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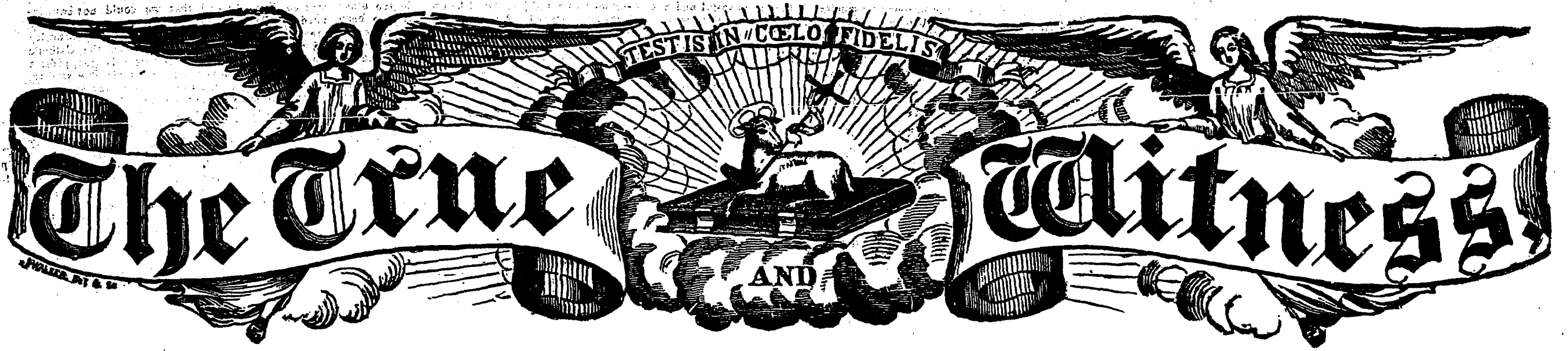
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 8.

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

AURELIA;

OR,

THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE.

Freely Translated from the French of M. A. Quinton

PART SECOND.—THE SLAVE.

CHAPTER X.—(CONTINUED.)

Pliny-the-Younger then rose to open the case. It had been decided, the case being one of peculiar importance, that the lawyers should be entitled to as my clepsydras as would absorb the day's sitting of the court.

With all the science of a great jurisconsult, and the eloquence of a brilliant orator, heightened by the burning indignation of a noble heart, he explained how the legislation which gave such impious rights to parents over their children, after subsisting too long, was at last disappearing under the double influence of public opinion and of the highest intellects among the jurisconsults, who repudiated it openly as barbarous and inhuman.

The admirable picture which he traced of the condition of public morals, of the disposition of the public mind and its tendency to more generous ideas, was so powerful in energetic simplicity and virtuous splendor, that when rising almost to sublimity, he beseeched the judges to associate themselves with this great movement towards a new life, and to let the iniquities of former days be buried with the past, the whole assemblage was carried away and interrupted him by their cries of enthusiasm and a thunder of applause.

Marcus Regulus, meanwhile, raised his hands to heaven as if protesting against these remarks on the tutelary institutions of the empire. The large black bandage which concealed half of his face, gave still more expression to the play of the uncovered features, upon which surprise and indignation were admirably depicted.

When Pliny-the-Younger came to speak of the influences which had controlled the free will of Cecilius, he was designedly very concise. He demonstrated clearly, and by means of the most elementary principles of law that Cecilius, harassed in every direction by Parmenon's claim which threatened his liberty, by the letter of the city prefect which made him fear for his last resources, and by the citation of the Pontiffs which placed him under the terror of an accusation of sacrilege, had necessarily given way, losing the consciousness of his own acts, and betrayed himself and his daughter with a facility that he would certainly not have shown had he enjoyed his ordinary calmness of mind and coolness of judgment.

'And I suppose,' proceeded the speaker, covering Marcus Regulus with a penetrating glance, 'that those causes were true, and that they were not a snare set for the weakness and credulity of an old man; for, if all these elements of terror were as vain as their causes were ridiculous; if they were combined with profound perversity; if a secret hand applied itself to striking repeatedly at the feelings of this wretched father so as to crush them successively, how more truly we could claim that the contract is not binding, and that this shameful sale was never freely consented to by the father!'

After a magnificent peroration in which he made a touching appeal to the conscience of the judges, Pliny-the-Younger stated that he was through with his case, and modestly resumed his seat. He had used the water of six clepsydras, or, otherwise, had spoken only two hours. The case, however, was continued until the next day, on the demand of Regulus, who affirmed that he would require an entire sitting to reply to his adversary.

Regulus seemed delighted with the turn given to the argument. On his way out of court, surrounded by his friends and clients, he criticized freely Pliny's discourse.

'He was vehement and well inspired in the first part,' he said, 'but in his conclusion he was far below his usual standard! What advantages he has given me?'

And as even wickedness finds flatterers, there were not wanting some to proclaim that Pliny's speech was pitiful, and to promise their eloquent patron an easy victory. Regulus, however, had had the sorrow to hear the acclamations and songs of the crowd who escorted Pliny in triumph.

The reply of Marcus Regulus, on the next day, was a commonplace speech, void of that eloquence which, coming from the heart speaks

to the heart, carrying conviction with it. Yet the speaker was frequently interrupted by certain exclamations such as: Very well! Bravo! Nothing better! (oultre! praeclare! festive!) accompanied by exaggerated applause.

However, it was not as on the preceding day, a whole assemblage giving way spontaneously to enthusiastic admiration; the words of praise and frequent plaudits we have mentioned came only from a few isolated individuals in the audience, who were evidently acting under orders. It was customary in those days for a speaker to provide himself with these hired admirers, and the greater his mediocrity, the more of these manifestations of mercenary zeal, the judges and the public had to bear. Marcus Regulus held these distributors of glory in high esteem.

His plan of defence was of the simplest.—He did not attempt to reply to that part of Pliny's argument where Cecilia's sale was attacked in the name of the eternal principles of morality, civilization and family ties. As might be expected, he confined himself to the purely legal grounds, and argued that the text of the law of the Twelve Tables was in perfect harmony with the public and private constitution, with the interests of the commonwealth and of the family; and that it had never been repealed by contradictory legislation or even abrogated by custom, as alleged.

He recalled all the circumstances in which the greatest citizens of Rome had exercised this right of the father; and he further established that on certain rare but recent occasions, citizens had continued, without opposition, to show by similar or analogous acts, their power over the bodies of their children.

But the speaker dwelt with greater force on the question of Cecilius' free consent.

'How,' he exclaimed, 'could the freedom of this consent be vitiated? By underworkings, by fraudulent suppositions, by means of terror held suspended over the head of the father!—But what can be more real than the mysterious affiliation of Cecilius with the Jews of Capena gate? Is not his daughter known to be a Christian, and then is it not natural that Honorus Messio should have wished to discharge an unworthy and treacherous agent? Will it be said that the Pretor's judgment in favor of Parmenon was supposititious? Was not the transfer made by Gurgus of his claim against Cecilius a reality and an act performed in good faith?'

'It was an infamous surprise, and Parmenon and you are two great villains!' cried out the vespillo, at this mention of his name. But his voice was immediately drowned in the furious cries of the lawyer's stipendiaries.

Regulus proceeded without noticing the interruption.

'Finally,' he said, 'there remains the Pontiff's citation! Great gods! he continued, attempting an oratorical flight, 'have ye not been insulted in the face of Rome? Was not the status of the divinity venerated by young maidens contemptuously dashed to pieces on the pavement of the public street? And by whom? By a Jewess! By a Christian! By the enemy of our creed! O horror! O abomination! O sacrilege! I should throw a veil over my face and present myself in the attitude of a suppliant....'

'And your bandage and your mourning toga?' remarked Pliny-the-Younger with a smile, trying to remind his adversary of the theatrical desolation exhibited in his apparel.

But Regulus seemed struck with a well timed deafness.

'What has Parmenon done?' he continued, 'what has this honorable citizen done, to whom they would dispute to day his dearly paid property? Not only did he hand to Cecilius his title for the ten thousand sesterii, but he paid the Pontiffs! Yes, he has settled the penalty for the sacrilege and here is the receipt!'

And Regulus waved triumphantly a sheet of papyrus, the apparent proof of twenty thousand sesterii paid by the slave-trader to the Pontiffs for abandoning the prosecution.

'So,' resumed Parmenon's counsel, 'I have thirty paid thousand sesterii for rights of which they now want to deprive me on the singular pretext that I have influenced the man whom I found surrounded by these embarrassments! O good faith! O justice! As if it was I who invented the ambush and committed the crime.—As if Cecilius did not have an evident interest in escaping from the responsibilities threatened him! Well, he has done it! Can any one maintain any longer that it was not in the full liberty of his right and all the strength of his consent!'

Regulus ended with a peroration which drew several rounds of applause from his hired supporters. He showed in it skill, if not talent.—He made a gloomy picture of the misfortunes that awaited the capital of the world, if no stop was put to the dark and threatening enterprises of those accursed Christians, who sprung up in every direction and who would invade all society. Such is their audacity that they would

destroy even the emperor's power. What, then, would the divine Domitian think, if he learned that Roman magistrates have hesitated for a single instant between him and the obscure Christian which is secretly supported by persons interested in violating the rights and the majesty of the empire!

It was time that Regulus should bring his speech to an end. He was completely exhausted. The clepsydras had been repeatedly re-filled; the usual hour for closing the court was passed, and several times already the judges had sent the usher to examine the sun dials in the Forum. The trial was therefore continued until the next day, when Pliny-the-Younger would reply to Regulus.

Long before the court assembled on the following morning, the basilica Julia was besieged by an immense crowd. Never had such deep interest been manifested in the issue of a trial.—A confused clamor filled the Forum and the soil seemed to tremble under the thousands of impatient feet.

Pliny-the-Younger and Marcus Regulus who came accompanied by their clients, with the exception of Parmenon, who had not attended the pleadings, made their way with great difficulty through the compact living mass.

Pliny placed little reliance in the high philosophy of the judges or in the disposition of their minds to embrace the generous sentiments which should have moved them in favor of Cecilia.—He had reserved his most vigorous arguments for this last test. He was about to change his plan of attack and to deal Regulus personally, the most unexpected blows.

He began by narrating how Cecilius in his distress had applied to Regulus; what advice he had received from him; what perfidious insinuations he had obeyed. Then, commenting upon these facts with wonderful sagacity, and analyzing all these details with the patience of a mind which sees the truth and wishes to make it felt, the eloquent lawyer, unable to restrain his indignation, gave vent to it in these terrible words:

'O Regulus, I recognize here your dark doings! The evil is there, and I can affirm that you did it. Yes, for who is acquainted with the shameful acts of your life, for who knows your heart—that unclean sink overflowing with the foulest iniquity—there can be no doubt. Your band, red with so many murders, has alighted on this poor girl; I recognize its bloody impress! It is you who have prepared these odious snares! By all the gods! it is you who have accumulated on the head of this wretched father all the misfortunes through which he has been led to sell his daughter. O shame—O crime! Cecilius came to this man for advice, and this man played with a father's despair as the tiger plays with his prey. Oh, Regulus! truly have you been styled the most pitiless of wild beasts!....'

These last words of the orator contained a terrible allusion to the remark recently made by Metus Modestus, and generally repeated in Rome, to which we have already alluded.

Regulus was boiling with rage. He seized this opportunity to interrupt his adversary.

'Pliny,' he hissed, and his voice was as sharp as the point of a sword, 'what do you think of Metus Modestus?'

And he threw a glance of implacable defiance at the judges.

To understand the full import of this remark, it must be known that Domitian had recently banished Metus Modestus for not rendering a sentence in conformity with the imperial views. It was therefore a threat directed to the magistrates. It was not only a dangerous question for his adversary to answer, but a warning to those who might be tempted to hesitate in the present circumstance.

Regulus stood up, with flaming eyes, awaiting with hateful anxiety Pliny-the-Younger's answer.

The latter saw at once the snare:

'I shall reply to your question,' he retorted with perfect composure, 'when the magistrates will have to judge it.'

'I ask you,' insisted Regulus, trembling with rage, 'what you think of the devotion shown to Domitian by Modestus?'

'I think,' replied Pliny immediately, 'that it is not permitted to discuss a question after judgment has been rendered.'

Regulus, disconcerted by so much presence of mind, remained silent, and took his seat, still angry and threatening.

The blow had told, however. If Pliny had saved himself by his ready answer, his case was compromised and would probably be lost. He read its fate on the embarrassed countenance of the judges.

It was in vain that he made renewed efforts to repair this severe check, and that he rose to the most sublime height of eloquence. His voice was but a mere sound finding no echo in those who heard them. How could the men who had trembled and grown pale at the mention of the

terrible Domitian, listen to the appeal of injured innocence?

Pliny-the-Younger left the court-room, boiling with indignation at his adversary's wickedness, and deeply grieved at the shameful weakness of those who were about to betray their own conscience through fear of a villain's denunciation.

Regulus retired in triumphant security.

CHAPTER XI.—TORTURES AND CONSTANCY.

The trial had lasted three days; on the fourth the Recuperators again met to deliberate upon the judgment which was to be rendered in the afternoon, according to the provisions of the law of the Twelve Tables. The basilica was again filled with an anxious and silent crowd. The sixth hour of the day having arrived, Caius Sulpicius-Namerus, the senior judge, delivered the following sentence, in a solemn voice:

'It appears that Cecilius had a right to sell his daughter to Parmenon.

'It does not appear that the consent of Cecilius was influenced by any undue fear.

'Consequently, it is ordered that Cecilia remain the property of Parmenon, according to the law of the Quirites.'

The judges then retired amidst the lamentations of the young girl's friends, the murmurs of dissatisfaction of the crowd, and the acclamations of Regulus' partisans.

We have got back to the precise point at which we commenced our narrative; but before resuming it, we must say something about the sufferings which the unfortunate Cecilia had borne during the few weeks which elapsed between her mancipation to Parmenon and her purchase by the divine Aurelia.

When Marcus Regulus, through his agent, obtained possession of the young girl, it was not his design to detain her any longer than was necessary to extort from her the information he was seeking for Domitian. This end accomplished, he intended to return her to her father, provided the latter would reimburse him the amount expended by him; together with a round profit. Avarice, it will be remembered, was a leading trait in the character of this vile informer, and he never consented to lose anything as long as he could avoid it.

When, to his great astonishment, he saw the immense offers made by Flavia Domitilla for the freedom of the young girl, he asked himself, while refusing the millions of sesterii tendered to Parmenon by that wealthy and charitable matron, whether he could not secure that magnificent prey and yet detain Cecilia long enough to accomplish his purpose. He distrusted Parmenon, the legal and apparent owner of the young girl, who could, if tempted by these unheard of offers, destroy his hopes at one blow, by returning the daughter to her father.

After due reflection, Marcus Regulus ordered Parmenon to propose to Cecilius to convey the girl back to him in exchange for the million offered, provided the father would let the mancipation remain in force one month. He hoped that during this delay he could wrench from Cecilia the secrets of her friends and the names which it was so important for him to know. Cecilius, advised by Pliny-the-Younger had refused. Marcus Regulus then instructed Parmenon to bargain for a delay of one week. Cecilius replied that having had the shame of selling his daughter once, he would not confirm the infamous transaction by any such compromise.

'I want my daughter now,' he cried, 'and if you give her back to me, it is not one million of sesterii, but two millions which you will receive.'

Flavia Domitilla upon learning the refusal of her first offer had given orders that twice and even three times that sum should be offered, if necessary, to redeem Cecilia whom she loved like a sister, and who had so generously confessed her faith amidst the fearful dangers and sufferings of slavery.

Despite his usual self-control, Marcus Regulus could scarcely conceal his emotion when Parmenon reported that Cecilia's friends offered to double the sum first proposed, if the young girl was immediately set in liberty.

'Come with me,' he said to the slave dealer, after reflecting an instant; 'in a few hours that immense sum will be ours! What a magnificent result, Parmenon! By all the gods, this is more than I ever hoped!'

The informer and his worthy accomplice proceeded to the latter's tavern. Regulus hoped to extort by bribes and threats, an immediate confession from Cecilia.

'Send the girl here,' he said to Parmenon, and leave us. I shall recall you directly.'

Parmenon obeyed, and Cecilia was in the presence of her real persecutor.

'My dear child,' said the arch-hypocrite, 'I have come to restore you to freedom and your father.'

Cecilia started, a hopeful surprise sent a fugitive glow to her delicate features; but this feeling soon vanished when she met the cold,

anxious gaze of this man whom she had never seen, and whose sight caused her an instinctive fear. She stepped back, involuntarily; but gathering courage, she replied:

'I thank you, my lord. I shall always remember your generosity!'

Regulus had not failed to perceive the impression caused by his presence. He was angry thereat, and resolved to stop at nothing to attain his object. There was besides, little time to lose!

'Yes,' he repeated, 'I come to restore you to freedom and your father, but on one condition....'

Cecilia looked up. She was firm now.

'That condition,' resumed Regulus, who had made a slight pause, 'is that you will reveal to me all the mysteries of the sect to which you belong, and tell me the names of those who are like you Christians?'

'O my God!' the young girl muttered with unspeakable contempt, 'I felt that this man had not come to save but to destroy me!'

'Well?' asked Regulus, who feigned not to have heard.

'Well, my lord,' replied Cecilia, 'you must know that the Christians confess their faith but do not betray their brethren.'

'So you refuse to reply to my questions?—Take care!' exclaimed the wretch.

'I certainly refuse to betray,' the courageous girl replied, unhesitatingly.

'Very well,' said Regulus with a sneer.—'We shall see if we can't make you change your mind,' he added threateningly; and he called Parmenon.

'Show her,' said the informer to his accomplice, 'what a master is, and whether, when he questions, a slave can refuse to reply.'

The slave dealer drew from under his garments a long, narrow and thick strap of leather, of the kind styled 'taurea,' and uncovering the young girl's shoulders, commenced striking her violently. The first blows of the lash, cutting into the flesh like a sharp-pointed instrument, made the blood trickle in abundant drops.

The poor child who suffered for the first time this cruel torture, could not restrain her tears and her groans of anguish.

'Now,' said Regulus, making a sign to Parmenon to stop, 'will you speak?'

'Never!' replied firmly the heroic girl.

'Come,' Parmenon, it seems the dose was too mild. Begin again.'

And Parmenon, with stolid indifference, again plied the lash. But Cecilia's will seemed to grow stronger as her tortures increased: a single cry did not escape from her lips. But she prayed fervently.

'Strike! strike again!' cried the fiend, hoping still to conquer this tender girl whose strength was giving way.

But the child's constancy and courage were greater even than the rage of her torturers.—Parmenon was compelled to stop. His arm had grown tired. And, besides, Cecilia had sunk senseless to the ground—an inert and bloody mass.

'Curses on the girl!' cried Regulus. 'Oh! those Christians! it is impossible to conquer them! What shall I do?'

The brute's fiendish rage had led him too far. How could he return the girl now to her father, in this dreadful condition? It was useless to think of it. Besides, she had not spoken, and Regulus would never consent to release her without knowing her secrets and the names of so many illustrious people. Battered to lose those two millions of sesterii, the thought of which awakened avarice, thin to neglect this chance which once lost might never present itself again. This vile and cruel man still hoped to make his victim speak. Her heroism did not excite his admiration, but his hateful rage.

'What is this sum,' he argued, 'compared to the reward which awaits me if I succeed? A mere trifle. No, I shall not release her until she shall have spoken. And she shall do it! she shall speak! On my life I shall conquer her, or she will perish!'

'I shall be back to-morrow,' he said to Parmenon. 'It will not be too late. Until to-morrow, then, take care of your slave, so she may be in good condition in case we have to send her back.'

On the next day and the day following, Regulus tried, by the same means, to overcome what he termed the obstinacy of the young girl. Cecilia, in a short time, had tasted all the tortures of slavery, all the sufferings that her father had mentioned to her to make her abjure her faith.

But why should we sadden the reader with the spectacle of these horrors? Has he not already understood that Cecilia's constancy would tire the rage of her persecutors?

Marcus Regulus found himself powerless against the resignation of his victim. He had lost the fruits of his infamous act, and he had not succeeded in obtaining the information he so ardently desired. He knew that Flavia Domi

tilla was a Christian, or at least he supposed so from her efforts to save Cecilia; but this was not sufficient proof to reach a relation of the emperor, or even to denounce her. Notwithstanding her illustrious birth and high rank, this young matron was, moreover, of too little importance in the State, that Domitian should have anything to fear from her, or should feel any anxiety concerning her.

But the case was different with Flavius Clemens, his wife and their children, the two young Caesars. These were high enough to give umbrage, and they must be followed and watched.

The undertaking was not without its perils. Regulus might lose his credit instead of gaining the emperor's favor.

The Christians, so far, had not been persecuted solely on account of their doctrines. When Nero sacrificed them to his fury, it had been to divert the accusations brought against himself since the burning of Rome; and if Domitian now feared and wished to punish them, it was only because they were suspected of plotting against his power and the empire.

It was therefore necessary to prove to the Emperor not only that Flavius Clemens and his family were Christians, but that they conspired for his overthrow; otherwise, Domitian, however inclined to shed blood when a pretext was offered, would not proceed against his own kindred without some serious proof.

The informer knew Domitian perfectly well; he could not disguise to himself the power and high favor of those he wished to designate to his vengeance, and he felt that he must be armed with convincing proofs, or he would succumb in the struggle.

So far he knew nothing; he could assert nothing positively! How could he excite the emperor's fear of the Christians, if he did not know their number? How could he alarm him with their secret designs, if he was ignorant of what took place in their assemblies? Could he point to them as already ascending the steps of the throne when he had only vague suspicions of the affiliation of Flavius Clemens and his family with the creed of Christ?

Cecilia knew all these things and could have enlightened Regulus; but Cecilia was mute—the most cruel tortures had not wrenched from her a single confession. The informer's rage increased in proportion to the resistance of his victim, and he invented the most cruel tortures to make her speak. But Cecilia exhausted by her sufferings fell sick and came near dying.

Regulus began to fear the consequences of his infamy. He might be prosecuted for this murder, by the magistrates appointed since Nero's time to protect the slaves from the atrocities of their masters; and, as in this case, the slave was of free-born condition, the offender would be severely dealt with.

But he feared also that death would ravish his prey, and with it his hopes of fortune and ambition.

For these reasons he had the young girl nursed and cared for, better, and at greater expense than Cecilius could have done.

Cecilia's youth saved her. She lived to continue her wretched existence, but she was strengthened by her faith, comforted by the hopes which still lived in her heart, and by her love for O'athus, which grew stronger every day.

It was amidst these circumstances that the tax-gatherer assisted by Pliny-the-Younger, brought suit against Parmenon for the recovery of Cecilia. Marcus Regulus had new cause to fear, and devoted all his attention to the struggle about to commence. But he had little confidence in Parmenon, who, during the progress of this suit, could sell the young girl to his adversaries for a large sum. He compelled the slave-dealer to give her into the hands of a woman named Lauffella, in whose fidelity he believed he could trust implicitly.

Immediately after the confirmation of Parmenon's rights by the Prætor, Regulus had resolved to sell Cecilia. It was the only means by which he could preserve a hold upon his victim with some security for his ulterior projects. By stipulating that she could never be emancipated, which was permitted by the Roman laws—he remained forever, master of the girl's fate, and no longer feared treachery on the part of Parmenon or Lauffella.

This life of perpetual slavery would frighten Cecilia, and sooner or later, she would seek to get out of it by betraying her secrets! Regulus would then purchase her from her master, or would exact a large sum for relinquishing the condition which formed an insuperable obstacle to the generous offers of the young girl's friends. Parmenon, in case Cecilia should be set free despite the clause prohibiting her manumission, could claim her, into whose hands she might be found, even into her father's hands.

But whatever hypothesis should prove the true one, it was an atrocious act of revenge and the thought rejoiced this cruel man. The manner in which Cecilius had treated Regulus on the steps of the basilica Julia was not likely to soften his dispositions. When he threatened vengeance on the father who had made him feel the weight of his legitimate and natural indignation, Regulus swore to accomplish the threat without delay. We have seen what steps he took to effect this.

It mattered little what price could be obtained actually for Cecilia. Regulus looked to the future to reap the fruits of his infamous speculation. Still he fixed that price at one hundred thousand sesterii, one third of which he would abandon to Parmenon in order to secure his assistance when circumstances would require it.—This was a large sum in Rome, where slaves brought, on an average, from two thousand to two thousand two hundred sesterii, and, at most, ten and twenty thousand when they possessed some extraordinary talent. Yet, wealthy citizens had been known to pay exorbitant prices for certain slaves of a special category.

Cecilia was of free birth; she was in all the bloom of youth; her beauty was of an uncommon class; Regulus hoped that some purchaser would not regret paying the large sum asked for such a treasure.

Such are the events and the abominable cal-

culations which explain the presence of Cecilia on Parmenon's slave-stand, at the time the divine Aurelia's cottage, returning from Pompey's portico, passed near the Flaminius circus, on its way to the Villa publica. Marcus Regulus, concealed behind one of the pillars of the portico, was enjoying the spectacle of the young girl's shame and her friends' sorrow, when he recognized the livery of the divine Aurelia.

'O Fortune!' exclaimed the wretch, 'will you cease at last to defeat my schemes? Let the emperor's niece purchase Cecilia, and I shall sacrifice to you a white heifer!'

This vow of Marcus Regulus can be easily explained. The divine Aurelia is related to Flavius Clemens and the two Flavius Domitillas; the Vestal Cornelia lives with her; if Cecilia enters her house, whether she speaks or persists in her silence, the informer may seize, by one lucky effort, the proofs he has so far vainly sought.

Will not the relations of the divine Aurelia be filled with hopeful joy when they learn that Cecilia fills the place of Doris? If her protectors could not obtain her release from Parmenon, will it not be easy now to restore her to her father, by applying to their young relation? Doubtless; but Regulus will watch and if Cecilia should cross that door with her freedom, Parmenon will be ready to claim her, in accordance with the conditions of the sale.

Besides, in these efforts there would be a new proof of Christianity, and Regulus may surprise it. Cecilia is a Jewess! If Flavius Clemens and his family had not embraced her creed, why should they devote themselves to this poor daughter of the people, placed so far beneath them.

Cecilia is a Jewess? But, then will she not associate herself to the efforts made to persuade the divine Aurelia to adopt this accursed superstition—the new faith of her relations? Oh! Regulus is well aware that Christianity, like the bright flame, seeks to spread itself. But Aurelia is destined to the empire: she will not renounce this destiny; she will make her slave bush, but she will cry out against her family; and Regulus will be there to hear that cry, to bring that complaint to Domitian's ears.

And in that house, so closely watched, the informer sees his two other preys, the Grand Vestal and Metellus Celer, who must, in time, be dragged into the abyss. Decidedly, it is a good thing that Cecilia should be bought by the divine Aurelia. Regulus will have no cause to regret the death of Doris. The new slave will be more useful than the old one; she who spoke to betray her masters. Regulus, with his crafty foresight, must have read in the future, for no sooner had Aurelia bought this young girl, than a cry of joy is heard:

'Daughter of the Cæsars, take this young girl to your home!'

And this cry comes from Christians.

So, the genius of good and the genius of evil are in presence!

They have had the same thought and the same presentiments.

Their aim alone is different!

(To be continued.)

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND

(FROM TIMES SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

No. 6.

CLONMEL.

As you drive from Oasbel to this place you cross a fine agricultural country beneath the western slopes of Slievenamon, the first scene of Mr. Smith O'Brien's rebellion, until you reach a gentle declivity, whence you look down on the fertile valley of the Suir, and with a lofty range in the near distance. Arthur Young grew eloquent in describing this view—the 'town' with a broad space of wooded 'enclosures,' backed by a ridge of high mountains, and time, doubtless, has added features of civilization and beauty to the prospect. Clonmel stands on the banks of the Suir—here a broad, deep, and navigable stream—and in the midst of a narrow plain, rich with trees, villages, gardens, and pastures, over which to the southward the dark masses of the Comeraghs hang and close the horizon. Though still possessing a good deal of trade, and with a population of some 11,000 souls, the place, I hear, has declined relatively to other towns in the county of Tipperary, and has made little progress in a quarter of a century. In former years it was a local emporium for the export of corn for miles around, and in the 'good old times' of Protection a considerable milling interest grew up, by which several citizens made large fortunes. New markets have since been opened elsewhere, through the extension chiefly of the railway system; and free trade having greatly reduced the amount of corn raised in the neighbourhood, the principal industry of the town has suffered, and has not been replaced by any other. I saw one or two fine mills shut up, and heard numerous complaints that Clonmel was not the place it had once been, and was gradually losing its rank in the county.

It is not easy to test the accuracy of these reports, but from the general look of the town I am inclined to think there is some truth in them, and I believe that, owing to its comparative decay, a large proportion of the population is usually unemployed. Clonmel, nevertheless, is still the centre of a not inconsiderable traffic; its admirable situation upon the Suir will probably cause it to revive before long; and the country around, for some distance, bears the marks of old and settled prosperity. The town itself is merely the mass of square slated houses and narrow streets, without a pretence to architectural taste, and ending in a suburb of cabins, which you see continually in the South of Ireland; and, with the exception, perhaps, of the Episcopalian Protestant Church the public buildings are without interest.

For a short distance around Clonmel the town runs gradually into the country; villas rise from the midst of trim pleasure-grounds, and mills, with trees here and there between, throw their shadows over the course of the Suir. Beyond, in the valley of the fertilizing stream, fat pastures, thick with fine cattle, extend; and thence, on the left bank of the Suir, green, natural terraces ascend to uplands rich with meadows and oat and wheat crops, while from the right bank the Comeraghs range rises gently almost from the verge of the water. The slopes on either side of the river are for miles occupied at short intervals by parks embosomed in dense plantations, and crowded here and there with very fine mansions. The prospect is all of this kind from Knockroly above to Gorteen below; and, as a whole, it is exceedingly beautiful. Like Arthur Young I did not fail to visit and admire the high wooded steep of Marlefield, now the residence of Mr. Bagwell, M.P., and I walked over the grounds of Newtownnanner, still, as a century ago, in the hands of an old and popular family, at present represented by Mr. Osborne. On the higher uplands are several interesting seats, spreading out in masses of wood on all sides, and I have seldom met a view in the south of Ireland that has so rich and civilized an aspect. The general character of

the surrounding country is that of peaceful and not unprosperous industry. For generations the wealth of Clonmel has flowed fruitfully over this district, has covered it with objects that attract the eye, and has stamped it with the peculiar marks that denote regular and long established cultivation. The whole scene has not the natural fertility of the magnificent grass-lands about Tipperary; it does not, except in a few places, give proofs of the scientific husbandry that you see at some spots not far from Oasbel; but it has the look of more settled tranquillity, of social order more happily developed. Tillage and pasture here seem about equally divided; the farms vary from 200 to 50, 30, and over five acres from 50 to 20 being common; they are usually well enclosed and fenced; the character of the agriculture, though seldom excellent, is, with few exceptions, reasonably good; well-bUILT and slated homesteads and offices are tolerably frequent in the fields, and they seem often of an earlier construction than those near Tipperary and Oasbel. I took care to visit a tract in this neighbourhood which I expected to find especially interesting. Arthur Young tells us how in his day Sir William Osborne, of Newtownnanner, encouraged a colony of cottiers to settle along the slopes that lead to the Comeraghs, and how they had reclaimed this barren wild with extraordinary energy and success. The great-grandchildren of these very men now spread in villages along the range for miles, and, though reduced in numbers since 1848, they still form a considerable population. The continual labour of these sons of the soil has carried cultivation high up the mountains, has fenced thousands of acres and made them fruitful, has rescued to the uses of man what had been the unprofitable domain of nature. These people do not pay a high rent; but I was sorry to find this remarkable and most honourable creation of industry was generally unprotected by a certain tenure. The tenants, with hardly a single exception, declared they would be happy to obtain leases, which, as they said truly, would 'secure them their own, and stir them up to renewed efforts.'

On account, probably, of the large number of people without employment in Clonmel, I heard more complaints about the lowness of the price of labour in this neighbourhood than either at Tipperary or Oasbel. Yet I do not think that agricultural wages are less than from 6s. to 9s. a week on an average all the year round. On some farms they are considerably higher, and, though there is a good deal of poverty in Clonmel, I saw but few signs of it in the country. As for the rent of land, it varies from 5s. to 7s. the Irish acre for plots immediately about the town, to 30s. and 3l. in the rural districts; and though I have heard, of course, of rack rents—and such instances, doubtless occur—I am satisfied, considering the present prices, that the land, as a rule, is not over-rented. Neither Arthur Young nor those who compiled the Report of the Devon Commission have, curiously enough, mentioned what was the rate of rent here at their respective periods; but, following the analogy I have drawn out in preceding letters, it is tolerably certain that the burden of rent in this neighbourhood is not so heavy in 1869 as it was in 1779 or 1844. The whole land system of this district, upon a circle of several miles, is decidedly upon a more sound footing than that of Tipperary or Oasbel; and I am happy to say that the general relations between the owners and occupiers of the soil are more satisfactory. I do not mean that there is not much which a candid observer must view with regret; that there are no checks upon social progress; that the husbandry of many farms is not backward; that precarious tenures and the long train of mischiefs inseparably connected with them, in such a state of society as exists in Ireland, are not too common, or that numerous instances of wrong done to tenants might not be quoted and put together; nor do I suppose that the evil influences and notions prevalent elsewhere in Ireland are not to be found in this neighbourhood. But I assert that whatever is most objectionable in the order of things near Tipperary and Oasbel only exists here in a mitigated form, and that the effects can be distinctly traced in the sentiments of the people. I shall now consider the relative numbers of the owners of the soil in this district, as they are divided by differences of creed; but a very large proportion of landlords near Clonmel, and those of the more influential class, reside more or less upon their estates; and you see at once the fortunate results not only in mere material improvement, but in a kindlier mode of dealing with the peasantry and a more equitable management of landed property. Bad landlords are not much complained of here. I have heard of many excellent landlords whom their tenants regard with esteem and affection; I would mention especially Lord Lismore, Mr. Bagwell, and the heads of a house for many generations revered in Ireland—young Lord Ormonde and his honoured mother. Persons of this class living much at home, and setting a good example to all, have contributed powerfully to improve the relations of landlord and tenant in this district; nor can it be doubtful that the proximity of a considerable town, and the commercial spirit which it diffuses around in all dealings, have co-operated in the same direction. Leases are given here comparatively freely, and, in many instances, the landlords either make all improvements on farm themselves, or allow a liberal compensation for them. I heard of a case on Lord Ormonde's estate where a sum of 2,200l. was paid to a tenant on this account, without any positive engagement whatever. As I thought of conduct in such strong contrast with the sharp practices of some Irish landlords, I could not wonder that the tenantry of an estate purchased lately by this distinguished family expressed their well-founded delight by illuminating the adjoining hills with bonfires.

This is not the place to examine at length the general subject of tenants' improvements, or the difficult questions arising from the fact that so much of the benefits that have been added to the soil of Ireland during a long period has been the work of occupiers with precarious tenures. I reserve considerations of this kind for a subsequent stage of this inquiry, when I shall have collected more evidence and your readers will have more ample materials to draw satisfactory conclusions for themselves. Here I shall only say that if Irish landlords had acted generally as, in not a few instances, landlords in this neighbourhood have acted,—had they taken care to construct and maintain, at their own expense, the applications necessary to put their farms in good order, not only would the agriculture of this country be more advanced than it is now, but the claims now urged by many on behalf of the tenantry of Ireland could never have arisen, and statesmen would not be required to deal with that perplexing and formidable problem—how to adjust the equitable rights of the occupier, in respect of uncompensated improvements, without tampering with the legitimate rights of property. In making this observation I must not be understood as denouncing the landlords of Ireland as a class of "being extortioners or unjust;" or as holding them up to popular odium. Such a charge would be not only untrue, but, in the highest degree, unwise and shallow; and I have no doubt examination will prove that a state of things which, at first sight, seems to argue a general dereliction of duty is in the main attributable to peculiar circumstances and influences in the landed system of Ireland. In consequence however, of the relations between landlord and tenant in this neighbourhood being, on the whole, better than I found them to be in the neighbourhood of Tipperary and Oasbel, I noticed, I think, a perceptible difference in the feelings and inclinations of the people. I heard, indeed, a good deal of complaining; talk not unfrequently of hardship and wrong; discontent in various and many forms; I had to listen occasionally to the wild assertion of the right of the peasant to the soil he tills; and in several instances I saw indications of the agrarian spirit that could not be mistaken. Nevertheless, the impression left on my mind was that of less irritable sentiments, of a tone of thought

more moderate and just than I had met in the other places I had visited. Agrarian crime has long been unknown here; and, among the farmers, seemed to delight in acknowledging their rights for their landlords. I perceived numerous signs of satisfaction with the existing arrangements of landed property, and of confidence in those who possess or manage it. Above all, I heard the tenant question often discussed without an allusion to extravagant or impossible demands, and from a point of view which shows that the Irish tenant, when the state of things amid which he lives is even tolerably sound and equitable, can think justly upon this exciting subject.

As a proof of this I give you the substance of the remarks of a very intelligent man on whose farm I happened to walk. He held 16 or 17 acres of land, now in a very fair state, but evidently once a barren tract of heath. On this plot of ground, which, he assured me, had been wholly reclaimed by his father and himself, he had built a tolerably good slated homestead, but he was merely a tenant from year to year. His rent was certainly not high—I think 15s. the Irish acre; but it had been raised twice within 20 years; he had received nothing for his improvements; and, upon an ordinary calculation, many years would elapse, even if his occupations were prolonged, before he could be reimbursed for his outlay. I asked this man what he would consider a fair settlement of the tenant question, expecting he would boldly assert an indefeasible title to the soil. He expressed himself well satisfied with his landlord, who, he said, "was too just to disturb him; but," he added, "I should like to have a lease of 31 years at a fair rent in respect of having reclaimed the land, and of 61 years in respect of the house, which cost more than the land was once worth." To minds accustomed to a state of things in which a case like this could hardly arise, the whole value of this land having been given to it by the occupier only, this claim may seem irrational and wild; and I can appreciate the objection that the tenant ought, before improving, to have insisted on obtaining the security of a lease, and that he has now, even morally, no rights whatever. Yet, if I recollect the position of this peasant a poor tenant at the will of his landlord, this objection, in conscience, loses much of its weight; and as for the extravagance of his demands in the abstract, what said the most philosophic statesmen, the most jealous upholder of the rights of property? Edmund Burke remarked when commenting upon the mischief done by the Penal Code, in limiting the duration of the interests in Land which Roman Catholics could enjoy in Ireland "a tenure of 80 years is evidently no tenure upon which to build to plant, to raise enclosures, to change the nature of the ground, to make any new experiment which might improve agriculture, or do anything more than what may answer the immediate and momentary calls of rent to the landlord, and leave subsistence to the tenant and his family."

In writing thus I must be understood as not indicating in the slightest way the general principles on which, in my judgment, the Irish Land question ought to be settled. I confine myself to this particular case, and simply contend that from his point of view it cannot be said that this humble man made a claim shocking to natural justice. I met, while travelling about this place, several instances of an inclination on the part of tenants to consider their relations with their landlords in a not inequitable spirit, and I heard less often than I had heard elsewhere pretensions to the ownership of the soil improved. Yet I do not mean to convey the notion that the landed system of this neighbourhood is altogether in a satisfactory state, or that social phenomena do not exist here of a kind to cause regret and concern. Agriculture is in some places backward; discontent is more or less prevalent; you see too often signs of vague dissatisfaction. Nor should it be forgotten that, only two years ago, Clonmel was a principal seat of Fenianism, and though this movement is not identical with that which seeks great changes of rights in the land, it is, in a certain degree, allied to it. I made particular inquiries on this subject from persons fully informed and trustworthy, and their answers were not, on the whole, reassuring. The Fenian movement here was chiefly confined to the rabble of the town, which, as I have said, is always to some extent unemployed, and to some enthusiasts of a higher order. The farmers, as a class, took no part in it, and did not even openly sympathize; they seem to have feared it a good deal, and they obeyed willingly the injunctions of the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church to keep aloof from it. But they showed no signs of supporting the law; they remained neutral, and apparently indifferent, and as a most experienced gentleman told me, "there is no knowing what they would have done had a rising been successful for a week." This state of feeling exactly corresponds with the account given by Lord Mayo in 1866, when Chief Secretary for Ireland; it shows that even in a district at present very peaceful and, in a great measure, prosperous a sentiment lurks in the heart of the class which is the main source of the wealth around connected too closely with dissatisfaction.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.—REPLY OF THE POPE TO DR. CUMMING.

POPE PIUS IX.

To Our Venerable Brother Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster.

Venerable Brother, Health and the Apostolic Blessing.

We have seen from the newspapers that Dr. Cumming, of Scotland, has inquired of you whether leave will be given at the approaching Council to those who dissent from the Catholic Church to put forward the arguments which they think can be advanced in support of their own opinions; and that on your replying that this is a matter to be determined by the Holy See, he has written to us upon the subject.

Now, if the inquirer knows what is the belief of Catholics with respect to the teaching authority which has been given by our Divine Saviour to His Church, and therefore with respect to its infallibility in deciding questions which belong to dogma or to morals, he must know that the Church cannot permit errors which it has carefully considered, judged, and condemned to be again brought under discussion.—This, too, is what has already been made known by our Letters; for when we said it cannot be denied or doubted that Jesus Christ Himself, in order that He might apply to all generations of men the fruits of His redemption, built here on earth upon Peter His only Church; that is, the one, holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church, and gave to him all power that was necessary for preserving whole and inviolate the deposit of faith, and for delivering the same faith to all peoples, and tribes and nations, we thereby signified that the primacy, both of honor and of jurisdiction, which was conferred upon Peter and his successors by the Founder of the Church, is placed beyond the hazard of dispute. This, indeed, is the hinge upon which the whole question between Catholics and all who dissent from them turns; and from this dissent, as from a fountain, all the errors of non-Catholics flow. For, inasmuch as such bodies of men are destitute of that living and divinely-established authority, which teaches mankind especially the things of faith and the rule of morals, and which also directs and governs them in whatever relate to eternal salvation, so these same bodies of men have ever varied in their teaching, and their change and instability never cease. If, therefore, your inquirer will consider either the opinion which is held by the Church as to the infallibility of its judgment in defining whatever belongs to faith or morals, or what we ourselves have written respecting the primacy and teaching authority of Peter, he will at once perceive that no room can be given at the Council for the defence of errors which have already

* The Letters Apostolic of Sept. 18, 1868, addressed to all Protestants and other non-Catholics.

been condemned, and that we could not have invited non-Catholics to a discussion, but have only invited them to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by this Council, in which the Catholic Church, to which their forefathers belonged, gives a new proof of its close unity and inviolable vitality, and to satisfy the wants of their souls by withdrawing them from a state in which they cannot be sure of their salvation. If, by the inspiration of Divine grace, they shall perceive their own danger and shall seek God with their whole heart, they will easily cast away all preconceived and adverse opinions; and, laying aside all desire of dispute, they will return to the Father from whom they have long gone astray. We, on our part, will joyfully run to meet them; and embracing them with a father's charity, we shall rejoice, and the Oubroth will rejoice with us, that our children who were lost have come to life again, and that they who were lost have been found. This, indeed, do we earnestly ask of God; and do you, venerable brother, join your prayer to ours.

In the meanwhile, as a token of the Divine favor and of our own especial benevolence, we most lovingly give to you and to your diocese our Apostolic blessing.

Given at St. Peter's, in Rome, this 4th day of September, 1869, in the 24th year of our Pontificate.

PAPA PIUS IX.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIC MODERATION.—When the "triduum" in celebration of the passing of the Church Act began, Rev. Thomas Burke preached, referring to the moderation evinced by the people in their rejoicing. They forgave the past to their Protestant fellow-citizens. Having rehearsed the story of the penal laws, he observed that Catholic archbishops and prelates had been led through the streets of Dublin and burned publicly on Stephen's-green; Catholic bishops and priests were seen on the Rock of Oasbel in the midst of the flames, burned alive for the faith which was ingrained in the people; Catholic priests filled all the prisons of Ireland. The Catholic Church to-day, after standing in her own blood, and pouring forth the best blood of her children for more than 200 years, sees the chains fall from the noble and queenly figure. We have much to forgive, more than any people on the face of the world.

I do not conceal the one great feeling (added the preacher) that fills the Catholic heart—the hope that the great measure of redress which has just passed will prepare the way to obtain for Ireland again, at no distant day, the heavenly blessing of religious unity. The "thanksgiving" celebrations were continued yesterday.

VISIT OF THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP TO WEXFORD.—A meeting of the parishioners was held on Monday, in the grounds of the Immaculate Conception, in order to make arrangements for giving the Cardinal Archbishop a public reception somewhat suited to the rank and dignity of his Eminence, upon the coming visit of his Eminence to this ancient Catholic town. The meeting was numerous and attended, and the warmest enthusiasm prevailed amongst the crowds who surrounded the platform.

The new church of Oollon will be dedicated on the 24th of October, the festival of Raphael the Archangel. It is a beautiful and substantial Gothic building, with nave and side aisles, and a spacious sanctuary. It will accommodate a large congregation.

It is stated that the office of Inspector of Convict Prisons in Ireland, held by Mr. J. H. MacFarlane, is to be abolished, thus creating a vacancy of £400 a year.

The death was announced on Monday morning of James, fifth Earl of Kings, in his 72nd year. He was married to Anne, daughter of Mr. Matthew Brinkley, of Parsonstown, Meath. There is a brotectomy in connection with the earldom.

SERABANE, Oct. 2.—Twenty-eight Roman Catholics and eight Protestants have been committed for trial for alleged complicity in the riot of August 17th.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—A rate collector in Carrick-on-Suir union has absconded, leaving £500 due to the guardians, besides some very heavy private accounts, stated to be £1,500. The guardians are secured to the extent of £500.

Mr. Power, of Rosbercon, New Ross, has given notice that he will move a resolution at the next meeting of the O commissioners that no settlement of the land question will be just, satisfactory, or final that will not secure fifty years of tenure and a just mode of fixing the rent.

DEATH OF ALDERMAN DEWITT, DUBLIN.—With feelings of sincere grief we have to record the death of Alderman Richard Dewitt. The mere announcement of his demise will bring a shock to all our fellow-citizens, a sense of bereavement to every friend of liberty and progress. Few men had achieved such genuine and such universal popularity, and no man had done more to deserve it. From the first moment of his public career down to the close of his busy and well spent life he was ever foremost in every movement calculated to benefit his fellow-men.

An extraordinary wedding has taken place in Ireland. A couple whose united ages amounted to one hundred and seventy-six years were married in St. John's Church, Sligo; the bridegroom, who is an old decrepit shoemaker named Audeason, being over 90 years, while the bride has seen 86 summers. The marriage, of course, created great amusement.

Information wanted of Margaret Fitzgerald, or Latchford, also Mary, Ellen, and Thomas Fitzgerald, who left Killbuck, county Limerick, about seventeen years ago for America. When last heard from were in Barrie Station, Co. of Sunco, Upper Canada. Any information regarding them will be thankfully received by their sister, Catherine Fitzgerald, 27 Barreack street, Hamilton, Scotland. (American papers please copy.)

It is with feelings of deep sorrow we have to announce the death of a true and gallant Irishman, John Quinn, of Cullyhanna, County Armagh, who died on the 19th of September, 1869. The deceased was stabbed at the Dundalk meeting, and his death deprives Ireland of a generous, true, and devoted son. He carries with him the heart-felt regrets of true men from all parts of Ireland. He maintained his principles to the last, and in his death gave proof of noble constancy. All true men, pray for the repose of his soul, for no purer, braver spirit has passed from amongst us.—Weekly Observer.

TENANT-RIGHT.—Mr. John Martin has a letter in the Nation on the subject of tenant-right in Ireland. It would be an excellent change, he says, if the Ulster tenant-right custom were given the force of law throughout the land. He has, however, hope that the English Parliament will adopt no simple, no thorough remedy if it were in their power. They will experiment and intermeddle and embitter the relations of the people with one another. Mr. Martin concludes "There is only one way to relief—the way of repeal."

A serious accident occurred a few days ago on Oaklands, near Cookstown, the residence of Lord Castle- Stuart, which is being re-built for him by Mr. J. Murphy, Great George's street, Belfast. "Seven men were working on a scaffold at a bay window, when the scaffold unfortunately gave way, and all were precipitated to the ground. One man unfortunately lost his life, and two others were badly injured; the rest escaped with comparative safety." An inquest has been opened on the death of the man who lost his life, and it will be resumed to-morrow.—Cor. of Weekly Observer.

The Crops.—The Belfast Newsletter gives a review of the agricultural prospects of the year in Ulster. As a rule, the crops, with the exception of wheat and hay, are not of a superior quality, the flax crop is described as indifferent, Ulster, it is said, being well nigh flaxless out. Corn is short, and the field in straw will therefore be unsatisfactory. Turnips and potatoes are not of a high quality, the latter being in some cases blighted and watery. On the whole, it is concluded the harvest, although adequate, will not be superabundant.

ACCIDENT ON THE WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.—A rather serious accident, which fortunately was not attended by any serious or fatal consequences, occurred at the Limerick Junction on last Saturday morning. While the train which leaves Waterford at six a.m., and arrives at the Junction a short time after eight, was in the act of shunting back to the stoppage, the store van and all the passenger carriages, by some unaccountable and unforeseen accident, became detached from the engine and ran down the line, and careered at considerable speed down the railway track, till their course was arrested by coming into collision with a coal truck placed on the line. The carriages were all displaced and knocked off the line, and the passengers severely shaken, but none, with the exception of one man, whose leg is said to be broken, sustained injuries. The cause of the accident is yet unexplained.—Cork Herald.

Died in his 55th year, at the residence of Charles Gregory, Esq., Naxos, James O'Reilly, Esq., Solicitor. The deceased gentleman had been in extensive practice as a solicitor in the county Meath, and enjoyed the esteem, confidence and respect of all classes. He was peculiarly successful in the defence of the tenant occupiers at a period when landlords inundated the Civil Bill Courts with judgments, and dislodged the tenants from their farms, and banished them in thousands from their native soil.

THE LAND QUESTION.—The Corporation.—A special meeting of the Municipal Council of the city of Dublin was held in the Council Chamber upon Thursday, to take into consideration the following requisition presented to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor:—We, the undersigned members of the Council, request your lordship to convene a special meeting of the Council at an early day, to take into consideration the Irish Land Question, which now occupies so much public attention; and to adopt such resolutions as do such other acts in relation thereto as the Council may deem most conducive to the agricultural prosperity and the peace of the country without detracting from the just rights of the owners of landed property.

LANDLORD JUSTICE.—The Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, Lord Bishop of Galway, accompanied by the Very Rev. George Connors, P.P., V.G. visited a few days ago the tenants on the property of Boudawo in the parish of Kiltannan in this neighbourhood, held in trust for some of the charitable institutions of Galway. After due inquiry into the condition of the tenants, who complained that the rents were too high, his Lordship and Father Connors, at the suggestion of the tenants themselves, fixed their rents at the Government Ordnance valuation, with a guarantee of losses at a low figure, to the great delight of the poor people who can now look with hope and comfort into the future; the reduced rents and tenures to date from last May. The tenants are also allowed unlimited freedom to cut and sell turf from the turbary on the property. This is something like tenant right in good earnest.—Tuam Herald.

SACRILEGIOUS ROBBERY AT DUNGARVAN.—At an early hour on Monday morning, the 13th inst., the sacristy of the Roman Catholic church, Dungarvan, was entered by some party or parties, who abstracted therefrom £14 10s, including some small sums belonging to Mr. Power, clerk. It appears these sums were the result of the collections at the gate on Sundays, to carry on some improvements in the church. It appears the parties entered through the east window of the sacristy by raising up the central sash, and extracting the contents of two small boxes containing the above amount. The constabulary are using every means in their power to discover some clue that might lead to the arrest of the parties concerned in this diabolical act, but up to this have failed. It is quite evident that a gang of robbers are located in this district, in burning corn, &c.—Waterford Standard.

VISIT OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT TO CORK.—A reply has been received to the resolution of the Corporation inviting the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess Spencer to Cork, on the occasion of the festivities consequent on the approaching visit of the Lords of the Admiralty. His Excellency has signified his acceptance of the invitation, and it is arranged that his visit will be marked by a series of fetes. The Channel fleet, with the Lords of the Admiralty on board, will arrive in the harbour about the 27th instant, when the ceremony of inaugurating the Royal Docks at Haulbowline, will be performed in their presence. His Excellency and the Lords of the Admiralty will be entertained at a municipal banquet, on a grand scale, on Tuesday, the 27th, and all will partake of the hospitality of the committee of Sailors' Home Bill on the following evening, when a very brilliant display is anticipated. During their stay in Cork, the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer will be the guests of Lord Fermoy, Lord Lieutenant of the County, at his seat at Trabolgan.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—A deputation consisting of the Lord Mayor and several members of the Corporation on Monday proceeded in state to the Vicarage Lodge for the purpose of presenting to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant an address of congratulation on his return to Ireland after his late sojourn in England. You very justly remark on the importance of the great measure which occupied the principal attention of parliament during the last session. The Church act must be considered as the latest pledge on the part of parliament in favour of religious freedom and equality. I confidently expect that it will remove religious animosities which in this country have been hitherto so intense, and which have too often retarded the settlement of questions of national importance. To me such questions you refer. It would not become me to pronounce an opinion on them on the present occasion, but I may assure you that the government will attentively consider the views of important bodies like that which you represent, and, firmly upholding the constitution, will endeavour to shape their policy in the way which will best promote the happiness and security of the people. As representative of the Queen, I thank you again for the loyal sentiment which prompted your address. It is my anxious endeavour to serve the country with which I have the honour to be so intimately connected.—Dublin Nation.

A POPISH AGGRESSION.—With peculiar satisfaction we insert the letter of a North of Ireland land-agent, narrating an act of kindness which testifies to a benevolent religious conflict. But a few days ago, a respectable Protestant tenant, on the estate of Carrickmacross, County Monaghan, was stricken down by fever; and his whole household succumbed to the same disease, just when every hour was of consequence to secure the ripened crop on which the year's prosperity, nay, the year's subsistence depended. We cannot tell whether or not the poor fellow was an Orangeman; we prefer to believe that he was a simple, sensible, inoffensive respected man, who quietly went his own way, and did not bark or howl at his neighbours as they went theirs. But, at all events, human kindness prevailed; all distinctions of creed and offences of party, and the Catholic priest of the parish, at chapel, pointed out to his flock how great a kindness it would be if the crop of the poor

sick neighbour were saved from the rough weather that had set in just after the family had been laid down with the fever. That Sunday's afternoon service was done in the fields of the heretic; a hundred warm hearts and strong hands were eager and busy in cutting down the sick Protestant's grain and before the day had ended every ear was safe. Here was a "Popish aggression" with a vengeance; of the kindest, the most blessed, and most welcome sort. Mr. Whalley may, perhaps, look on that wheat as accursed, these oats as odious, which the hands of Papists saved from rotting in the sudden furrow; but wherever in England the generous and Christian act becomes known, there will be but one impulse—to forget the denominational differences that divide priest and Protestant, helpers and helped, and to recognize that broad band of political and religious brotherhood that rarely makes all men in this empire brothers. A hundred lectures by Mr. Murphy would never effect so much against Catholicism as one act of this kind can do for it. The thought of all the bitterness, all the rebukes to kindly deeds of help and expression of sympathy, that have been for centuries caused by the Irish Establishment, inspires an added pleasure at the thought that all invidious barriers are now removed between the Protestant communities and the great Catholic body in Ireland; a body whose members can upon occasion so nobly show that their creed is Catholic—in no denominational sense.—Daily Telegraph.

SOMETHING FOR THE PRIME MINISTER TO SEE IN IRELAND.—It is stated beyond doubt that Mr. Gladstone will visit Ireland this year, and before long, and amongst other sights, worthy of his attention and observation, would be one of these almost daily small (considered so by landlords) affairs called evictions of tenantry, one of which has taken place lately in the county of Carlow, when only about two hundred human beings were turned out of their humble homesteads to die of hunger and cold on the roadside or under the friendly shelter of the hedges. The blood in ones heart staggers when reading the details of this and such like diurnal 'legal' transactions in every part of Ireland.—Northern Press.

THE MODEL SCHOOLS OF IRELAND.—The Freeman's Journal has commissioned a special correspondent to inquire into the condition of the model schools throughout the country. The correspondent's first communication is dated from Trim, County Meath, and demonstrates how successful the priests have been in driving the children formerly in attendance at the schools to a convent school established in the town. We are told:—The Trim Model School, erected at a cost of £5,063 was opened in 1850, so that it has been 19 years in operation. The population of the town is only 2,068, of whom 1,700 are Catholics. The average daily attendance in the three schools, boys, girls, and infants, during the 18 years up to 1868, was 247 children, of whom about 92 per cent were Catholics. In Mar, 1868, a convent school was opened, when immediately the girls' model schools were emptied of their Catholic pupils. Last month, in the girls' model school, the attendance had dwindled down to a single scholar, round whom the mistress and her two assistants stood. In the infants' school there were 14 weanlings. Of the 14 infants six are Catholics; two of them children of the resident head-master, that run in from the adjoining room; two are children of a blacksmith, one of a labourer (admitted free) and one a small farmer's child from the adjoining parish of Lyracor. The family of the head-master contributes three of the seven Catholic children found present in the two departments, a base of the model schools generally throughout Ireland. The 13 pupils in the girls' school were in charge of a mistress and two assistants, and the 14 weanlings in the infants' school in charge of a mistress and two assistants also: six teachers to 27 children, or 4½ to each. The correspondent goes on to say:—Until a Christian Brothers' School is provided, the grown boys must be allowed to attend the Model School: still, I found that even in the boys' department there is a falling off of 25 per cent. in the attendance, the younger children having all gone to the convent school. There were 81 present on Monday, under a staff of two masters and six pupil teachers—five Catholics and three Protestants—for their instruction, or ten boys to each teacher. There were present in the three schools 108 pupils or one teacher to every seven. The support of the establishment is set down at £859 for 1865, £869 for 1867, and £705 for 1868. This is exclusive for the heavy expenditure, through the Board of Works, for repairs, furniture, &c., and £100 obtained from the Science and Art Department, so that under all heads from the State and £62 fees, the cost of instructing these 100 children may be set down at £1,000, or ten pounds a head.

MORE ROWDYISM IN PORTADOWN.—One of those cowardly and unprovoked assaults (which by the way, are becoming alarmingly prevalent here, and which are directly traceable to that fell spirit of party lately, but fiercely, aroused by the sudden turn of political and local events) was committed on Sunday night last on a young man named Michael McOon, a gasfitter, residing in Woodhouse street, and who bears a most inoffensive character. He had not proceeded far from his own house, which he had left on some business when he was met, knocked down, and brutally beaten about the head and body, and rendered nearly insensible. The injuries are very serious, especially those on the head, upon which there is one great cut, as if inflicted by a stone. Fortunately for the ends of justice poor McOon happens to know his unmanly assailants, some of whom reside in his own neighborhood. On yesterday (Monday) five or six parties were on the information of McOon, arrested, but were subsequently admitted to bail until Monday next, the 13th inst., when they will be tried before the magistrates at the Petty Sessions. Your reporter doubts, will be here, as that calm, judicious inquiry, known as the Portadown inquest, will be resumed on that day. There is a place in this town known as the 'Cut'—an excavation that was made in order to construct a bridge for the train to pass above and not interfere with the traffic of the public road, as was the case when the late level crossing existed. Under this bridge the Catholics who reside in Dunganon-street, and other districts off it, must of necessity pass.—And it is in an arched and dark passage, nearly under the bridge in question; and which is known as the 'wee tunnel' that a gang of ruffians composed of the 'tag rag and bob-tail' Orangeman station themselves, and burdle deadly missiles in the shape of stones, brick-bats, bottles, &c., at the heads of unoffending and unsuspecting passers by, who happen to be unfortunately a little late up town transacting their business. They met, however, with more opposition than they had anticipated; for a small party of Catholics, not half their number, hastily assembled, and chased them like red shanks. But the question is—are Catholics not to be permitted to walk the streets about their legitimate business? Are their lives and liberties to be wantonly assailed with impunity? I don't know; time will tell. But one thing I am certain of, is this—I, for one, will continue to assert my right of passing up and down the streets of this town, as often and at such hours as my business leads me; and the party who may be so ill advised as to interfere with me, may find, perhaps, they have 'wakened the wrong man.'—Weekly Observer.

THE GAZET EDUCATION QUESTION.—The outburst of newspaper indignation with which the resolutions of the Catholic bishops were received appear to have moderated considerably when the subject becomes to be discussed a little more calmly. We give an article from the Saturday Review written in a tone and temper which could scarcely have been expected in a publication that has been in the habit of dealing with the Irish bishops in a tone of sonnet courtesy. Even the Spectator—a journal not certainly accustomed to paying too great deference to religious prejudices, admits that some concession ought to be made. On the other hand the Pall Mall Gazette, with an

affetation of candour and impartiality strives to make it that the Irish bishops are arrogating to themselves a right that the Government cannot safely grant, and which the Catholic laity of Ireland do not desire. Of themselves they urge that the bishops have no right to treat with the Government which can only recognize them as speaking on behalf of the Catholic people by their wish. When, therefore, the bishops make such a claim as that which was put forward by Cardinal Cullen, the first question which would have to be proposed that they do, in fact, represent the wishes of the great mass of Irish laity of their own communion? It is probable enough—it may, indeed be taken as an established and almost as a self evident fact—that the view which Cardinal Oulien puts forward as to the proper relation of the clergy to education is the view of the body to which he belongs—that is to say it is the view of the Catholic clergy generally; but that it is the Irish Catholics generally is quite a different proposition. Many obvious reasons may be given for the reluctance of lay Catholics, especially in Ireland, to express any open dissent from the course taken by Cardinal Oulien and his colleagues. The reasons are, indeed so obvious that it is not worth while to mention them; but on the other hand, there are also many reasons which may encourage us to hope that their participation in the views of their clergy does not go beyond a very lukewarm acquiescence, to put it at the highest. Without discussing whether or not the canon laid down as to the relations between the Government and the Bishops be or not correct doctrine we should be quite satisfied to let the decision of the education question rest upon the suffrages of the Irish Catholic laity. The Gazette asks what ground is there for supposing the Bishops do in fact represent the wishes of the great mass of the Irish laity of their own communion. The grounds are abundant and obvious. Any one of sense would even presume, without special acquaintance with the facts, and so ardently religious a people as the Irish would desire that religion should occupy a large part in the teaching of their children. But, how about the facts. To begin with primary education—the Gazette says 'the National schools are filled with pupils.' It is quite true. In many parts of the country the people have no choice but between the National school and no school at all. But, wherever the Christian Brothers or the nuns open schools in which religious teaching is a fundamental principle, then the National schools are deserted. But this it will be said is only the case with the poor, who are completely at the dictation of the Clergy. Well, take the wealthier classes. Large numbers of the children of the middle and higher rank send their children, boys and girls, to boarding schools in England and Scotland. How many of those are sent to mixed schools? We venture to say not one per cent. The girls are almost invariably sent to convents—the boys generally to Catholic colleges, or sometimes to private boarding schools, but these with scarce an exception exclusively Catholic. Can any fact speak more decisively than this? Here is the unbiassed, spontaneous action of the most intelligent portion of the Catholic laity, emphatically testifying that they have no linking for, nor confidence in, any description of education which is dissociated from religion. The Gazette appeals also to the number of Catholics in the Queen's Colleges as a proof that the absence of the religious element is no objection to them, in the minds of the Catholic laity.—But it would be as reasonable to assert that a man liked to live on potatoes and milk because he ate it when he could get no better. Practically, the Catholics have little or no chance for their sons, a career in which a university degree is necessary, but to avail themselves of either the Queen's College or Trinity. Those who do send their sons to the Catholic University do so at the sacrifice of tempting baits offered at the Queen's Colleges, and under the disadvantage that a degree is out of their reach. If the question of separate or denominational education were left to the decision of the Catholic laity, it would soon cease to be a matter of complaint to the Catholic Bishops.—Cork Examiner.

A MAGISTRATE SUPERSUED.—Sliogo.—Thomas D. Brown, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Crown, this day served one of our county magistrates with the due and formal notice that he was by order of the Lord Chancellor, deprived of the commission of the peace. The gentleman so served is Mr. Robert Fausset, of Union Lodge, Colony. The cause of his removal is his having at a meeting of the town and harbour Commissioners to Sliogo, of which body he was a life elected member, given a sort of challenge to fight a great duel to a brother magistrate, and having called another member of the bench a "cow chaps." The Corporation, a public body, brought his conduct under the notice of the Lord Chancellor, and the result is that he has been superseded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OPENING OF ST. MUNGO'S NEW CHURCH, GLASGOW.—The opening of this new church, which was built by the religious Order of the Passionists, took place on last Sunday, accompanied by all the ceremonial of the Catholic Church on such occasions. This Order, which was founded in the seventeenth century by St. Paul of the Cross, for the special purpose of encouraging devotion to the Passion of Christ, was invited to this city by the late Bishop Murdoch about five years ago, and assigned the Townhead district. About two years ago, finding the old church in St. James street too small for their requirements, they bought the house of the Deaf and Dumb Institute in Pearson street, and some ground attached, which was bounded on the other side by Glebe street, on which they began the building of the church which was opened on Sunday last. The event was one of much interest to the Catholic body, who turned out in great numbers to take part in and witness the ceremonial of the dedication. The steamer Petrel was chartered by a number of the Catholics of Greenock to convey them to and from the city in order to enable them to be present. It would seem that Archbishop McHale was one of the chief attractions, and that the desire to see and hear him was one of the chief inducements of many of the visitors. At noon Archbishop Eyle entered the church by the main entrance, and shortly afterwards officiated at Pontifical High Mass, at which Archbishop McHale, of Tuam, and Bishop O'Connell, of Edinburgh, assisted. The blessing of the church was performed privately by the Very Rev. F. Eugene Provincial of the Order, before the opening of the ceremony of the Dedication. Dr. McHale delivered a well-reasoned and temperate sermon on the 3rd chapter and 12th verse of the First Book of Esdras. At the Offertory, proclamation was made of 40 days' indulgence, with the condition of prayer for the Pope and Archbishop, to all present. The church, which is of the composite order and seated for 3,000 worshippers, was designed by Mr. Goldie, from whose designs have been already erected two of the finest churches of the Western District—St. Mary's Church, Greenock, and the one built by Mr. Monteith, at Lanark. The building measures 150 feet long by 74 feet wide, and has a height to the apex of the roof of 73 feet. The spire is not yet completed. In the adjustment of the proportions of the church, the architect has sought not to much to excite admiration by elaborate and costly ornament as to gain a dignified effect. The front is surmounted by a fine sculpturing of the Passion, and displays a deep set atrium, giving a most convenient entrance, which is divided into three doors, giving access to the various departments of the interior of the church. The nave, of great extent, is supported by an imposing arcade of arches of polished red granite; it is lighted up by a lofty ceiling of coffered windows, and is terminated by a great chancel arch, borne up by corbelled shafts, so as in no way to interfere with a perfect view of the sanctuary, which is spacious and harmonious well with the rest of the edifice. There are two lateral chapels radiat-

ing from the apse, and giving room for extra altars. On the whole, the church may be termed one of the finest in the city, excepting, of course, the old and venerable cathedral of St. Mungo. In the evening Pontifical Vespers and Benediction, in presence of Archbishop Eyle and McHale, and a sermon by Dr. Chadwick, Bishop of Hexham, completed the ceremonies and devotion of a celebration, which may safely assert, has not had its parallel since the days of the Reform ation.—Glasgow Evening Journal.

ST. ALOYSIUS' FOLKSTONE.—The insignificant chapel at Folkestone is quite inadequate to the requirements of the congregation, especially during the bathing season, when so many visitors from London and the neighbourhood are attracted to the south coast. In order to supply accommodation, a chapel of moderate dimensions is being constructed; and this again will eventually form a commodious school room, when the necessary funds shall have been provided for a suitable church. The local resources are insufficient to supply these funds, and contributions are earnestly solicited. In the meanwhile the buildings of the school and presbytery make rapid progress. They are of brick, with dressings of moulded brick made by the contractor. The altar intended for the future church will be erected in the temporary chapel. The pannelled front consists of three subjects from the life of St. Aloysius. The presbytery and school chapel, for the Rev. J. A. Reed are erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Alban Buckler, an architect whose structures are always remarkable for their pure and correct taste.

The Catholics of Northampton are making great efforts to establish an Orphanage for poor and destitute boys in their town.

The Rev. Father O'Connell is establishing a Catholic convent school in the distant district of Pulney town, Wick.

The Rev. E. J. Purbrick, S. J., has been appointed to the important office of rector of Stonyhurst College, which the recent death of the Rev. Henry, S. J., rendered vacant.

The distinguished divine, Monsignore Nardi has preached in the Italian Church, Hatton Wall, London, giving his countrymen, in their own language, a true version of the present state of Rome, and the prospects of the coming Council.

The education of the poor at the North-end of Liverpool is the worthy object of the banner announced by the Rev. E. Powell for November 16.—The necessity of erecting poor schools for St. Alexander's district, Bootle is a direct incitement to assist.

The Rev. Pere Salvane, Lazarist Father hitherto a zealous missionary in China and Abyssinia, has been appointed Superior of his Order in Constantinople. He gave an interesting description of his fruitful labors to the French congregation of the church in Leicester-square, London, before taking leave of them and proceeding to his new appointment.

Liverpool, Sept. 28.—News has been received here of the loss of the 'Empress,' from Liverpool for Prince Edward Island.

The death of Lady Palmerston took place on Saturday at the Brocket Hall, Hatfield, where Lord Palmerston died nearly four years since. Her ladyship, who was in her 83rd year, was the daughter of the first Viscount Melbourne, and was married first to the fifth Earl Cowper. Her marriage with Lord Palmerston took place in 1839.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN PLYMOUTH.—At the opening of a new Presbyterian conventicle in Plymouth, the other day, one of the principal speakers interlarded a fanatical speech with this gratifying admission:—'When he first came to Plymouth he remembered that there was a watched little chapel in one of the off streets of Stonehouse, in which the doctrines of Popery were propounded, but now there was an episcopate, and with that episcopate, officials connected with the largest religious organisation in the world; and the increase was, to a great extent, actually supplied from our own Protestant churches. The, again there were men occupying the pulpits of our forefathers, declaring Protestantism to be a curse; and he must confess that he was astounded at hearing such declarations made.' The Presbyterian 'church' is a square, an slightly edifice, devoid of all symmetry or beauty, wholly destitute of any Christian emblem whatever; is in the same street as the Cathedral and the Convent of Notre Dame, and its unsightliness brings into more prominent relief the chaste architectural beauties of these truly Christian edifices. On the principle of the pursuit of a new sensation, large numbers frequented the 'opening services,' many of whom, to our certain knowledge, came away disgusted, and one was heard to exclaim 'Ah it must be the best fruit the birds have been picking at.'—Northern Press.

We regret to learn that the stamer Lady Woodhouse, on her way from the Thames to Dublin on Monday morning, was nearly being burned off Folkestone. She pitched very much, and about one o'clock on Monday morning one of several barrels of paraffin oil on board broke loose, and rolled about the deck. Coming in contact with a box of lucifer matches the barrel burst, and the force of the concussion at once ignited the matches, which at once fired the oil. The pitching of the vessel sent the burning fluid in streams all over the deck, and the deck house and captain's bridge were speedily in flames. By a skillful movement of the ship, however, the captain managed to get the deck swept by the waves, and by this means the burning paraffin was washed overboard. In about an hour afterwards a second alarm of fire was raised, having been caused in an exactly similar way as the former. The passengers were now completely panic-stricken, and the scene defies description. Fortunately, the flames were again extinguished, and the terrified passengers were landed as soon as possible at the nearest port.—Weekly Observer.

The Times has reached the conclusion that the time has come for the creation of a new class of bishops, with less territory, less income, less pomp, less political duty, less to interfere with the discharge of their first duties, and less to excite the jealousy of the sects that certainly, on the new received principles, have something to complain of.

Mr. D. H. Norton, of Exchange-street East, Liverpool has won the five shares in the Hibernian Bank at the drawing of prizes in aid of St. Mary's Asylum for Female Idiots, Dublin.

THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN YORKSHIRE.—A York correspondent writes:—For many miles round this city the complaint is general, and reports are prevalent that it exists on almost every farm between York and Leeds. In the neighbourhood of Easingwold and Thirsk, and in other parts of the North Riding, the disease is spreading. Means are being taken for the purpose of checking its progress, and on Saturday the East Riding magistrates met at Beverley for this purpose.

Crime and pauperism are on the increase in the cotton manufacturing districts of England. At the annual general session for the county of Lancaster held a few days since, it was stated that during the past year, whilst the increase in the adult crime of the county has been 9 per cent, the increase in England and Wales has been 4.6 per cent, in Lancashire it has been 20.7 per cent.

UNITED STATES.

New York, Oct. 1.—Matters at the Brooklyn Navy Yard are assuming a lively appearance. That the Government intends some active operations in connection with Cuban matters, is evident from the fact that the iron-clad Dictator and steam frigate Severn

are already coaled and expect immediate orders to proceed to the Cuban coast.

GREAT RAIN STORM AND FLOOD.—New York, Oct. 4.—Despatches show that the rain storm which began here on Saturday night and continued without intermission until the morning, has been general all over. The bridges at Copake and Genesee, on the Harlem Railroad, are both gone. On the Delaware division of the Erie Railroad the river is 20 feet higher than on Friday last. A part of the Erie track was washed away between Port Jervis and Deposit. Interruption of the wires at the former place prevented information regarding the flood beyond Deposit. Schuylkill River has risen 10 feet, and the freight is sweeping everything before it. In Philadelphia several freight cars on low ground on the West side of the river, were carried off from the railroad depot. The water has caused the suspension of business on the Morrisstown Railroad. Damage by the flood is reported in other parts, but the interruption in the working of the telegraph wire has prevented information being received. Great damage has been done to cellars and basements in the lower part of this city. Accounts received from all sections show the storm to have been general, and to have caused considerable damage. The telegraph, says the Cable, has been much interrupted, and many railroad bridges have been carried away. The village of Westfield is inundated, and it is reported that the loss will amount to a hundred thousand dollars. It is the severest flood known for a long time.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 1.—A terrible accident occurred at the State Fair this afternoon. The boiler of Messrs. Sucker & Co. of this city exploded a few minutes before four o'clock. There was an immense crowd on the ground at the time, and it is difficult to get particulars at present. It is known that twelve persons were instantly killed and the number wounded will probably reach one hundred.

Indianapolis, Oct. 4.—The Coroner gives the number of killed at the fair ground on Friday, including two wounded, who have since died, at 20. As near as can be ascertained between fifty and sixty persons were wounded.

Saratoga, Oct. 4.—A fire broke out about 12 o'clock, p.m., on Saturday in the building occupied by Jenner & Co.'s drug store, Gibb & Son's flour store, Carr & Peters, lawyers, J. R. Putnam and F. Hoag, R. M. Hemingway, Insurance agent, and N. Bier, Justice of the peace. The building and most of its contents was destroyed. It belonged to Mr. G. W. Comstock, who was insured for \$35,000. Jenner & Co.'s loss is \$7,000, their books and papers being insured for \$4,500. Gibb & Son's loss is \$3,000, half of which amount is covered by insurance. The lawyers lost all their papers. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Yesterday between the hours of one and two o'clock some person entered the banking house of Clark & Uman, and went behind the counter entered the vault, and took a trunk containing securities amounting to \$125,000. The robbery was not discovered until some two hours after, fortunately none of the property taken can be made available to the burglar.

The full strength of the American navy actually on duty, in ships and guns, is as follows: North Atlantic Squadron, 10 ships, 68 guns; South Atlantic, 4 ships, 43 guns; European fleet 5 ships, 66 guns; Pacific, 11 ships, 77 guns; Asiatic, 9 ships, 55 guns; on special duty, 3 ships, 36 guns. This force could be tripled at short notice.

A despatch from Washington reads as follows:—A thorough re-organization in the naval service is in progress, and although there is no prospect of trouble between this country and other nations, yet everything is being put on a war footing, so that if trouble should suddenly come up, our navy will not be in the same condition as when the rebellion broke out in 1861.

A CHILD STRANGLED BY A SERPENT.—We learn upon creditable authority the following particulars of a terrible double tragedy which occurred on the 31st ult. In one of the back towns of Saratoga County, and adjoining Huron, lives a settler, who is of recent residence there, named James Hayes. His family consists of rather consisted of himself and wife and only child—an infant. On the day above named, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes were hoeing potatoes in a field some distance from the house having left the child at home in its crib. After working away in the field for some time, the husband became somewhat startled at hearing the child begin to cry in a very excessive and unusual manner, and anxiously requested his wife to go to the house and ascertain the cause. She replied that she thought the child would soon cease and compose itself to sleep. After listening for a moment or two, her suspicion appeared the correct one, as the sounds gradually ceased, and the child seemed to sleep. Nothing more was seriously thought of the matter, it being an instance of a very common nature—and at noon the husband and wife repaired to the house for dinner. But, upon entering the room in which the babe was lying a horrible spectacle met their view. In their absence a monster serpent, of the blue-racer species, had entered the open door, crawled to the cradle, and twined itself around the body of the infant, placed its head in the child's mouth, and in this manner had deprived it of its life. The husband, upon beholding the hideous monster, and comprehending its fatal act upon his child, in a frenzy of excitement turned upon his wife, whom he had bidden, while in the field, to come to their child and without a word of upbraiding or warning struck her a fearful blow on the head with the hoe which he held in his hand. She sank to the floor and immediately expired, the sharp edge of the hoe having pierced to her brain. The husband, finding himself witless, childless, and a murderer, rushed from his home to the neighbor, proclaiming his guilt, a rav-log maniac. These are the particulars, as related by a gentleman of high social standing and veracity, and who had visited the locality.

AN AMAZING DIVORCE CASE.—A rather amusing divorce case is reported in the papers, which has been furnishing a theme for much irreverent wit directed against the gentler portion of humanity. The petitioner is husband of a strong minded woman, who has figured prominently in the Chicago Woman's Rights Convention; and who, if her worthy spouse is to be believed, took the most effectual method of maintaining her own rights in the household by appealing on every needful occasion to the dread ordeal of battle; for he prayed for a dissolution of his marriage on the ground of extreme cruelty and systematic ill-treatment. Not a little merriment was excited by the means which he took to establish his case, which was the production of a dairy in which every drabbing he had meekly submitted to during the preceding twelve months was carefully recorded. Thus, on the 8th March having got soundly thrashed, he enters this note, which was duly produced:—'Frances H. was with a broomstick, causing me to have a lame shoulder, which gives me great pain. She would not give me any money to get liniment with. She threw a goblet in my face, breaking one tooth. She blamed me for smashing the goblet, saying if I had kept my mouth shut it would not have happened.' Yet, how long, O Lord, is another entry of this afflicted husband, when acting from the application of a crowbar. And later still he notes down that she threw at him, 'in rapid succession; 'Josephus,' a volume of 'Rollin's History,' 'The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,' a 3lb iron weight, and a broken bottle.' 'I must escape,' is the conclusion of his diary; and escape he accordingly did to a house of refuge. It was certainly a novel application of a diary. But rich as is the idea of a husband putting down the stripes he received from his wife while still smarting from them, in order to produce the account in court, it has a touch of characteristic Yankee shrewdness.

The True Witness.

AND
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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1869.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER—1869.

Friday, 15—St. Theresa, V.
Saturday, 16—Of the Immaculate Conception.
Sunday, 17—Twenty second after Pentecost.
Monday, 18—St. Luke, Evang.
Tuesday, 19—St. Peter of Alcantara, O.
Wednesday, 20—St. John Cantius, O.
Thursday, 21—St. Hedwig, W.

THE ORPHAN'S BAZAAR.

The Ladies of the Irish Congregations have opened their "Twenty-first Annual Bazaar," in aid of the Irish Orphans, on Wednesday evening last, in the Mechanics' Institute, in Saint James Street.—When we regard the nature of that charity, its long standing and genuine importance we cannot regard it as otherwise than as one venerable for its years, endeared to the Irish heart by its benevolent ramifications and universally blessed in its works. It is evident that the hand of God is with it. All classes and all creeds extend a benevolent hand, to aid it—while in return all classes and all creeds participate in the blessings which it imparts—assuredly is charity twice blest, "He that gives and he that takes," are rewarded in the life that is, and the "All Great" knows how to reward them in the life that is to come. With the Bazaar is blended what is most agreeable. The amiable welcome, the generous feeling of deep charity which places *self* in the background and goes out to the little ones of God, the look of grateful thankfulness by which the donor is greeted by those who plead the cause of charity make all feel that the work of the Bazaar is the work of God and that it is sure of reward.

At High Mass last Sunday, a letter from His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal was read in all the churches of the city, announcing a procession of relics to take place on Sunday next. The relics are of St. Zeno and his companions; also of St. Vincent, a deacon, and St. Anastasius.

St. Zeno and his 10,203 companions, were soldiers in the Roman army; refusing to sacrifice to idols, they were at first condemned to labor as slaves in constructing the baths of Diocletian; then, after enduring various and terrible tortures, were put to death. Their remains were placed in a catacomb, close to the church Scala Cœli, in Rome, and it was from this resting place they were removed to be brought to our country to excite our faith: to incite us in the evil times in which we live, by the thought of this "cloud of heavenly witnesses," who have gone on before "to press forward to the prize of our supernal vocation, in Christ Jesus."

God is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. That same Almighty Being who prescribed to the Jewish people to pay honor to the manna, the tables of the law, the rod of Aaron; Who chose to raise the dead to life by the very touch of the bones of Eliseus; Who healed the sick by the hem of His garment; Who caused the napkins and handkerchiefs which had touched the body of St. Paul to heal diseases; Who permitted the very shadow of St. Peter to cure infirmities, will yet to be honored in His Saints. God is unchangeable: hence what His Church taught in the beginning, it must also teach now. The teachings of that early Church, which caused Tertullian to declare it was one of the rites of the Christians to kneel to the altars of God under which the relics of the Saints were kept; which caused Constantine to make rich offerings to the shrine of SS. Peter and Paul; which enabled St. Chrysostome to exhort his hearers to often visit the relics of the Saints, to touch them with great faith, that thence some blessings might be obtained, are the teachings of that same one Church of God to-day.

In order to pay the reverence to these holy relics which the Church of God permits, and to draw down a blessing upon the faithful who wish to honor God in His Saints the Very Rev. the Administrator of the Diocese has established:—

1. On Thursday, the 14th inst., a *Triduum* will begin in Bonsecours Church, in which building the relics are to be exposed. High Mass will be at 7 1/2 A.M., and an instruction at 5 1/2 P.M.
2. On Sunday, the 17th inst., the Church bells will ring for 10 minutes after the Angelus at noon.
3. At 1 1/2 P.M., the bells will ring again to give notice to the clergy and faithful that the hour has arrived for the procession to form. The boys will meet at the School House of the

Christian Brothers in Coite Street. The girls at the Chapel of Our Lady of Pity, Notre Dame Street.

4. At 2 o'clock P.M. Vespers will be intoned in the Parish Church and the Clergy will proceed to Bonsecours Chapel.

5. The children of the different schools; the different Religious Communities; the pupils of St. Mary's and Montreal Colleges; and the male Canadian Congregations will precede the relics.

6. The male members of the different Irish Societies and congregations will immediately follow the reliquary.

7. The bells will cease ringing as soon as the procession has reached the Church of Notre Dame; the Reliquary will be placed on a throne prepared for it, and sermons will be preached in French and English.

8. The procession will then be continued through St. James, St. Antoine, St. Margarets, Palace and Cemetery Streets to the Cathedral.

9. The relics will be exposed in the Cathedral on the 18th, 19th, and 20th inst. During these three days High Mass will be celebrated at 7 o'clock, Vespers at 3 P.M. followed by veneration of the holy relics, and an instruction will be given each evening at half past seven o'clock.

10. Should the weather be unfavorable, the procession will not take place, but instead, there will be an instruction followed by veneration of the Relics in Bonsecours Church, at 7 o'clock P.M.

The Montreal Witness "begs the attention of Roman Catholics" to a lengthy document which it publishes over the signatures of two gentlemen who style themselves "Moderators of the two Presbyterian General Assemblies of the United States," and purporting to set forth the views of the ministers and others of that sect. We have read the document carefully, and except that it is in tone calm and gentlemanly there is in it nothing that we can see worthy of special notice.

The object of the writers and signers of the document appears to be to put on record their reasons for refusing to accept the Pope's invitation to all Protestants or non-Catholics, to examine carefully their position, and to reconcile themselves by penitence and submission to the Holy Catholic Church, from which in an evil day, moved by the devil, their forefathers cut themselves off.

The document, though courteous and well written, assigns no other reasons for refusing to listen to this appeal from God's Vicar on earth to wandering sheep, outcasts from the fold of Christ, than these:—"We are all right, and you are all wrong, and therefore we cannot, anxious though we are for Christian unity, unite ourselves with you."

"We are not heretics," argue the writers, because we do not reject any article of the Catholic faith:—"We receive all the doctrines contained in the ancient symbol known as the Apostles Creed: we regard as consistent with Scripture the doctrinal decisions of the first six Œcumenical Councils, and because of that consistency we receive those decisions as expressing our own faith."

Out of their own mouths do these gentlemen convict themselves of heresy—for what is heresy? and wherein does it consist? Heresy consists essentially in the exercise of the right of private judgment, and in the rejection of authority. A Catholic accepts the doctrinal decisions of the first six General Councils, not because he, in his private judgment, believes them to be in harmony with the Scriptures, but because they are the decisions of the Church—a body with which he believes that the Spirit of God is, and always has been, present—according to Christ's promise—to preserve it from doctrinal error. The heretic is any one, who asserts his right of private judgment, as to the truth of those decisions, no matter at what conclusions respecting them he may ultimately arrive.

Neither does it follow that because a man accepts all the doctrines explicitly set forth in the Apostles Creed, or even in the first six General Councils, he therefore accepts all the articles of the Christian faith:—For instance in the Apostles Creed there is not to be found a word about the inspiration or infallibility of the writings contained in the New Testament—yet we doubt if the Moderators of the General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church would give the name of Christian to one who should deny that inspiration and infallibility. On the other hand, the Apostles Creed, though saying nothing about belief in Scriptures does contain a solemn profession of belief in the "Holy Catholic Church." In what sense, we should like to know, do Protestants who recite that Creed, reconcile their profession with their practice?

Again, the writers convict themselves of heresy when they assert—"First—That the Word of God as contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, is the only infallible rule of faith and practice;" and secondly—"The right of private judgment." What authority have they for their first proposition? When, and by whom was this rule of faith established? Not by Christ Himself most certainly, in so far as we can gather from the brief records of His saying and doing, handed down to us in the biographical memoirs written during the first century. Be-

lieves, as the Christian religion is by many years older than the Scripture of the New Testament, it would follow—were the proposition true; that at first, there was no infallible rule of faith or practice for Christians to follow, unless indeed our holy religion started with one rule, and then by God's command changed it for another. This is a fact to be proved, not to be assumed.

We, so says the paper before us, hold to the right of private judgment. "When we open the Scriptures we find them addressed to the people." Now, when we open our Bible, we find no such thing, we do not find the writings therein contained addressed to the people, generally, as their sole rule of faith and practice. We find that the greater part of the Old Testament was addressed to the people of Israel exclusively, and not to the people generally. Opening the New Testament we find that, of the four Gospels, one was addressed to Theophilus in particular, and that its writer though in the preface setting forth his motives for, and object in, writing, does not assign as one motive his having been inspired thereunto by the Spirit of God, and does not pretend to be writing for the general instruction of the nascent Christian community. In like manner passing on to the Acts we discover the same phenomenon: and the very names given to the several epistles of St. Paul, St. James, and others show that they were not all addressed to the people in general, but to particular Christian communities, and sometimes to particular individuals. That these writings have, by the care of the Catholic Church been preserved for many centuries, that they are now bound in one volume, and may be had at prices varying from fifty cents to ten dollars, from any bookseller—does not affect the question at issue:—Were the several books of the New Testament written to the people generally, or to certain communities and individuals in particular, according as their peculiar conditions and several necessities, may have called for special or peculiar exhortations?

And then arises the question:—"How do the Moderators know of what books or writings the Sacred Scriptures consist? For this they must needs fall back on something not the Scriptures; for the latter throw no light upon this vital question. Therefore even to Protestants the Scriptures are not the only rule of faith;—for they must have recourse to something outside of Scripture, to some other infallible rule, to determine what Scriptures or writings are inspired and to be taken as the Word of God? Every Protestant, if consistent must make his Canon of Scripture for himself, and is bound on this point to reject all the traditions of fallible men.

Having indicated their right to the title of Catholics, by the assumption that they are "all right," our friends whose logic consists in assuming all the questions at issue, go on to show that Catholics are "all wrong," and that therefore without laying themselves open to the charge of schism they, the Moderators, can have nothing to do with the corrupt Church:—

"Although this letter is not intended to be either obligatory, or controversial, it is known to all the world that there are doctrines and usages of the Church over which you preside, which Protestants believe to be not only unscriptural, but contrary to the faith and practice of the early Church. Some of these doctrines and usages are the following, viz: The doctrine of transubstantiation and the sacrifice of the mass; the adoration of the host; the power of judicial absolution (which places the salvation of the people in the hands of the priests); the doctrine of the grace of orders, that is, that supernatural power and influence are conferred in ordination by the imposition of hands; the doctrine of purgatory; the worship of the Virgin Mary; the invocation of saints; the worship of images; the doctrine of reserve and of implicit faith, and the consequent withholding the scriptures from the people, &c."

Though we can form no idea even of what is meant by the "doctrine of reserve and implicit faith and the consequent withholding the Scriptures from the people"—we need only remark that of the other doctrines on the list, we in our private judgment—and our private judgment is just as good as that of the Moderators, or of all the doctors of Protestantism—these doctrines are in strict accordance with Scripture and the practice of the Church from the first century. This is of course, a matter of opinion as betwixt ourselves and our opponents, we have no disputing about matters of opinion.

Should the latter presume to call in question our competence to form an opinion, we would take the liberty of reminding them of the favorite argument which they base, in their own behalf, on the words of the first Epistle of St. John, second chapter, 20th and 27th verses. "We have an unction from the Holy One, and know all things: and we have no need that any man should teach us."

ORDINATION.—On Sunday morning, 10th inst., at the Chapel of the Grand Seminary of this city, His Lordship, Bishop Pisonneault, conferred the holy order of the priesthood on Revs. M. Coallier and T. Giroux of the diocese of Montreal; and, Deaconship on the Revd. W. Kelly of the diocese of Boston, U.S. Several of the relatives and friends of the rev. gentlemen ordained were present at the ceremony.

During the past week our city has been honored by the presence of the Rt. Rev. M. O'Connor, late Bishop of Pittsburg, U. S. Also by the Very Rev. John Bapat, Provincial of the Society of Jesus.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain on Sunday night, St. Patrick's Church was well filled. The Rev. James Hogan preached an eloquent and substantial sermon. At its conclusion the Temperance pledge was administered to about one hundred and forty people. Seldom have we listened to more beautiful singing at Benediction.

We learn that Bishop McIntyre, the zealous and enterprising Bishop of P. E. Island, has lately set out on a voyage to the Holy Land. His Lordship intends to visit the East before the opening of the Œcumenical Council in December next.

The Rev. A. McDonald, late Rector of St. Dunstan's College, will also leave for Rome about the middle of the present month, where he will remain for some time. The rev. gentleman travels for his health and to be present at the opening of the approaching Council of the Church.

A correspondent, writing from Crysler, Ont., states that the foundation stone of a Catholic Church was laid in that village, on the 15th of September, the Church to be of stone, and to be 40x60 feet in length, and returns thanks to his Protestant friends, for their kind assistance towards the building, particularly Mr. Crysler, who has kindly given a beautiful site of 1 1/2 acres for the Church and burial ground, together with over \$100 worth of sawed lumber.

PASTORAL LETTER

OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC, Announcing His Approaching Journey to Rome, in Order to Assist at the Œcumenical Council.

CHARLES FRANÇOIS BAILLIARD, O.M.

By the Mercy of God and the Favor of the Holy Apostolic See, Archbishop of Quebec, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, &c., &c., &c.
To the Clergy Secular and Regular, to the Religious Communities and to all the Faithful of our Archdiocese, Greeting and Benediction in Our Lord.

You know, Dearly Beloved Brethren, that the voice of the Holy Father calls us, together with all the Bishops of the world, to the Œcumenical Council which is to open at Rome, on the eight of December next, the day of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Most Holy Virgin, Mother of our God.

The call of the Head of the Church is for us a command. As a child of the Church, and still more as a Bishop, we owe Him obedience; this obedience we have sworn to give Him on the day of our consecration. His command is for us the command of the Vicar of Jesus-Christ: we accordingly receive it as coming to us from Jesus-Christ Himself.

We shall therefore obey with joy. Yes, in spite of our advanced age and the weakness of our health, it is with a holy joy that we shall set out for the eternal city; happy to have it in our power to answer this call of the successor of Peter; happy to be enabled to contemplate once more that majesty so grand and so calm amidst the tempests which torment the Church, that majesty so gentle and so holy of Pius IX, that man of the right hand of God, that Angel of the earth, and to offer to him your and our homage: the homage of our filial piety, of our profound respect, of our love and of our perfect devotedness, happy to be present, in company with all our brothers of this province, at that august assembly of all the princes of God's people; happy in line to press with them, in those great Assizes of the Church of God, round Her Visible Head, in order to fight with Him and under his orders the fight of the Lord: the fight against the spirit of error; the fight against the spirit of evil and of untruthfulness; and to proclaim and to cause to triumph at last the eternal truth which alone can save the world.

For such is the object of this great Council, and that is the end which the Sovereign Pontiff has proposed to himself in convoking it.

To procure the greatest glory of God, the honor of his worship, the integrity of the faith, the eternal salvation of men, the holiness of discipline in the clergy, the purity of morals among the faithful, a christian education to youth, the instruction of nations, to remove every evil from the Church and from society, to put down vice, to repel error, to bring back strayed men to the path of truth and of justice, to enlighten and to save the world: that is what the council has in view: that is its great object: that is the work which it proposes to itself, and on which it is about to deliberate.

You see therefore, Dearly Beloved Brethren, that this work of the Council is the work itself of God; the work of the Son of God in the world:—the work of the salvation of the world which He has confided to his Church, yes, that is what the Holy work which it seeks to accomplish with the all-powerful assistance of the Saviour of the world who will preside over it as supreme head of the Church, and under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost who will enlighten it. For He has promised to His apostles and to their successors "to be with them all days, even to the consummation of the world," to be in the midst of them where they shall be gathered together in His name, and to send them His Holy Spirit to

teach them all truth, and to suggest to them all they must do for the salvation of men.

Therefore, in this Council, as in all the general councils which have preceded it in the Church of God, every thing will be done under the presidency and influence of Jesus Christ, and under the inspiration of His Divine Spirit. Jesus-Christ will Himself labour with the Bishops and direct them; and the Holy Ghost will enlighten them. They will be enabled to say, with confidence, like the Apostles in their council of Jerusalem, "it hath seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us": He has judged with us, and we have judged with Him. Their sentences will be the sentences of Jesus Christ, their decrees, the decrees of Jesus-Christ: their definitions will be the definitions of the Holy Ghost, their judgments the judgments of the Holy Ghost.

All the definitions and all the judgments of this Council will therefore be infallible; all its sentences and all its decrees without appeal. That which it will have approved and decreed shall be approved and sanctioned by God Himself: that which it will have condemned and reproved shall be likewise condemned and reprovved by God.—That which it will have loosed upon earth, shall be loosed in heaven; and that which it will have bound here below, shall be bound also in heaven. Its judgments, its definitions and its decrees will apply to all men, and will oblige them all. For all are subject to the sovereign authority of God and of his divine Son Jesus Christ Our Saviour: and those decrees Jesus Christ will have enacted conjointly with the Fathers of the Council: and those judgments and those definitions the Holy Ghost will have pronounced by their lips. He who hears them will hear Jesus Christ: he who hearkens to them will hearken to Jesus Christ: he who rejects them will therefore reject Jesus Christ: he who despises them will therefore despise Jesus Christ, and God the Father who has sent him into this world, and the Holy Ghost who is one and the same God with the Father and the Son, and by whose inspiration all will have been regulated, judged and defined in the Council.

Happy therefore, happy all those who shall lend an attentive and docile ear to the teachings of this great Council; who shall receive them with faith, and observe them with fidelity! They will find therein truth, justice and eternal life.—Happy the nations who shall listen to, and embrace, them: they will see the light, they will be enlightened, they will know what can heal and save them, they will adhere to them, and live.—But woe to the men, woe to the nations who shall refuse to listen and to submit to them: they shall dwell in the darkness of death and they shall perish.

As for you, Dearly Beloved Brethren, rejoice at seeing the moment at hand when the Council will begin its labors. Christians, Children of the Church, bless the Lord of Mercy for that He vouchsafes to be Himself your preceptor, and to teach you all truth by the lips of his ministers, whom he has given you as pastors.—What happiness! "Beatus quem tu erudieris, Domine, et de lege tua docueris eum." "Yes, Lord, blessed is the man whom thou shalt instruct: and shalt teach him out of thy law."—And this happiness you have found, it has been given to you, in the Catholic Church, in the Church of God, which you call your mother. Love her therefore, that holy mother; cling to her from your very entrails; do not cease to thank the Lord for having granted you the grace to be amongst her children; be always docile to her voice: her voice is the voice of God. That voice she is about to raise in her approaching Council, to speak to you in the name of God: and by that voice of his Church God Himself will speak to you and will reveal to you his divine teachings and the precepts of his holy law. Lend an attentive ear that you may hear them; prepare your minds and your hearts to receive them with love; and pray, redouble your prayers for the Fathers of the Council: conjure the Lord to give an all powerful virtue to their words, "that they may be heard unto the utmost parts of the earth," that they may awaken all men and all nations; that they may enlighten all minds; that they may penetrate all hearts, and make them all enter into the paths of truth, justice and salvation.

It is with this holy thought that the Sovereign Pontiff, has convoked the Œcumenical Council. Such is the wish of his great soul: it is the prayer of all the children of the Church, of all the just of the earth; it is the most ardent of our prayers; let it be therefore also the most fervent of yours.

This unanimous concert of prayer of all the saints which constantly ascends from all parts of the earth, to the throne of God, is just what consoles the heart of the Holy Father, what fills him with the hope of obtaining all the good he expects from his Council, and to see at last what he does not cease to ask of God day and night: the end of the evils which he endures, for the cause of truth, and the triumph of the Church. He has heard and he has meditated those words of the Saviour of the world: "Think you that God will not revenge his elect who cry to him day and night? and will he have patience in their regard? I say to you that he will quickly

revenge them.' And it is written: 'The Angel of the Lord shall encamp round about them that fear him: and shall deliver them.'

Thus it is that all the faithful of the world are enabled to participate in the work of the Council and in the triumph of the Church, every one according to his vocation: you by your prayers, and we, by our presence and our labors in that holy assembly.

We shall find it hard, no doubt, and much so, to separate from you for a length of time of which we are still ignorant: but we hope that that time will be short; and during this absence we shall always remain united with you in mind and heart: united in prayer, united in Our Lord.

We have already said that it is to fulfil a great duty of our sublime vocation:—for God, for his Church, and for you in particular, that we go to the Oecumenical Council.

Thus placing you, together with ourselves, under the keeping of God and under the protection of his angels and of his saints, which we implore as much for you as for us, we shall set out without fear and without anxiety.

But in order to secure more and more, for you and for us, the help of God, and the intercession of his saints, we need to pray, and to pray fervently.

Wherefore, having invoked the holy name of God, we have ordained and do ordain, decreed and do decree as follows:

1st From the day of our departure until the day of our return, all the priests of the archdiocese will add to their daily mass, after the prayers already commanded for the Council and for the Pope, the prayer of the holy angels.

2nd Every Sunday, after having said the Lord's prayer, prescribed for the Council, they will repeat it a second time with the faithful, specially, in our behalf.

3rd Our present pastoral letter be read, and published, at the prône of all parochial churches or chapels, and others where public service is performed, and, in chapter, in all religious communities, on the first day after its reception.

Given at the Archbishop's Palace, Quebec, under our signature, the seal of our arms and the countersign of our secretary, on the twenty ninth of September, the day of the Feast of the Archangel St. Michael and of the Holy Angels, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

† C. F. ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC. By order of His Grace, C. BAILLARGON, Pt. Secretary.

The Ottawa Agricultural Exhibition, which has just closed, was a most successful one; and will go far to remove the erroneous impression somewhat prevalent, that the Ottawa Valley is not adapted to agriculture.

OFFERING TO MARY IMMACULATE.

Hail Mary, conceived without sin, the honor of our people: Let us rejoice much in the day which the Lord hath made.

CIRCULAR

Of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal to the Clergy Secular and Regular, the Religious Communities, and to all the Faithful of his Diocese, announcing that he has sent them many Relics of Martyrs

Rome, the 9th July, 1869.

BELOVED BRETHREN AND DEAR CHILDREN IN JESUS CHRIST—

1.—Place where the relics of St. Zeno and his companions, Martyrs, repose.

We have the sweet consolation of announcing this very day, that We send you considerable Relics of St. Zeno and his companions, together with some of St. Vincent, Deacon, and of St. Anastasus, Martyrs, wherewith Divine Providence deigns to enrich the various churches of our diocese.

We ascribe to the piety which leads you to wish to have many holy Relics, the happiness of having been enabled by Divine Providence to discover these, which are destined to become objects of public veneration in each of your churches and chapels.

We pray God to grant you a pleasant voyage, and a happy return to Quebec where your many friends will receive you with a hearty welcome.

How pleasant are the feelings, and how sweet the time spent in presence of the spots which recall so many moving recollections, and which, in mute yet eloquent language resound with such great, such useful lessons.

The locality whereon the Church of "St. Paul of the three fountains" is built, is almost uninhabited, on account of the insalubrity of the surrounding air, and the prevalence of malignant fevers.

In the latter church there is a vault which attracted our particular attention, although all in it is poor and devoid of ornament.

This inscription is in perfect harmony with the Roman Martyrology, which is the authentic book in which the Church inscribes the names of those of her children who die in the peace of the Lord, when she has the certitude that they have entered Heaven, whether by means of martyrdom or the practise of heroic virtues, which God reveals to the world by miracles.

His Royal Highness Prince Armar arrived in this city on Friday 8th instant and met with a very hearty and warm reception from the people.

the shadows of the altars, erected to their honor in this crypt. Oh! how holy is this place, watered with the blood and containing the remains of so many martyrs!

(Concluded in our next.)

THE PATRIOTS HISTORY OF IRELAND.—By M. F. Cusack. Catholic Publication House, 126 Nassau Street, New York.

This little work, price one dollar, may also be had at the store of Messrs. Sadlier, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, Montreal.

LIFE AND CHARACTER OF REV. PRINCE DEMETRIUS.—A. de Gallitzen. John Murphy, Baltimore; Montreal, Messrs. J & D. Sadlier. Price 75 cents.

This is a short but interesting sketch of the life, conversion apostolic labors, and Christian death of the Rev. Prince D. A. de Gallitzen, who, born in the highest station of society, renounced all things to follow Christ, and has now gone to the enjoyment of his exceeding great reward.

PRESENTATION.

On Wednesday, the 29th instant, a deputation consisting of the following gentlemen, Hon. T. McGreevy, M. P. John Hearn, M. P. P., William Quin, Simon Patena, E. O'Doherty, P. M. Partridge, T. J. Walsh, and D. O'Meara, waited on the Rev. P. J. Deoherty, at the Quebec Seminary, and presented him with a purse containing \$850, and the following address:

To the Reverend P. J. Deoherty, Priest, Seminary of Quebec:

Having learned that it was your intention to visit Rome to witness the forthcoming Oecumenical Council, we gladly avail ourselves of the occasion of your departure to ask of you to accept a small testimonial as a mark of our affection and respect.

We pray God to grant you a pleasant voyage, and a happy return to Quebec where your many friends will receive you with a hearty welcome.

- His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, Thos. McGreevy, M.P. John Hearn, M.P.P. Arthur H. Murphy, John Roche, John Lane, John Connolly, O'Doherty & Co. Lawrence Stafford, P. M. Partridge, R. Blakiston, Simon Patena, James A. Green, J. O. Nolan, Hugh O'Donnell, Edward Cabill, Madame Arel, P. Henchy, Gunn & Custer, A lady friend, Wm. Delaney, P. Walsh, Edward Kelly, Abraham Hamel, A friend, John Fitzpatrick, Bernard Leonard, James Shea, Hugh McHugh, Jos. McCormick, Edward Foley, Mrs. Jos. Hardy, H. F. Bellew, James Byrne, Madame Jeanne, D. D. O'Meara, William Quin, Chaitman.

Secy.-Treas. Quebec, 29th Sept., 1869.

GENTLEMEN.—I cannot express in adequate terms my feelings of deep felt gratitude for this very great act of kindness and generosity. It enables me to accomplish that which has ever been one of the dearest wishes of my heart: a trip to Ireland, and a pilgrimage to the feet of Our Holy Father the noble Pontiff King Pius the Ninth.

You will allow me here to say one word of affection for my chief ecclesiastical superior, His Grace the Archbishop, whose name I see amongst the subscribers I have ever found in him a father and a friend; but his special kindness on this occasion, endears him more than ever to my heart, and I promise him and you that I shall be slow to forget it.

Gentlemen, the ordinary traveller may go to the Eternal City to satisfy laudable curiosity, but a priest should journey thither for prayer and edification. When I kneel at the tomb of the Apostles, I will not forget my kind benefactors. As far as my poor prayers go, they will be offered up in your behalf. I will ask God to bless you and your families, that, under that blessing they may prosper and be happy in this world and in the next.

I remain, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, P. J. BOGERTY, Ptre.

His Royal Highness Prince Armar arrived in this city on Friday 8th instant and met with a very hearty and warm reception from the people.

Accident from Careless Use of Gunpowder.—Last Saturday, two little boys named Lafleur residing in St. Mary Street, abstracted from their mother's house, a tin box containing about two pounds of gunpowder, which they took with them into a field off St. Mary street, where, accompanied by two little girls named LaBonne, they began to amuse themselves by making trains of powder, and then applying a match to them to witness the effect.

One of the two boys was also a sufferer by the explosion; he had his face and hands severely burned, but not dangerously; but the other little fellow escaped without any injury. The powder, in the case of the three sufferers, burned into their skin, and has probably disfigured them for life. The powder belonged to the elder brother of the boys, Lafleur, who occasionally goes out shooting.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Oct. 9, 1869. Flour—Pollards, \$3.20 to \$3.25; Middlings \$3.60 to \$4.40; Superfine \$4.75 to \$4.80; Fancy \$5.80 to \$6.85; Extra, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Superior Extra \$0 to 00.00; Bag Flour, \$2.30 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$5.25 to 0.00. Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.09 to \$1.10. Asbes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.50 to \$5.60 Seconds, \$4.80 to \$4.85; Thirds, \$4.40 to 4.85.—First Peas, 5.60 to 5.70. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mass, 29.00 to 29.15;—Prime Mess \$00.00; Prime, \$22.00 to 22.50. BUTTER, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 18c to 19c—good per choice Western bringing 19c. to 20c. CHEESE, per lb.—10 to 11c. LARD, per lb.—16c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.70 to \$0.75. PEAS, per 66 lbs.—\$0.78.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Oct. 9, 1869. Flour, country, per quinta 13 3 to 13 6 Oatmeal, do 16 0 to 16 6 Indian Meal, do 10 0 to 10 6 Rye-Flour, do 00 0 to 00 0 DAIRY PRODUCE. Butter, fresh, per l 1 3 to 1 6 Do, salt do (inferior) 0 11 to 1 0 FOWLS AND GAME. Turkeys (old), per couple 10 0 to 12 0 Do (young), do 4 0 to 8 0 Geese, do 4 0 to 6 0 Ducks, do 2 6 to 2 0 Do (wild), do 2 0 to 3 0 Fowls, do 2 6 to 3 0 Chickens, do 2 0 to 3 0 Pigeons (tame), do 1 0 to 1 3 Partridges, do 3 0 to 4 0 Hares, do 1 3 to 1 6 Rabbits (live) do 0 0 to 0 9 Woodcock, do 2 6 to 3 6 Snipe, do 1 0 to 1 3 Plover, do 1 0 to 1 3

Beef, per lb 6 4 to 6 8 Pork, do 6 7 to 6 9 Mutton, do 0 5 to 0 6 Lamb, do 0 5 to 0 6 Veal, per lb 0 5 to 0 2 Beef, per 100 lbs \$5.50 to 7.50 Pork, fresh do \$11.00 to 11.25

Potatoes per bag 2 8 to 4 0 Turnips do 0 0 to 0 0 Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 0 0 Maple Syrup per gallon 0 5 to 0 6 Maple Sugar, per lb 0 6 to 0 7 Honey 0 0 to 0 0 Lard, per lb 0 11 to 1 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 9 to 1 0 Haddock, do 0 3 to 0 6 Cheese, do 9 9 to 0 0 Apples, per barrel \$3.50 to \$4. Hay, per 100 bundles, \$5.50 to \$7.50 Straw \$4.50 to \$6.



NOTICE.

THE members of the ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY are requested to meet on the ground in front of the ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at ONE o'clock P.M. (sharp) to take part in the Ceremony of the Evening.

M. McCREADY, Secretary.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

GRAND RAFFLE OF PRIZES,

TO BE HELD IN THE ST. BRIDGET'S REFUGE, On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1869.

- 1st Prize Presented by Rev. Father Dowd, Lives of the Saints, value..... \$21.00 2nd Prize—Gift of President, a Doury Bible, Olf, Gilt Edges and Plates,..... 10 00 3rd Prize—\$10 in Gold. 4th Prize—Steel Engraving, The Angels of the Passion, 3 feet 2 1/2 width, Rose-wood and Gold,..... 12 00 5th Prize—Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary,..... 6 00 6th Prize—A Gold Pen holder,..... 6 00

THE SELLER OF EACH BOOK SHALL BE ENTITLED TO ONE TICKET. Tickets, 25 Cents each. M. J. McLOUGHLIN, Secretary.

TEACHERS WANTED.

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

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

'WANTED.

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

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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } the SUPERIOR COURT Dist. of Montreal. } for the said District. In the matter of MOISE TERRAULT, Undertaker, of the City and District of Montreal, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-fourth of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court under the said Act and amendments thereto. MOISE TERRAULT. Montreal, 1st October 1869. 1m9

WANTED.

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

GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW DRY GOODS.

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

We beg to intimate that our large and well-assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS

will be all received and marked off ready for inspection on THURSDAY, the 30th of September.

The assortment is one of the most complete in the city having been carefully selected in the best European and American markets.

We have a splendid stock of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COTTONS AND LINENS (CHEAP).

As we are determined not to be undersold. Special attention is paid to the Mourning Department in which will be found every requisite for a complete outfit.

First class Mantle and Dressmakers on the premises. Orders executed on the shortest notice.

BROWN, OLAGGETT & McCARVILLE, 463 NOTRE DAME STREET, Near McGill street.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT Dist. of Montreal. } In the matter of John Desjardins, Trader, of the Parish of Vaudriol, District of Montreal, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOHN DESJARDINS, By DESJARDINS & DESJARDINS, Attorneys ad Litem Montreal, 6th October, 1869. 1m9

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. Lynch, Bishop of Toronto. 3rd Prize—A handsome Clock, encased in marble surmounted by a bust of the Prince Imperial—the special gift of their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French. 4th Prize—The gift of His Excellency W. P. Howland, C.B., Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. 5th—A splendid Piano from Messrs. Nordheimer's Music Warehouses Toronto. 6th—A fine Painting by Berthon, presented by the Artist. 7th—A sewing Machine. 8th—A Cup of solid Silver. 9th—A rich Poplin Dress. 10th—A Bouquet of Wax Flowers, with stand and glass shade valued at \$40. 11th—A set of Books from P. Donahoe, Esq., Editor of the Boston Pilot. 12th—A Chair by Jacques and Hay's employees. 13th—A handsome piece of Embroidery, valued at \$50. 14th—A Lady's Work-box, velvet finish. 15th—A valuable Silk Dress. 16th—A Doll magnificently dressed, of large value. 17th—A Suit of Scotch Tweed. 18th—A Sofa Cushion, worked in wool. 19th—A Case of Hennessy's best Brandy, (old.) 20th—A beautifully embroidered Portmanteau. 21st—A Fancy Table. 22nd—A Medallion of the Holy Family after Raphael, on marble.

Together with a large assortment of other valuable Prizes, which will be added to from time to time up to the date of the drawing.

The Prizes will be on exhibition at the Bazaar on the Tuesday and Wednesday. On the Thursday evening, at eight o'clock, a Grand Concert, under the direction of Father Laurent, be given, at which the drawing of the Prizes will take place.

As a guarantee that this undertaking—the most important of the kind ever submitted to the Canadian public—is bona fide and will be properly and impartially conducted so as to insure to every ticket a fair and equal chance, the following well known gentlemen will superintend the drawing, and form (with others) the HONORARY COMMITTEE.

S. B. Harman, Esq., Mayor of Toronto. John Crawford, Esq., M.P. for South Leeds. John Wallis, M.P.P. for West Toronto. W. J. McDonnell, Esq., French Consul, Toronto. Frank Smith Esq., Toronto. Michael Lawlor Esq., M.D. Toronto.

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

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

To everyone who takes or disposes of a book of ten tickets, a special (free) ticket is presented. Parties desiring to purchase or act as agents for the sale of tickets can obtain them either singly or in books on application.

Tickets for the Drawing, one dollar each: All communications and remittances and demands for tickets to be sent (postage paid) to Rev. J. M. Laurent P. P. St. Patrick's Church, Toronto, Ontario, to whom all drafts and Post Office Orders are to be made payable. Tickets are also for sale by Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

There is no longer any talk of the Emperor's going to Biarritz or anywhere else, and it is probable he will remain at St. Cloud or in Paris for some little time to come.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The Official Journal of this morning publishes an Imperial Decree promulgating the recently ratified convention of the 16th May, 1864, concluded between France, Brazil, Hayti, Italy, and Portugal for the establishment of an International Telegraph line between Europe and South America.

The Emperor Napoleon has so far recovered from his illness that he is able to preside at the Council of Ministers and take his usual recreation in the park of St. Cloud.

A great sensation has been caused in France by the production of evidence that the letters of Newton, Pascal, and other great men, some time since laid before the French Academy, are skillful forgeries.

NAPOLEON THE FOURTH.—Every man of education and experience seems to fancy in these days that he has peculiarly accurate means of judging infallibly what will become of France when the present Emperor dies. Our best informants, some of whom have certainly had first-rate means of framing the groundwork for a trustworthy prophecy, maintain that the provision made for the natural course of mortality is admirably adapted to secure the hereditary dynasty, and that, beyond and beside this, the greatest reliance may safely be placed on the unflinching determination of the vast majority of leading and influential men in France to insist, with the support of the army and of the whole official world, on the peaceful accomplishment of all necessary changes, without the slightest yielding to disturbance or revolution.

Now that the French press enjoys so large a measure of freedom, it is curious to observe how many foreign journals are seized in the Post office. A paper to-night publishes a list of seizures from the 2nd to the 17th inst. During these 16 days the Journal de Frankfurt was confiscated ten times, the Florence Italiae thrice, the Vienna Wanderer thrice, the Independence Belge twice. I do not know what the English papers can have been about on the 11th inst., but on that day the Pall Mall Gazette, Nation Spectator, and Westminster Gazette were all seized. As to the Cologne Gazette, it has entered France only twice since the 2nd of last February. The Etoile Belge has been permanently prohibited. The Journal de Geneve has been repeatedly stopped in the last fortnight. Journals published in English, German, and other foreign languages are likely to be very little read in France, except by foreigners, and the seizure of many of them may be attributed less to any harm they could do than to the mistaken zeal of subordinate functionaries.

A shameful act of vandalism has been perpetrated at Paris lately. Some miscreant hurled a bottle of ink at the left hand female figure of the Terpsichorean group of M. Carpeaux, in the facade of the New Opera, deeply staining the stone. Workmen were immediately set to work to remove the stain, and this was completely accomplished by the use of some chemicals. The evil example set in this instance has been followed elsewhere, as within a few days the noble group of Acis and Galatea, in the Luxembourg, as well as other works of art in different parts of Paris, were similarly stained.

Since Charles II. apologized for the unaccountable time he took in dying there has been not so patient a patient as the Emperor Napoleon. According to a Paris paper he takes everything that is offered, including advice. When he is told he is better he says, "Then I'll get up;" and, when advised that he had better not, he lies down again. To his four physicians he says: "I give you a great deal of trouble, gentlemen; I make you lose a great deal of time; I am sorry for it." The physicians receive letters from all quarters with thousands of suggestions and prescriptions, which would compel the Emperor, if he tried them all, to live for at least a century to come.

The preparations for the Emperor's voyage to Constantinople are actively continued. It is announced that the steam frigate Themis, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Moule, who commands the French naval division in the Levant, will await Her Majesty's steam yacht Aigle off Cape Matapan, and will escort her to the entrance of the Fardanelles. The Turkish Ambassador, Djemil Pasha, is expected to leave Paris on Wednesday for Constantinople by way of Vienna. On arrival he will embark on board one of the Sultan's yachts and will go to meet the Emperor, and escort her to Constantinople. The Italian Minister in Paris, the Chevalier Nigri, who was going on leave, postpones his departure in order to accompany Her Majesty as far as Venice, where great preparations are making for her reception.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Jules Favre, one of the Deputies to the Corps Legislatif, elected recently from Paris, has called a meeting of the members of the Opposition to take proper action with regard to the delay in opening the session of the Assembly.

Official despatches from Madrid state that Senor Paul, member of the Cortes, is in command of one of the republican bands in the south. Communication between Madrid and Barcelona is interrupted. The insurgents evacuated the town of Reas on the approach of the troops. Salvos has been captured. Official reports assert that the insurrection movement is declining. No accounts of late occurrences have yet been received from the republicans.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 15.—Prince Napoleon arrived here yesterday, and visited the battle-field of Waterloo. His Imperial Highness was accompanied by Viscount de Lagueroniere, Vice-Admiral La Ronciere le Noury, and M. Plessan. The Prince went to day to Oigny and will sleep at Charleroi. His Imperial Highness, whose visit is in no way connected with politics, will proceed to-morrow to Lille.

An interesting letter from Rome, it is stated that Belgium is still straining every nerve to supply an adequate defence for Rome, and the report of the last

meeting of the committee at Malines, gives a noble result. The contingent raised in money is 864,581 francs. 585 Zouaves have been sent to Rome during the last year, and as many brought back at the expiration of their engagement. 5,000 Remington rifles, 2,000,000 cartridges, 40,000 kiloes of powder and other military stores have been purchased at a cost of 493,600 francs, and the residue, 392,900 francs, will be devoted to buying more rifles now making.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—Several of this evening's newspapers assert that in reply to a circular communicating the recent Note of the American Minister on the subject of Cuba, the Spanish Government has received from England, France, and Austria declarations favourable to the rights of Spain.

Sept. 14.—Two ironclad frigates have received orders to proceed to Cuba. Three thousand men have already left for the island, and 7,000 more will leave in the course of this week.

Sept. 15.—A meeting will be held on Sunday next, to pass resolutions in honour of the Minister of Justice, for the clerical reforms he is about to introduce. Rumour is current that the candidature of the Duke of Genoa for the Throne of Spain is making progress.

Sept. 15.—There was a great debate in the Madrid Cortes over the Government proposal to suspend the guarantee of the Constitution. Castellan, Rourz and Sagasta made speeches. The volunteers in Madrid have rendered their support to the Government and several Battalions have gone out of the city.

The candidature of the Duke of Genoa, for the Throne of Spain, has been abandoned.

Oct. 6.—It is thought that the Government of Madrid conceals the real state of affairs in the Province.

The fact has come out that the insurgents evacuated Reas to avoid a premature collision with the troops.

Some Republican deputies have left Madrid to raise the Northern and Central Provinces, and arrangements to be made for a simultaneous rising in Santander, Teruel Alava, Lerida and Huesca. The Republicans propose to raise the Province, and then to attempt a coup de main against Madrid.

Fresh bands have been proclaimed in La Durega, and a new rising is feared at Valladolid. Deputy Paul, it is said, was threatened with death if he did not join the insurgents. The latter are reported guilty of indiscriminate pillage, vandalism and assassination.

The Cortes have passed the bill to suspend individual rights. The situation was bad, but if the army remains faithful it need not be considered desperate.

BLISSFUL LIBERALISM.—I am afraid some of your readers, on reading over even such incomplete descriptions of the lawless and ruinous state of Spain, as I have now and then placed before them, must have put me down for a pessimist. Or, bearing in mind the poet's line, "dullness is even apt to magnify," they may perchance have thought that I exaggerated the calamitous situation of the country under the warring influence of a stupid and unreasoning aversion to the glorious principles of progress, Liberalism, and modern civilization. My I, therefore, be allowed, in justification of all I have said, and of much more that I have left unsaid, to adduce some peachable testimony? Any one of the Liberal papers of Madrid would serve my purpose, but let me take some passages from the Ministerialist and Unionist organ, La Politica, of the 9th: "Our actual state is bad, very bad, and growing worse every day. Ever since the promulgation of the Constitution up to the present moment, instead of the revolution becoming consolidated, and order guaranteed, and respect for the law established, instead of material interests having prospered, the public treasury improved, and the confidence and activity of individuals gained reanimation, reactionary rumours have multiplied, public discontent has been intensified, the ruin of the Treasury and of private individuals has been deepened, and all respect for authority is on the wane, as has just been instanced during the late disturbances in Madrid. The funds keep going down, or rather they keep sinking, for they had already, ere this, gone down and been rolling on the ground. It is reported that the thousands of families who have emigrated from Madrid and from Spain will not return for the winter, seeing that no efforts are made to improve life and vigor into the dangerous torpidity which has befallen the revolution; and this is tantamount to saying that our commerce will continue to perish from paralysis; public works, and private too, are at a standstill all over the kingdom. simply from people's dread of embarking on any enterprise while actual circumstances last; the municipalities have not a sixpence for their most urgent claims, and every day we hear of the closing up or abandonment of schools, hospitals, founding asylums, workhouses, and all the institutions of civilized society, while titular physicians are dispersed with from want of funds to pay them with; the parochial, and even the cathedral clergy are pinched with the greatest poverty, not having been paid one penny by Government during the last eight months; the pensioners of the State are in many places dying of hunger, from a like neglect in paying them their small and indispensable allowances. All, all is desolate and ruin around us, and this quite as much in the political order, as in the moral and material; all is atrophy, all is dissolution. all is certain death around us, if heroic remedies are not quickly applied to these evils, which are but symptoms of much greater ones to come. The vast calamities which are pressing on the country and working the discredit and death of a revolution so glorious and popular, at first starting may, in our opinion, be reduced to four:—The Cuban question, the financial question, the question of public peace and order, and the indefinite prolongation of our actual provincial state. With regard to public order, let the spectacle which Madrid has presented within the last three days, bear us witness; let that which for many months past is being offered by the provincial chief towns bear us witness; and finally, let us evoke the testimony of the scenes which are being enacted in almost every town in the kingdom, where the most daring characters lord it with absolute sway, where all proprietors are filled with terror, where the right of property and the individual rights are at every turn trampled upon with impunity, &c. What a picture, if not of all, of some at least of the evils which our glorious revolution has brought upon us as a just punishment for our sins! And let our readers remember that the picture is drawn, not by an enemy, but by a friend, and a most liberal friend, of the Government and the Revolution. — Corr. of Tablet.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Sept. 13.—After investigating the circumstances connected with the alleged attempt to assassinate Deputy Lobbia at Florence the Court of Appeal has summoned him and four other persons to day to answer the accusation of fraudulently concealing the charge referred to. Signor Lobbia and Deputy Cucchi have also been summoned by the Constitutional Tribunal on a charge of complicity in the robbery of documents from Deputy Fambri.

Victor Emanuel and his Ministers appear to be on very strange terms, for the Nazions notes an important fact that, on their meeting him at the railway station last week, "his Majesty addressed a few words to each of them." The Council was a very stormy one, and Signor Ferraris alone supported the King's refusal to dissolve. Ombry, Digny, and Menabrea, carried their point. Signor Ferraris has since resigned, but has consented to retain his post provisionally. The next six months' expenses have been provided for by the operations of MM. Fould, &c., on the ecclesiastical property, but, when this is gone, no one seems to know where the funds are to come from. The present Cabinet cannot stand, as a vote of want of confidence is preparing for the meeting of the Chamber. Signor Acerbi, the leader of

the bands which invaded Viterbo in 1867, is dead, how and whether repentant or not it is yet unknown. He was a deputy to the Italian Parliament, and was one of the most greedy of the Garibaldi chiefs, and in a very bad odour with the rest for having annexed the military chest to his own use before the close of the "sixty days."

Mr. Rattazzi, the well-known Italian statesman, lately went to pass a season at Baden. He had engaged an apartment at the Hotel d'Angleterre, but upon arrival he found it occupied by an American, who would not give it up. Mr. Rattazzi found quarters of an inferior description elsewhere, and forthwith brought an action against the hotel keeper. He obtained 3,000 francs damages, which he generously gave for distribution among the poor of the place. It is expected that the case will hereafter rank among the 'causes celebres' of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Mount Etna is in a state of violent eruption. The streams of lava are pouring from the crater in the Val Doo.

The French Empress is to be received at Venice by Victor Emanuel and the Diplomatic Body, on her way to the East.

ROMA.—The Pope has been about Rome nearly every day since the weather became cooler. He visited the Church of San Pantaleo and the Scuole Prof. of St. Joseph Calasanzio on the feast of that saint, and gave audience to the community and to a number of pious persons, who went there to obtain his blessing. He then drove to the Oblate Nunnery of Tor de Specchi, and inspected the out-quarters which are being prepared for bishops' lodgings, and thence to St. George, in Velabro, where the Ourtoris Palace is being suitably employed. The church is to be put into repair for the use of the prelates, as it is in a state of great neglect, and has neither star-plate nor furniture in sufficient quantities.

A letter from Rome in the Paris Union, has the following: "Everything is in course of joyous and active preparation for the meeting of the council, and each day bears witness to the rapidity with which the works are being carried on in St. Peter's. The city, on its side, is taking measures for receiving its illustrious guests in a worthy manner. On all sides houses are being repaired, whitewashed and adorned; in the churches the marbles and gilding are being re-polished and refreshed." During the time the Ecclesiastical Council is sitting in Rome, an exhibition of oil paintings by old masters will be held. Those only will be admitted which treat on subjects founded on Biblical history and portraits of dignitaries of the Catholic Church.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—The semi-official 'Provincial Correspondence' of this evening says that the reports received on the subject of the cattle plague leave no doubt but that the epidemic has completely disappeared from Prussian territory.

Berlin, Oct. 6.—King William opened the Diet today with a speech from the throne. He said an unavoidable deficit in the finances rendered an augmentation of taxes necessary. He announced that reforms would be introduced, placing the eastern provinces on a basis of self-government; and that new laws in regard to public education would be submitted. He alluded to the success of his efforts to preserve peace and friendly relations with foreign powers; and hoped his should have similar success in the future, for the development of intercourse and for the maintenance of the independence of Germany.

The oldest branch of the far-spreading royal family of the Hohenzollerns has become extinct by the demise of Prince Frederick William Constantine of Hohenzollern-Hechingen. The late Prince, who was in his sixty eighth year, has no issue by his first wife, the Princess Eugenie of Leuchtenberg, and his second union which the Countess von Rotenberg beingmorganatic, the title is not handed down to his son by that marriage.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 5.—The Rigsdag was opened by the King to-day. In his speech from the throne he declared that his confidence in the justice of the well understood interests of Denmark and Prussia was so firm that he had hopes that the Prussian Government would adopt his views, and consent to an arrangement which would result in perpetual friendship.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 6.—The great powers have withdrawn from interference in the affairs of Egypt. Although the Turco-Egyptian difficulty has lately been talked of as settled, there are still some minor points on which agreement has not been arrived at. The most important of these obstacles to complete reconciliation seems to be the pretension of the Porte to prohibit the Khedive from contracting loans—a pretension inconsistent with his right of financial administration in Egypt, and in which it is to be hoped the Sultan's Government will not persist. Nothing can well be more precise than the aspect of affairs in Europe at the present moment, but one is always glad to witness the dispersion of small clouds, even though no bigger than a man's hand, especially when they appear in the East.

Thousands of wealthy sufferers, surrounded with every luxury, would gladly exchange conditions with the robust sons and daughters of labor who minister to their wants. Of what use are riches to the victim of scrofula, of chronic liver disease, or of any of those external disorders which keep the flesh and the temper in a continual state of irritation? None whatever. Sweep away these tormenting maladies, then, with Bristol's Sarsapilla. Nothing can be easier. The antidote is agreeable—the relief certain, rapid, and permanent. No taint in the blood can resist the purifying operation of this infallible vegetable disinfectant.

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.

The soft breezes of Florida, sweeping over seas of bloom, work wonders in many ailments and debilitating complaints. The aroma of the flowers of this salubrious region, mixed with any baser matter, forms the basis of Murray & Lamman's Florida Water. The same delicious aroma that delights and refreshes the invalid sojourner in that distant State, can be enjoyed at all seasons in all parts of the world by the purchasers of this famous perfume. It has been pronounced by competent chemical authority the most healthful of the toilet waters of modern times. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lamman & Kemp, New York.

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

If the Stomach is weak so is the individual, for no human being can thrive on indigestion. To avoid the pangs of dyspepsia some persons starve themselves, and even then do not attain their object, although they reduce themselves almost to skin and bone. There is an easy way to restore the stomach to its full vigor if dyspepsia choose to adopt it. A course of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills will put the whole digestive, secretory, and excretory, ap-

paratus simultaneously in order, and relieve the debility which indigestion inevitably produces. The sugar envelope renders the pill as palatable as confectionery.

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.

Chemistry in furnishing us new agents for fuel, force, and food, and many other important aids over those we once possessed. Parts from which commerce was driven during the hot months by their terrible fevers are visited all the year with impunity now. Many localities in the South and West kept tenantless by their deleterious miasmas are now filling up with populations under the protection of Ayer's Ague Cure. Their afflicting Obilts and Fever are so effectually cured by this remedy that the disease no longer turns emigration aside or destroys the settler if he ventures upon its infected districts. — Gazette, Independence, Mo.

CIRCULAR.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, CORNMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, SERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SALT BEANS, 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. Timm Brothers.

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

BRIGHT, BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.

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

A TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the School of St. Joseph de Wakefield a Male Teacher, holding a Second Class Diploma Application, stating terms, to be made to the Rev. O. Gay, P.P., North Wakefield, County of Ottawa, P.Q. N. Wakefield, 2nd August, 1868. 5-53

SITUATION WANTED.

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

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

of the CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W. The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Work. SCHOLASTIC YEAR, 10 1/2 MONTHS.

PER MONTH.

Board and Tuition in the English and French languages, \$8 00 Music, 2 00 Drawing and Painting, 1 50 Bed and Bedding, 50 Washing, 1 00 Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents.

No deduction for pupils removed before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness. Payments must be made invariably in advance. Reduction made for Sisters. Classes RE-OPEN on FIRST of SEPTEMBER. Williamstown, Aug. 15th 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

Dist. of MONTREAL, } and its amendments. SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOHN M. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, Furniture of the City and District of Montreal, answerable individually, as having been traders together in the said City of Montreal, in co-partnership, under the firm of Marcou & Henderson, Insolvents.

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

JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, By J. N. MONGEAU, Attorney at law. Montreal, 28th August, 1868. 2m3

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of \$60 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & Co. Marshall, Mich. 2m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal, } In the matter of ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, wife of Hyacinthe Bousseau, An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for her discharge under the above Act. Montreal, 8th Sept. 1868. ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, per LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Her Attorneys ad litem. 2m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

ANDRE PONTBRIANT, By T. & C. O. DELORMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 30th August, 1868. 2m3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal, } In the matter of JOSEPH DUHAMEL, An Insolvent.

The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of October next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. Montreal, 17th September 1868. JOSEPH DUHAMEL, By ALPHONSE JACQUEZ, His Attorney ad litem. 1m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal, } In the matter of ADOLPHE COUVRETTE, An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court to obtain his discharge under the above Act. ADOLPHE COUVRETTE, per MOUSSEAU & DAY D. His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 8th Sept. 1868. 2m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal, } In the matter of ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, of the Parish of St. Edward, in the District of Iberville, Insolvent.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, By T. & C. O. DELORMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 28th August, 1868. 2m3

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL, MONTREAL. THIS SCHOOL will re-open on the 20th September inst., at 5 o'clock p.m. The Pupils must: 1st—Pay the First Quarter in advance. 2nd—Furnish a Baptismal Certificate. 3rd—Have the Costume of the School. 2w4

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

JUST PUBLISHED

BY BENZIGER BROTHERS, Cincinnati and New York: BIBLE HISTORY, Containing the most remarkable events of the OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT. Prepared for the use of the CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES. BY REV. RICHARD GILMOUR. Approved by the Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati. 8. 346 Pages. Beautifully illustrated with 140 cuts and a map of the Holy Land, printed from electrotype, on excellent paper, substantially bound. PRICE—Free by Mail—70c. APPROBATION.

The Illustrated History of the Bible; Old and New Testaments, compiled by a priest of the diocese of Basel, translated into French by Rev. Dr. Bourquard, and reproduced in many languages, is presented, with our approbation to the reverend clergy, school teachers, parents and youths of this diocese, by all of whom we desire it to be extensively used and circulated. Never was the thorough and intelligent teaching of the Catholicism more needed than at the present day, and the Catechism of Christian Doctrine can neither be well taught, nor properly understood without the Catechism of the Bible. This translation has been well made by Rev. Richard Gilmour, of the Archdiocese. J. B. PROCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati. Cincinnati, August 5, 1868.

MESSES. BENZIGER BROTHERS.—I find your Bible History exceedingly well adapted to the object for which it is designed, a school book. The style is so purely English, that it has not even the semblance of a translation. It is evident that the translator aimed to use Saxon words, where it was possible. While his language is elegant it is at the same time fitted to the comprehension of children. The moral reflections, the allusions to the mysteries of the New Testament, combined with the well executed illustrations of the work, render the book a valuable acquisition, both for teachers and for school-children. We will adopt it in our school. Rev. W. H. HILL, S. J., President of St. Xavier College. Cincinnati, Aug. 10, 1868. 415

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

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

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

MATTERS: 1st Simple reading, accentuation and declension; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax; 3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calculation;

2nd SECTION 3rd year.—Business Class This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, draughts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions—News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French.

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

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

3rd and 4th year.—Class of Politic Literature.

MATTERS. 1st Belles Lettres—Rhetoric; Literary Composition; 2nd Contemporary History; 3rd Commercial and historical Geography; 4th Natural History; 5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &c.); 6th Architecture; 7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy

MATTERS. 1st Course of moral Philosophy; 2nd Course of civil Law; 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of the Dominion of Canada; 4th Experiments in natural Philosophy; 5th Chemistry; 6th Practical Geometry.

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

PROVINCE OF CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT FOR DIST. OF MONTREAL. LOWER CANADA. In the matter of ANTHONY WALSH and MATTHEW H. WALSH, as well as co-partners, as personally and individually,

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvents, as well as co-partners as personally and individually, will apply, by the undersigned their attorneys, to the said Court sitting in and for the said District, on the nineteenth day of October next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, for their discharge under the provisions of the said Insolvent Act.

Montreal, 10th August, 1869. ANTHONY WALSH, MATTHEW H. WALSH, as co-partners and individually, by LEBLANC & GASSIDY, their Attorneys ad litem. 2 53

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

HAMILTON'S HOTEL, W. J. HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR, AMHERST, N. S.

DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57, Between Grease St. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. CHAIRS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

Cash paid for Raw Furs.

EDUCATION.

MR. and MISS KEEGAN'S ENGLISH COMMERCIAL and FRENCH SCHOOL, No. 115 Bonaventure street Montreal. Mr. Keegan holds a first Class diploma from the National Training Establishment of Education, Dublin, Ireland; and Miss Keegan holds a Diploma from the McGill Normal School Montreal.

TERMS MODERATE. Montreal July 19th 1869.

A. M. D. G.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPERUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.

The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.

The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences. Music and other Fine Arts are taught only in a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

TERMS.

For Day Scholars.....\$3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders.....7.00 For Boarders.....15.00

Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE

Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM M. GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions, free of charge.

RICHELIEU COMPANY.

DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd May, the new and magnificent Iron Steamers, QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place) as follows:—

The Steamer QUEBEC, Captain J. B. Labella, will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at SIX o'clock P. M.

The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robert Nelson, will leave every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at SIX o'clock P. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin (Supper and State-Room Berth included).....\$3.00 Steerage.....1.00

Tickets and State-rooms can be secured at Office on Richelieu Pier only

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

L. B. LANIERE, General Manager.

Office of the Richelieu Co., 201 Commissioner Street, Montreal, 1st May, 1869

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures of many of which are truly marvellous. Incurable cases of Scrophulous disease, when the system is saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrophulous affections and disorders which were aggravated by the scrophulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrophulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develops into one or other of the hideous forms, either of more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhoea or Whites, Uterine Disorders, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This Sarsaparilla is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery.

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W.

Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

Residence—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal

M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.

GRAY'S UMBRA.

A new preparation for restoring grey hair to its original color. Warranted free from Sulphur, Sugar of Lead or Nitrate of Silver.—Price 50 cts. per bottle.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF BRIN, A delicate and lasting perfume.—Price 50 cts. per bottle.

GRAY'S VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE (perfectionnee.) This Toilet Vinegar will be found superior to most of the imported articles of this description.—Price 25 cts. per bottle.

HENRY B. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main street. (Established 1859)

Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the city.

Physicians supplied cheap for cash.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Housekeepers Economise. Save your money and make your own Soap. Harte's celebrated Concentrated Lye is sold by all Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion. Beware of Counterfeits. Price, 25c. per tin

PAROSEE'S EPILEPTIC OURE.—The extraordinary curative effects attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor in recommending it strongly to sufferers from that distressing malady Epilepsy. To avoid disappointment ask for Parodee's Epileptic Cure, which is the only genuine article. Price, \$1 per bottle

PERFUME FOUNTAINS.—No Party is complete without one of Rimmel's Perfume Fountains. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall.

HOMOEOPATHY.—This subscriber has a full stock of Books of Instruction and Medicines always on hand. Humphrey's Specifics—all numbers. J. A. HARTE, Druggist.

Glasgow Drug Hall 36 Notre Dame Montreal, March 19th, 1869

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the Importers, THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on the receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of \$10, to save expense it would be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea.—We warrant all the Teas we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.

English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c, 50; Fine Flavour New Season, do, 55c, 60c 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Second Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine, 60c, Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA.

Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Fine do, 75c. Very Fine 85c.; Superior and Very Choice, \$1; Fine Garpowder, 85c.; Extra Superior do.; \$1

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c. and 70c.; very good for common purposes, 50c.

Out of over one thousand testimonials, we insert the following:—

A YEAR'S TRIAL.

Montreal, 1868.

The Montreal Tea Company: GENTS.—It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house. I have purchased many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in every case proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap. Yours very truly, F. DENNIE.

Montreal Tea Co: GENTLEMEN.—The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been quite free from heartburn, which would always pain me after breakfast. I attribute this to the purity of your Tea, and shall continue a customer. Yours respectfully, FRANCOIS T. GREENE, 54 St. John Street, Montreal.

Montreal, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal: We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand, was sent out through a mistake.

G. CHENEY, Manager Canadian Express Company House of Senate, Ottawa.

Montreal Tea Company: GENTLEMEN.—The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future order. Yours, &c., S SKINNER,

Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages Nothing less than a cattie sold. Note the address.—THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street Montreal July 24th 1868.

BURNS & MARKUM, (Successors to Kearney & Bro.)

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, 675, (Two Doors West of Bleury), MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

F. GREENE,

No. 54 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL, No 54, PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, &c.

Public and private buildings heated by hot water on the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered, being a'no entirely free from danger. Montreal, March 26, 1869.

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS

VARENNES SELTZER: 1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868.

Price, vrennes seltzer, 3s per doz. (empty bottles to be returned); Varennes saline, (quarts), 2s. 6d per doz (empty bottles to be returned); 50c for four gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present with Messrs. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co, Medical Hall, Great St. James street, and Phillips Square.

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!

NO MORE VERMIFUGES. NO MORE POISONOUS OILS. NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to children suffering from worms.

DEVINS' VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES.

Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE. THEY ARE PLEASANT TO THE SIGHT. THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING. AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.

CAUTION.—The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine. The genuine VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES are stamped "DEVINS," and are put up in boxes containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and are never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had from any of the principal Druggists in the city, and wholesale and retail from DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemists, Next the Court House, Montreal, P. Q.

SEWING MACHINES

THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal, September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEWING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada.

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing-Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,—having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are—

The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines. The E. N. Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Florence Family 'Reverable Feed' A new Family Shuttle Machine, with stand, price \$30; also a new Elliptic Family Machine, (with Stand complete), \$23; Wax-Thread Machines, A. B. and C.

I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 25 per cent, less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agents.

Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention.

A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions. Principal Office—365 Notre Dame street. Factory—48 Nazareth street, Montreal. Branch Offices—23 St. John Street Quebec, 78 King Street, St. John, N.B., and 18 Prince street, Halifax, N.S.

All kinds of Sewing-Machines repaired and improved at the Factory, 48 Nazareth street; and in the Adjusting Rooms over the Office.

J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

STOVES. COLE & BROTHER.

HAVE opened with a splendid lot of COAL and WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$600 up, warrants from the best makers in Canada, COME AND SEE THEM.

All kind of 'Plumbers' Work, Tin and Japanned Ware, Bird Gages, Wooden Ware, Brooms, &c. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES very cheap. Iron Bedsteads, the strongest, best made, and cheapest in the city.

No. 1, ST. PATRICK'S HALL, 15 Victoria Square. COLE & BROTHER.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

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

Just Published, in a neat 18o. vol., cl., 75 cts.; cl. gilt, \$1.25—

THE CHOICE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by Father Rossignoli, S. J. Republished, with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding. This little work is dedicated, under the auspices of the B. V. Mary to Catholic Youth.

Yielding to the earnest solicitation of many Members of Religious Orders and others, having the charge of Youth who feel the great necessity of a Work like this, as a guide to the Choice of a State of Life, this New and Improved Edition, has been issued, in an attractive style, with the view of its adaptation more especially as a Premium Book.

Such a may feel an interest in disseminating this Book, and especially Educational Institutions, who may desire to use a good and appropriate Premium Book, will have the kindness to order at once.

Just published, in a neat and attractive vol. suitable for Premiums, 1q 16o. cl. 60; cl. g. 80 cts.—

FATHER LAYAL; or, the Jesuit Missionary, a Tale of the North American Indians by James McSherry, Esq.

Recently Published, in a neat 12o. vol. cl. \$1.25 cl. g. \$1.75—

THE STUDENT OF BLENHEIM FOREST; or, the Trials of a Convert by Mrs. Dorsey.

This little narrative illustrates, in a happy manner some of the difficulties and trials which those who become converts to the True Faith are frequently destined to encounter from the persecutions of the world, and to exhibit a model of that constancy and fortitude which a Christian is bound to exercise under trials of this description.

Recently Published, in a neat 12o. vol. cl. \$1.25 cl. g. \$1.75—

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