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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XX.

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No. 24.

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

AURELIA;

OR,

THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE.

Freely Translated from the French of M. A. Quinton

PART THIRD.—THE VESTAL.

CHAPTER XXIII.—(CONTINUED.)

'Are you mad, my dear Gurgès,' 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 have sacrificed your office and your fortune for this superstition? ... After all it is your own business, not mine. ... But do not think that I am one of those vile informers who betray the Christians to their enemies. ... By all the gods! that trade does not suit the man who stands before you! Do you hear, Gurgès?'

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

'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 Gurgès; 'you must be aware of the misfortune ...'

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

'How is this?' cried Gurgès, 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.'

'Oh,' exclaimed Gurgès sorrowfully. 'What, Flavia Domitilla also! ... But you said at Terracina. The island of Pontia was the place of banishment of those three Christians. ... You have been deceived!'

'My dear Gurgès,' replied the other, 'have you never heard that Domitian when he wishes to destroy people, and is withheld from doing so openly on account of their name or influence, or from some other motive, draws them to some place where everything has been prepared for their 'accidental' death. This is what has happened. 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 destroyed 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 Gurgès, 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 Achilles, Flavia Domitilla's eunuchs, who were beheaded in Terracina on the very day their mistress died.'

'Glory be to God!' said Gurgès, making the sign of the cross. 'Glory be to His martyrs. 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 Gurgès, 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 circumstance any more than I deceived you in the Grand Vestal's case. But,' added this mysterious man, 'we have now reached the important point of this conversation. Let us recapitulate: Domitian has already put to death on account of Christianity, Flavius Clemens and Flavia Domitilla, besides many who were not his kindred. What members of the imperial family remain that have been spared by his cruelty?'

And as Gurgès made no reply:

'There remain,' proceeded the stranger, 'the divine Aurelia, the two Cæsars, Vespasian and 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 at any time.'

'Aurelia,' remarked Gurgès, 'has already appeared before the city prefect, who charged

her to give up Christianity. ... From that 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 helping to bury the martyrs. ... I believe Domitian will never dare to attempt anything against her or the young Cæsars.'

'I believe the reverse, my dear Gurgès, 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 on consideration of family ties will stop him. ... Yourself, my dear Gurgès, are threatened with an early prosecution. ... and at this very time I would not give four sesteria for your life.'

'So much the better,' remarked Gurgès with a 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 Cæsars entertain the same sentiment. The news you have brought will fill three hearts with joy. ...'

'Then, my dear Gurgès, 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, Gurgès,' 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 Gurgès, getting up with great indignation. 'For the Emperor is still young enough to reign many years, and unless he should be overthrown. ...'

'Gurgès, Gurgès,' exclaimed the unknown who felt a guilty confusion at the indignant apostrophe 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 to say. ... You will see that my propositions have nothing in them that is not perfectly legitimate.'

At the same time he pulled Gurgès by his tunic with such force, that the ex-designator fell back upon his seat.

'Do you know, Gurgès,' resumed the unknown, 'that for the last eight months. ... since the death of the consul Flavius Clemens, Rome and Domitian himself are kept in a state of continual alarm by the strangest omens which—strange 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 omen—lit 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 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 found the interpretation of the omen completed in a dream. ... and he is himself convinced that his end is near. Well, Gurgès, 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, I am perhaps the man who can best remove obstacles fix the choice of the pretorians, and conquer the suffrages of the people. ... but to effect this. ...'

'The Cæsars should renounce Christianity?' asked Gurgès.

'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 Gurgès, rising. 'I would never have thought that in my humble 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 Domitian: that they have renounced the empire as easily as I, Gurgès, renounced the worship of Venus Libitina, and abdicated the title of designator of funeral ceremonies.'

'But what kind of men are you?' cried the stranger, 'that neither death nor the certainty of matchless rank and power can elicit from you anything but contempt and disdain?'

'Oh,' said Gurgès, 'we are men who are sustained and animated by the hope of an eternal bliss to be reached through death. ... This is

why we look with pity on life and all its joys, even to the highest.'

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

'It was a miracle,' replied Gurgès, '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, Gurgès. ... What, you are a Christian because you have seen what you call a miracle? ... But there is a man in Rome who has been performing miracles long since.'

'You mean Apollonius of Thyana, do you not?'

'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, Damas, affirms that he saw him at the very hour he should have still been in Rome?'

'Well,' inquired Gurgès, 'if Apollonius 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 Gurgès, 'you have seen one and you may judge for yourself.'

'What do you mean?' asked the unknown.

'What,' said Gurgès, '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 apostle of Christ rejoice in the midst of this fearful ordeal, and come out unhurt? Is that miracle not great enough which was witnessed by the whole Roman people? What do you think of it?'

Gurgès alluded to the glorious triumph of St. John the Evangelist, which the Catholic Church 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. This explains the disdainful reply made by the unknown to Gurgès' question:

'Magic, my friend. ... pure witchcraft.'

'Well,' said Gurgès, 'your Apollonius of Thyana is said to be such a great magician, may try it. ... and if he succeeds. ... But,' he added, 'this is enough; it is time I should return to my brethren. ... the more so since I must impart to them the grave news you have told me. Anyhow, don't expect that the Cæsars Vespasian and Domitian will change their resolution, even if you had really the power to realize your promises. ... If God wills it, the empire. ... but the empire with Christ's religion. ... or death rather than the renunciation of faith.'

And Gurgès, bowing to the unknown, hastened away. The unknown remained alone, absorbed 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 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 here!' and having examined once more to make sure it was the right place, he said a little louder:

'Brutus and Senate.'

The door was promptly and noiselessly 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 another door at the furthest end of this habitation, found himself suddenly in a dimly lighted room, where a few men were assembled, who exclaimed:

'Ah, here is Parthenius at last.'

'Parthenius, the news are serious. ... we must decide how to act. ... Here, see these tablets I have taken last night from under Domitian's pillow.'

The speaker was a deformed and hideous creature who had sprang forward to welcome Parthenius. In other words, it was Hirsutus, the Emperor's dwarf and most implacable enemy. 'My lords,' said Parthenius, 'I also have interesting news to communicate. ... You are right; these tablets must put an end to all hesitancy. Let us deliberate.'

CHAPTER XXIII.—THE CLOUDS GATHERING.

Aurelia, since her eyes had opened to divine truth, had been an example of what faith and 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 accepted with joy this sacrifice which formerly would have seemed to her an impossibility.

Nevertheless, she had preserved her love for Vespasian, but she had sacrificed 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, but have even the strength of encouraging her 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 succeeded that sainted matron in the accomplishment of all the pious works of which the latter had given the first example in Rome. Like her, Aurelia could now be seen daily assisting 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 pontiff 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 compensate by voluntary 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 Gurgès.

Such was the life of the divine Aurelia, when the persecution broke out suddenly, which Domitian determined to wage against the Jews so long designated to his vengeance.

The first persecution was due to the necessity in which Nero found himself of justifying the burning of Rome by accusing the Christians of that fearful catastrophe. But it is difficult to set forth with anything like precision, the real causes of the second persecution. Domitian, after his many crimes, covered with the blood of the most illustrious citizens, could not but feel that he had become odious to the people, and that the desire for his overthrow was not confined to the ill-fated Lucius Antonius and his unknown confederates. The slaughter of all whom he believed implicated had not thrown any light upon the conspiracy. He lived in continual dread and anxiety, and took the most extraordinary precautions to guard against the fate predicted by the Chaldean philosophers, (Suetonius, in Domit., Cap. XIV.) and of the approach of which he had a presentiment.

Fearful omens were continually adding to his anxiety. He felt that he was surrounded by invisible 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 continued more frequent and explicit. He then gave full sway to his cruel instincts, and woe to 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 become masters of all things, and he persuaded himself that the danger lay with his own kindred. He resolved, therefore, notwithstanding his former fear of the powerful God of the Christians, to proceed against his relations, in whom he centered all his apprehensions; for, if the Sibylline books promised the empire of the world to the people coming from Judea, that is, to the disciples of Christ, were not Flavius Clemens and his sons—Christians all—the secret choice of the people of Rome?

Such was, in our opinion, the only cause of the second persecution. Its character was more political than religious. With the exception of the martyrdom of St. John and a few other Christians, such as the holy priest, Nicomedes, whom the excited populace beat to death with clubs, it is not shown that this persecution reached any large number of the faithful. It fell almost exclusively upon the members of the Imperial family, and after the murder of his rela-

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

Flavius Clemens was put to death, and his wife, Flavia Domitilla, was banished, but Domitian attempted nothing against the young Cæsars and Aurelia, notwithstanding their refusal to sacrifice to the gods when urged to do so by the city-prefect. The leniency 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 Domitian tremble for his own fate.

But a tyrant like Domitian 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. Dios 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 Cæsars provided they renounced Christianity, and he had accepted the mission of sounding them. Hence his joy upon meeting Gurgès, of whose intimacy with the young Cæsars he was aware.

Great was the disappointment of his party when Parthenius communicated the result of his interview with Gurgès. A long and stormy discussion ensued, but the conspirators, knowing all the danger of further delay, finally agreed upon the choice of the Consul Nerva, a man who commanded general respect and confidence by his moderation and justice, and many other eminent 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 yoke of a new tyrant?

This matter having been decided upon, one of the conspirator was instructed to proceed immediately to Tarenta, in order to advise Nerva to return secretly to Rome. There remained now but to select the day upon which Domitian 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 chamberlain, would introduce Stephanus under the pretext of presenting a petition to Domitian; the others were to rush in if Stephanus failed to kill the tyrant outright, and help to finish him.—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 the cause they had embraced.

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 that might have raised the least suspicion.

Stephanus showed himself in public every day with his left arm in a sling as though it had 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 certain 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, he sent for a German aruspice, and the latter having predicted that some great change was preparing, he had him put to death.

Some time after this, he tried to pull out a small wart he had on his forehead. At the sight of the blood which flowed from this slight wound, he cried:

'May it please the gods that this be enough!'

He then asked what time it was, and was told the sixth hour. He became joyful and prepared to give the usual attention to his toilet, for in his presentiments the fifth hour (ten o'clock a.m.) was the time which fate seemed to have fixed 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 delay.

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 door. As he entered the room he bowed profoundly to Domitian, who gazed at him with mingled suspicion and curiosity.

The conspirator saw that there was no time to lose. He approached, and addressed the 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 handed 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 Hirsutus, who was rolling on the floor, plying with a little dog, and exchanged a look of intelligence with him. Then, his eyes fixed on Domitian 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 difficult to reach a vital part, and an ill-directed blow would result in the failure of the attempt, for 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, he 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 hand clutched the dagger held 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 springing 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 he 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 closed doors.

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 striking 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 pretorians.

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 panting by the side of his victim. The pretorians immediately put him to death. They 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 Palatine 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.

Phyllis wrapped the body in a shroud, and aided by some hired vespilarii, 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 carried 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 kind.

We must now say what became of the other characters which have appeared in this narrative. Aurelia and the two young Cæsars 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 happened under the Emperor Trajan. Their friendship for Olinthus, Cecilia and Gurgis also preserved these young people from harm. Such at 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 death during Trajan's persecution, in the year of our Lord 100.

Marcus Regulus did not succeed in the realization of his ambitious dreams. He lost favor under Nerva and his successor Trajan, but con-

tinued 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 terrors 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 their grave.

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 traveller to the north turns from the main route of the Midland Great Western to a branch which, by Oryan and Clones, connects itself with the Ulster 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 bleak and dreary in the thick drift that shut in the horizon. After leaving Oryan the November sun 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 fringed 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 image of bitter subjugation and a proscribed religion. Flags and banners are harmless things in England signifying usually of village revelry and mirth; in Ireland, and especially to the Irish Catholic, they are often the emblems of shame and defeat; and the view of that church, to me at least new, gave me some notions of the feelings engendered by the Protestant ascendancy 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 Erne, half lake, half river, winding through labyrinthine of wooded islets. As for Enniskillen, it is a neat little town, of clean streets and well built houses, which, standing on an island in the Erne, and commanding the only passage along the water line from Belleek 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 Wexford Butler are no longer seen in the town-hall, the place abounds in traditions of a day that went far to turn the scales of a fortune in the memorable struggle of 1688-9.

I am writing from the capital of Fermanagh, one of the six counties which compose the area of the 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 Maguire, came finally under the dominion of the Crown at the commencement of the reign of James I.; and the attention of that Sovereign and his Ministers was directed to the colonization of the tract, together with that of the greater part of Ulster. The genius of Bacon in some measure presided over the proposed plantation, and though his projects were not wholly carried into effect, they have left their mark on the work that was done, and its comparative success may be ascribed to him. In all the preceding settlements of Ireland, and it must be added, in those which followed, swarms 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 remained 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, too often reduced to mere thralldom, 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 happened in later times, they were marked off into a distinct caste, which, upheld by England 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 Ulster, and the results are, to this day manifest. Fermanagh and the other forfeited counties were largely divided among "undertakers," for the most part 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 fortified 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 conquered 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 appears in it may be ascribed to the exigencies of the time. Unfortunately, though Bacon argued conclusively in their favour; yet, though they were treated as a subject race, their lot was certainly a much better 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 Ulster, 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 children of the soil, though of course sullenly, acquiesced slowly in a change of fortune, impossible to prevent or alter, and not inconsistent with tolerable comfort. Twice, when the Settlement was still recent, in 1641 and 1688, they rose against their alien superiors, but on both occasions they were ultimately subdued; and since that period they have not only abstained from anything like a real insurrection but they have been generally more peaceable than their brethren in the rest of the island. Meantime the colonists, in the relation of landlord and tenant, from the first clung together through all chances of fortune;

have become a proprietary class, and one of yeoman and peasant, identified in sympathy and interest; and have lived together in good will; and have placed Ulster 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 well 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 races 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 tonic effect is more apt than a Celtic one 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 county, 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 no difference can be traced, in point of industry, self-reliance, and thrift, between the Protestant and Saxon farmer of Fermanagh and his Roman Catholic 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 good will; and in the relation of landlord and tenant, have treated each other with mutual 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 kinder 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 consequence. This leads me to examine the famous custom, which, as I have said, 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 Tenant-Right county; the usage exists on most estates in it, in different forms and various degrees, its spirit is universally prevalent, and I have done my 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 exceptional cases, in many, perhaps most, of the counties of Ireland, it is nowhere a local social custom, it has no where acquired a binding force, save in a certain number of counties in Ulster. This circumstance is beyond all doubt, due to the good feeling that prevailed between the colonizing 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 secured 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 became 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 lease 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 he, 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 he 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 tenant to see 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 raise 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 modifying and accidental circumstances. It is a tacit condition annexed to a tenancy, that, subject to the just rights of a landlord, a tenant shall have an interest in his land which shall secure him a price for the goodwill of it on a loss or a transfer of the possession. In this county it is to be found in a variety of forms on different estates; and, on the

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 highest 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 incoming tenant. Not many Fermanagh landlords, 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, able to resist ownership on the payment of an annual rent. 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, discontinue 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 *ius 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. Such acts certainly may occur, and have perhaps occurred in rare instances, but they are thoroughly condemned in general opinion, and were they attempted on anything 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 value. 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, inasmuch 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, sturdy industry. This objection, moreover, at bottom assumes that the outlay for Tenant-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, where it has taken root the custom works very well 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 arrears are a first charge on the Tenant-Right, his rent is always practically safe; evictions really are seldom heard of; and, as I have said, the Tenant-Right does not interfere with a fair rise of rent 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 all, the custom, as it is found here, establishes really that security of tenure which in Ireland is supposed to be the first condition of agricultural progress and of social wellbeing and peace. It is well understood that the Tenant-Right, whatever it is to be respected; it shields, so to speak, the tenant's title, and the saleable interest 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 *ius disponendi* he enjoys relates, as lawyers would say, to present 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 comparative 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 tenants of Fermanagh together, and which is the real cause of the welfare of this district. It will be observed, too, that viewed critically and apart from its social conditions, the custom is really a vague thing, theoretically of no great value, and liable to be destroyed or invaded—may, 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 capricious 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 the property. At best, too, it is a right of which the value varies greatly within narrow limits; and though, probably, no landlord of this county would defy 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 tenure; and few persons go so far as to say that it is 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 the pauses of the fight that we can see how the battle is going.

THE PRISONER BARRATT.—It is said that an ecclesiastic of exalted rank has made a representation to the Government contrary to the general public conviction as to the innocence of the prisoner Barratt, 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 next year. The 12th Lancers will be brought to England most probably during the Spring, and will not be replaced. This alteration in the relief, of course, is owing to the recent despatch in the King's Dragoons to Ireland.

A man named Edward Ridgeway, a resident of Stapleton, Glane, died from cold and exposure on the night of the 23d 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.

Latest advices state that there were then 400 more paupers in the Belfast Workhouse than at the corresponding period last year. Sickness also appears to be very extensive, and 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 Antrim, 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 this announcement was received.

The *Examiner* says:—The last report of the Ulster Flax Extension Association, states that—"The general impression is favourable to an increase, next year, in the culture of flax in the South of Ireland. The facility of sale rendered by the Manchester market, 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 'Gork 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 utterly preposterous the rumour that any rising is impending, and, after making searching inquiries, is convinced that there is no ground for alarm. The most vigilant precautions are still observed. Steamers arriving in port are searched, suspicious-looking persons are questioned by the police patrol at night, and private houses are visited by constables in search of arms. No discoveries have been made.

THE TIPPERARY 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 one 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 SKELETON.—A well-informed correspondent writes:—"Lord Beauchamp has shown up his appointment in Mr. Gladstone's administration 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 Sheriff, David Mabony, Esq., convened a meeting, which was held yesterday in the town of Wicklow, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the amendment of the existing relations between landlord and tenant." Under the influence of inclement weather and almost impassable roads the tenant farmers, cottiers, and laboring classes towards noon poured into the town from all parts of the county, including Arklow, Ballynagar, Rathdrum, Avoea, Newtown-Mountknedy, Timahilly, Ballyconnell, Kilquigan, Annacorney, Glendalough, Kilbride, Ballymoremestacoe, &c. A large number of the Catholic clergy accompanied the different contingents, which in the aggregate formed a large and certainly an 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 Carrickfergus supported the Liberal candidate, Sir R. Sattio 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 5,126,329 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 5,268,061 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 reunions 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 Athlone and Ennis Junction Railway is the only connecting link that joins other Irish railroads, reports say that 200 cavalry and 100 infantry are to be located in Gork, from which, should emergency demand, the volunteer military pillars of the surrounding counties can be very easily and speedily reinforced, particularly as the barracks and railway station-house are contiguous each other.

A row, partaking of the character of a faction fight, took place near Rosserberry, 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 dealt Keohane the fatal blow.

THE MARCHIONESS OF QUEENSBURY.—There may be some among our Mayo friends who do not know that this noble lady and distinguished Irishwoman 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 Clayton, was the mother of the present Dowager Marchioness of Queensbury. Mayo has the honor of being the native county of this distinguished and worthy noble

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1870.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY—1870.
Friday, 28—St. Marcellus, P. M.
Saturday, 29—St. Francis de Sales, B. C.
Sunday, 30—Fourth after Epiphany.
Monday, 31—St. Peter Nolasco, O.
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 readers 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,
has been condemned to a fine of about 5,000
francs. The Duke Montpensier has been elected
deputy to the Cortez from the City of Oriedo.

The Imperial Parliament is to meet on Tues-
day, the 5th of next month. Outrages in Ire-
land, 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 of
course been interviewed by the press representa-
tives of the Great Republic. Nothing important
was elicited except that one of the flunkies com-
plained 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 entertainment
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 19th
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
is a false sensation, since it implies danger, danger
great and imminent, as the consequence of acute
disease within the bosom of the said Church.

In this sense of the word there is no "crisis";
never, in spite of what Roman correspondents of
Protestant newspapers may write to the con-
trary, was the Church more at peace within
herself, or more free from internal disorder.
Foes she has without who menace: a few traitors
within her bosom there may be, 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 Ga-
zette of the same issue as that from which we
have already 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 in-
stance, on the Commission of Repeate, or proposition
of matters to be submitted to the Council, the Car-
dinal de Anglis, the most Ultramontane member of
the Sacred College, and one to whom speculation
points as probable successor to Pius 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
natural grounds:—

"The headship of the Church—was placed most
conveniently there—(as in all National churches)—

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 rulers of the then known world had their court."

Yes no doubt, if the church were a human in-
stitution, its headship a political accident de-
pendent for its being on, and deriving its au-
thority 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 facts are that, so long as the seat of
empire was at Rome, the rulers of the State
were the active enemies, and unrelenting perse-
cutors 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 headship 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 trans-
ferred the spiritual headship of Christendom,
had that headship been a mere human institution,
or the outgrowth of political accidents. Ac-
cording to the Gazette's theory the Papal See
would have been transferred to Constantinople:
and the Pope, "the chief person in point of dig-
nity in the Church," would have had his seat
placed there, "where the rulers of the then
known world had their court." Yet it was not so.
Facts are stubborn things and refuse to
bend 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. At
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
her Imperial dignity, the political headship was
taken from her, and given to another. God's
ways are not as man's ways. It is false there-
fore to pretend that it was because of the politi-
cal 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 state-
ment 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
dogma"—i.e. papal infallibility.

St. Vincent lays down no such absurd rule as
that imputed to him in the Gazette. He says
that that which has been held, *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 accepted as a dogma: for there
is no doctrine 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 fol-
lowers denied the divinity of the Son: Mace-
donius followed with his attacks upon the per-
sonality of the Holy Ghost: and so in every age
there may be found impugnors of some article of
the Christian faith. The rule therefore of St.
Vincent that "quod 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 absurdity.

Again in its issue of the 20th the Gazette
says:—

"Innocent I. and Gelasius I. declared that unbap-
tized infants went straight to hell. The Council of
Trent, another Pope concurring, anathematized the
doctrine."—Montreal Gazette.

Now here we offer a simple test of the accu-
racy 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 con-
demned, 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 state-
ments respecting the Declarations of Popes and
the action of the Catholic Church? We there-
fore respectfully invite the Gazette to quote
the words of the Council of Trent wherein that

Synod either expressly, or by implication, "ana-
thematized the doctrine" laid down, as it pre-
tends, by Innocent I. and Gelasius I. to the ef-
fect "that unbaptized infants went straight to
hell!" We pause for a reply.

There is much agitation in England on the
School, or Education question. Hitherto a sort
of denominational system has obtained: educa-
tion has been to a considerable extent free in
England, but the movement is now becoming
strong in favor of a common, compulsory system,
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 28th ult.:—

"On the one hand there is the Birmingham Educa-
tion League, advocating a system intended to be
free, unsectarian, compulsory. . . . (The Italics
are our own.)"

"On the other side there is the Manchester pro-
gramme, 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 singular alliance that the Wes-
leyans in England, hitherto generally the advo-
cates 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 ad-
herence 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 educa-
tion, against which they have oftentimes taken up
their parable. They, the Wesleyans, see as the
Witness says, that, if they insist upon their rights
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
29th ult.:—

The Wesleyans, on the other hand seem preparing
to go in the other direction, for the worst and
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 inflicting on the Irish
Catholics a system of education highly disagreeable
to the Catholic. We may be doing the Wesleyans an 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
in England, we cannot deny it to the Irish Catholics
—and that was urged as a final objection against
it. Mr. Arthur seems to have given his justly great
influence to the secular platform, and other gentle-
men appear to have talked bigotted folly about mak-
ing so 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 Roman-
ism 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 hard hands of the
Plantagenets; and of which their children recon-
quered a portion only after a hard 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 com-
pulsory State Schoolism: aghast at the rapid
progress of Popery within their borders of late
years, they seem now content to submit to any
tyranny which shall promise to arrest the pro-
gress of the evil.

We are curious to see what side in this con-
troversy 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 con-
ducting 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
upon 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 bicker-
ings about school funds, and school management."—
Witness, 13th Dec.

We should like to know whether the Witness,
and those whom it represents, are in favor of

dealing in a "perfectly fair way" with edu-
cation in England, in Ireland, and in Upper
Canada, as well as in this Province where Ca-
tholics are in the vast majority, and therefore
receive the larger part of sums raised for edu-
cational purposes.

The statement made in the Witness of the
19th, over the signature of "Un Ministre
Aretique."—(which is we suppose a misprint
for "Un Ministre Menteur")—to the effect
that the Rev. Vicar General Truteau re-baptized
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
fidelity as to the mode of its administration
obtains, it still is, as it always has been, the
custom of the Church to give "conditional bap-
tism" to all those whom she receives from Pro-
testantism 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 baptism—
that is in these words "if thou art not baptized
I baptize thee," &c.

ST. PATRICK'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, To-
ronto, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of February, and
that duplicates and money should be returned to
Rev. M. Laurent, St. Patrick's Church, To-
ronto, 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, His-
tory, &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 wassail bowl is crowned,"

then, sparkle wit and merriment, and a sense of
joy pervades every heart, whilst kindness and
gratitude strive to out rival each other, and from
this honorable contention springs up true hap-
piness. Such, on the 27th ult., was the experi-
ence 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
favours, invited them to while away a pleasant
evening of this merry, merry 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, re-
lieved by a background tastefully and elaborately
decorated. Appropriate mottoes graced the
walls—prominently, the "Merry Christmas, and
Happy New Year." But far more beautiful, if
possible, were the fairy forms of the "little
fiddling 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 undivided atten-
tion and admiration the masterpieces of our
greatest composers, as they produced a double
effect by their beautiful execution. Comic
songs, interspersed with difficult operatic selec-
tions, 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 touch-
ing and inspiring drama of "Bethlehem," were
displayed, mingled with a true sense of the ridi-
culous, a grace, pathos, and dignity rarely sur-
passed. Indeed, where so many excelled, it

would be preposterous for us to particularize.—
The "Tableau Vivant," the scene at Bethle-
hem,—the virgin and child—St. Joseph, the
angel and shepherds, adoring, in the manger of
a lonely shed, the Salvation of the world, en-
chained 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 im-
pression 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 sin-
cere wish.—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 particu-
lars of an interview with His Holiness Pius IX.
Christ's Vicar on earth:—

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM ROME.

Rome, 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 au-
dience.

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 Hol-
iness presented itself, of which you may be sure I
availed myself; he gave me his hand which I
kissed most fervently.

His Holiness received us in the kindest man-
ner, 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 naught.

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 himself.

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
people, your religious communities and upon your
friends; may the blessing remain with you all the
days of your life. In 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 bless-
ed as I was blessed last night by the successor of
St. Peter, and to feel once more the ineffable 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 Editor of the True 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 re-
quisites can be supplied from the depository 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 Sepa-
rate Schools.

Now to our present purpose. The Clergy
Reserve Fund is placed by law at the discre-
tionary disposal of the municipalities and many of
them, says Dr. Ryerson, have nobly applied their
share [apportioned according to the number of
ratepayers] to school 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
twentieth clause of the Separate School Act of
1863 provides that "every Separate School shall
be entitled to a share in the fund annually grant-
ed by the Legislature of this Province for the
support of Common Schools, and shall be en-
titled also to a share in all other public grants,
investments and allotments for Common School
purposes now made or hereafter to be made" by
the Province or the Municipal authorities, ac-
cording to average number of pupils 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 \$334,830 was ex-
pended on school's. A similar table in each
annual report exhibits various but always increas-
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 de-
claring 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
or the fault of circumstances, from the Normal

School expenditure of \$22,456 and none from the Grammar School expenditure of about \$120,000 a year and almost none from the \$127,474 invested in libraries, if they derive no benefit from all or any of these sources, then—what!

HONOR CUI HONOR. Lindsay, Jan. 21st 1870.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTE, QUEBEC—SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Members of the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute: GENTLEMEN,—The term of office of your Council having 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.

The retiring Council earnestly trust their successors will be accorded the same warm support as that which has been received from the members during the year just closed.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1869. Was celebrated in the usual manner, by a Musical Soiree, at the Music Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many, it is to be regretted, were unable to gain admittance.

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.

LECTURE. As you are aware, our young and talented fellow-countryman, Rev. P. J. Doherty, delivered a brilliant discourse in the Music Hall, during the month of February last—subject: 'A word about Ireland and the Irish.'

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.

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.

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.

THE STEREOPTICON. There has been only one exhibition with this 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 deserved appreciation for the Stereopticon, which up to the present it has failed to attain.

DONATIONS. Your Council return thanks to the proprietors of the following journals, for sending their papers free of charge:—Quebec Chronicle and Gazette, Montreal True Witness and New York Tablet. To Hon. T. McGreevy, M. L. C. and Geo. H. Simard, Esq., M. P., for Parliamentary documents.

To John Hearn, Esq., M.P.P., for Parliamentary and Corporation documents; the Bureau of Education for educational Journal, and the following persons for the sums placed opposite their names respectively, for Reserve Fund:—

Table listing names and amounts for the Reserve Fund, including Kelly, Edward (\$2), Burns, James (1), Beaupre, Noel (1), etc.

FINANCES. The Treasurer 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.

DECEASED MEMBERS. It has been the misfortune of the Institute to lose many valued members by the inexorable hand of death, as feelingly recorded in the last Annual Report, nor does this year pass without the same sad duty necessary to your Council.

THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION. Your Council also as an Irish Catholic Body, cannot but deplore the action of the Executive for the Province of Quebec on the 14th of last August, when the Irish Catholics of this city and district, notwithstanding their numbers and respectability, were passed over, and to this hour have not a single representative at the Council of the Board of Education.

J. CONNOLLY, PRTE., President. J. ROBINSON, Recording Secretary. Quebec, Jan. 11th, 1870.

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTE, GENERAL FUND.

Table showing financial account for 1869, including balance from last year, rents, soirees, lectures, etc.

Table showing financial account for 1869, including advertising and printing, salaries, and other expenses.

RESERVE FUND. To Balance from last year, \$224 27. To Interest on deposit, 3 15.

Table showing financial account for 1869, including discounts, premiums, and cash on deposit.

THADDEUS JOSEPH WALSH, Treasurer. Quebec, 11th January, 1870.

The following gentlemen compose the Council of the above Institution for the current year:—Honorary President—Rev. D. McGauley; President—John Hearn, Esq., M. P. P.; First Vice-President—John Dunn, Jr., Esq.; Second Vice-President—H. J. Chaloner, Esq.; Recording Secretary—Joseph Robinson, Esq.; Treasurer—Edward Foley, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary—P. O. Murphy, Esq.; Vice-Recording Secretary—D. Nolan, Esq.; Vice-Corresponding Secretary—F. Gunn, Esq.; Committee—Rev. P. J. Doherty, Wm. Convey, Esq. O. C.; John Lene, Jr., M. F. Walsh, T. J. Walsh, J. Gallagher, M. J. Doherty, J. E. O'Neill, H. F. Bellew, and J. Horan, Esquires.—Joseph Robinson, Recording Secretary.

STANBRIDGE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—At the first meeting of the Municipal Councilors for the Township of Stanbridge, held at the Town House in Bedford, 17th inst., John Gough, Esq., was unanimously re-elected Mayor, having had a very large majority of votes in his election as a Councillor. A correspondent, writing from Stanbridge, says:—'The affairs of the township have never been better administered than under the leadership of Mr. G. during the past two years; which fact is a sure guarantee of an ad-

ministration for the next two years that will be satisfactory to the electors of Stanbridge.'—Daily Witness. Mr. Gough, who is an Irish Catholic, received the earnest and cordial support of a majority of the Protestants of the 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; females, 193. Total, 749.—English, 114; Irish, 481; Scotch, 29; Canadians, 115. Total, 749.

Whilom in Heaven above, strange battle raged, And pride was at the bottom of the strife; For Satan this unholy warfare waged, And staked upon it everlasting life.

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 Hurled them from Heaven's high roof in wild alarm.

What other angel this that cometh next? Unrock'd he seems—his hat is wide awake, Most marvellous he seems at pounding text: (He studied at the school on Flery Lake).

SNACK he comes like his great sire of yore And belches forth a vasty sea of lies: Give not to priests your hard earned dollars more—They don't like me the filthy trash despise.

Ye priests anointed of the Lord—rejoice, For unto you our Master thus hath spoken (And well you've listed to His kindly voice) I give you of my truth this surest token—

Oh! ye, to whom this spirit from the deep—SHAKY of step into your garden came, Perchance to lull you into careless sleep, Then steal from you the Holy Catholic name,

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Bonnechere Point, J. W. Fox, \$1; Boucherville, Mrs. Delery, 2; Napanee, Rev. J. T. Leonard, 1; Andover, P. Faerth, 2; St. Columban, J. Ryan, 1; Annapolis, P. Whelan, 2; St. Catharines, J. Power, 2; Little Bras d'Or, N. S. Rev. J. Osholm, 4; Starnesboro' R. Barlow, 2; P. Leith, 2; E. Cassidy, 2; Orlin Bay J. McKenty, 2; St. Julienne, J. Gannon, 2; Orlin Place, P. Galvin, 2; Jarvis, T. Heenan, 4; Allisonville, J. Furlong, 2; Bagot, E. McCree, 5; Longueuil Rev. Mr. Thibault, 2; 50; Shippigan, N. B. J. Dumarey 2; Maisnieville, N. S. Rev. J. Quinn, 4; Coacajac, N. B. Rev. A. Gosselin, 5; Mount Elgin, 2; Kincaidton, D. Knoch, 1; Warkworth, W. Kennedy, 4; Huntingdon, J. Fagan, 2; Goderich, Rev. B. Boubat, 3.

Birth. In this city, on the 16th instant, the wife of J. J. O'Garran, Esq., Advocate, of a daughter.

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Jan. 24, 1870. Flour—Pollards, \$2 50 to \$2 60; Middlings \$2 75 to \$2 90; Fine, \$3 25 to \$3 30; Super., No. 2 \$3 60 to \$3 65; Superfine \$4 05 to \$4 15; Fancy \$4 25 to \$4 30; Extra, \$4 40 to \$4 45; Superior Extra \$4 50 to \$4 60; Bag Flour, \$2 10 to \$2 17 per 100 lbs.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Jan. 24, 1870. Flour, country, per quintal, 11 s. 8 to 12 c. Oatmeal, do, 10 c to 12 c. Indian Meal, do, 8 c to 10 c. Rye-Flour, do, 00 c to 00 c.

TEACHER WANTED. Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman Catholic Separate School, Picton, Ont. Applicants to address to JOSEPH RICHMOND, Sec.

A LECTURE AND CONCERT Will be given by the ST. BRIDGET'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY, ON MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7th, 1870. IN ST. PETER'S HALL, Visitation Street. The Lecture will be delivered by HENRY J. O'CLARKE, Esq. Mr. Horst and several other Amateurs are engaged for the occasion. CHARLES SHEA, Secretary.

A BAZAAR AND GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES! ON THE PRINCIPLE OF THE ART UNION IN THE MUSIC HALL, TORONTO, ON Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 8th, 9th and 10th February, 1870.

To raise funds for the building of the new Church of St. Patrick, Toronto, of which REV. J. M. LAURENT is Pastor. The old Church was some years since totally destroyed 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, Pope Pius IX. 2nd Prize—A collection of Roman Views, presented by the right Rev. Dr. Luce, Bishop of Toronto. 3rd Prize—A handsome lock, encased in marble surmounted by a bust of Prince Imperial—the special gift of their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Dame Cecile Gluckmeyer, of the City of Montreal, Trader, (mercantile public) wife duly separated as to property from her husband, Albert Gluckmeyer, of the same place, Trader, Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Louis Gauthier, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

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 Esq., Toronto. Michael Lawlor Esq., M.D. Toronto.

THIS WAY TO BROADWAY. BROADWAY TAILOR, 52 ST. JOHN STREET. Fourth door from St. James' street, on the right, where CLOTHING is scientifically cut and beautifully made. Particular attention given to REPAIRING Bring your OLD CLOTHING, and at BROADWAY it will soon appear equal to New. If required articles will be called for, and sent home free of extra charge. For Style, try BROADWAY. For Economy, try BROADWAY. Remember the Red 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 services of a day celebrator, of extensive European and American experience have been secured at Broadway, 52 St. John Street. Those applying for them may rely on always obtaining the most elegant and best fitting Coat and Pants in the Dominion. J. SHANNON.

NOTICE. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, will be held in the Society of the St. Patrick's Church, on Sunday the 30th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m., for the election of officers for 1870. M. McCREADY, Secretary.

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

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, Pro. of Quebec.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT. No 592. NOTICE is hereby given that Marie Therese Gosselin, of the City of Montreal, wife of Theod Desjardins heretofore Trader, and now Bailiff, of the same place, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her said husband, the said action returnable on the first day of February next. Montreal, 19th January, 1870. LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Plaintiffs Attorneys. 524

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT. No 591. NOTICE is hereby given that Emile Dupuis, of the City of Montreal, wife of George Trudelle of the same place, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her husband, the said action returnable before this Court on the first day of February next. Montreal, 19th January, 1870. LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Plaintiffs Attorneys. 524

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT. NOTICE is hereby given that Marie Adelaide Dalton, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Jacob Henry Dewitt, gentleman, heretofore of the Parish of St. Joachim de Chateauguay in the District of Beauharnois, and now of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her said husband, the said action returnable on the fifth of February next. Montreal, 21 January, 1870. LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Plaintiffs Attorneys. 524

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Dame Cecile Gluckmeyer, of the City of Montreal, Trader, (mercantile public) wife duly separated as to property from her husband, Albert Gluckmeyer, of the same place, Trader, Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Louis Gauthier, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at the office of Messrs T & C. C. de Lorimer, Advocates, No. 6, (Little) St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the twenty first day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs generally. The Insolvent is required to attend. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee. Montreal, 8th January, 1870. 2124

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the CIRCUIT COURT for District of Montreal, the District of Montreal. The thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine. No 7053. Present: The Honorable Justice Berthelot. Dame Henriette Moncau, wife separated as to property from her husband, Louis Moncau, Esquire, the latter for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to the effect of these presents, both of the city and District of Montreal, Plaintiffs. vs. Francois Deze, laborer, and Dame Eleonore Ducaze his wife the latter widow by her first marriage of the late Antoine Lescaubeau, in their quality of joint-tutors to the children issue of the marriage of the said Eleonore Ducaze with the said late Antoine Lescaubeau; the said Eleonore Ducaze as well in her own name as having been communiens biens with her said late husband, Antoine Lescaubeau, the said Francois Deze, as also for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to effect of these presents of the Parish and District of Montreal, Defendants.

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

TEACHERS WANTED. WANTED for the Roman Catholic Separate School at Lindsay, a Head Master One holding a First Class Normal School certificate preferred. Applications, with Testimonials, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until first of January next. JOHN KNOWLSON, Secretary. Nov. 12th, 1869.

6 FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—It is now certain that the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte will take place at Versailles. The same high 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. Rochefort has been summoned to appear before the court on Saturday as a witness for the High Court of Justice, which will be convened in a few days to try the accused.

Copies of certain Belgian journals intended for circulation in France, have been intercepted and seized by the French authorities. This act, coming after the declaration that foreign 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. Notwithstanding 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 embracing 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 Affairs, had that day sent instructions to M. de Banneville, the French Ambassador at Rome, to state most distinctly (tres nettement) to Cardinal Antonelli the determination of the Emperor's Government to forbid the publication in France of any Bull announcing the 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 Hausmann, ex-Prefect of the Seine, 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 elsewhere, 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 manufacturing towns in Europe, and this defection of the workmen is entailing heavy losses, which increases 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 direction, which was refused. A dreadful accident, the nature of which has not transpired, occurred there yesterday, whereby several of the miners were killed. This has had a tendency to increase the general excitement. The semi-official journals of this city state that the troubles at La Creuzot have 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 proprietors of the works at La Creuzot, has arrived there. Several companies of troops have also arrived on the scene, and others are on the way.

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 *Reforms* 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 the Assembly by a Corsican constituency, and constantly voted with the extreme left. He held republican opinions, voted against the despatch of the expedition to dislodge Garibaldi from Rome, and, after the coup d'etat, became estranged and seldom called on his Imperial cousin. He, however, took service in a line regiment serving in Algeria; but left it without leave, was reported, and cashiered.

The other day a curious accident occurred in one of the most considerable cities in France. A gentleman, 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 got exceedingly drunk, and continued so for the short interval which in France is permitted between death and burial. The day of the funeral arrived; the coffin, which contained

a leader one inside, was brought to the house and the faithful domestic undertook to perform the necessary 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. Last, but not in his own estimation, least, came a gentleman 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 encountered a number of persons, and some of a dozen gamins; the latter cried out, 'Messieurs, vous avez, bubble quelque chose?' The officials naturally looked to see whether any of their medals or coat tails had dropped off, while the Protestant Minister surveyed his canonicals to ascertain what was missing. Not being able to discover anything they demanded, 'Ce qu'il y avait d'oublier,' the reply was 'Mais, Messieurs, c'est le mort.' And so it turned out. The coffin, which had been buried with military honours, was empty, the corpse was safely in the bed in which the poor man had died. The coffin was, of course, dug up again, and three serjents de ville were told 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. — *Poll Mail Gazette*

SPAIN.

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

MADRID, Jan. 19.—A serious disturbance is reported to have taken place at Ballenas, the municipal authorities 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.

ROME, Jan. 20.—The organization of a committee on Eastern Rites and Apostolic Missions is now complete. The Committee is largely composed of Zasterni prelates, but includes among its members the Bishops of Anguiano, Toronto and Burlington.

Cardinal Antonelli has assured the French Ambassador that the Pope will never hesitate to maintain the rights of the Church as equal to those of the State.

Figaro 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 her veil; the Pope stretched forth his hand—'Holy Father, wait a moment.' '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 article 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 *curt-des-ies-tie*.' The Pope hesitated a little, but signed nevertheless. 'Now is there any other favor you were going to ask?' 'Oh, 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 penholder, too. Here, take the inkstand.' The American coolly rolled 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 *Figaro*.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The Freemasons of Germany have 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 hypochondriasis—a malady which is hereditary in the Imperial family of Russia, and which is extremely difficult to combat. It is said that the Emperor often refuses food, and shuts himself up from all outer communication, and from all the social enjoyments which he used formerly to seek.

Our murder calendar of this morning, says the *New York World* of Tuesday, contains the kicking to death of Thomas Kennedy by Matthew Connelly, keeper of a Williamsburg liquor saloon; the stabbing of Laura Mills by her husband, Francis P. Mills, machinist in Brooklyn; and the stabbing of Michael H. Reed by George W. Oumberson, keeper of a liquor saloon, also in Brooklyn; and the stabbing of Frederick Banman by Charles Hessel in East Twelfth street. Also on Sunday night, John McCreery, 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 Penitentiary 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 'bull' in the divorce business, but as there is a 'championship' for every other human pursuit or passion, from oyster-opening 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 'incompatible' 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,' when divorces are at stake loses its title of slow-footed, that no less than 593 decrees (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 reprimanded 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 never 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 a beautiful young lady, angrily to a stranger, at a party on a 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 oftentimes used in the battle field—legs.

Capital punishment—Ten thousand a year, and nothing to do.

Upon what object in nature has every author written?—Upon the earth.

The only company not limited by the act of Congress—Bad company.

A yawn in company generally indicates a gap in conversation.

In making our arrangements to live, we should never forget that we have also to die.

'Who took care of the babies?' artlessly inquired a little girl, on hearing her mother say that all people 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 '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 his money he had saved. 'None at all,' said he, 'It rained yesterday, and it all went.'

STRANGE NERVOUS.—When it is patent to the world, and has been so for a third of a century, that Bristol's Sarsaparilla will eradicate every chronic disease of the skin, the fleshy fibre, and the glands, is it not wonderful that old sores, confirmed superficial irritations, 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 enjoyable. The sugar-coating prevents the possibility of contact between the palate and the substance of the pills, and makes them agreeable to take.

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

FASHION'S DECREE.—More than twenty years ago every State of Tropical America adopted Murray & Lanman's Florida Water as a standard perfume. The ladies are the arbiters in all matters of taste connected with the toilet, and they preferred it and still prefer it to every other article of its kind, foreign or domestic. Ask any one of the fair patrons of this delicious water why she considers it superior to all the French, German, and Italian essences, and she will tell you that it combines the finest qualities of all other good perfumes, that it is more permanent than the best of them, and that instead of deteriorating in sweetness by exposure to the air it retains its original delicacy and freshness to the last. This cannot truly be said of any other perfume. As there are counterfeiters, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

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

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, or the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale general stock of provisions suitable to the market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BARREL, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

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

CANVASSERS! CANVASSERS!!

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

YOUNG CRUSADER, 12, West Street, Boston, Mass.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 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 O Leblanc, under the name and style of R J Duckett & Co.,

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

R. J. DUCKETT by T. C. O. DE LORIMER, his Attorneys at Law. Montreal, 13th Jan. 1870. 6m23

INFORMATION WANTED. OF John Graham, or of any of his sons, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklow Ireland in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any information will be thankfully received at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham—Dolly Graham, now Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, U. S.

NEW BOOKS.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF F. W. FABER, D. D., author of 'All for Jesus'; 'Growth in Holiness'; 'B. Sacrament,' etc., etc. By Rev. J. E. Bowden. With an Introduction by an American Clergyman. Embellished with a Fine Steel Portrait. Cloth, \$1.50, 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 aspire 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. Bernardino of Siena, 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. DEMETRIUS A. DE GAL-LITZIN, Founder of Loreto and Catholicity, Cambria Co., Pa. Apostle of the Alleghenias. By Very Rev. Thomas Heyden, of Bedford, Pa., 180 cloth, 75c

'In the Life of Rev Prince Gallatin, we have a type of men nowhere to be found outside of the Catholic Church. Here we find a man of the highest 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 Star*.

ORDER AND CHAOS: A LECTURE. Delivered at Loyola College, Baltimore in July, 1869. By T. W. M. Marshall, Esq., Author of *Christian Missions*, etc. 8o paper, 20 cents.

'The readers of Butler's *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 negation known among men of all the prime attributes of God, and notably of Divine Order and Unity,' it cannot proceed from God, because God cannot contradict Himself. 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' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Angelical Salutation, the Commandments of God the Precepts of the Church, the Seven Sacraments, and the Seven Deadly Sins. By H. J. Thomas, Canon of the Cathedral of Liege, Belgium. Translated from the French, by Rev G. A. Hamilton. With an introduction, by M. J. Spalding, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore. 8o cloth, bevelled, 2.00

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the CIRCUIT COURT for District of Montreal, } the District of Montreal.

The thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine.

No. 7053. Present: The Honorable Justice Berthelet.

Dame Henriette Moreau, wife separated as to property from Haridon Lionais, Esquire, the latter for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to the effect of these presents, both of the city and District of Montreal, Plaintiff.

vs. Francois Daze, laborer, and Dame Eleonore Ducez; 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 Ducez with the said late Antoine Lescarbeau; the said Eleonore Ducez as well in her own name as having been commune en biens with her said late husband Francois Daze, as also for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to effect of these presents Defendants

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the CIRCUIT COURT for District of Montreal, } the District of Montreal.

The thirteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine

No 1503. 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 lifetime of the parish of St. Bruno, in the District of Montreal, Physician, Caroline Nelson Bruneau, Adelaide Esther Bruneau, minor children emancipated, of the said late Olivier Theophile Bruneau, residing in the said parish of St. Bruno, and the said Honorable Louis Lacoste, acting to these presents in his quality of Curator named to the said two minors emancipated to assist them in as much as it is necessary, and Sophie Dorothee Bruneau, spinster, majeure usant des droits, of the said parish of St. Bruno, Plaintiff

vs. Hypolite Quintin dit Dubois heretofore of Ste Julie, in the District of Montreal, and now of St. Marie de Monroir, in the District of St. Hyacinthe, yeoman, Defendant

IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Messrs. Moreau, Oumet & Lacoste, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph Guerin, 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 his 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 Montreal, called 'La Minerve' and twice in the english language, in the newspaper of the said City, called 'The True Witness,' be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to 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. HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY. J.C.C.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT Dist. of Montreal. DAME FRANCOIS E. CARLISLE, Plaintiff. SAMUEL McCONKEY, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that the above named Plaintiff has instituted an action en separation de biens against her husband the above named Defendant.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of GEORGE WILSON, of the City of Montreal, Shoemaker, An Insolvent.

On Monday, the twenty seventh day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 24th Nov., 1869. GEORGE WILSON, By O. P. DAVIDSON, His Attorney ad Litem.

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