame Eleonore Ducaze his wife the latter widow by her first marriage of the late Antoice Lescarbeau, in their quality of joint-Tutors to the children issue of the marriage of the said Bleonore Ducaze with the said late Antoine Lescarbeau; the said Elonore Ducaza as well in her own name as having been commune en biens with her said late bushand, Antoine Leac rheau, the said Francois D-ze, as also for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to effect of these presents of the Par sh and District of Montreal,

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Mesers. Morrau, Ouimet & Lacoste of Counsel for the Piaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Isaie Veronneau one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Pro-vince of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the french language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "La Minerve" and twice in the English language in the newspaper of the said City, called THE TRUE WITNESS, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plainriffs within 'wo months after the last insertion of such advertisement and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court) HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY.

TEACHERS WANTED.

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

JOHN KNOWLEGN. Secretary.

Nov. 124b, 1869.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 19 .- It is now certain that the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte will take place at Varsulles. The same bigh court will take cognizance of the offence of Prince Murat for striking a magistrate some time ago.

The preliminary examination of witnesses in the case of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, charged with the murder of Victor Noir, has commenced before the Police Court. Rocheiort has been summoned to appear before the court on Saturday as a witness for the High Court of Justice,

Copies of certain Belgian journals intended for circulation in France, have been intercepted act, coming after the declaration that toreign journals were to be freed from censorship excited surprise, and the radical journals charge the Government with inconsistency and bad faith.

PARIS, Jan. 19.-Traupmann, the murderer of the Kinck family, was executed at 7 o'clock this morning. Natwithstanding the early hour, the execution was witnessed by a great crowd who taunted and yelled at him as he mounted the scaffold. The culprit was very pale, but ascended courageously, and with a firm step, after em bracing a priest, he cried out in a loud voice: I persist I have accomplices!' These were the last words he uttered.

Extraordinary precautions had been taken to guard against disorder. The police and military were on the ground in great force, but their services have not been needed up to this hour 7:30 A. M.

FRENCH FABLES .- Amidst the rumours respecting the formation of the new Ministry, Parisian gossip found time on Monday to invent a report that Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, Minister of Foreign Aflairs, bad that day sent instructions to M. de Banneville, the Franch Ambassador at Rome, to state most distinctly (tres nettoment) to Cardinal Antonelli the determin tion of the Emperor's Government to forbid the publication in France of any Bull announcing stretched forth his hand - Holy Father, wait a mothe definition of Papal Infallibility. Unworthy of credit as this report is in itself, it nevertheless shows the limited extent to which Parisian society of a certain class expects their desired liberty of speech and liberty of the press to be conceded to the Church. Alas! poor liberty!

Paris, Jan. 21st .- Baron Hausamann, ex-Prefect of the Seme, is dangerously ill.

The strike of the operators at La Creuzot still continues, and is making a profound sensation throughout the country on account of the large numbers of workmen concerned in it. It is feared by the Government that the example the strikers have set will be followed el-ewhere, and this is not all. It was supposed the strike was brought about by revolutionary agents, and this idea is strengthened from the fact that their numbers are increasing and their demands becoming more and more unreasonable. La Creuzot is one of the greatest iron manufactur ing towns in Europe, and this defection of the workmen is entailing heavy losses, which in creases every day. The primary cause of the strike was a change in the general direction of affairs there, to which the workmen objected .-They petitioned for a re-instatement of the old dent, the nature of which has not transpired, oc- | and which is to increase the general excitement. The semiofficial journals of this city state that the troubles at La Creuzot bave been greatly increased by the distribution of extreme radical journals among the workmen. M. Schneider, the President of the Senate, and one of the largest propractors of the works at La Creuzot, has arrived there. Several companies of troops have also arrived on the scene, and others are on the

One of the editors of the Marseillaise, who, it is alleged, helped to foment the disorders at La Creuzot, has been arrested.

The legal proceedings against the proprietors of the Radical journal Reforme have been terminated. Three of the editors were sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and the manager for seven months.

It is thought the trial of Rochefort will merely result in a fine of 1,000 francs.

Victor Noir, the journalist, who was shot by Prince Pierre Napoleon, was formerly an officer in the French army, and but of late had taken to editing, and novel writing. Several very cleverly written works have appeared from his pen. The Prince has also served, and has also been a man of a very violent character. He was turned out of the Papal States in 1836 for endeavoring to incite a revolution, and, when seized by the police, shot their chief and wounded two of the men. He then proceeded to England and America, whence he was recalled by the revolution of 1849. Soon after his arrival in France he was elected a delegate to tha Assembly by a Corsican constituency, and constantly voted with the extreme left. He beld republican opinions, voted against the despatch of the expedition to dislodge Garibaldi from Rome, and, after the coup d'etat, became estranged and selcom called on his Imperial cousin. He, however, took service in a line regiment serving in Algeria, but left it without leave, was reported, and carbiered.

The other day a curious accident occurred in one of the most considerable cities in France. A gentle-man, who had held office, was an officer of the Legion d'Honneur, and the possessor of many decorations, &c., died. He had been a Protestant, Huguenot, Calvinist, what you will and a bachelor. Having lived a solitary life, he kept but one man-servant, who was gardener, groom, and valet; and to this person was confined naturally the care of the body. But, then, his grief was overwhelming, and required consolation. This he unfortunately sought in the wine cup; and, to be plain, he get exceedingly drunk, and continued so for the short interval which in

a leaden one inside, was brought to the house and the fairbful domestic undertook to perform the neces-sary offices. The friends and relatives came to follow the deceased to his last, home; , also a number of high officials, the prefect, military men, &c, with half a battalion of soldiers, to do honour to the medals and decorations and to fire a salute over the grave. Lines, but not, in his own estimation, least, came a gentle man whom we may designate the local Pope of the Protestants of the district. Being largely gifted with eloquence of a certain kind, he made two harangues of considerable length, one being delivered before the procession set forth, the other over the tomb. The salute was fired, and everything properly performed, but as the company returned they encontered a number of persons, and some half a dozen gamins; the latter cried out, Messieurs, Yous avez, bublic quelque chose.' The officials naturally looked to see whether any of their medals or coat tails had dropped off, while the Protestant Minister surveyed which will be convened in a few days to try the his canonicals to ascertain what was missing. Not being able to discover anything they demanded, 'Os qu'il y avait d'oublier,' the reply was 'Mais, Messieurs, c'est le mort.' And so it turned out. The coffia, which had been buried with military honours, was and seized by the French authorities. This empty, the corpse was safely in the bed in which the act, coming after the declaration that foreign poor man had died. The coffin was, of course, dug up again, and three serjeants de ville were told of to enclose and inter the body safely. The drunken servant had been so overcome by sorrow and wine that he had entirely forgotten to place his master's body in the coffin provided for the purpose. - Pall Mall Gazette

SPAIN.

The Spanish Bishops attending the Council at Rome, have united in a protest against the authorization in Spain of civil marriages.

Mabrid, Jan 19. - A serious disturbance is reported to have taken place at Ballanas, the municipal su-thorities were attacked by a mob. The troops interfered and quelled the riot.

Prince Enrique De Bourbon publicly accuses General Prim of having conspired with Queen Isabella, but his statements are not credited.

ITALY.

Rong, Jan. 20-The organization of a committee on Eletern Rites and Apostolic Missons is now com-The Committee is largely composed of Eastern prelates, but includes among its members tha Bishops of Anguoleme, Toronto and Burlington.

Carlinal Antonelli has assured the French Ambassador that the Pope will never besitate to maintain the rights of the Church as equal to those

Figure tells two new stories of the Pope. A lady of Lyons comes into his presence closely veiled in black. 'What do you wish?' asked the Supreme Pontiff. 'Your benediction, Holy Father.' The lady made vain attempts to raise ber veil; The Pope ment.' 'Do you believe,' said he smiling, 'that my benediction cannot penetrate that thin veil?' and he continued the formula. The second anecdote concerns an American lady-a Protestant-who desired the blessing of Pius IX. upon an armful of beads. 'Is that all? patiently asked the Pope. 'Holy Father, your photograph.' 'Here it is: anything more?' Your autograph, if you please, upon the carte-de-ris ite' The Pope hesitated a little, but signed nevertheless. 'Now is there any other favor you were going to ask?" 'Ob, Holy Father, give me if you will the pen with which you wrote your name' This. was too much even for the Pope's good nature, and he said. 'Yes, take it. Carry away the peabolder. too. Here, take the inkstand! The American coolly ro'led all the articles up in an old newspaper, carefully placed them in her carpet-bag, and departed with a sweet smile and a reverence to the Pope. What a great people nevertheless?' exclaims the

PRUSSIA.

Benlin, Jan. 20 .- The Freemasons of Germany ive adopted an address protesting against the tendency of the Ecumenical Council towards the doctrines of the Syllabus.

RUSSIA.

The London Lancet confirms a report which has been floating about Europe for some time past. It says that the disease from which the Emperor of Russia is suffering is hypochondrissis-a malady direction, which was refused. A dreadful accir which is hereditary to the Imperial family of Russia, extremely difficult to combat. it 18 curred there yesterday, whereby several of the said that the Emperor often refuses food, and shuts miners were killed. This has bad a tendency all the social enjoyments which he used formerly to

> Our murder calendar of this morning, says the New York World of Tuesday, contains the kicking to death of Thomas Kennedy by Matthew Connolly, keeper of a Williamsburg lignor saloon; the stabbing of Laura Mills by her husband, Francis P Mills, Fiss, Daug Affles, Ship Bread, and over machinist in Brooklyn; the stabbing of Michael H. | connected with the provision trade, &c, &c. Reed by George W. Cumberson, keeper of a liquor saloon, also in Brooklyn; and the stabbing of Frederick Banman by Charles Hassel in East Twelfth street. Also or Sunday night, John McGreery, of Ninth avenue, while drunk, cut his wife's throat with a razor. Of these murders, that committed by Mills had some remarkable features. The man attempted this time to kill his second wife. He was sent to the Albany Pehitentiary for the murder of the first, and the second was a witness in the trial in which he was convicted.

We do not know what State holds the 'belt' in the divorce business, but as there is a 'championship' for every other human pursuit or passime, from oysteropening to base-ball, we take it for granted there is one in this. Indiana is, in popular belief, accounted the peculiar Paradise - or, rather, the Mecca-of ' ic compatible' married people; but surely Illinois will give Indiana a hard race for the 'honors.' In the single county, including Chicago; no less than 723 divorce suits were brought during the year 1869, and such was the speed of 'justice,' which when divorces are at stake loses its title of slow-footed, that no less than 593 decress (or two out of every three cases) were secured .- New York Times.

A little four-year old child told his father he was a fool. On being reprimended by his mother, and required to say he was sorry, he toddled up to the insulted parent and exclaimed: 'Papa, I'm sorry you's a fool.'

A gentleman, taking an apartment, said to the landlady: 'I assure you, madam, I merer left a lodging but my landlady shed tears.' She answered 'I hope it was not, sir, because you went away without paying.'

'Why do you wink at me, sir?' said s beautiful young lady, angrily to a stranger, at a party an evening or two since: 'I beg your pardon, madam,' replied the wit, 'I winked as men do when looking at the sun; your splendor dazzled my eyes.

The life preservers oftenest used in the battle field

Capital punishment - Ten thousand a year, and nothing to do. Upon what object in nature has every author writ

ten?-Upon the earth. The only company not limited by the act of Congress-Bad company.

A yawn in company generally indicates a gap in In making our arrangements to live, we should

never forget that we have also to die. Who took care of the bables? artlessly inquired France is permitted between death and burial. The a little girl, on hearing her mother say that all people

day of the funeral arrived; the coffin, which contained | were once children.

A servant was directed by a lady of large size to secure and pay for two seats in a stage-coach, as she wanted comfortable room in riding. The fellow returned, and said: 'I have paid for the two seats you told me to; but as I could not get but one for the inside of the coach I took t'other for the outside.'

A prudent man advised his servant to put by his money for a rainy day. In a few weeks the master inquired how much of his money be had saved. None at all, said he, 'It rained yesterlay, and it all went.'

STRANGE NEGLECT. - When it is patent to the world and has been so for a third of a century, that Bristol's Sarsaparilla will cradicate every chronic disease of the skin, the fleshy fibre, and the glands, is it not wonderful that old sores, confirmed superficial irritation, runnings from the ears inflammation of the eyes, mercurial and other affections of the joints and sinews, &c., are constantly met with? In the tropics almost every physician has cases of this kind under his care. Yet the remedy is everywhere accessible. Bristol's Sarsaparilla effects a speedy cure in all such instances, without pain, without risk, and at small expense.

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

LIFE'S VALUE DOUBLED .- With a disordered stomach physical and mental enjoyment are alike impossible. Every other organ sympathizes with the great feeder of the system, and the mind becomes gloomy, irritable and enfeebled. No change for the better is possible until the interrupted functions of digestion have been restored and regulated, and Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, acting directly upon the stomach, the bowels, and the liver, arrest their morbid action and reinfuse into them the vigor of which disease has deprived them. Purgation and Invigoration go on simultaneously the appetite improves, the spirits brighten, and life, which is literally a burden to the dyspeptic, becomes once more erjoyable The sugar coating prevents the possibility of contact between the palate and the substance of the pills, and makes them agreeable to

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Dyspensia is a Hydra-Headed Monster from which nearly all " the ills the human flesh is heir to" origi-The Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of Iron, is a long-tried and well estab lished remedy for this distressing complaint; it has cured thousands when other remedies have failed.

CIRCULAR.

MONTSEAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messra. 'A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city. or the surpose 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 general stock of provisions suitable to this market. comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMBAL. BUTTER, CHEECE, PORE, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED AFPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article

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

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June 14th, 1868.

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PROVINGE OF QUEEKO, SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

The undersigned will apply to this Court for a dis-

charge under the said Act, on Saturday the nine-teenth day of February next R. J. DUOKETT by T. & C. C de LORIMIER,

his Attorneys ad litem Montreal, 13th Jan. 1870.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or of any of his sons, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklew Ireland in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any Information will be thankfully re. and speediest contrivance ever invented for getting tiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgceived at this office, by the daughter of the said John a light, and keeping it for three hours. Graham-Doly Graham, now Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, U. S.

NEW BOOKS.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF F. W. FABER, D.D., author of 'All for Jesus;' Growth in Holiness; 'B. Sacrament,' etc., etc. By Rev. J. E. Bowden. With an introduction by an American Clergyman. Embellished with a Fine Steel Portrait. Oloth, \$1.50, Gilt Top, 2.00, half Calf 3 00.

From the Dublin Review .- ' We know of no man who has done more to make the men of his day love God and sepire to a higher path of interior life; and we know of no man who so nearly represents to us the mind and the preaching of St Bernard and St Bernardine of Sienna, in the tenderness and beauty with which he has surrounded the names of Jesus and Mary.

A MEMOIR ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE REV DEWETRIUS A. DE GAL. LITZIN, Founder of Loretto and Catholicity, Cambria Co, Pa. Apostle of the Alleghanics. By Very Rev Thomas Heyden, of Bedford, Pa., 18e cloth, 0.75

In the Life of Rev Prince Gailitzin, we have a type of men nowhere to be found outside of the Catholic Church. Here we find a man of the bighest descent, inheriting the fame and fortune of a princely ancestry, abandoning all that is calculated to allure the fancy or minister to the ambition, to undergo the privations of an obscure missionary life-all for the love of God and the salvation of souls.'- Morning

ORDER AND CHAOS: A LECTURE. Delivered at Loyola College, Baltimore in July, 1869. By-T. W. M. Marshell, Esq , Author of Christian Missions, etc. 80 paper, 20 cents.

'The readers of Butler'e Analogy are familiar with the argument of that celebrated treatise, and know how to demonstrate that there can be no contradiction between the works of nature and grace, because they have the same immutable Author. In the Lecture before us it is contended, that since Protestantism is the most complete regation known among men of all the prime attributes of God, and notably of Divine Order and Unity,' it cannot proceed from God, because God capnot contradict flimself. The contrast between the Church and the Sects, of which the former alone reflects the Divine presence and attributes, is traced in detail, and abundant reasons are furnished for applying to the first the title of 'Temple of Order,' and to the last of 'Temple of Chaos.'

One Hundred Short Sermons, being a plain and familiar Exposition of the Apostles' Oreed, the Lord's Prayer, the Angelical Salutation, Commandments of God the Precepts of the Church, the Seven Secraments, and the Seven Deadly Sins. By H J Thomas, Canon of the Cathedral of Liege, Belgium. Translated from the French, by the Rev G A Hamilton. With an introduction, by M J Spalding, D D, Archbishop of Baltimore. 80 cloth, bevelled, 2.00

Extract from Most Rev Archbishop Spalding's Introduction - The Handred Short Sermons of Canon Thomas, now presented for the first time to the Ame rican public, may be said to constitute an epitome of Moral Theology, and of Dogmatic Theology also, so far as this is connected with Meral. The most striking characteristics of these discourses are brevity, clearness, solidity, simplicity, unction, method, and thoroughness.

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Paper; 100 copies, \$13; single copies 20c The Catholic Directory, Almanac, and Ordo for 1870.

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APPROBATION.

The 'Illustrated Bistory of the Bible, Old and New Testaments, compiled by a priest of the diocese of Basel, translated in o French by Rev. Dr Bourquard, of Paris approved by many Bishops in Burope, 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 Cathechism more needed that at the present day, and the Catechism of Obristian Doctrine can neither be well taught, nor properly understood without the Catechism of the Bible.

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

J. B. PURCELL, Archbishop of Oincinnsti. Cincinnati, August 5, 1869.

Massas. Benziger Brothers. - I find your Bible History exceedingly well adapted to the object for which it is designed, a school book. The style is so purely English, that it has not even the semblance of a translation. It is evident that the translator simed to use 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.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ? In the OIROUIT COURT for District of Montreal. \ the District of Montreal. The thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight

hundred and sixty nine. Present: The Honorable Justice Berthelot ... Dame Henriette Moreau, wife seperated as to property from Hardoin Lionais, Esquire, the latter

District of Montreal,

for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to the effect of these presents, both of the city and

Plaintiffs. Francois Daze, laborer, and Dame Eleonore Ducaz; his wife, the latter widow by her first marriage of the late Antoine Lescarbeau, in their quality of joint-Tutors to the children issue of the marriage of the said Eleonore Duceze with the said late Anteine Lescarbeau; the said Elonore Ducaze as well in her own name as having been commune en biens with her said late hesband Francois Daze, as also

for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to effect of these presents Defendanta IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messes. Moreau, Onimet & Lacoste of Counsel for the Piaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Issie Veronneau one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written, that Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the french language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "La Minerve" and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called THE TREE WITNESS, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to snewer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in

(By the Court)
HUBERT, PAPINEAU & EONEY.

PROVINCE OF QUELLO, In the CIRCUIT COURT for District of Montreal. The thirteenth day of December one thousand eight

a cause by default.

hundred and sixty nine The Honorable Louis Lacoste, Senator, of the parish of Bourcherville, in the District of Montreal, acting in his quality of Tutor duly named to Olivier Theophile Bruneau, Frederic Henri Bruneau, Marie Josephine Bruneau, minor children of Olivier Theophile Bruneau, in his life. time of the parish of St. Bruno, in the District of Montreal, Physician, Caroline Nelene Bruneau, Adelaide Esther Bruneau, minor children emancipated, of the said late Olivier Theophile Bruneau, residing in the said parish of St. Brune, and the said Honorable Louis Lacoste, acting to these presents in his quality of Unrator named to the said two minors emancipated to assist them in as much as it is necessary, and Sophie Dorothie Bruneau, spinster, majeure usant de ses droits, of the said parish of St. Brune,
Plaintiffs

Hypolite Quintin dit Dubois heretofore of Ste Julie, in the District of Montreal, and now of St. Marie de Monnoir, in the District of St. Hyscinthe,

Defendant IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Mesers. Moreau, Ouimet & Laceste, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph Guertin, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of summons in this cause issued; written, that the Defendant has left bis domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of St Hyacinthe, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the french language, in the newspaper of the City of english language, in the newspaper of the said City, called THE TRUE WITHERS, be notified to appear be tore this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plain-

ment as in a cause by default.
HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY. e contes à les profiles de la C.O.O. HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

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igh syntax 3rd Arithmetic in all its branches ; Mental calcula-

lation;
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2nd SECTION 3rd year - Business Class

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4th Caligraphy; 6th A Treatise on commercial law;

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8th Insurance; 9th Stenography 10th History of Canada (for students who follow

the entire course). 3rd AND LAST SECTION.

4th year .- Class of Polite Literature. MATTERS.

1st Belles Lettres - Rhetoric; Literary Composi

sion;
Ind Contemporary History;
3rd Commercial and historical Geography;

4th Natural History ; 5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &.);

6th Architecture : 7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy Sth year .- Class of Science.

MATTER lst Course of moral Philosophy :

2nd Course of civil Law; 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of the Dominion of Canada;

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A. M. D. G.

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Opened on the 10th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, pfter adding a course o Law to its teaching department.

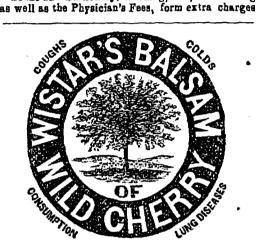
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Asthma is always relieved and often wholly Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the

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For a Cough and Cold, no better remedy can be had. Take small doses three times a day and put the feet in warm water at night, until the

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Plainteff

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STATION as follows: GOING WEST Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottaws, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, To-8 3C A.M. ronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago

and all points West, at Night do do do ... 000 P.M. Accommodation Train for Kingston 7.30 A.M. and intermediate Stations, at Trains for Lachine at 8.00 A M., 9.30 A.M.

2.00 P.W., and 5.00 P.M. GOING SOUTH AND BAST. Accommodation Trais for Island Pond 7.00 A.M and intermediate Stations, 8.40 A M. 3 30. P.M. via, Vermont Central..... Express for Portland, (stpoping over

stopping between Montreal and Is land Pond at St. Hilaire, St Hya- > 10.10 P.M cinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sher-brooke, Waterville, and Costicock

through. For further information, and time of arply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station

U. J. BRYDGES Managing Director

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April

1868. Trains will leave Brockville at 4.15 P. M., and .745 A M., arriving at Sand Point at 10.00 P.M. and 1.50 F.M.

Trains leave Saud Point at 6 CO A.M., and 2.30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 12.15 P.M., and 8 30 P.M.

All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains

at Smith's Falls to and from Perth. The 000, A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co.y's Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort. Pembroke, &c, and the 1 15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and

> H. ABBOTT. Manager for Trustees.

PURT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 2.00 p. m. and 5.45 p.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro.

Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 s.m. and 3.30 p.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5.45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omemee and

Lindsay. Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.35 a m. and 12.35 p.m. for Omemee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thick-

A. T. WILLIAMS,

Superintendent,

ened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely, for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

LOWELL, MASS. PRICE \$1.00,

JAMES CUNAUGHTON.

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly CARPENTER, JOINER and BULLDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.
All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, Sr. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

A BOUQUET



VIOLETS AND WATER LILLIES

Exhale an exquisite fragrance, agreeable to the most fastidious, but in the Florida Water of Murray Laumen 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.

MOSS ROSE AND JASMIN.

Exquisite in their odors, are yet poor by comparison with the clouds of incense that arise from Mar. ray & Lanman's Plorida Water, so justly styled The Queen of Floral Perfomes'

ORANGE FLOWERS AND HONEYSUCKLE.

Delightful in the pure delicacy of their sweet preath, but faint and fading when compared with the refreshing and strengthening perfume of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. PRIMROSES AND HELIOTROPE.

Pull of awest perfume, and agreeable to many, but void of those important bygienic properties which

make Murray Lanman's Florida Water so welcome in a sick-room. DAISIES AND BUTTERCUPS. Nature's every day perfumes, exhaling foral incense familiar to us all, but from which we turn eag.

erly away to the more refined, delicacy of fragrance of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. LAVANDER AND MAGNOLIAS.

Rich with heavy perfume, but not invigorating nor refreshing, and so sweet that the sense of smell soon cloys, and longs for the simple freshness of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. SWEET BRIER AND CLOVER BLOOM.

performe pure and delicate, but lacking uniformity and permanence so marked a feature in Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

Bringing memories of country life and exhaling a

MIGNONETTE AND DAFFODILS. Of poetic celebrity, sweet and pleasant in the perfume but still only the perfume of single flowers. In Murray & Lanman's Florida Water we have the combined fragrance of more than all these floral beauties; We have the unappreachable richness of the far-off tropic flowers made permanent, and gir-

ing justly to the exquisite Toilet-Water the title of THE EVERLASTING PERFUME. Purchasers should be careful to ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New

York, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine

For Sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers,

perfume.

and Fancy Goods Dealers.

July 16, 1869.

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PLAIN TRUTHS! and be induced for the sake of health to try



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BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. If you wish a clear complexion a smooth skin, and a sweet pleasant breath, the curest and safest of all methods to obtain them is by the use of

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and very effective in their action every way. In all diseases of a Scrofulous, Ulcerous, or Spb. ilitic nature, or where the blood has become tainted or vitiated by the use of iron, mercury or any other mineral.

casy to take, safe at all seasons, strongly antibilions,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the PILLS. And the sick may rely upon it, that where used together,

as directed on the wrapper, no disease can long resists the combined searching and healing powers of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

AND

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SUGAR-COATED PILLS.