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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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(From the Catholic Mirror.)

AURELIA;

OR

THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE.

Freely Translated from the French of M. A. Quinton.

PART FIRST. — THE INFORMER.

CHAPTER I.—ROME IN THE YEAR OF GRACE 91.

In the year 842 of its foundation — period which corresponds with the year 91 of the Christian era—Rome already groaned under the implacable and sanguinary tyranny of the Emperor Domitian.

Doubtless, the Roman people, formerly so happy and so free, must have repented bitterly that it had given into itself masters in the person of its Cæsars; for, to the peaceful and mild reign of Augustus, had succeeded, without interruption, those of the stern and taciturn Tiberius, of Caligula, the madman, of the imbecile Claudius, and of the infamous and cruel Nero; then those of Galba, Otho and Vitellius. In other words, during fifty-five years, every possible humiliation and servitude had been inflicted upon the pride of the conquerors of the world: they had been made to suffer all sorts of misfortunes, of sanguinary excesses, of unparalleled disorders and fearful seditions; until terror and anguish had become the habitual daily conditions of their life.

It is true that the accession to the Imperial throne, of Vespasian and his eldest son, Titus, had been a truce to these public desolations; but this blissful interregnum of twelve years had flown with the rapidity of happy dreams; and clouds as threatening and gloomy as those which had overshadowed the worst days of suffering, were gathering on the horizon since Domitian succeeded his brother, so justly surnamed 'the delight of mankind,' had ascended to the throne. At the time our story commences, many public and private catastrophes, many sentences of banishment against the most illustrious individuals, many murders perpetrated openly or secretly, had marked the ten years already elapsed of Domitian's reign, and filled Rome with a terror which prostrated the most manly courage.

Nevertheless, in this year 842, Rome enjoyed, apparently at least, a moment of quiet and some little respite from its sufferings. Not that the Emperor Domitian had modified his usual instinctive cruelty, or that he had endeavored to conciliate some sympathy by putting a stop to his series of crimes; but, since several months he had left Rome, to direct personally the war which his generals had waged without success against Decebalus, King of the Dacians. He intended also seizing this opportunity to take revenge on the Quadi and Marcomani, tribes of Germany, and neighbors of the Daci, who, during this long war, commenced in the year 837 (A.D. 86), had not shown themselves the faithful allies of the Emperor, nor observed the conditions of their old treaties with the Roman people.

However, if temporarily, the weight of Domitian's iron band was not felt upon the immense city, the situation was neither better nor more encouraging. The danger was less actual and seemed less pressing; but it remained suspended over the heads of the people; and many, alarmed at what they saw around them, believed it still more fearful because not immediate.

The Emperor had left Rome filled with the ministers of his tyranny, and the habitual agents of his fury. A crowd of informers vied in skillfulness and audacity, to feed the equally insatiable hate and cupidity of the master of the world.

These shameful agents of imperial tyranny, full of that zeal which servile obsequiousness for the master awakens in vile natures, had divided the city between them, and prowled incessantly to the streets, hunting up the slightest indications upon which they might build their sinister accusations, scrutinizing the most natural acts with the activity and intelligence of those indefatigable hounds which are set upon the traces of forest beasts.

No detail, however minute, could escape their anxious investigations; no suspicion, however faint and fleeting, was treated with indifference by them; the dwellings, the most completely veiled in obscurity, became transparent and could conceal no secret from them. One might have thought that they penetrated into consciences and hearts, so well did their sagacity read the most hidden thoughts; but it was to suppress the least aspiration to liberty, and, in the forcible language of Tacitus, 'to keep a record of every tear and every sigh.'

CHAPTER II.—AN INFORMER AT WORK.

On the eve of Ides of the month of Julius, (14th of July) in this same year, 842, (A.D. 91), the sun-dials in the Forum indicated the

sixth hour of the day, (noon), when a man, coming out of the basilica Julia, carried a whole under its peristyle already filled with a compact and tumultuous crowd.

The tribunal of the Recuperators was assembled by extraordinary, in this place where the Centumviri usually held their sittings, and what caused this great affluence of people, was that a very important suit, bearing on a State-question, had just been decided, after several sessions, during which the two most celebrated lawyers of the time had participated in the passionate debates.

The citizen, whose appearance under the peristyle we have mentioned, was a man of about fifty years. His radiant features, the triumphant looks he cast upon the crowd, which however seemed to avoid him with mingled terror and contempt, and from which threatening voices had saluted him with curses, would have sufficiently indicated that he was interested in the contestation, even though his dress had not revealed the active part he had taken in it.

He was clad in the toga of mourning usually worn by orators desirous of feigning distress and of inspiring compassion; and, by an extraordinary singularity, had completed this carefully studied, theatrical exhibition of desolation, by covering half of his face with a wide bandage.

Every minor detail had been made to harmonize, and the enormous bundle of papyrus leaves—probably documents connected with the suit just decided—which this gloomy personage held under his arm, were tried with strings as black as his toga.

He took off the bandage which, out of the court, had no longer any meaning, and concealed it in the folds of his wide garment. The hostile demonstrations of the people began to cause him some uneasiness, and he was already attempting to wend his way through the dense crowd, when deep groans, mingled with fearful imprecations, resounded near him.

These groans proceeded from the lips of an old man, whose appearance and demeanor denoted the wildest despair. This unfortunate being, like the man with the bandage and black toga, was leaving the interior of the basilica; but he came out rending his wretched garments, tearing his ash covered white locks, and striking his breast. It was evident that the decision of the tribunal had struck at his dearest interests.

He was accompanied by his defender, a younger man, whose noble and grave features were an expression of sadness. The lawyer sustained the tottering steps of his unhappy client, and endeavored to soothe him with the most affectionate solicitude; but his efforts were unavailing to soften this wild grief; the old man anon broke out in noisy lamentations, calling upon the bystanders to bear witness to the injustice of men and the rigor of the gods.

The theatrical orator, first mentioned, would have been glad to make his way out, and avoid meeting this old man whose sight seemed to disturb him considerably; but the crowd was too compact. Baffled in his attempt, he made up his mind, resolutely, to approach those he wished so much to see, and this he did, composing his features, with remarkable facility, so as to give them the cheerful and kindly expression suitable to the occasion.

'My dear Pliny,' he exclaimed, grasping the hand of the old man's protector, 'allow me to congratulate you, notwithstanding your defeat! Your pleading, yesterday, was the finest I have ever heard! By Apollo! you have surpassed Cicero, your model! But it is not surprising that you have lost your case; I had consulted the auspices, and had advised you that they were favorable to my cause.'

Then, as Pliny the younger — for it was he who had defended and lost the case— withdrew promptly his hand and turned away, vouchsafing him no other answer than a look of contempt, the brazen-faced individual turned to the old man:

'Unfortunate Cecilius,' said he, affecting the liveliest compassion, 'why did you not accept the compromise I proposed? You would—'

He could not finish the sentence. An iron grip was upon his throat and clutched it with a vigor one would have little suspected in an arm weakened by age and a body crushed by sorrow.

It was the hand of the old man, who, straightened up at the first words spoken by his adversary, had sprung at him like a tiger, and was striking him with convulsive violence.

In an instant, he of the dark toga, breathless, almost choked to death, lost his balance and rolled down the marble steps, until his career was checked by the pedestal of one of the statues of the twelve great-gods that decorated the peristyle of the basilica Julia.

The admiring spectators clapped their hands, and gave expression to their delight by hooting, and overwhelming the discomfited orator with their gibes and mockeries.

Pliny—the Younger, who had not had time to

prevent this act of vengeance, seized Cecilius by the arm and hurried him away. They were soon out of sight.

Meanwhile, the citizen who had been made to descend so unceremoniously the broad steps of the basilica Julia, had jumped to his feet with a numbness which showed his limbs to be unbroken. But if his body was unharmed, his features were distorted by indignation and anger.

'By all the gods of hades and by all the furies, I shall take my revenge, cursed old man!' he cried as soon as he was on his feet; and after a few minutes' reflection, he was seen to hurry towards a building contiguous to the temple of Saturn, which, like the basilica Julia, was situated within the enclosure of the Forum.

This structure was known as the 'Tabularium' of the people. It was the place of deposit for public acts and records.

Having reached the office, the unknown called for the certificate of birth of a young girl named Cecilia; and addressed the agent who had hastened to show him the document:

'You will state at the bottom of the act,' said he, 'that by a judgment of the tribunal of Recuperators, rendered this day, Cecilia, born of the lawful wedlock of Cecilius Bassa, a Roman citizen, and Tarsilla Pacuvia, deceased, is declared to be the property of Parmenon, a duly authorized slave-trader, she having been mancipiated to the said Parmenon, by her father Cecilius. Here is a copy of the judgment.'

And he placed in the hands of the agent a certified document with which he had taken care to provide himself before leaving the Court-room.

The certificate having been duly entered and verified by this strange individual, he remembered probably that he had something else to do in the temple of Saturn, for, instead of retracing his steps, he entered a secret passage which led him to another and much larger office, where a prodigious activity reigned.

He was in the vast counting-room of the State and Imperial treasury.

We will not remain to examine the countenances of the citizens hurrying to pay their taxes, but will follow our unknown, who, notwithstanding the avaricious glance cast on the piles of gold which the 'libripentes' weighed and counted incessantly, tarried not, but singling out a citizen in the busy crowd, called him aside to ask him this question:

'Well, my dear Palfurius, what is the amount of the legacies made to our gracious master, the emperor Domitian, since his departure from Rome? Have you prepared this calculation which I must send to the prince by the next courier?'

'Certainly, and the total is important enough. In the last six months the wills in favor of the emperor have produced fifteen millions of sesterii.'

'What! are you not ashamed, Palfurius, to speak of such a paltry sum? Well may the divine Domitian congratulate you on your zeal!'

'But,' exclaimed Palfurius, 'there has been little mortality in Rome, of late, and consequently but a small number of wills have been read.—Armillatus, with whom I was conversing recently on this subject, thinks that the mildness of the weather is the principal cause of this healthy condition; but the hot spell is commencing; it will bring diseases which will enable us to show our devotion to the prince.'

'You and Armillatus are a pair of fools,' cried the unknown, who seemed to care little how Palfurius, evidently a man of rank, would like the epithet; 'I repeat that this amount is insignificant, and it is singular that you should find an excuse in the condition of the weather and the scarcity of disease. Reflect that the friends of the emperor Augustus bequeathed to him a milliard of sesterii; that the sesterii was then worth much more than it is now, and that, consequently, you will never attain the fourth part of that sum, if you consider fifteen paltry millions of sesterii an important result for six months! Are you, perchance, one of those who think that Domitian should not be as well treated by his friends as was Augustus?'

This last remark, made in a significant tone, was so embarrassing, that Palfurius looked down, and could not find an answer.

'But,' resumed the pitiless questioner, 'since you have mentioned the name of Armillatus, may I know, at least, whether you have obtained the information which you were to procure me concerning Flavius Clemens and his wife Flavia Domitilla? Have you ascertained, at last, whether, as reported, they have embraced the new superstition? Flavius Clemens is immensely wealthy, and if it should be true that he has become a Jew, there might be an easy way of making up, in part at least, the deficit of which we were speaking.'

This question seemed to trouble Palfurius even more than the previous one; he replied, however:

'Flavius Clemens is the Emperor's cousin and

Flavia Domitilla is his niece. Their two sons have received from our august master the names of Vespasianus and Domitianus, because he destines them for the empire. How do you want us to pry into the affairs of persons so near connected with the prince and to whom he has shown such favor. Look you, this is a dangerous matter, and you have not reflected sufficiently.'

'So,' said the unknown, giving a peculiar emphasis to each sentence, 'you and Armillatus refuse to undertake it? It does not suit you—consular men as you are, able to penetrate into the intimacy of another consular, and chosen for that reason—it does not suit you to investigate a matter which gives uneasiness to the Emperor, and of which he wishes to be informed? Very well! We shall find other means. But really, dear Palfurius, you are the mere shadow of your former self!'

With this ironical and threatening remark, the unknown suddenly left Palfurius to the latter's great relief.

Crossing hurriedly the crowded halls of the temple of Saturn, he entered the Forum. It was deserted, for the heat had become unbearable, and the citizens had returned to their homes to enjoy the customary siesta.

But our man minded not the burning rays of the sun. He was absorbed in his thoughts of hate and revenge. Crossing the immense Forum in all its length, he followed the way to the Forum of Mars as far as the Ratumena gate; then, turning to the left, he entered a broad street, which led him to the Flaminius circus.

To the right is one of the oldest edifices in Rome, the 'Villa publica,' where the Romans lodged the Ambassadors of countries with whom they had no alliance. They were not permitted to enter the city proper, (urbs.) The representatives of allied nations were introduced into the holy city and magnificently entertained in the 'Græcostasis,' a splendid house situated in the centre of the Forum.

Near the 'Villa publica,' the slave traders occupied shops or taverns built between the massive pillars of the porticos. The unknown knocked repeatedly at the closed doors of one of these taverns. It was at length opened by an individual of high stature, clad in a many-colored toga.

This man, whose brutish and insolent countenance bespoke a ruffian of the first order, was strangely disfigured. The horrible scars with which his face was covered, were evidently produced by the application of powerful acids or of the juice of venomous plants, so skillfully prepared by the witches of that time.

As he opened the door, this repulsive being rubbed his eyes, and yawned so as to distend moderately his jaws. He had been disturbed from his siesta, and seemed in very bad humor thereat. But his anger vanished as if by magic when he recognized his untimely visitor.

'Parmenon, Cecilia is ours!' said the latter; but, on his lips, this word, ours, seemed to mean, mine; one could have easily seen that a master was speaking, and that Parmenon was a subaltern. 'Yes, thanks to my eloquence, the mancipation in thy favor has been declared valid by the Recuperators, and thou canst put the ticket of sale on Cecilia; but thou must explain that she is of free condition, else a guarantee will be required.'

'Master, I shall put the ticket.'

'Very well! But it is necessary, absolutely necessary, that Cecilia should be sold to-morrow. Besides, thou wilt stipulate formally that she can never be enfranchised or emancipated. I have important reasons to make this a rigorous clause. Ah! I was forgetting . . . the price must be one hundred thousand sesterii, not a 'stips' less. Remember our agreement; I must have two-thirds. If ever thou shouldst think of invoking the absurd Cincia law, thou knowest, wretch, that I can . . .'

'Master, fear nothing; what has been agreed shall be faithfully fulfilled;' hastened to answer Parmenon, in whom the last words of the unknown had awakened unpleasant reminiscences.

Satisfied with this promise, and having no further recommendation to make to Parmenon concerning Cecilia, our individual, who had not completed his self-imposed task, hastened to leave the 'Villa publica,' and returned in the direction of the Ratumena gate.

Following his steps, we again cross the Forum; we then leave it on our right to enter the Clivus of Victory, and we are in the Palatine, in its south-east angle, and in front of a celebrated house. Built by M. Livius Drusus, the people's Tribune, it had passed into the hands of P. Crassus, and afterwards into those of Cicero, who borrowed three millions sesterii to pay Crassus the purchase money.

This M. Livius Drusus made to his architect, who proposed to construct the house so as to protect the owner from prying eyes, this answer, which has been preserved by history: 'I wish my house could be made of glass, in order that

everybody should see what is going on within.' The mysterious individual we have followed so far, looked carefully around to make sure that he was not observed; and, having ascertained that the street was silent and deserted, crossed rapidly the small circular place in front of the house, knocked softly at the door, and addressing the slave-porter who answered his knock:

'Greeting,' said he, 'to Palæstrion, the future freedman of the divine Aurelia!'

'Alas, my lord,' replied the slave, bowing with deference, 'may Jupiter hear you! Many times, already, you have given me such words of hope, but I do not perceive that my chain is loosened or its links broken!'

And the poor fellow pointed to his legs, which were tightly imprisoned in a double circle of iron connected with a long chain, the end of which was firmly secured to the wall.

'You do wrong, Palæstrion,' resumed the unknown, 'to doubt my words; every time you have seen me, I have broken one of those links, for I have given you gold, that is, the means of purchasing your freedom. And to-day again, I have taken care not to forget the interest I feel in the unhappy Palæstrion. Here are two 'aurei' for you.'

And he handed to the slave two gold pieces, which the latter hid away with marvellous dexterity, in the folds of his garment.

'But, my lord,' remarked the slave, 'you must have a motive to show such deep interest to a poor wretch like me! I confess that I am very uneasy, for, since the last time you were here, something has happened in this house which has given me much to reflect upon!'

'Ah! what is it, Palæstrion? What has happened?'

'I must tell you, my lord, that our mistress, the divine Aurelia, is not cruel towards her slaves. She seldom causes them to be whipped. She was very fond of a girl named Doris . . . Did you know her, my lord?' asked Palæstrion, interrupting his narrative, for he had seen the unknown start at the mention of that name.

'How do you want that I should know her?' replied the latter, whose features assumed an expression of indifference. 'Continue.'

'Well, my lord, this Doris who was the habitual 'ornatrix' (hair dresser) of the divine Aurelia, by order of our mistress, she was stripped of all her clothes, suspended by her hair in the centre of the 'atrium,' and there, in presence of the whole 'family,' (name by which the slaves in a household were designated,) was so cruelly whipped by the public executioner, that she expired under our eyes in the most horrible convulsions.'

'And why this unusual severity?' asked the unknown with well-feigned impassibility.

'Oh! the divine Aurelia is quite grieved at the death of her hair-dresser; she says she cannot replace her easily. It is even stated that she weeps frequently; but we have been told again this morning, that she would consign to the same fate any member of the family who, like Doris, should betray the secrets of her house to Marcus Regulus . . . Why! my lord, what is the matter with you?'

It required a mighty effort on the part of the unknown to conceal the emotion caused by this name. He succeeded, however, and replied with composure:

'Nothing, Palæstrion; the fate of this young Doris fills my heart with compassion, and I would not suppress a groan. But this Marcus Regulus must be very dangerous that such an order should be given?'

'They say, my lord, that he is the wisest wretch there is in Rome, and I have thought, . . . that Doris' fate awaits me . . . if . . . unfortunately . . . he who questions me . . . and whom I do not know . . . should be . . .'

'Thanks, Palæstrion, for the comparison and your good opinion of me! But, thanks to the gods, my questions cannot compromise you and make you fear this fate . . .'

'It is true, my lord . . . and you will pardon a poor slave who trembles, but who meant no offence, . . . for you are not Marcus Regulus . . . Besides, I shall see whether I can reply to your questions.'

'They will be very simple ones, and dictated by my devotion to the noble house of your august mistress. Is our Grand-Vestal, the illustrious Cornelia, any better? Will she soon be able to resume her high and holy duties?'

'No, my lord, the health of the Grand-Vestal is not good. The divine Aurelia's tender care cannot succeed in making her forget the punishment inflicted by the Pontiff Helvetius Agrippa; and it is the deeply felt and ever recurring shame of that punishment, which, it is said, prevents her recovery.'

'And your mistress, the divine Aurelia, is she occasionally visited by Metellus Celer?'

Palæstrion seemed to think this question dangerous or indiscreet, for he made no reply to it.

His face even showed a shadow of suspicion, which vanished, however, when the unknown resumed unconcernedly—

'After all, what interest have I in Metellus Celer's doings more than in any one else's? But, tell me one thing that I do care about: do not Flavius Clemens and the two Flavia Domitillas come here any more? I heard that your mistress had ceased seeing them. As for me, I do not believe a word of it; they are so closely related.'

'Oh, there are reasons.' 'They must be grave ones, then?' 'People say that Flavius Clemens and the two Flavias are—how shall I say?—Ah, yes, that they are with the Jews of the Capena-gate.'

'That is to say, Christians.' 'Yes, Christians, that's it. And they would have liked that my mistress, the divine Aurelia, should become a Christian also, but she refused. And she even told them that she would not see them any more, for they still insisted.'

The burden of a Spanish song, popularized in Rome by the poet Martial, resounded in the atrium, hummed by a pure young voice.

The unknown started at the sound of this voice, and hurried away from the door, saying to Palæstrion?

'Some one comes; I must be off. I shall see you again.'

But he could not disappear quickly enough not to be seen by the singer, a young man, who came out of Aurelia's house. The unknown turned round to cast a hasty glance on the person who had interrupted his conversation with Palæstrion.

'By Hercules!' exclaimed the young man, as he caught sight of the retreating figure, 'I believe it is that infamous Regulus. What brings him in this neighborhood? Hallo! Palæstrion,' he asked, turning to the porter, who trembled with fear. 'Is it possible that you hold communication with Regulus?'

'No, my lord,' stammered the afflicted wretch, 'I have no acquaintance with this Regulus, and I know too well that our divine mistress—'

'Rascal! if I were sure, I would flay you alive. But it is important that Cornelia and Aurelia should be informed of the presence of this man near their residence.'

And the young man re-entered Aurelia's house.

Meanwhile, Marcus Regulus, for it was he who had fled on the approach of the young man, muttered to himself with exultant satisfaction, as he ran:

'I was sure of it! I had recognized his voice! It is Metellus Celer; he was there whilst I conversed with Palæstrion. Ah, Metellus, you visit the Grand Vestal at nooning time. Very well. Helvius Agrippa shall know this important fact, and another person also—the Great Pontiff Domitianus. We have got you now, illustrious Cornelia.'

An hour later, Marcus Regulus was seated in his splendid mansion beyond the Tiber, thinking of the employment of his time; he could exclaim, like Titus: 'I have not lost my day.' Only, it was with evil doings instead of good deeds that he marked his days.

Poor Palæstrion was not whipped to death like Doris, for there was no proof of his conversation with the spy; but in his terror at the danger to which he had been exposed, and his indignation at the deception practised upon his ignorance, the slave muttered between his teeth:

'Ah, Marcus Regulus, it was you! The villain. I shall see you again,' he said. Well, let him come. I'll set my dogs upon him.'

CHAPTER III.—WARD AND GUARDIAN.

The burning rays of a July sun filled with light the dark and narrow streets of ancient Rome. The divine Aurelia, who, surrounded by her maids, sat pensive in her 'cubiculum,' (bed room,) cast a languid glance on the bright sky, and addressing the attentive slaves who awaited her commands:

'I want to go this afternoon,' said she in an imperious tone, 'to the portico of Pompey. Let my guardian, Vibius Crispus, be notified immediately, and let everything be in readiness at the eighth hour of the day (four o'clock, P.M.)'

It was no little matter, this going out of a matron of Aurelia's rank. When she left her house where she usually led the silent and retired life of the gynecium, to appear in public, it must be with an escort proportionate to her condition.

No sooner then was the order of the noble patrician transmitted, than her five hundred slaves were in commotion, and Cicero's ancient house was made noisy with their preparation for so great an event.

But it is time we should say something of this Aurelia, whom Marcus Regulus never failed to designate as the 'divine Aurelia,' a title that may appear perhaps too honorific for a simple mortal.

We shall take the occasion to explain why the Grand Vestal—the illustrious Cornelia, as Regulus styled her—happened to be in Aurelia's house instead of inhabiting the 'atrium regium,' the sacred asylum of the Virgins of Vesta.

AURELIA FLAVIA-DOMITILLA—For she bore these surnames in common with all the female members of the Flavia race, was the grand niece of the emperor Vespasian. Her father was Flavius Sabinus, son of Sabinus Major, Vespasian's elder brother; and her mother, Julia, the daughter of Titus, so much beloved by the Romans.

She was, therefore, the grand-niece of Domitian, and also the niece of Flavius Clemens, her father's brother. We must also mention—for all these names belong to our narrative—that her cousin, Flavia Domitilla, had become her aunt, having married Flavius Clemens, whose supposed conversion to the religion of Christ gave Regulus so much anxiety. Another cousin, bearing also the name of Flavia Domitilla, was likewise suspected of being a Jewess or Christian.

Our charming young heroine was, therefore, doubly connected with the imperial family; and during the reign of Domitian, who claimed from all who addressed him the title of MASTER and

God, ('Dominus et Deus noster'), no one would have dared to speak of a relative of the emperor without using a title that admitted her participation in this much feared divinity.

Moreover, Domitian, whose only child had died in his infancy, had recently, by a public act, designated for his successors to the empire, the two sons of Flavius Clemens, whose names he had changed into those of Vespasian and Domitianus. The education of these two young persons had been confided to the celebrated Quintilian.

The eldest, Vespasian, was to marry his young cousin, Aurelia, who would thus share with him, after Domitian's death, the throne of the universe. The divine Aurelia was, therefore, the greatest lady of Rome, although, at the time our narrative commences, she had barely attained her fifteenth year. Her wealth was immense.—Besides her house in Rome, and the five hundred slaves which filled it, besides several magnificent villas situated in the finest sections of Italy, the divine Aurelia possessed, in ready money, the enormous sum of two billions seven hundred millions sesterterii, and her jewels were valued at forty millions sesterterii.

But Aurelia was an orphan. The Years of childhood flow sadly when they are not embellished by a father's care or the love of a mother. This had been the young Aurelia's bitter experience.

However, her youthful sorrow had been soothed by the tender affection of a young girl near whom she passed her early years in the sanctuary of Vesta. This young girl, connected with the most illustrious family of Rome, the family of the Scipios, the Syllas, the Cinnas, etc., was the Vestal Cornelia, with whose touching and mournful history we shall acquaint the reader.

(To be Continued.)

THE VITALITY OF CATHOLICISM.

The aspect under which the Catholic Church is now able to present itself is eminently conducive to its favorable reception by the people of this country. It is happily no longer compelled to struggle for bare existence; it has not to seek toleration, or to hide itself for fear of molestation, in the mews and alleys of the metropolis. Its position is recognized; its doctrines are more or less known; it has not to enter upon public controversies in order to rebut gross calumnies or malicious falsehoods. Sensible men laugh at the hired ravings of a Murphy or pity the extravagant fanaticism of a Newdegate. With the triumphant and memorable vindication of the Catholic Church by Dr. Newman, against the base and public slanders of Achilli, the period of defamation was brought to an end. The victory over public opinion was an immense gain, the effects of which may now be traced in the altered temper of the people of England. The Catholic Church is now judged by its acts; it influences and converts by its presence in the midst of an obdurate population. Its charitable institutions, its zeal on behalf of the poor, its uncompromising advocacy of religious education, its public devotions, its care of the sick, its anxiety about the instruction of those of its members who are in workhouses and prisons; its self-denial and unworldliness, in a word, attract and edify in a singular manner a people prone to judge by results rather than by professions or lofty declarations. If conversions are to go on multiplying in the increasing ratio of the present moment, Catholics must not flinch from making any sacrifices to keep pace with the demands upon their zeal and charity. We must exhibit to non-Catholics no weakness in building up Catholic institutions in the country. Numerous as they already are, our institutions for the support of the young, of the sick, of the orphan and the aged, must be still largely increased. This is our especial work in the present day. Schools, reformatories, orphanages, hospitals, are required at our hands. From this work there is no rest. They are the means not only of saving or reclaiming the members of our own body, but they are witnesses of the living charity of the Catholic Church to those who, most through ignorance or indifference, are outside the unity of the faith. Such work brings a double increase and blessing. We must make ourselves more familiar with our charitable institutions, and have what it wanted at our hands to make them more adapted to meet the necessities under which the Catholic poor or Catholic children now labour. A practical knowledge of our needs will soon stimulate charity. Let Catholics but make it one of their prime duties to discover the wants and learn the work which is done in this country by our public institutions, and in a short time, it is not a bold prophecy, their number and efficiency will be doubled.—Westminster Gazette.

PASSING OF THE CHURCH BILL.

With a sob of gladness the people of these kingdoms hail in the passing of the Irish Church Bill the accomplishment of a great act of national justice. With a blessed relief the country learns the grateful fact that what had to be done, and must have been done, has been done once and for ever, and that it has not to commence to work anew, and go over the same beaten ground of hot dispute and angry passion; that the feelings which have been of necessity excited in the conflict will be suffered to die down and pass away, and be forgotten alike by those who rejoice in victory or mourn over defeat. Even those who have been worsted in the conflict, beaten in the manly stand-up fight, must be satisfied that the result has been as they now see it, for they cannot but know in their hearts that were the strong fierce spirit of the democracy, stirred to its depths as it would and must have been during the recess of a couple of months, devoted unreservedly to the eager and passionate agitation of the question, the response would have compelled the ministers to open the autumn session with a measure rigidly just sternly simple, and free from all grace or indulgence whatever. The church feels it could have got nothing by delay save increased hostility and a more vehement opposition that might rapidly extend its aim and purpose, and probably comprehend a far more defensible institution than that assailed and now so happily overthrown. The sagacious churchman wishes to see this dangerous question of state connection taken from the hourly gaze and searching scrutiny of Parliament and the country, and relegated to the tranquil columns of the Non-Confessional, or left to the harmless consideration of some religious debating society. The Irish churchman might be unwise enough to brave another year of hot contention though it ended in deeper humiliation to his pride, but the English churchman is delighted to have the matter settled as soon as possible, even though the Union should be shorn of its consecrated clause, and the Irish Church floated on the wide and unknown sea of voluntarism. The Lords must also experience a keen sense of relief at the close of the controversy. Though their position is too elevated to prevent them from feeling the popular pulse, and as it were, entering into the popular mind, it enables them to understand how rapidly thought marches in the direction of change, how practical is the present tone of public sentiment throughout the world, how political supererogation and veneration for what is antique and ornamental are fast giving place to the hard consideration of what is the actual and matter of fact use of this or the other institution; and

whether, in case it be necessary to preserve what is venerable for its antiquity, and grand because of its traditions, it may not be advisable, that is useful, to the country, the nation, the people to render it more in accordance with modern notions. The Lords if they reflect, cannot desire to force upon the public mind the question whether reform might not safely pass the threshold of their gilded chamber and whether the representative principles should be limited exclusively to a single branch of the legislature. Had the Lords been rash enough, desperate enough, to have defied not the single man spoken of by Lord Salisbury, not the minister at whom in an impulse of oratorical frenzy he levelled his reckless taunts, not even the House of Commons which he implied to be the subservient instrument of this bawdy minister's ambition, but the people. The next question to be considered would be this—are we, the people to yield to a class? Which of us, we or a class, is the stronger, and if we are the stronger, as we know and feel ourselves to be, shall we allow our will to be treated with contempt as if instead of being the people we were but a privileged handful. There is not a single member of the House of Lords that is having the least pretensions to statesmanship, or even to the faculty of sober thought who knows not how rapid and how vehement is the rush of popular logic, how it strikes right at the root of its object, how disdaining scholarly forms and met a physical hair splitting, it goes straight to its mark as the arrow from the bow, as the bullet from the rifle. The Lords feel this to be true, and they wisely avoid trying strength with a giant—a giant gentle and even obedient as long as he is not goaded by courage—a giant that, greater than Sampson, would not destroy himself though he tore down the pillars of the temple. Happily for the harmonious working of the great legislative machine, the Lords have acted only as a momentary check, not as a hostile impediment; and in giving way to the resolute attitude of the Commons, they have rendered a graceful homage to the unmistakable will of the nation.—Sunday Observer.

NOW FOR THE LAND.

From the Dundalk Democrat.

The grievous wrong of the Church Establishment having been disposed of, men naturally turn to the land question. It is for Ireland the question of questions, because misrule has left us nothing but agriculture to live by. England has vast manufactures, and if men there cannot obtain farms, they will not be compelled to leave the country, as they can find many other methods besides that of farming to live by. Scotland, too, has industrial employment for her people and her factories and workshops can employ most of those who may be unable to live by tilling the soil.

But care was taken—the greatest possible care—to destroy the manufactures of Ireland—not alone at the period of the disastrous Union—but for a century and a half before it. It would not suit English interests to have Ireland a manufacturing nation, or to give her free trade, and it was not till Grattan and the Irish Volunteers denounced this policy as a tyranny, that free trade was yielded and the ban against the manufactures wiped away. But England was then weak after her defeat in America. When she recruited herself, however, in 1800, she took care to abolish the Irish parliament, and then she left us so little trade that she might as well have closed all foreign ports against us.

We were driven ultimately to live by the land, and lest we should make any wealth out of that, the English parliament enacted a code of laws to leave us at the mercy of the landlords. The result was that the rents were raised; the population were driven to live on the potato; and when the blight came, the people starved in hundreds of thousands, although there was sufficient corn in the country to sustain them. But it was carried off to England, whilst men dropped dead on their way side. Never was such a sight witnessed before in a civilized country a people starving in the midst of plenty!

Since that disastrous time nothing has been done to relieve the Irish farmers. Almost every other class has had its wants attended to; but since famine swept the country nothing has been done to relieve the oppressed tillers of our soil! And who are they? The wealth of the country; the bone and sinew of the nation; the men who make the land productive, and who consume so little of its choice fruits. They have been left at the mercy of every one who owns an estate. Some of these owners, no doubt, treated them without harshness, but the greater part of the landlords have scourged them as if they had power to torture both their souls and bodies.

In no other nation in the world have such sights been witnessed as in Ireland for the past twenty-five years. Farmers going to work from the effects of rackrents; evictions in winter; turning out the sick the lame and the blind, in the midst of frost and snow; and the levelling of cottages and farm houses, till the land became depopulated of millions. Surely a people who have suffered such tortures as these, must be a very patient community. They were driven from their holdings, however, and although the land rebounded with denunciations of their oppressors, and tenant right bills were framed by several governments to redress their wrongs, still nothing was done to give them protection. There they are still in the same old position, subject to the whim of the landlord, and dreading the menace of his frown.

Mr. Gladstone has frequently declared that after the Church question was settled, the land should have his earnest attention. He is now free to deal with it, and it is to be hoped that he will resolve to give the Irish farmers all the justice they require. Should he fail to do so, in vain may we expect peace to prevail amongst us. Let him look to Prussia, and see how the tillers of the soil have been dealt with there and strive to follow the example. But it must be borne in mind that this will be a more difficult task than that which he has just completed. The Church question, properly speaking, was not a landlord question. Tenant right is altogether different, and will experience a large amount of landlord hostility; for the owners of the soil desire to preserve their present power, and they will make a desperate effort, but we hope a fruitless one, to retain it.

The government, under these circumstances, will require a large amount of support from Ireland to enable them to succeed. That support they must have, and the farmers, should give every assistance in their power to Mr. Gladstone and his friends. During the coming autumn meetings and conferences should be held, that the desires of the people may be made known, and that the government may learn their wishes. Without such an expression of national feeling Mr. Gladstone will be in the dark. In a letter which we have recently received from London, it is stated that the bill to be proposed will not be as liberal as some people imagine; but we hardly think that Mr. Gladstone would attempt to propose a measure that would fail to give the farmers justice. Let them, however, take care to make their wishes known, and let the nation demand nothing else than what will secure the farmers every right to which they are entitled.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUNAMORE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The foundation-stone of the above church was laid on this day by the Very Rev. Dean Slane, of Dunganon assisted by the neighboring clergy in presence of a vast multitude of the people of Kildress and the surrounding parishes. The plans of the church which is erected in shape and Gothic in style were drawn by Messrs. O'Neil & Byrne, Arthur street Belfast, whose names are now intimately identified with all that is

obscure and beautiful in ecclesiastical architecture. But sometimes good churches lose half their imposing grandeur for want of a proper site but thanks to the Earl of Castletown whose goodness and liberality deserve more than a passing notice the Catholics of Kildress cannot complain on that score. Nothing could exceed the beauty of the site of this country church.—When completed, St. Mary's will stand with its tower and spire on an elevated ground with an amphitheatre of bold mountains on the North, N. E. and N. W., for a background whilst in front the silver waters of Lough Neagh and the Belfast mountains can be distinctly seen in the distance. Well may Father Murphy's faithful flock feel proud to see their new church rising proudly beneath the shadows of those very mountains of Tyrone which, in days of persecution afforded shelter to their forefathers and the soggarth aroon, when Catholicity was a crime in the land. Often in the depths of winter, through snow and rain, and over many a rugged path were those faithful people obliged to steal into the inmost recesses of those mountains to meet their priest, and assist at the celebration of the holy mysteries of their religion. Even yet traditional story points out the very spot, the Paly a-neffron or Mass cave in the Sperrin mountains, and the Brasas where Mass was offered. And even within the memory of many yet living after the penal laws were relaxed the Catholics used to be obliged to form a circle round the priest to protect him from the inclemency of the weather, whilst he said Mass on the hill of Dunamore. But those days were now numbered with the past. They served to prove the vitality of the Catholic religion, which, though clouded like the sun for a time, yet like it, never loses any of its vigour but when the clouds are scattered, shines out with renewed brilliancy. Too much credit cannot be given to Father Murphy for the good he has done in Kildress. He has built one church already, St. Joseph's, a splendid building and also several schools; and now, though advancing in years, he has the courage to commence a church, which, when completed will cost little less than £2,000. But he feels that it is God's work and relies on the liberality of a generous public to enable him to see it completed—an expectation in which we are sure he will not be disappointed.—Belfast Observer.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The ceremony of blessing and laying the foundation stone of the new church at Kingscourt, County Cavan, and diocese of Meath took place on Sunday last, under circumstances that must have been gratifying in an extraordinary degree to the pious learned and patriotic pastor of the parish, the Rev. Peter O'Reilly, and to all those whose faith leads them to love the beauty of God's house. The church is one which at a past period was considered remarkable for its spaciousness and comparative beauty; but time which tells on all things has borne heavily on it, and reduced it almost to ruin. The devoted pastor and his faithful people accordingly determined that it should be in a style commensurate with the importance of the district and on Sunday the foundation stone of a new church was laid which will be unrivalled in beauty and commodiousness by any one of those erected during the present period. The church is designed in the Gothic style and the internal length is 106 feet, the width across nave and aisles, 46 feet, and across transept, 76 feet. The height to the ridge of the roof from the floor will be 50 feet. The splendid site on which the church will stand is the gift of Mr. Mervyn Pratt, Gormey Castle.

ALTAR CONSECRATION.—On Wednesday morning, the 14th, the Bishop of Troy consecrated the new altar which has just been erected in the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and St. Joseph in Battersea Park terrace.

THE CATHOLIC LORD BISHOP OF LIMERICK.—The Corporation have wisely and well come to the determination of presenting an address of congratulation to the most Rev. Dr. Butler on his return from London which is expected next week. This is a movement in which there will be universal concurrence and sympathy.—Limerick Reporter.

BAFFLE GIBBER.—Amongst the names of those who subscribed for the further improvement of the above Church we notice the name of the pious, learned and zealous pastor, Ven. Archdeacon Greegan as giving the magnificent sum of fifty pounds. Such a large offering from the worthy pastor is only in accordance with the Christian conduct assiduously carried out by him during his ministrations in Bruff which has won for him the esteem of all classes and whose pious zeal the people of the parish duly appreciate and as a mark of their sincere gratitude for his worth and goodness have readily and willingly responded to the call made by him on them in the carrying out of the present improvement and subscribed the sums opposite to their names.—Limerick Reporter.

CONVERSION.—We are happy to be able to state that Mr. Lewis, son of Colonel Lewis, of the County Monaghan, has been received into the Catholic Church. We understand that his wife has also become a Catholic. We heard of their conversion some weeks ago, but as the matter was then considered private, we did not like to give it publicity. Now, however, it is known to Colonel Lewis himself, and we think it is only right to place the intelligence before the country. The conversion is the more remarkable, on account of the very strong Protestant opinions entertained by Mr. Lewis's father. It will be recollected that the Colonel purchased a property near Inishkeen some years since, on which he built a schoolhouse, and commended his tenants to send their children to it on pain of his displeasure. It may also be remembered that a tenant named John Byrne, refused to comply with the landlord's mandate, and was evicted, and that through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Beggan, a sum of money was collected to purchase him a farm. Well the Colonel has been quiet ever since, and it is only due to him to say, that since that time we have heard no complaint against him. His son is now a Catholic, and may we not hope that he will follow the excellent example that son has given him.—Dundalk Democrat.

ST. JOSEPH'S SEMINARY.—The annual examination and distribution of prizes at St. Joseph's Seminary will take place on Monday the 19th, when the public are invited to be present. St. Joseph's Seminary is one of the best preparatory schools in the country. The Brothers of St. Patrick are most indefatigable in their arduous labors. They are indeed amongst the greatest benefactors of our community. We trust the people of Galway will show by their presence that they appreciate the labors of the good men who have devoted their lives and talents to the promotion of Catholic Education. We can promise those who will be present a rich treat, as the acquirements of the pupils are far in advance of what might be supposed. Last year the examination was one of the best exhibitions of the kind we ever had the pleasure of being at. During the past twelve months great progress has been made, so that on Monday the pupils of St. Joseph's may be expected to make a demonstration of which their friends may well feel happy.—Galway Vindicator.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. CANON QUINN, P.P., TYRAN, COUNTY ARMAGH.—On Monday morning, July 26, at Ballytown, after a long and painful illness against which medical aid was unavailing, Father Quinn departed his life in the 70th year of his age, and 43rd of his sacred ministry. On the evening of his decease, his remains were removed to St. Peter's Church, Drogheda, and on the following morning, Tuesday, Office and Mass, 'De Requiem,' were celebrated for his happy repose. The Venerable Archdeacon Tierney presided, and pronounced the absolution for the dead.

THE GLENORRY REFORMATORY.—The annual visitation of the Catholic Reformatory at Glenorrey by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin took place on the 15th instant with results highly satisfactory to all friends of that institution. The reformatory is now nine years in existence, under the wise and

salutary management of the Rev. Father Fox and the good it must have effected, the services to society it must have rendered in that time by its reclamation of juvenile offenders from the ways of vice, may be said to be incalculable. In the establishment of such institutions for the reception of youthful criminals the Government acted with great wisdom and humanity. The common jails of the country were bad schools into which to send those young people; many who were sent in there for trifling offences, the result of their poverty or the bad example set them, came out more depraved, and more deeply venerated in every sort of villainy than when they entered. The system of training pursued at the Reformatories, Catholic and Protestant is designed to educate those young people in habits of virtue and industry, and the gratifying fact is that it has proved to be eminently successful. The proportion of recommitments of young lads who have left those institutions is remarkably small. The knowledge of this fact added much to the enjoyment of the numerous visitors who witnessed the examinations and exercises at Glenorrey on Thursday week. All were delighted with the condition of the institution in every department and the proficiency shown by the youths in industrial avocations of various kinds, as well as scholarship. For the excellent condition of the Glenorrey Reformatory and the satisfactory results obtained by it, a large share of credit is due to its very eminent president, the Rev. Laurence Charles Pridemore Fox; and we are glad to see that the press of Dublin, with one accord, give to that fact a hearty recognition.

The relic of Mr. Edward Duffy, who published the first paper in Inniskillen, the 'Chronicle,' in 1806, died a few days since, aged 100 years.

New potatoes are now being sold from 8d to 10d per stone in Derry. The price would be much lower were it not for the great demand for them in the Scotch market.

On Monday last, a young man named Moran, aged about 20 years, was drowned while bathing in the Suir, near Clonmore.

The majority of the rioters captured in the act of destroying Roman Catholic places of worship in Belfast, were sent for a month to gaol, the magistrates not giving them the option of fine.

There is at present at the quays in Belfast a larger number of foreign vessels than has been in port at any period for a considerable time. The screw steamer Tasso, of Sunderland, arrived in Belfast on Sunday last from Odessa, with a cargo of 1,000 tons of wheat.

Very heavy rain has fallen in and about Omagh, Co. Tyrone. Oats, wheat, &c., will be what is termed 'knee-broken.' On the whole, however, we never had a better appearance of more abundant crops than at present.—Derry Sentinel.

A melancholy and fatal accident has occurred near Donegal, by which a man named Richard Graham, of Drimlisk, lost his life. The deceased was riding on horseback, and, it is supposed, fell off, sustaining severe injuries, from which he did not recover.

On Monday, in Lurgan, two little boys named O'ully—one ten, and the other three years of age—were left by themselves in their father's house for a short time. The elder child reached down from a shelf a loaded pistol belonging to his father, and was playing with it until it accidentally went off, and shot his younger brother dead on the spot.

An extra police tax of £73 quarterly is to be levied on five townlands in the vicinity of Philipstown, in the County Tipperary. The people have aptly named it 'The Murdering Tax,' and they murmur loudly against the burden of an imposition so unjust in nature and so arbitrary in principle.

Notwithstanding the long continuance of dry weather, the crops look remarkably well in Down. Oats will, no doubt, be short in straw, and late potatoes have much to do to overtake the effects of drought. Flax pulling is proceeding briskly; as many as sixty-five persons have been seen this week engaged in a single field at this work. Harvest will be fully three weeks later than it was last year.

Two children belonging to a 'dresser' employed in a factory at Belfast, being left alone in the house of their parents on Monday, the elder child, aged eight years, got hold of a pistol and shot the younger, aged three years. It is not known how the boy became possessed of the pistol. He is in custody.

A BILLIARDER IN TROUBLE.—In Limerick yesterday a billiarder posting placards relative to the Amnesty meeting to be held next Sunday was arrested and detained an hour in the police barrack. The placards were submitted to a local magistrate, who ordered the release of the man. The matter has been taken up by the local Amnesty Committee, and an action against the police is threatened.—Dundalk Democrat.

On Friday night, when it became known throughout the county of Limerick that the Lords had, contrary to all expectations, yielded to the wishes of the Government by consenting to pass the Church Bill, the hills in every direction for miles around were in a blaze of light in rejoicing, bay and straw having been lit up by the country people. Joyous shouts resounded, and the peasantry everywhere were in ecstasy at the glad tidings received.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—Our Dublin correspondent telegraphs that the Senior Board of Trinity College, Dublin, are to meet on Thursday to discuss Mr. Fawcett's scheme of university reform, to which the majority of the younger Fellows are favorable. It is said one plan is to devote the compensation obtained for the college church livings to the endowment of a fellowship to which Catholics will be admissible.—Northern Press.

THE VALUATION OF IRELAND.—The select committee on the valuation of Ireland met on Tuesday for a short time with closed doors, and shortly before the Speaker left the chair at seven o'clock in the afternoon the chairman, Colonel French, brought up the report, which, with the evidence, was ordered to be printed.

We have been informed that a most disastrous fire took place on the property of Lady de Clifford, in the neighborhood of Claremorris, on Monday last. A large rick of hay was almost completely consumed, and other losses were also occasioned by reason of the fire, which was of course accidental. We have heard the damage done was very great, but in the absence of particulars from a reliable source, will not state the exact amount of injuries sustained.—Mayo Telegraph.

PROTESTANT ASCENDENCY.—The Kilkenny Journal gives some noteworthy details of the working of Ascendancy in that fine Catholic county. Protestants are to Catholics in Kilkenny County as one is to twenty. Yet the Lieutenant, the High Sheriff, sixteen out of eighteen Deputy-Lieutenants, four out of five of the Magistrates, the three Stipendiaries, both Clerks of the Crown, the Crown Solicitor, the Grand Jury Secretary, the Law Agent, the Stamp Distributor, the County Surveyor, nine out of ten Barony Cess Collectors, eight out of nine Police Inspectors, the County Judge, the Jail Inspector, the Jail Sergeant, both the Infantry Sergeants, and every officer of the Kilkenny Militia, from the highest to the lowest rank, are Protestants. Who will say that religious ascendancy is in Ireland a 'sentimental game' at all?

At the Belfast Police Court, a number of rioters being brought up for sentence, the Mayor having alluded to the mischievous encouragement given to the rioters by some respectable persons, spoke of the efforts of the Catholic police to prevent disturbance. He passed a high eulogium on the Rev. Father Blaney, stating that 'No gentleman in the town had carried out the Christian precept of 'peace on earth and good-will to men' more than the Rev. Father Blaney, who had been out on the previous night, and his exertions in the interests of peace were beyond all praise.'

DEPARTURE OF CONSTABULARY.—Sixty men of the Royal Irish Constabulary, drafted here from the County Roscommon for duty during the July Orange anniversaries, left town on Monday for the respective stations from which they came.—Belfast Observer.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BELFAST AND HOLYWOOD.—On Monday, the 2nd proximo, a steamer will begin to ply between Belfast and Holywood, at rates which will add to the pleasure and convenience of the public and will, we trust, amply recompense the enterprise of the spirited lessees—the Messrs. Brown and Co.—1b

Private meetings of sections of the Dublin Episcopal Church clergy have been held to consider the position of the Church, and to tender advice to the archbishops. The Evening Mail mentions that at one of these, held under the auspices of Archbishop Lee a division was taken, when a majority of those present were found to be opposed to the assembling of a convocation as a means of commencing the organization of a new church body. The Daily Express announces that a convocation of the Disestablished Church will shortly be assembled.

The Corporation, on Friday, July 23d, awarded £3 and a suit of clothes to Paddy Doyle, a local watchman, who had been instrumental in saving twenty-four persons from drowning. Doyle received a bronze medal and five certificates from the Humane Society in recognition of his exertions, and the corporation, considering him deserving of higher reward, are about to recommend him to Her Majesty for the decoration of the recently instituted Order of Valor. Should the recommendation be accorded to, a new title will be introduced into the municipality, and the Right Valorous Patrick Doyle, James Diver, will be entitled to a prominent position amongst civic dignitaries.—Cork Examiner.

THE CROPS IN THE COUNTY OF GAVAN.—The recent general rain, which accompanied or immediately followed the lightning and thunder last week has rendered an immunity of good to the growing crops, notwithstanding the late parching hot weather which prevailed so long. Particularly to the late sown potatoes, which are now expected to be an excellent and prolific crop, and of good quality for the table. But I regret to be obliged to state that oats, which is the principle cereal crop grown in this county, is, on account of the great drought and very hot weather during the last month a very indifferent crop, with short straw and light head. The hay is good and well saved. Turnips and mangle wort are doing extremely well, particularly since the weather has auspiciously changed.—Gavan Correspondent.

LAMENTABLE CASE OF DROWNING.—A farmer named Edward Smith and his daughter brought a horse and cart for a barrel of water to the Lake of Borthall, Ballybay July 10, and as is customary in filling the barrel, the old man and his daughter were in the cart, and the horse was driven some distance into the shore of the lake. From some reason the horse became restive, and Smith apprehensive of the safety of the horse, jumped out on one side, and his daughter on the other into the lake. Smith mistook the depth of the place into which he went, and was in imminent danger. His daughter rushed to his assistance, and when some neighbors near arrived, both were dragged out apparently exhausted. Every effort to restore animation to the old man was fruitless. Dr. Cathcart was sent for, and in the course of an hour the daughter revived after the use of the ordinary remedies.

ORANGE FURY.—The Belfast News Letter sounds a shrill note of Protestant "nationalism." Here is a specimen:—"It was an ill-omened day for the Island of Saints; it banded over our fair country to the possession of adventurers; it left a brave race subject to their inferiors and scattered among a primitive Christian community pernicious seeds perennially fruiting in social strivings in fraud and murder and all manner of evil. What might we not have been to-day if 700 years ago the Celt had refused an abode to the Saxon or Anglo-Norman or whatever else the hybrid nationality may be called? They ruthlessly proscribed our language because their own barbaric jargon did not furnish them with means of appreciating its beauty; they ignored our customs because of the jealousy which their own rude habits inspired, and, resting on the law of the freebooter, taking the rules of the highwayman as their guide, they supplanted truth by error and substituted vice for virtue. A sad, black catalogue of crime is spread over the seven centuries of English misrule, and now the reward of our fidelity is the plunder of our ecclesiastical corporation. It is the base ingratitude of Zealand, and seven centuries will not efface it from the memory of desecrated, betrayed Irish Protestants."—Star.

THE ADVANTAGES OF ORANGISM.—Respectable people may publicly repudiate Orangism, and every man who wishes well to his country may keep aloof from it, but nevertheless, there is a certain amount of distinct encouragement given to it by every government, whether Whig or Tory, sufficient to keep it alive and vigorous for many a year. In the south of Ireland a little boy will get imprisonment with hard labour for having a percussion-cap in his pocket; in Ulster the Orangemen were secretly supplied with arms gratis, in 1845, with the sanction of government, and to this day they openly parade with guns and discharge volleys in defiance of the Arms Act. In the south the police kill men, accidentally or otherwise, and if the government interfere at all it is to screen the police; but in the north—in Londonderry, for instance—a severe and searching inquiry is made by the magistrate and the accused police committed for trial; and in the House of Commons the Chief Secretary said there would be, of course, both a government and a judicial inquiry into the matter, adding that 'it ought to be a strict one, wherever the armed force of the government comes into collision with the people.' This beautiful principle is altogether lost sight of as regards the affair in Kerry, where two poor countrymen were shot while walking homewards on the public highways, and they were left to employ attorneys at their own expense to proceed against the police. No government inquiry, strict or otherwise, into this affair.—[Waterford Citizen.

A correspondent informs us that a deserted child was lately found in Tallamore by a policeman, and was brought by him before the Board of Guardians for admission to the Workhouse. The question of religion, of course, arose and as the Constable although a Catholic, and, as such, entitled to have the child baptized a Catholic, had not merely refrained from taking any step in that direction, but when before the Board expressed his entire indifference in the matter a reference was made to the Poor Law Commissioners; they replied that the child should be registered in the 'religion of the State,' and this was done accordingly. We have here another instance of the working of an unjust and most discreditable system, which would not be continued a single day if forces of loud professions of a desire for even-headed legislation had much sincerity in them. The law regarding the religious registry of deserted children is a standing insult to the sensibility and common-sense of the great majority of the Irish people. In the case in point, the finder was a Catholic; and though he ultimately wanted the spirit and reticence to act as the law allowed him, we think the Catholic Guardians might have fairly insisted on supplying his omission. An occasion will soon arise for finally arranging this whole vexatious matter, for, when the Church is disestablished with all formality, there will, of course, be no 'religion of the State' in Ireland.—Nation.

ATTACK BY ORANGEMEN ON A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN.—The riotous spirit evoked among the clergy of the Orange party by the recent 'celebrations,' has left behind many tokens of its existence. Two of their acts, however, surpass all the rest as examples of the wickedness and savagery of which those wretched creatures are capable. We allude to the

fring of shots through the window of an apartment in which a Catholic clergyman—the parish priest of Abagail—was known to be sleeping, and to the brutal attack made by members of the same party on the Rev. Isaac Nelson, a Protestant clergyman, near Belfast. This latter occurrence did not take place on the day usually devoted by those semi-literate to all sorts of folly and many sorts of crime; it did not happen on the 'Glorious Twelfth' the day when their brains are on fire from the effects of political excitement and bad whiskey, but on the evening of the 15th instant, when the effects of Monday's madness might be supposed to have passed away. On that evening some Catholics who were returning from a funeral, were attacked in a furious manner by a party of Orangemen who probably were lying in wait for them on the road. Two of the Catholics ran for shelter into the house of the Rev. Isaac Nelson; as they heard the noise one of them was called to the ground with a blow of a stone, and then his pursuers came up and commenced to ill treat the unfortunate man in a shocking manner. Seeing what had occurred and fearing that a murder would be committed before his eyes, the Rev. Mr. Nelson rushed out and endeavored to shield the victim of this brutal usage, but the consequence was that he was himself attacked by them. The rev. gentleman then ran into his house and returned with a revolver which he fired into the air, hoping thereby to attract the attention of some policemen who were in the neighborhood. His brother, Mr. William Nelson, hearing the noise came up to his assistance, but both gentlemen were set upon by the Orangemen, knocked down, kicked, trampled on, and severely beaten. For some days the life of the Rev. Mr. Nelson was considered in danger, and at the latest account he was recovering, but slowly. The Orange party it seems, have a grudge against the rev. gentleman, who is known to be a tolerant and Christian spirit, and no favorer of their wicked fraternity. In testifying to the aid of the man who was being cruelly beaten he acted as a Christian clergyman should, but the Orangemen who nearly killed him for his interference would be willing to stone any one of the Twelve Apostles for the same offence.

The papers express conflicting opinions upon the passing of the Irish Church Bill. All our Dublin Conservative journals do not conceal their disappointment that 'the Lords' did not hold out as they expected. Some of the London Tory papers, however, assert that it is the Government which has given way. Our national Protestant contemporary the Irish Times, however, writes magnificently in a spirit that gives bright promise for the future: Let us hope now, it says, that this most irritating source of bitterness is removed, that Irishmen of all creeds and classes will unite to increase the influence and power of their country. We were enabled by our own divisions. May Ireland grow strong, now that this excuse for division is removed! It is but just to say that the Catholic people of Ireland have shown no feeling of exultation or triumph at this, which is felt to be a humiliation of so many of their countrymen. Remembering, perhaps, that English conquerors despoiled their churches, they have shown sympathy for those who are now in the hour of trial, not the less because it comes from those whose 'garrison,' they were said to be. There is no pretence now for religious differences amongst us, and they who would distract and divide as can no longer kindle the flame of polemical strife. Union among all classes of Irishmen was the last thing thought of by the framers of this measure, but it is the result we anticipate, and of which we already see the approach. 'No Established Church can henceforth serve as an English Garrison' and no anxiety to preserve Church property can cramp or fetter the natural yearning for the advancement of our native land. What Minister or Parliament could venture to oppose the will of this united people? There is a great prize to be won if all strive for it. Let us struggle now for real conquests and no longer waste the national strength in suicidal contests, or waste our energies in fruitless lamentations. And the Mail writes.—It puts an end, we trust for ever, to the delusion under which the Protestants of Ireland have now for more than seventy years allowed themselves to be dragged at the tail of an English Tory and Jacobite faction. Mr. Trail told the Conservative Peers at Chesterfield House that if the Irish Protestants were abandoned by their English allies, there was an end of the alliance for ever. So let it be. 'Union amongst Irishmen' we earnestly pray for as a consequence of the passing of this bill, and the change of tone of our Tory contemporaries is not the least indication that it will surely come.—Flag of Ireland.

GREAT BRITAIN. The Holy Father has addressed the following letter to the Clergy of England and Scotland through the Archbishop of Westminster:—

Pius P. P. IX.

"Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction.—Among the congratulatory letters which, upon the completion of our Sacredotal Jubilee, have poured upon us from all sides, we have singled out one sent from London, from 1,118 English and Scotch priests who lavished upon us the most hearty expressions of reverence, devotion and love, together with the most glorious gift of the Holy Sacrifice, which they had resolved to offer to God with the intention of obtaining for us all that we desire and beseech, for the good of religion and the Church, as also a happy result from the forthcoming council. You can well understand, Venerable Brother, that these kind offices were most grateful to us, &c. We should desire to signify this and to return thanks to each one singly, but as the distances which separate them will not allow of this being done, we desire it to be conveyed to all, through you, that we have been deeply affected by their letters, and have most gratefully received their congratulations, and good wishes, and especially the concern devotedly expressed by each and all that what they were anticipating for us might be besought God that he would bestow upon all the gifts of his heavenly grace, and grant the pious wishes of each in particular, and that that pleasure might be vouchsafed to all, to behold their fatherland, which once merited the appellation of the land of Saints restored to its pristine glory. Meanwhile we affectionately bestow upon each and all our Apostolic Benediction, as an augury of so great a blessing and as a testimony to you of the gratitude we feel and our paternal affection.

"Given at Rome, at St. Peter's July 14, 1869, the 24th year of our pontificate."

NEW CHURCH AT BOW.—Last week, the Archbishop of Westminster laid the corner stone of the new church at Bow, in the ground adjoining the Convent of the Dominicans, who teach the poor and visit the sick. A considerable number of the clergy were present. There was also a good attendance of the laity. The new Church will front the high road, nearly opposite the Protestant church, which was Catholic in former times, as was also the Church of Bromley-by-Bow. The building will be 73 feet long by 35 feet wide, and will seat between 400 and 500 Mr. Mount is the architect, and Mr. Perry, of Stratford, the contractor. The Archbishop addressed those assembled, referring to the progress which the Church was making. He said that although the nineteenth century was so often spoken of as a century of great intellectual progress, it pleased Providence to make two who were very simple-minded to be great instruments in carrying on his designs, namely, the Care of Arts and Mother Margaret, who had been Superiors at the Dominican Convent at Stone. A branch of that order had been established in the adjacent building, and, unlike branches cut from a dead tree, that branch being cut from a living tree and planted in good soil, would, by God's blessing live and flourish.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF DOLOURS, PROHEM.—On Sunday the 25th two sermons were preached in this church, by the Rev. F. Horner, S.J., in aid of a fund for defraying the debt which still presses so heavily upon it. The music was admirably rendered by the very efficient choir. We trust that these appeals produced such returns as will materially assist the mission, but it is plain that such a heavy debt cannot be entirely defrayed by a congregation consisting mainly of the poorest class, however willing they may be, and we hope that the attention of the Catholics will be drawn to this side of the metropolis, and that they will make some part in promoting the good work, which promises to make such great progress, if only the pressure of the debt now existing could be lessened. There is no mission in London where more is needed, or more could be done if the charity so much commended by the preacher of Sunday could only be extended in this direction. We plead, therefore, earnestly for this church, with the hope that kind hearts and liberal hands will be opened to the good priests of Peckham.—Tablet.

Her Majesty has contributed the sum of £100 to the funds of London University College Hospital.

THE OLD COPPER COINAGE.—A Royal proclamation has just been issued announcing that the old copper coinage will not pass current after the 17th day of December.

The London correspondent of the Scotchman observes: "The persistent absence of Lord Stanley from the House and the front Opposition bench during the debates is much commented upon."

The yarn dyers of Glasgow having demanded an advance of wages several of the principal firms have anticipated the possibility of a strike among the workmen by a lock out. The number now idle is reckoned to approach 1000.

It is stated that 58,000 dwelling-houses have been built and secured to working men by friendly societies in the three cities of Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham and that there are more than a thousand such societies in London.

MURDER AT HAVERSHAM.—A farm labourer named Mobbs has been apprehended on suspicion of having murdered Thomas Newberry, a boy. They were working together in a field near Haversham, and on Thursday night, some time afterwards, the boy was found lying in the field with his throat cut. Mobbs' knife and smock fork were found near the place, and the clothes which he wore that evening were discovered in his house covered with blood.

THE LATEST RITUALISTIC DEVELOPMENT.—A correspondent of the Guardian says that on a recent occasion at the Church of St. Peter, London Dock, the preacher carried a bouquet of flowers, in his hand when he went into the pulpit. The vicar was similarly adorned.

DISASTROUS ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred in Liverpool on Wednesday evening. Eight laborers were engaged in demolishing a house in Everton, when the flooring of a room gave way, and five of the men, falling with the debris, were so seriously injured that in two or three cases fatal result is anticipated.

The Times, referring to the discussion in the Commons last night on Murphy the lecturer, says:—"He and his lectures are a nuisance to be abated, and those who are entrusted with the maintenance of the public peace are bound to stop at all hazards a display which reiterated experience shows will end in riot and bloodshed."

SHAMELESS IN EXCESS.—Some remarks have already been made in this country, on the impropriety of asking the public to repay to the Duke of Edinburgh the value of the presents which he distributed in his colonial voyages, to the amount of £3,374 14s. Similar censure of this strange proceeding now comes by the telegraph wires from Victoria. Great blame seems to rest in this matter on the Ministers, whether great or small, who admitted and sanctioned his Royal Highness's claims to reimbursement. Every private gentleman who travels, and is hospitably entertained gives presents on a scale befitting his position; and it will be for Mr. Ayrton or his superiors to explain why the public are to pay for the Duke of Edinburgh's gifts, which do not seem out of proportion to its princely position and the revenue which as a royal prince, he receives from the nation. It will probably also be asked whether his Royal Highness has made over to the nation all presents which he has received, while asking the nation to pay for what he has given in return. Our Indian functionaries are all required to surrender their presents to the government.—Pall Mall Gazette.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN ON FIRES.—On Thursday afternoon, the Scotch express train, passing upon the Great Northern Railway between Retford and Tuxford Nottinghamshire, was discovered to be on fire. The passengers did their best to make their situation known to the driver, who fortunately saw the flames, which were confined to a first-class carriage. At once immediately he stopped the engine and the flames were extinguished, but not before a large quantity of valuable luggage and the roof and doors were completely destroyed. The occupants had begun to unpleasantly feel the heat of the fire, which is supposed to have originated from a spark having fallen from the engine.

Here is a little fact to which we make the few Catholic Tories of England heartily welcome. During the last three or four weeks nearly every newspaper in London, and those in the provinces, have commented more or less upon the disgraceful attempt of the Marylebone Guardians to educate Catholic nuptial children in the Protestant faith. Of the Liberal papers one, and only one, viz., the Examiner, has sided with the rector and the Board; whereas the Conservative papers, without a single exception, have taken part against the Archbishop and the cause of common justice. There are certainly some few Catholics who have resided so long on the Continent, and been so terrified by the evil doings of Liberals in Italy or elsewhere, that they dread the very name, not knowing—or not having brains enough to understand—that between an English and a Continental Liberal there is about as much affinity as between Noah's Ark and Joan of Arc. But how any other Catholic—except, perhaps, upon the Christian principle of when hit on one cheek turning the other to be struck—can side with the Tory party in England, is certainly as great a political wonder as the old Tablet was a curiosity amongst modern newspapers.—Weekly Register.

SCOTLAND.—ST. MARY'S LANARK.—Archbishop Eyre preached in this church on Sunday last. On Monday his Grace presided at an examination of the school children, and in the afternoon opened the day-nursery, which has been established by the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul. We give the following account from a Protestant paper, the Glasgow Herald:—"The nursery occupies at present two extremely comfortable and well-ventilated rooms in an adjoining building near the schools and chapel. The one apartment is prepared as a nursing room for the children when awake, so that they do not disturb those asleep in the inner room, which is furnished with remarkably neat cast-iron swing cradles, the bed clothes and bedding of which are an example of comfort and cleanliness. The object of the Sisters in establishing this nursery is praiseworthy and commendable; it is intended for the infant children of women who have to gain their livelihood by employment requiring their absence from home during the day. The children are received by the Sisters at six in the morning, and are kept and fed the whole day up till six or seven in the evening, for the extremely small charge of 2d. per day, or 1s. per week; and the manner in which they are kept and nursed must be of immense advantage to the infants themselves, and an unquestionable relief to the mind of the industrious mother, who will work along cheerily, knowing that the darling of her heart is in the hands and arms of those who are so willing and competent

to supply the unavoidable absence of the maternal embrace. It may be remarked here that the Sisters make inquiry as to the character of the mothers before receiving the children, as they have no sympathy with the lazy, who might want their children so comfortably off their hands for 2d. per day; for it is the industrious, anxious, well-located, striving mothers that they desire to benefit, as Sisters of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul. It is only to be hoped that the last new effort they have made will be crowned with that success which it so thoroughly deserves."

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.—Hardly any one will be surprised but the regret will be universal, even amongst his opponents to hear of the illness of the foremost man in the political world at the moment. When one, for a moment, if possible, could imagine the amount of mental and physical labor and anxiety that the Prime Minister has passed through during the last six months, the wonder is that any man could have accomplished what he has done, and after the manner he has done it, without having been forced to succumb to the wear and tear incident to the position. He must have been a Goliath to have maintained such a contest, and for such a length of time without flinching an inch, but progressing in the face of mountains of difficulties that a less resolute mind would have recoiled from, and fallen ignominiously before. No doubt he had the external support of the people of the three Kingdoms to cheer him on, but there was something more sustaining in the great comprehensive power of the mind of the man himself. Conscious of the truth of the cause he had taken in hand, and of the justice that evoked it, he had these great moral allies to sustain him against the most insidious enemies that ever man had to contend with. Now that the battle is over, how gloriously, after a struggle that eclipses any fight of a national character on record, it is a national consequence that the nervous system should relax a little. However, amidst the national gloom caused by the announcement of Mr. Gladstone's illness, it is consolatory to know that it is neither of a serious description nor likely to last long, and probably by the time this is before our readers, the honored gentleman will be found in his usual place in the House, devoting his matchless talent to the service of his country, and that such might be the case is the united prayer of the universal people.—Northern Press.

CONVENT OF THE ASSUMPTION, RICHMOND.—The new wing and chapel of this convent were opened on the 22nd ult., and complete the design of the whole group of buildings. Viewed from the various points of the surrounding scenery and in combination with its beauty, the priory presents an almost complete revival of one of the most ancient structures of old times, with the bright and swift flowing Scales at its foot, the deep setting of umbrageous trees about it, and the green background of sheltering hills shutting it out as well from the busy world beyond. The buildings though simple, have a very monastic aspect. Ornament and decoration have been reserved as fitting for the chapel which is an exceedingly graceful and religious building. The whole buildings both priory and chapel have been carried out from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Goldie, London. The stained glass—which has been presented by the young ladies of the school, the architect and other benefactors—is by Mr. Walter of Newcastle and the stone carvings by Mr. Barr, of London. The solemn opening took place on Thursday morning. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Cornthwaite, Bishop of Beverley. Among the clergy present were the Rev. Wm. Strickland, Rev. J. Milner, S. J.; Rev. F. Meyrick, S. J.; Rev. W. Clifford, S. J.; Rev. E. Goldie, Rev. Mr. Young and the Rev. Mr. McCarten. The Rev. W. Clifford preached the sermon after which a collection towards the convent and poor schools was made. A small fancy bazaar was also held in the convent school, on the 16th and two following days in aid of the funds.

AN ENGLISH BABY SHOW.—A considerable number of uncomfortable reflections were cast upon the brain at the bare thought of an exhibition of babies. What are the 'points' of a baby? Is a stunted nose good, as in the case of a King Charles? Do short legs tell of breed, as with a Skye? Is there anything in the colour of the roof of the mouth? It must be a strange reflection in after life that one has gained the prize as a baby. Everyone of these amiable parents who repaired to North Woolwich with their infants for the show must have overcome all preliminary scruples and resolved to bear with fortitude the shock of placing baby in the scale, as though he were a little pig, valued at so much per pound. Five hundred children in the arms of their mothers, ranged in pens rilled off from the pressing crowd; the babies duly dressed and ticketed; the mothers in no way abashed by the consciousness that they were on show no less than their infants like the maternal sheep and pigs at the Agricultural Hall; the babies mewling and puling in their nurses' arms, happily unconscious of the humiliation to which they were subjected; oblivious of the coarse sights, unashamed by the leers of besotted men and the glare of foul-mouthed women. The mind recoils with loathing from the thought that these 500 English mothers felt no overwhelming shame at being set on to the gaze of the world in a character which every right-minded woman must glory to bear in the family circle alone, hallowed by home influences. As though to make the exhibition the more unseemly, and to pander with a larger measure of success for the prurient appetite of a certain section of the public, a party of female performers on the bicycle, from Paris, were exhibiting their indecorous antics in another part of the gardens during the Baby Show. It is difficult to speak with moderation of a scene so revolting as that which presented itself in the Royal Gardens at North Woolwich on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. It is a sign of the times, significant of gross sensuality; intolerably material, happily almost unique, but of ill promise for the future. Will this exhibition of babies and mothers, some of them barely recovered from their confinement—a set of triplets were only eighteen days old—be followed by public shows of other varieties and conditions of the human species? In the present instance the prizes were for babies under six months, and children of nine months only were admissible. Will the limits be permanently fixed at these early periods? Or will future 'shows' offer prizes for fine boys from five to eight, strong boys from eight to twelve, lusty fellows from twelve to fifteen, and pretty girls of various ages, grouped with a fine eclectic faculty in classes ranging from seven to sweet seventeen? There is a comic side as well as a serious one to this baby show at North Woolwich but we cannot afford to discuss it with levity. There is something humiliating and offensive to society in this baby show. It is all very well to speak of it as a private speculation—a great bid for popularity on the part of the proprietor of public gardens. But the question arises whether there are not some limits to this sort of thing; if the most commercially-minded managers should not moderate his desires, and even consent to forego a portion of his gains, rather than debase the public mind by pandering to its lowest instincts? We have no wish to speak with undue severity of any trade artifice; but a spectacle so offensive to good taste, so revolting to the better feelings of our common nature, and so degrading, in a social and racial point of view, as that which has just been paraded at North Woolwich, calls for an unqualified expression of disgust and reprobation.—Globe.

UNITED STATES. CONVERSION.—We notice that Israel Hatch, Mayor of Cincinnati, has become a convert to the Church. He was formerly leader of the Know-Nothing party and a bitter opponent of Catholicity.—Catholic Standard. DEPARTURE OF ARCHBISHOP MOLONEY FOR ROME.—A large number of Roman Catholics, clergy and

laity, were present on Saturday afternoon to bid farewell to Archbishop Moloney, who left at three o'clock on board the French steamer Ville de Paris for Brest and Havre. He proposes making an extended European tour prior to the meeting of the Council.

SOLEMN CONSECRATION OF ST. ALPHONSUS CHURCH, BALTIMORE.—The beautiful German church of St. Alphonsus, at the corner of Saratoga and Park streets, being now free from debt, was finally consecrated on Sunday morning last. Our German brethren never do things by halves, and this solemn ceremony was the occasion of public demonstrations of rejoicing among them. A large arch of evergreen boughs was erected across Saratoga street in front of the church, and tastefully decorated with American, German, Roman, and Maryland State flags, mottoes in German and Latin, and numerous paper lanterns for night illumination. Many of the dwellings in the immediate vicinity of the church on Park in Saratoga streets were also decorated with green boughs, flowers and small flags. At an early hour in the morning crowds of people, attracted by these preparations, could be seen wending their way in the direction of the Church, and when the ceremonies commenced it is calculated that not less than ten thousand men, women and children thronged the approaches to the Church. The various German Catholic Societies had assembled at an early hour at the corner of Baltimore and Harrison streets where they formed into a procession and took up their line of march under the direction of Chief-Marshal Christian Biver and his aids, Messrs. Meid and Rickers, and headed by a band discoursing sweet music. They reached the church at about 7 o'clock. The clergy who had assembled in St. Alphonsus Hall on Saratoga street, then entered the church, passing under the triumphal arch, and the ceremonies of consecration were proceeded with. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Whelan, of the diocese of Wheeling, conducted the service, assisted by Fathers Anwander and Weyrich. The Right Rev. Bishops Barker, of Wilmington, and Porsion, of Florida, Very Rev. Father Coskey, Vicar General, and Fathers McColligan, Weissel, Weyrich, Nagel, Berchan, Schmittgen, Hepplein, Hutz, Jockel, Lindenfeld, Smith, Ziegler, Berger, Bohm, Rossbach, Franz, Muller, Victor, Anwander, Leingruber, Freytag, Wirth, and others, were present and participated in the imposing ceremony, which occupied several hours. After the consecration services were ended, Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by Bishop Persico, assisted by Fathers Leingruber and Freytag as deacons and Father P. Wirth as master of ceremonies. The church was crowded to excess, whilst thousands congregated in the street, having been unable to obtain admittance. While Bishop Becker was preaching an eloquent sermon to the audience inside of the church a clergyman addressed the vast multitude outside. The morning services were closed by a grand 'Te Deum' with full orchestra. At no time during the day were the church or the street empty, many lingering to admire the decorations they had not been able to examine during the forenoon. In the evening, at solemn vespers, the church was again crowded. Rev. Father Muller preached a sermon on the Sanctity of Christian temples, and the Right Rev. Bishop Whelan gave the faithful the pontifical benediction. On Monday the societies again marched to the church for the purpose of participating in the consecration of an altar to St. Joseph, and the celebration of the feast of St. Alphonsus. The church was very crowded. The ceremonies of consecration were performed by Right Rev. Bishop Persico, of Florida, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Weyrich, Freytag, Schmittgen, Berger, Bohm, Rossbach, Victor, and Franz Muller. Many other clergymen were present. At 10 o'clock the Pontifical High Mass in honor of the saint, commenced. Rt. Rev. Bishop Whelan presided at the celebrant, with Rev. Father Leingruber assistant priest, Rev. Fathers Freytag and Ziegler as deacon and sub-deacon, and Rev. Fathers Weyrich and Berger as masters of ceremonies. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Becker was present in the sanctuary. The Mass selected for the occasion was Mozart's No. 1, and it was sung with beautiful effect, with excellent orchestral accompaniment. The leader of the choir, Mr. Schuler, deserves much credit. Rev. Father Lowenkamp, at the conclusion of the Mass, delivered an eloquent panegyric of St. Alphonsus. In the evening there was Vespers and Benediction.—Catholic Mirror.

S. P. Lion, an Ohio minister, is complained of for preaching another man's sermon and kissing another man's wife. There were 28 head of cattle and 733 sheep from Canada, at Cambridge market on Tuesday. A lot of 124 Canada lambs sold at \$4 50 a head. The workmen at the Brooklyn Navy Yard are hard at work placing United States vessels in a condition for active service. A man and his wife named Conyngham, living near Floyd, Iowa, were instantly killed by lightning while in bed sleeping. Their corpses were perfectly black from the effects of the stroke. The man's mother was rendered insane by the same shock. The wheat crop in Illinois and other points farther West, has been well harvested, and will be ready for market shortly. The corn crop is improving, and a fine yield is anticipated. A boiler in the United States bonded warehouse on Lombard street wharf in Philadelphia, exploded on the evening of the 4th, and set fire to the building. 30,000 barrels of whiskey were in the building at the time, and were destroyed. The loss will reach \$2,500,000. HUDSON, N.Y., August 7.—The town of Stockport, in this county, has been the scene of considerable excitement during the past week, on account of the gigantic landslide, and thousands have visited the spot. The earth caved in to the distance of over 80 feet, and the surface, as indicated by trees and fences, moved a distance of over six hundred feet. The region drained by the Hudson River is suffering from a drought of unusual duration and severity. There has not been a heavy shower in many places along that river since the 1st of May. Streams are dry, wells and cisterns are giving out, and pasture is nearly gone. The editor of the N. Y. Tribune, in a recent journey through Virginia, mentions the damage sustained by the corn crop of that quarter from the same cause.

THE NEW ORLEANS 'PRICE CURRENT' estimates that the Louisiana rice crop of the present season will reach 85,000 bbls of 200 pounds each. Unlike sugar, rice is principally cultivated by small farmers and they resort to the neighbouring mill of which there are some ten or twelve in the State driven by steam power to have their crops cleaned and placed in marketable condition. Harvesting will commence about the first of August and new rice will probably be seen in the market by the 15th of that month.

ST. LOUIS, 2nd.—Some excitement exists in Pennington, Ill., in regard to the killing of a Deputy Sheriff of Tazewell County, while attempting to arrest three horse thieves. The excitement culminated yesterday when a crowd broke into the jail took the leader of the gang and hung him but not before he had badly cut several of the lynching party one of whom will probably die. It is believed that most of the gang will be lynched.

A Wisconsin paper, the Jefferson Banner tell a strange story of the conduct of a German physician. A German woman just from the old country, with her husband and family had a child born at Baltimore while on the way and as neither she nor the child was in good health and the doctor thought the latter could not live, after consultation between him and the parents at Jefferson it was decided that as the child could not live the best plan would be to administer poison and put the little sufferer out of the way at once. The physician administered the dose and in a few minutes the child was a corpse.

CONVERSION.—We notice that Israel Hatch, Mayor of Cincinnati, has become a convert to the Church. He was formerly leader of the Know-Nothing party and a bitter opponent of Catholicity.—Catholic Standard. DEPARTURE OF ARCHBISHOP MOLONEY FOR ROME.—A large number of Roman Catholics, clergy and

The True Witness.

—AND—
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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1869.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST—1869.

Friday, 20—St. Bernard Ab.
Saturday, 21—St. Jane Frances of Chantal, W.
Sunday, 22—Fourteenth after Pentecost.
Monday, 23—Vigil of St. Philip Benitius, C.
Tuesday, 24—St. Bartholomew, Ap.
Wednesday, 25—St. Louis, C.
Thursday, 26—St. Joachim, C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—It is understood that the affliction of the Emperor at the death of Marshal Niel was so great that he was compelled to hastily leave the Chalons camp when the military fetes were in progress.

PARIS, August 15.—The Emperor remitted the sentence passed by the Court martial on eighty soldiers, and reduced the sentences of seventy others.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Marshal McMahon will probably succeed M. Neil, as Minister of War.

The Journal Officelle, of to-day, publishes a decree in which the Emperor, in commemoration of the hundredth birthday of Napoleon the First, grants a full and complete amnesty to the press and political offenders, to persons convicted of evasion of taxes, to deserters from the army and navy, and to sailors in the merchant marine who have abandoned their vessels.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—The insurrection which recently broke out in the Kiergbez country has been entirely repressed.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—Estanoo, at the head of 500 Carlists, has entered Spain from France at Puergerda. The entry of other bands at various points is expected.

Despatches from Madrid contain reports of the discovery of additional Carlist plots for rising in various parts of the country.

MADRID, 15th.—The troops have had encounters with bands of Carlists in Castile and Valencia. In every case the Carlists were defeated, and many have been captured, among them several priests. The Government had decreed a capitation tax, but it is doubtful whether they will be able to enforce its collection.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—Encounters continue between the troops and bands of Carlists up to the present moment. Carlists have been uniformly defeated.

The Bishops had reaffirmed their adhesion to the present Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15th.—The Vizier's letter to Ismael Pasha states, circumstantially, the grievances of the Sublime Porte. He refers to the Cretan affair, the journey through Europe, the oppressive administration in Egypt, and demands a clear and categorical explanation. He has determined to insist strictly on the terms of the firman of 1841.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—A plan has been disclosed in Matanzas, to poison the bread intended for the garrison of that place. There is a rumor that Col. Quiros has attacked the insurgents at Sito and killed ninety.

MOUNT VERNON, IND., Aug. 14.—The Evansville and Cairo Packet Cumberland, exploded her boiler near Shawnee town this morning. Eighteen or twenty lives lost. The boat books were blown overboard and names of missing cannot be ascertained.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Prince Arthur sailed from Liverpool to-day in the steamship City of Paris, for Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 16.—The Governor General arrived from Prince Edward Island, via Pictou, this afternoon. He was received at the depot by the Mayor and an immense concourse of people.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The commencing of another volume, the Twentieth, of the TRUE WITNESS, affords us the occasion of saying a few words to our Subscribers upon a subject which we do not care to parade before the public:—We mean the duty of paying the printer. We regret that we should again have to revert to this topic; but the neglect on the part of many of our Subscribers to discharge their pecuniary obligations to this office presses

upon us the disagreeable necessity of so doing. To many of our delinquent friends, a dollar or two may seem but a small affair; and they may imagine that it matters little whether the sum be paid to-day, or two months hence. "I am but six months, or a year in arrears," one will argue, "and the amount is so trifling that the delay can be of no importance to any one." This is a very false notion; for were every one to act upon it, no journal depending, as must an English Catholic journal in a community like ours, exclusively on its subscription list for support, could be maintained. The ordinary journalist has, besides his subscription list, many other sources of revenue. He can sell his services to the party actually in power, and obtain a large share of Government patronage, in recompense of his servility; or, as an organ of the *Outs*, or expectant office holders, he can establish what, in the usual cant of the day, is termed a "claim" upon them, to be asserted and acknowledged when their turn for fingering the public monies comes round. These and a thousand other means of support are open to the secular journalist; but all these are closed to the Catholic, unless indeed he betray the sacred cause which he professes to defend, and degrade his Church by holding her up to the world as the docile handmaid of a political party.

This the honest Catholic journalist cannot do. He must be independent of all parties, accepting favors from none, and scorning the wages of the mercenary and the hireling. He cannot go forth to do battle, whether for the *Ins* or for the *Outs*, under the sacred banner of the Cross; and for him, therefore, all those sources of emolument which are open to his less scrupulous brethren of the secular press, are closed. No man can serve two masters; or take wages in any shape from any political party, if he be true in his allegiance to his Church.

But, as every one connected with journalism well knows, the indirect sources of emolument above alluded to,—the "casual advantages," as our Government defaulters euphuistically term their frauds upon the public purse,—are more important than are the more direct, and more honest, though less lucrative, proceeds of the Subscription List; and therefore is it that the TRUE WITNESS, which is sustained only by the latter, is so earnest in impressing upon its Subscribers the duty of punctuality in their remittances. We are not to boast of ourselves, or to sound our own trumpet; we are conscious of our many shortcomings, and disclaim all pretensions to any merits of our own.—But, in sober truth, we may boast—and we can appeal to the many years of our existence in support of this our boast—that we have maintained the consistency and the independence of Catholic journalism in Canada; that we have never put on the livery of party; that we have done our best to discountenance the whining of the place-beggar, and to hold up to scorn the abject entreaties of the disappointed office seeker for a favorable consideration of what he calls his "claims" on the party in power. We have striven, feebly and imperfectly no doubt, but sincerely and disinterestedly, to advocate what we believed to be the highest interests, not of this man or of that man, not of this party or of that party, not of this nationality or of that nationality, but simply of Catholics, without distinction of party or of race. We have never set ourselves up as, and we never intend in any manner to assume the attitude of, anything but a Catholic journalist *par et simple*. We have never sought, never intend to seek, to make the TRUE WITNESS an English organ, an Irish organ, or a Scotch organ; and our highest, our sole ambition is that it should be a Romish organ, in the sense of being exclusively devoted to the cause of truth, as held and taught by the Roman Catholic Church, whose children we are, and to whom we all, no matter of what race, owe our first allegiance.

These—our consistency and our independence of all secular influence—are our sole claims to the favorable consideration of the Catholic public. If this should be awarded us, then, and so long as our rulers deign to accept, and give their blessing to, our feeble services, cheerfully will we continue in the course which for many years we have pursued; but adopt any other course, we will not, we will not descend from the high position of independent Catholic journalism, to become the tool of a party, or the organ of any particular section of the Catholic community. Political scavenging is not to our taste, though the work may be as lucrative as it is dirty; and we trust that, thanks to our teachers, we have so learnt our religion as to know that, for as many as have been received into the Catholic Church, there is neither Jew nor Greek, neither English nor Irish, but that "all are one in Christ Jesus."—Gal. 3., 28. Political differences, religious differences, there are, and unfortunately long will be, no doubt, in Canada. But to these let us not add national differences; as if there could be, apart from them, an English interest, or a Scotch interest, or an Irish interest. To such a policy the TRUE WITNESS will be no party.

We appeal simply to the sympathies of our subscribers on the broad basis of Catholicity.

We ask of them this only:—To be punctual in the payment of their debts; and, if they approve of our principles, and the mode in which we advocate them, to continue to us their patronage for the future.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—The Bill for altering the legal relations of husband and wife, giving to the latter the full control over her own property and earnings, and placing these beyond the reach of the drunken, dissipated husband, is now in the House of Peers, but will not pass without some opposition from the law-lords. Perhaps their opposition to the measure, though contrary to popular opinion, is not altogether destitute of reason.

Simple as the measure seems, and just as at first sight it undoubtedly appears, it proposes to effect a radical revolution in the relations of husband and wife. Hitherto these have been looked upon as one, even in spite of the abominable divorce laws which unfortunately the Legislature of the British Empire has sanctioned.—As a direct consequence of this view of the marriage state, the husband had control, as head of the family, over the earnings of the wife; and on the other hand he was legally responsible for any debts that the wife might contract. But if as now it is proposed shall be the case, the husband is henceforward to have no power of touching his wife's property, no control over her earnings, it is but just that henceforward he should be entirely absolved from all responsibility for debts contracted by his wife without his authorisation, and that he be no longer obliged to contribute out of his property, or out of his earnings, to her support. It would be monstrous to compel him to pay the wife's debts, if at the same time he be allowed no control over her property. This would be making matters worse than they are now; for if brutal husbands be by no means uncommon, extravagant dissipated wives who squander their husband's substance in dress, and often in something worse than an extravagant toilet, are equally common. Women's Rights are to be upheld no doubt; but they must not be converted into "Husbands' Wrongs."

Give the wife absolute control over all her own property, over her own earnings, so that without her consent the husband shall not be able to touch one penny of these; but make the balance equal by giving in like measure to the husband absolute control over all his own property and earnings, so that neither directly nor indirectly, shall the wife have it in her power to touch them. Release him from all obligation of supporting the wife: and so, but so only, shall you deal equal justice to both parties. But this done in obedience to the popular cry for "Women's Rights," what will have become of the old Christian theory that man and wife were one: the former owing to the other support and protection: the wife owing to the husband, as the head, loving obedience.

There are evils under the sun, sore and many, which it is not in the power of human legislation to alleviate, with which it can hardly interfere even, without making bad, worse. It is a sad and grievous thing that a good for nothing brute of a husband should be able to take possession of his wife's earnings, and squander them upon his own filthy appetites. It is equally to be deplored that an extravagant wife, by her bad courses, should have it in her power to involve her honest prudent husband in debts beyond his means to pay. But how can these evils be mitigated by human law?

The law lords in the Upper House no doubt see this difficulty: and perceive the impossibility of holding the husband responsible for his wife's debts, or for her support, if they assert the principle that he shall have no control over the wife's property. If he is to have no control over the wife's earnings, neither must she have any control over the husband's earnings, no pecuniary claims of any kind over him, which the law can justly enforce. But to legislate in this spirit would be to renounce altogether the idea of marriage as it since the days of St. Paul, subsisted amongst Christians.

THE APPROACHING COUNCIL OF THE VATICAN.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

SIR,—The above is the heading of a long article quoted from the New York World, in the Witness of the 10th inst. Of course it would not be complete or palatable to the choice tastes of the readers of that paper without the seasoned comments of the learned Editor, on such a grave question. But, unfortunately, he has overdone the *dumpling* this time, and it may be of service to those who partake in like delicacies to let them know where the superfluity lies. In the preamble of his points of chief importance the following passage occurs, and whether it comes from the writer in the N.Y. World, or the writer in the Witness, it betrays a profound ignorance of the rudiments of Catholic Theology on the part of its author:—

"The decrees of an Ecumenical Council, when confirmed by the Pope, are the highest authority in the Church, and are regarded as absolutely infallible and irreformable in all matters of faith and morals; but if it were possible for a conflict to exist between a Pope and a Council, the Church would have to adhere to the Pope."

In the above are three terms, viz.—a Pope—

a Council—the Church—just as if the Church were distinct from the Pope, and an Ecumenical Council independent of either! Who is the learned writer of the N.Y. World who stands so high in the Roman Catholic Church, in the estimation of the Witness Editor; does he understand what is meant by the Church—why a Catholic school-boy could define it from the first lessons of his Catechism. But since this learned writer prefers the more extensive authors, I will cite the words of Billuart for his better information. "The Church," says Billuart, "is the society of the faithful, baptized in the profession of the same faith, united in the participation of the same sacraments and the same worship, under one head, Christ in Heaven, and on earth under His Vicar, the Supreme Pontiff."

The Roman Pontiff, in virtue of his Primacy, has authority over the Ecumenical Council in the same way as the head is over the members. And as the head united to our members constitute one body: so the Roman Pontiff, inseparably united to an Ecumenical Council, forms one Church, one mystical Body of Christ, of which He—the Supreme Pontiff—is the principal and governing part. Now, an Ecumenical Council, without the Pope, would be a body without a head; and I ask the Witness, what does he think of the possibility of a conflict between his head and members? whether would his head adhere to his members or his members to his head? And, in the event of such a conflict, what must become of the *dumpling*, and more especially of the delicate tastes of those who partook of it.

Truly, Mr. Editor, at this late day, after all the lessons which have been charitably imparted to this miserable scribbler of the Witness, and after the many obligations of recantation imposed upon him even by his own co-religionists, one would expect that he should be willing to tell the truth on matters known to him and to remain silent on questions of which he is profoundly ignorant.

X.

Lachue, August 13th, 1869.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH IN NORWOOD VILLAGE, IN THE MISSION OF HASTINGS.

The laying of the corner stone of a Church may claim to be an event of no ordinary importance, marking as it does the immense progress of our Holy Faith. And when an event of this kind occurs it should not pass unnoticed, but should be published, so as to induce others who might be in need of a suitable place of worship, to believe that a united and determined will is all that is necessary to commence and to carry to a successful issue, an undertaking so acceptable to God, and so beneficial to man.

Only four years ago, a poor congregation in the Mission of Hastings, under the guidance of their worthy Pastor, the Rev. John Quirk, undertook the erection of a stone Church, at a cost of ten thousand dollars, its dimensions being 80 feet in length by 50 in width, surmounted by a tower raising to the height of 150 feet, the doors, the windows and corners of which, being of cut stone, give the building a tone of solidity and finish which never fails to attract the attention of the passer by. And now again, under the direction of the same head, the Catholics of Aspodel, forming a portion of the same Mission of Hastings, have undertaken the erection of a stone Church, in the village of Norwood, similar to that of Hastings.

Our good Bishop, Dr. Horan, on this as on former occasions when his presence was calculated to benefit this portion of his diocese, kindly consented to visit us, and for this purpose left Kingston on Friday, 30th ult., accompanied by Rev. Mr. Nash, S.J., and the Rev. Mr. McWilliam, who proceeded by rail to Trenton, where they met at the station by the Rev. Mr. Gauthier, who placed at their disposal the carriage and pair of the Rev. H. Brettargh, P.P., by which they soon arrived at the residence of that gentleman, where they remained until Saturday morning, when they were joined by the Rev. John Quirk, who came accompanied by Messrs. Craig and Burns with carriages suitable to convey the party to Hastings.

On Sunday, according to previous announcement, his Lordship sang High Mass, assisted by the Treator choir, who on this, as on former occasions, evinced their readiness to add to the ceremony, by their superior talents—talents such as few possess, and such as elicited from his Lordship the most praiseworthy remarks.

On Monday His Lordship kindly granted an interview to several of the old settlers of the mission, patiently listening to the recital of the trials, difficulties, and the various successes attending each during the last forty years.

On Tuesday, the 3rd inst., his Lordship, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Nash, S.J., Rev. Dr. O'Connell of Douro, Rev. Mr. Gother, Rev. Mr. McWilliam, and the Rev. John Quirk, the pastor of the mission, proceeded to Norwood Village, the site of the new Church, and there His Lordship, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, placed the corner stone, containing in a tin case, the names of the Sovereign Pontiff, the reigning Sovereign, the

Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. Horan, the Parish Priest, Rev. John Quirk, the architect and contractors, the coin of the realm, copies of the TRUE WITNESS, Cobourg Sentinel and Peterboro Review.

His Lordship, addressing the people, remarked that when Catholics build a Church, they adorn it at great expense, not for vain show, but because it is the House of God; that it was by the Catholic Church, Religion and Faith, Literature and Art, were preserved to the world through the dark ages, and that the present building, so spacious and beautifully situated, is to become the sanctuary of prayer, and the place where our Saviour shall continue to carry on the work of redemption for which He came upon earth, and that which is to constitute its supreme glory is the sacrifice of Mass, tending so powerfully to the sanctification and support of every soul that is anxious to be enriched with the treasures of His grace and to secure eternal life.

The sermon being ended, a collection was taken up, which realised the sum of \$282.00 to aid the undertaking.

His Lordship returned to Kingston through Douro and Peterboro, receiving on his departure demonstrations of the most kind wishes from a grateful people.—Com.

PRINCE COUNTY, P. E. ISLAND, August, 1869.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR,—Being under the impression that some folks in your big Dominion, might find some little interest in what is transpiring in our small and isolated Province, I furnish you with a sketch—a mere wail—Sir John Young and suite are expected in Charlottetown to-day. 'Tis said that they came fully empowered to treat with our Island Government as to the terms upon which we are to be admitted into the Confederacy. I fear their mission will be a failure, as nearly nine-tenths of our population are opposed to Confederation on any terms. Why this intense hatred of the Dominion government, I cannot say, still the fact is patent to any one at all acquainted with the sentiments of the P. E. Islanders. But a truce to politics, and turn we to another theme.

Last Sunday morning, in company with a friend, I started very early "while yet the dewy morn was fresh with odors sweet," for Grand River, where an interesting religious ceremony was to take place on that day. This was no less than the "First Communion" of about seventy young people. Gaily we sped along the splendid road, flanked on either side with splendid farms, the rich fields waving gracefully in the morning breeze, and giving promise of an abundant harvest. The quiet of the early morning, the carolling of the birds, the rustling of the breeze, the scent of the new mown hay, the drowsy tinkling of the distant cow-bell, the pleasant homestead, all formed a medley of sweet sights and sounds that were calculated to enliven the spirits and invigorate the mind. As we neared the vicinity of the Church the road became more lively with the rattle of carriages and the tramp of pedestrians. From the numbers that were flocking to the Church it was evident that a lively interest was manifested, and that something more than usual was expected to transpire that day. And so there was, for not only was it the occasion of a solemn religious rite, but also the last time that they might expect to meet their beloved pastor, the Very Rev. James McDonald, who is about being transplanted to another sphere of usefulness after being their parish priest for more than a quarter of a century. Upon arriving on the ground we saw that a vast congregation, mostly of Highland Scotch descent, had gathered, and were grouped around in various parts of the Church ground, discussing various topics, as people are wont to do on such occasions. We received a hearty Scotch shake from many a brawny hand, and kind invitations to a seat in the Church. The bell having rung for the last time, we entered the sanctuary in company with a friend. The Church is a neat and commodious building, and on that occasion was filled to the utmost capacity. The children occupied the two central rows of pews, the girls to the right and the boys to the left. The girls were all dressed in pure white, fit emblem of youthful innocence, and the boys decently clad. The whole were under the charge of two good ladies of the Summerside Convent, and it was a sight well calculated to awaken the most hallowed recollections in the hearts of all, before the last of the children had partaken of the Holy Communion, we observed several old people approach the rail, and we tried to fancy how they recalled in the present scene, the days of their youth, and how the whole panorama of their life lay unrolled instantly to their minds. After the service the Rev. Pastor addressed the communicants in a kindly and impressive manner, illustrating the beauty of holiness, and the peace of mind, that a strictly religious and moral life, always produces. He also admonished the parents to be watchful and guard their children against evil. Knowing that, perhaps, this was the last time that their beloved pastor might address them, many were visibly affected. It was an impressive and so-

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

DISMISSAL OF FIFTY THOUSAND FRENCH TROOPS.—The Constitutionnel of July 29 announces that the Government has decided to dismiss to their homes the classes whose term of service expired in 1869 and 1870; and to grant unlimited furlough to the second portion of the class whose term of service ends in 1871 and 1872. These measures are declared by the journal to be equivalent to the dismissal of 50,000 men.

THE SENATUS CONSULTUM.—The following, according to the Constitutionnel, will be the bases of the Senatus Consultum on which the French Cabinet is deliberating. The President and Vice Presidents will be elected by the deputies at the opening of each session; the election of the President will be submitted to the approbation of the Emperor. The Ministers can be deputies, as well as the under Secretary of State, the Magistrates of the Court of Cassation, and of the Imperial Courts. The right of amendment will be complete: a return will be made to the usages of the constitutional monarchy and of the second republic. The same will be the case with the right of interpellation. It does not appear that there ought to be any change at present with regard to the division of France into electoral districts: the opinion of the Minister would be that it should have the opportunity of returning to division into arrondissements.

THE FRENCH MINISTERS.—Several Paris papers deny with some warmth the statement that Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, before accepting the Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs, made stipulations as to the maintenance of the temporal power and as to the final dismissal of M. Duruy. Fortunately there can be no doubt that M. Duruy, whether of his own free will or in compliance with the requirement of M. de la Tour d'Auvergne, has retired into private life with the lucrative dignity of senator; and we believe it to be also perfectly certain that the French troops are to remain at Rome. The future conduct of M. Rouher is a subject of more doubt, and it is thought in many quarters that the strong prejudice against his impartiality in the matter of the proposed changes will not suffice to prevent his presiding over the Senate during the discussion of the Senatus Consultum. If this should prove to be true, it will display an astonishing want of sagacity on the part of one who has the reputation of being the most sagacious of French statesmen.

THE FRENCH OPPOSITION.—M. Keller, the Catholic deputy for the Haut Rhin, has issued an address to his constituents explaining his view of the situation, and giving his reasons for having taken part in the interpellation. He considers that the Emperor has not sufficiently disavowed his past policy, or dissociated himself from the Ministers who were at the bottom of Italian unity, the commercial treaty, the Mexican expedition, and the great blow which French preponderance upon the Continent received at Sedowa. He does not appear to admit the temporary character of the present administration, or to see the force of the reasons for its being supposed a transitory one, and concludes with these words: "The respectful expression of the wishes of our electors, put forward with much reserve, must now be succeeded by the firm and resolute acts of a constitutional Opposition, thoroughly determined to exact a change of policy, and demanding everything necessary to secure the free and fair exercise of universal suffrage, that is to say, the election of mayors by the communes, the responsibility of all functionaries, and a Ministry in whom the country can have confidence. It will not be our fault if criticism attaches itself even to the Chief of the State. For it is he himself who persists in assuming alone the responsibility of all the acts of his Government, and who voluntarily exposes himself to all the inconveniences of this formidable concentration. In the state in which matters now are, it would be a real danger for him to indulge in self-deception as to the state of public opinion. Our first duty is accordingly to make him understand that the country no longer desires to abdicate its rights, and is determined to be consulted not only on treaties of commerce, but on all those acts which, whether in France, Germany, or Italy, may compromise the maintenance of peace or the progress of liberty. The Government has held itself aloof from this public feeling. It must place itself in harmony with it at any price. This is in two words the meaning of our interpellations, as I understand them." We do not believe that a statesman like the Emperor of the French, far-seeing as he is believed by his friends to be, and experienced as he certainly is, will so completely overlook the signs of the times as to neglect the opportunity of establishing his dynasty on a broader basis. But moderation and patience are necessary qualities in reformers, and they are the great lessons which the French Opposition will have to learn. If its demands are too abrupt and violent, they will have no durable result, and we may look out for the fulfilment of the prediction which M. Thiers—when asked his opinion of the present crisis—said "to have written upon a card: "Train express pour la Revolution—vingt minutes d'arrêt—Buffet." We regret, therefore, M. Keller's letter as tending to play into the hands of the party whose interest it is to spoil the game. The Opposition, unfortunately, seems always to take for granted that the phantom of M. Rouher remains to inspire this and all future Ministries under the present regime. We cannot, however, see why, when the new system is once fairly started, the parliamentary majority should not gradually obtain a tacit control over Ministerial appointments as well as over public policy. And if the parliamentary majority do not act in the sense which the Opposition desires, the latter must learn enough of constitutional principles to seek a remedy from the constituencies and not from the Executive.

Subjoined are the principal passages of an address just sent by Mr. Simon and Mr. Larrien to their constituents in the Gironde:—

France wishes to be the arbiter of peace or war, of her finances and of her legislation; in a word, she demands the Government of the country by herself, only through the means of ministerial responsibility. She cannot establish the control of the nation by herself. The Cabinet can only be really responsible when the Chamber is the sincere product of universal suffrage. In order that the legislative body may be the faithful expression of the national will, the system of official candidatures should be abandoned, every functionary be answerable for his acts and cease to be protected by Article 75 of the year VIII; the mayors should be elected by the citizens, individual liberty ought to be guaranteed by the suppression of the law of general safety; the liberty of the press, so often and so vainly promised, should become a reality, and all political affairs be tried by a jury in open court and with reports of the proceedings. Such was the sense of the first interpellations on which all the members of the Left were in accord and which will be deposited as soon as the deputies resume the exercise of their mission.

PARIS, July 28.—The Council of Ministers and the Privy Council held a sitting to-day. The Emperor sent to-day the first telegram through the French Atlantic Cable to President Grant.

SPAIN.

The apprehensions which we expressed last week are unfortunately being verified as fast as possible. The Government are taking measures to crush in detail the isolated Carlist outbreaks in the provinces. For this purpose they have revised the law of general safety of 1821 with some modifications, and are preparing to sweep the country with flying columns. At the same time the telegraph informs us of the disappearance from Perpignan of Don Carlos, Tristany, and Ello, and the French papers actually state that the prince has entered Spain near Urena. An ill-considered attempt at insurrection in La Mancha has resulted in a conflict between 500 or 600 Carlists and the regular troops under Commandant Formasei.

The news from Spain is very meagre. A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered in Guipuzcoa on the Northern Provinces and Generals Elio and Tristany have accompanied the new Pretender in a Spain. The Carlist partisans assert that they have numerous adherents in the ranks of the army, and there is no doubt that large sums of money have been raised for bringing about, if possible, a restoration of the elder branch of the Bourbon dynasty. According to American advices, the insurrection in Cuba is still active and a conscription for the Government service is contemplated.

PARIS, Aug 10.—The Patrie says that large bands composed of officers and soldiers and members of the clerical party have assembled in the northern district of Spain; they are well armed and organized. It is reported that a great Carlist demonstration has been fixed for the 15th inst.

ITALY.

Mosto, Caccio, and Missori, with the rest of the Garibaldian prisoners at Alexandria, by dint of articles in the *Diritto* and *Unita Italiana*, have succeeded in getting moved to a healthy and comfortable prison. The wretched Bourbonist peasants of Parma, and the subjects of the Pope are still left in the casemates and exposed to the furies which deplorable Alexandria at this season. Having had occasion to visit the prison of Fort Borzina a few years since, I can speak as an eye-witness to his horrors, and the fearful unhealthy position of the casemates where the "meal-bak" prisoners, untried and unlikely to be so, have been confined without light air, or proper food, for seven months. The Garibaldians have been there just six weeks and now that they have obtained their liberation these miserable peasants will be utterly forgotten and deserted. The Italian Chambers are likely to be dissolved, it seems. No Ministry can carry on the government with such a house and the financial statement is an eternal difficulty. The new French Cabinet has it said, sent a most energetic remonstrance to Italy on the iniquity of levying a tax of 8 per cent on the Pontifical debt.

ROME, July 23.—The details of Count Gabriel Mastai's death are published in the Roman papers of last evening. He was getting into his carriage for his usual evening drive, when his foot slipped, and he fell with violence on the steps, striking his head on the edge of a marble pedestal and injuring the femoral bone. The Marquis of Sinigaglia immediately repaired to his house, and administered the last sacraments to him, the Holy Father communicating his last greeting and the Apostolic Benediction by telegraph. On the next day a solemn requiem was celebrated, at which all Sinigaglia assisted. The city, it is said, never witnessed such a concourse as flocked to the cathedral to show their sympathy for the Holy Father, and to pray for their excellent and noble fellow-citizen Pious and charitable, and devoted to his family and his literary pursuits, Gabriel Mastai offered an admirable specimen of the Italian noblemen of the old school. At the age of ninety he heard Mass every day, received his poor in the morning, and his friends in the evening. The Pope's grief on receiving the news of his death was very poignant. His Holiness went in the evening after hearing of his brother's death to St. Peter's, in order to gain the indulgences of the Basilica in suffrage for his soul.

ENGLISH ZOUAVES.—M. Stonor has just returned from a visit to all the detachments in the province of Viterbo, in which he was accompanied by Canon Wilkinson. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the state of the Zouaves, and their officers bear the very highest testimony to their good conduct and efficiency. Sergeant Shea has been named 'Sergeant de Tir,' or Instructor of Musketry, and the Regiment are in full activity both in the Roman and provincial garrisons. The officers are doing all that is possible to perfect the shooting and a great military fête on the Wimbledon plan will take place at the Farnesina in October, with prizes given by the Roman ladies.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Baust's answer to Prince Hohenlohe's Circular regarding the ceremonial Council. A government which, like the Austro-Hungarian, has adopted the freedom of all religious denominations, would not adhere to the consequences of that principle if it were to oppose a system of restrictive measures to an affair which, such as a general council, is an act that has its foundation in the constitution of the Church. It having been laid down that the fullest liberty must be given to recognized religious communities as long as it does not come in collision with the State, the government has not been able to see sufficient motives to concur in the proposal of the Bavarian government, however worthy of consideration that proposal be in itself. Respecting the council, only suppositions can be made at present. Not even of the programme has any official information been given, except the general intimations contained in the bill. Moreover, nobody will dispute the general council of the Church the province of purely dogmatical questions. However, as regards the ecclesiastical affairs of the State, as well as those matters which, in combination with religion, affect civil rights, it is difficult to form to day a judgment as to whether there is danger to be apprehended that the differences which have become manifest in this respect will be widened by the resolutions of the council, and raised to such a pitch as to increase the danger of States. We can neither deny nor confirm the existence of such a danger. But in general it may be presumed that the Catholic bishops, the majority of whom perform their functions in countries which are governed by secularized laws, brings with them to Rome knowledge of the practical necessities of our age. And if the expectation be justified that advocates of the preservation of peace between State and Church will not be wanting, it will not perhaps, be in the interest of the governments to let those voices patronize by

the State, which might prejudice their authority. Furthermore, it cannot as yet be discerned what the attitude of the Papal See, will be towards the governments relative to those subjects of discussion respecting which the resolutions cannot be carried into effect without the recognition of the State. In our opinion the governments can await the steps of the Church government. Should the council really adopt means to trespass on the right of the executive power of the State, or should certain indications of such a tendency manifest themselves in an authentic manner, the government is of opinion that question could not be avoided to consider how far, besides the dissuading steps of the several States, combined deliberations might become advisable for the common protection of the sovereign rights of the States. On the other hand, we cannot agree to a diplomatic conference on the presumption of possible encroachments and raise thereby the appearance perhaps—of an intended restriction of the liberty of the Catholic Church and increase the anxiety of the minds without necessity.

Philadelphia has three hundred and eighty-five churches, or one to every two thousand of the population. Of these, thirty-seven are Roman Catholics, eighty-eight belong to the various branches of the Presbyterian Church, seventy-one Episcopalians, fifty-six Methodists, forty Baptist, twenty-two Lutheran, fifteen Quaker, four Congregational, three Universalist.

The drummers for the business houses of this City are returning from the Western States with doleful accounts of the condition of trade. Orders cannot be obtained neither in the dry goods line nor in the whiskey line, or in any other line and even the sharp and most energetic drummers have been unable to make their expenses in their attempts to secure orders in the west. They will have better times after the heat is moderate and in the meantime they should go off rustiating.—N. Y. Times.

ALBANY, August 11.—The Pacific express car on the Central Railroad was robbed at an early hour this morning between Ronda and this city. Three men entered the car, seized the messenger and baggage agent, gagged, and bound them hand and foot, took the key of the safe from the messenger, and robbed it of its contents. It is supposed they left the car at West Albany. They entered the second baggage car and at once attacked the baggage man and messenger, telling them there were six of them in the party and that resistance was useless. They made a stout resistance, however as evidenced by their condition on the arrival of the train here. Their faces were bruised, heads cut, and eyes filled with cayenne pepper. They were almost suffocated by gas that had been forced into their mouths. They were also stupefied with chloroform. A large club that had been used by the robbers was found in the car. The safe was found open but owing to the loss of some of the way bills, and others being sent through to New York, no estimate of the loss can be made. It is, however, said to be very heavy. It was at first thought that the robbers got off at West Albany, but on going out there this morning an agent of the Company found the way bills scattered all along the road between there and this city. When the train reached here the baggage car was entered, and the messenger and baggage man were found on the floor in the condition described almost dead. There were two baggage cars attached to the train, one of which was switched off here, and the others sent through to New York. On the floor of the one sent through were found gold coins and other money which the robbers left behind.

'MOTHER MADE IT'.—When I was a little boy at school and carried my dinner in a satchel made of calico some of my schoolmates carried theirs in fish-bone's willow baskets and sometimes teased me by saying I carried mine in a 'poke.' I felt vexed but reconciled myself with the recollection that, if I did carry a calico poke, 'mother made it.' In less than twenty five years after that time one of these same schoolmates was happy to avail himself of the privilege of sending his children to my school to receive gratuitous instruction proffered in view of his extreme poverty. They had no willow basket; they needed no calico poke.

William Foster ruled his copy book with a pencil set in a fine silver case. He said he would not carry such an ugly club of a pencil as mine. I compared the pencils: his was the handsomest but no better than mine. I had a good lead pencil hammered out of a piece of lead. 'Mother made it,' and I was satisfied with it. After we grew up to be men William Foster came to me to calculate interest on a small note at six per cent, per annum; he carried a pencil worth four cents.

I had no gum elastic ball; but I had one made of wooden ravelings and covered with leather. 'Mother made it.'

When in my twenty-second year I left home to attend school in L—. There were in the school some fat young men, the sons of wealthy parents. There were others whose good sense was not annihilated by pecuniary advantages. Of the former class was John Stokes, who wore very fine broadcloth. My best coat was not so fine; the cloth cost two dollars and fifty cents a yard; my mother had traded to check of our own manufacture for it, while I was working to assist my father in raising his family she paid fifty cents for getting the garment cut, and made it herself. John Stokes came one day to my desk, held out his arm, compared his coat with mine, and inquired ironically where I got such a fine coat. I proudly told him "my mother made it."

He feigned great surprise and sarcastically observed he had mistaken it for imported goods; he wished he could get such fine clothes, and wondered if mother would not get him up a fine coat. A short time afterwards, while in a tailor's shop one morning with a fellow-student, John Stokes's fine coat was brought in by a lad, with instructions to scour and press it. He was not in his class that day; he had been seen the previous night on Water street, rolling in the mud, drunk as Bacchus. He left school in disgrace. He now lies in a drunkard's grave.

I boarded myself while I attended school here. I walked nine miles home at the close of each week, and returned on Monday morning with my loaf of bread under my arm. It would become stale by Friday evening, but I always relished it when I recollected that "mother made it."

I am now so far advanced in life that my friends begin to call me old. But I have not lived long enough to learn why I should not still respect my mother and regard her affectionately. She is quite advanced in years, and has nearly lost her sight. She sits within a few feet of me, sewing up a rent in my linen coat while I write this. She knows not what I am writing. She has been a widow eight years and is still toiling for the welfare of her children. She has never studied grammar, nor philosophy, nor music. These things were seldom taught in her young days; but she knows their value and has toiled many a hard day to purchase books for her children and support them at school. And shall I now curl the lip in scorn or blush in company, to hear her substitute a verb of unity for one of plurality or pronounce a word twenty years behind the Websterian era? Never,—no, never! The old dilapidated grammar in my library might testify against her style; but his testimony would be infinitely more terrible against my ingratitude. I recollect well when she rode seven miles one cold winter's day, to sell produce and purchase that book for me when I was a little boy. It required a sacrifice, but 'mother made it.'—American Home Journal.

WILD BEASTS.—'Tut, tut, my dear,' said father, coming suddenly into the room where Louie and Jamie were violently disputing, 'what have you lot out the wild beasts for? Catch them quickly this minute, or there's no telling what they will do.' The children, a little frightened, looked around

the room, and then said, 'There are no wild beasts here.'

'Oh, yes, there are; I am sure I was not mistaken; I heard them making a terrible noise; and, besides, I caught a glimpse of two of them just as I came in; they were looking out of their caves.'

'Oh, papa!' said the children, rushing to their father's arms. 'How you frighten us! What do you mean?'

'I mean my dear, that they are cruel and savage wild beasts that live in this house, and that they are sometimes let loose, and they do a great deal of damage. They are kept in hollow and dark caves, and are guarded by a double row of strong walls. There are gates which are made to shut closely over them, so that it is impossible for them to get out unless somebody opens the way.'

'Oh, dear!' said the children, almost crying, 'what makes you have them in the house papa? They might get out, you know, and tear us all to pieces.'

'I can't help having them in the house, my dears. I know they may at any time be let out, and am sure that they were out when I came into this room. They do not look so strong and dangerous as they are, and you may have seen them without knowing them; but my children, believe me when I tell you that they never grow angry and begin to say unkind things without opening the entrances to those dark caves where the wild beasts dwell!'

The former went out now, and the children did not dare to quarrel any more. Neither did they dare remain any longer in that large deep-windowed room. How did they know that the mouth of those caves might not be behind the heavy curtains of the windows, or in some of the corners of the room, behind the furniture or the pictures? They grew very much afraid and ran to seek their mother.

'Mamma,' said they, 'did you ever see the awful wild beasts that live in this house?'

'The awful what?' said the mother, in astonishment.

'Why, wild beasts; papa says they live in this house, and that if we are not pleasant and kind they will eat us all up.'

'What had you been doing, my dears, when he told you so?' asked the mother, suspecting how it was. The children hung their heads in silence.

'Where did papa say that the wild beasts lived?'

'In a dark cave,' answered Louie. 'He said there were two strong walls, and another wall about them that they could never open of themselves; but that every time anybody grew cross and said anything, you know, the gates flew open, and the beasts came out. Oh, dear, I am so afraid. Won't you ask father to move away from this house?'

'I would carry the dangerous beasts with us, my dears, go where you might. Hand me the book by your elbow, Jamie.'

Jamie obeyed, and his mother opened it and read:—'Every kind of beast, and of birds, and of serpents, and of things in the sea, is tamed, and hath been tamed of mankind; but the tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison.'

'This,' she said, 'is what your father was thinking of. The tongue is the beast, and the mouth is the cave. My children must be always gentle and loving if they would not have the wild beasts come out to bite and to devour.'

THE CONJUROR'S PROPHECY.—The conjuror in question had taken up his residence in the best inn which the little town of Rathfriland afforded. Immediately after his arrival he engaged the bedchamber, with bell in hand to proclaim his presence in the town, and the purport of his visit to that part of the country. This was done through the medium of printed hand-bills, which that officer read and distributed through the crowds who attended him. The bill in question was as follows:—

To the inhabitants of Rathfriland and the adjacent neighbourhood, the following important communications are made: Herr Zander Vanderplueckem, the celebrated German conjuror, astrologist, and doctor, who has had the honour of predicting the death of three kings, five queens, twenty-one princesses and seven princes, all of royal blood, and in the best possible state of health at the time the predictions were made, and to all of whom he had the honour of being medical attendant and state physician, begs to announce his arrival in this town. He is the seventh son of the great and renowned conjuror, Herr Vanderboaxem, who made the stars tremble, and the devil sweat himself to powder in a fit of repentance. His influence over the stars and heavenly bodies is tremendous, and it is a well-known fact throughout the universe that he has them in such a complete state of terror and subjection, that a single comet dare not wag its tail unless by his permission. He travels up and down the milky way one night in every month, to see that the dairies of the sky are all right, and that that celebrated path be properly lighted; brings down a pail of the milk with him, which he churns into butyrus, an unguent so efficacious that it cures all maladies under the sun, and many that have never existed. It can be had at five shillings a spoonful. He can make Ursa Major or the Great Bear dance without a leader and has taught Pisces, or the Fishes to live out of water—a prodigy never known or heard of before since the creation of *terra firma*. Such is the power of the great and celebrated Herr Vanderplueckem over the stars and planets. But now to come nearer home: he cures all patients of all complaints. No person asking his assistance need ever be sick, unless when they happen to be unwell. His insight into futurity is such that whenever he looks far into it he is obliged to shut his eyes. He can tell fortunes, discover hidden wealth to any amount, and create such love between sweethearts as will be sure to end in matrimony. He is complete master of the fairies, and has the whole generation of them under his thumb; and he generally travels with the king of the fairies in his left pocket closed up in a snuff box. He interprets dreams and visions, and is never mistaken; can foretell whether a child unborn will be a boy or a girl, and can also inform the parents whether it will be brought to the bench or the gallows. He can also foretell backwards, and disclose to the individual anything that shall happen him or her for the last seven years. His philters, concocted upon the profound science of alchemistic philosophy, have been sought for by persons of the highest distinction, who have always found them to produce the very effects for which they were intended, to wit, mutual affection between the parties, uniformly ending in matrimony and happiness. Devils expelled ghosts and spirits laid out the shortest notice, and at the most moderate terms. Also recipes to farmers for good weather or rain, according as they may be wanted. (Signed), HERR ZANDER VANDERPLUECKEM, the greatest Conjuror, Astrologer, and Doctor in the world.—"The Evil Eye; or Black Spectre by Carl-ton."

BUILDING CHARACTER.—There is a structure which everybody is building young and old, each one for himself. It is called character, and in it every act of life is a stone. If day by day we are careful to build our lives with pure, noble, upright deeds, at the end will stand a fair temple, honored by God and man. But, as one 'leak will sink a ship, and one flaw break a chain, so one mean, untruthful act or word will forever leave its impress and work its influence on our characters. Then, let the several deeds unite to form a day, and one the days grow into noble years, as they slowly pass, will raise at last a beautiful edifice, enduring forever to our praise.—Agriculturist.

From a statement lately published we arrive at the conclusion that out of every pound of the public revenue of England, eight shillings and sevenpence are spent on war forces, eight shillings and sevenpence on the public debt, and only three shillings on "the State." Prussia spends on "the State" eleven shillings and sevenpence in the pound; Russia, ten shillings and sevenpence; Spain, eleven shillings and

fourpence; Portugal, ten shillings and twopence; Austria, eight shillings and ninepence; and even France, the great military nation, eight shillings and sevenpence, or proportionately, almost three times as much as in England. The war costs of England are, on the other hand, in proportion, one-third beyond 'house of even Russia, and her debt costs are nearly four times as heavy. In Prussia nearly sevenpence out of every shilling which goes into the public funds is paid out again for what are, properly speaking, State necessities. In England the balance left after war and interest is less than twopence to the shilling.—Nation.

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

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.

AN ENCHANTED ADVENTURER.—No wonder that Leon was in ecstasies when resting after his long battle with storms and tempests among the groves of Florida. While inhaling the tropic perfumes, we can fancy the rupture of the old warrior as he lay empowered among the blossoms of that delightful land. More fortunate are we of the present day, who have in Murray & Lanman's Florida Water all their fragrance concentrated. But the delightful toilet Water has this advantage over the flowers themselves; they fade, but its aroma is undying—the same at all seasons and in all climates—without a superior among the odors of nature or an equal among the preparations of art. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & 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.

A MEDICAL PHENOMENON.—Is it not amazing to see an invalid gaining strength while under the influence of a purgative? Yet this is the case with every sick person who resorts to Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. They literally brace up the system while expelling its impurities through the proper channel. In cases of dropsy they appear to stimulate the absorbents and to prevent the formation of water in the cellular tissue. How these results are produced physicians must determine for themselves; but meanwhile there is abundant proof that dropsical affections as well as indigestion and bilious complaints are removed by their agency.

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.

HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD?

Does your little one become paler and more emaciated every day? Has it a bad breath? Does it start and grind its teeth during sleep? If so the cause is Worms, and the child will never be well till they are removed, but be careful, do not administer the dangerous vermifuges and worm compounds of ordinary use, they will produce disease worse than the worms. Use that safe and delicious remedy "DAVIN'S VERMIFUGE WORM PASTILLES" they contain no mineral, they are as pleasant to the age and palate as the most exquisite Confectionary, and they are certain beyond any doubt to remove every kind of worm.

For sale wholesale and retail by Devins & Bolton, H. R. Gray and all respectable Druggists.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. 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 of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PEAS, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

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

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. No. 1065.

In the matter of James McMillan, James Carson, and David McMillan, all of the City of Montreal, Wholesale Merchants, Importers, Copartners, trading as such at Montreal aforesaid under the name of McMillan & Carson, and also individually, Insolvents.

The undersigned hereby give notice that they have deposited at the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in their favor by their creditors; and that on Monday the Twenty-seventh day of September next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the said deed of discharge. Montreal, 30th July, 1869.

M. MILLAN & CARSON, Co-partners. JAMES McMILLAN, } Individually. JAMES CARSON, } DAVID McMILLAN, } By T. & C. O. DELORMIER, their Attorneys ad Interim. 2m50

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. No. 647. In the matter of GIDEON DEGUIRE, of Coteau du Lac, Trader, Insolvent. THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited at the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Monday the twenty-seventh day of September next, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, for a confirmation of the said deed.

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,) SHEBROOKE C.E., D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR. A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel. Conveyances with or without drivers furnished to travellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868.

JOHN LILLY, AUCTIONEER, 18, BUADE STREET, UPPER TOWN, (OPPOSITE THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL), QUEBEC. SALES every evening at 7 o'clock of Dry Goods, Jewelry, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c., &c. Remittances to Consignees promptly made day after Sale. Commission 7 1/2 per cent. Nov. 12.

SARFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &c., No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867.

DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57, Between Great St. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE.

F. M. CASSIDY (LATE WITH F. W. HENSHAW ESQ) COMMISSION AGENT 19 ST. SACRAMENT STREET. Montreal. Consignments of Ashes, Grain, Flour, Butter &c &c will receive careful personal attendance. Returns made promptly. Charges moderate. References: F. W. Henshaw Esq., Thos. Macduff Esq., (Messrs Gilmore & Co) Messrs. Rimmer Gunn & Co, Hon. Thos. Ryan; Messrs. Havilland Routh & Co, M. P. Ryan Esq M. P.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

JOHN ROONEY, IMPORTER OF PIANOS 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL. PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &c.

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

ROBERT B. MAY, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, BILL HEADS LABELS, &c., &c., EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE. NO. 21 BONAVENTURE STREET, Nearly opposite Albert Buildings, MONTREAL. COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO Post-Office Address—Box 5084.

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.

EDUCATION. MR. and MISS KEEGAN'S ENGLISH COMMERCIAL and FRENCH SCHOOL, No 116 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. N.B. The Class rooms are large and airy. A few Boarding pupils will be taken under 16. TERMS MODERATE. Montreal July 16th 1869.

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.

F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S. OFFICE — 29 M'CORD STREET, MONTREAL: October, 1868. 12m10

A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL PROSPECTUS. THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1849, 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 Stationery, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

RICHELIEU COMPANY. DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd MAY, the new and magnificent Iron Steamer, QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place) as follows:— The Steamer QUEBEC, Captain J. B. Labelle, will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at SEVEN o'clock P. M. The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robert Nelson, will leave every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at SEVEN 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 Cherry Pectoral. For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among those of the race of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them. Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear. Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it. Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. For Cough and Cold, no better remedy can be had. Take small doses three times a day and put the feet in warm water at night, until the disease is broken up. For Influenza, when it affects the throat or lungs, take the same course. For Whooping Cough, give small doses three or four times a day. For Croup, give large and frequent doses until the disease is overcome. No family should be without the Cherry Pectoral on hand to protect them, in case of attack, from the above complaints. Its timely use often spares the patient a great amount of suffering and risk, which he would incur by waiting until he could get other aid. Parents, keep it in your houses for the exigencies that arise. Lives dear to you may be saved by it. So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that the best qualities ever possessed are strictly maintained. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

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

HAMILTON'S HOTEL, W. J. HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR, AMHERST, N. S. ESTABLISHED 1859. Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Fresh and Pure Drugs and Chemicals. Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Accuracy and Dispatch. Physicians' Preparations scientifically dispensed and forwarded to all parts of the city. All the new remedies kept in Stock. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street Country Physicians supplied cheap for CASH. Hospitals and Charitable Institutions supplied on favorable terms.

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 Parosee's Epileptic Oure, 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 35 Notre Dame Montreal, March 19th, 1869

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY. 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 coloring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavor. 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 Tea 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 Flavored 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, 65; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70; Fine do. 75. Very Fine 85c.; Superior and Very Choice, \$1; Fine Gorpowder, 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.

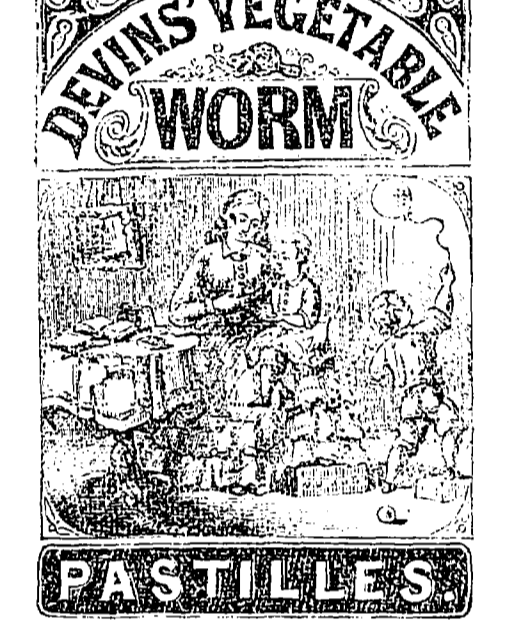
Montreal Tea Co: GENTLEMEN.—The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been quite free from heartburn, which would always pain me after breakfast. I attribute this to the purity of your Tea, and shall continue a customer. Yours respectfully, FRANCIS 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. OHENEY, 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 cattle 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 Bloor,) MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

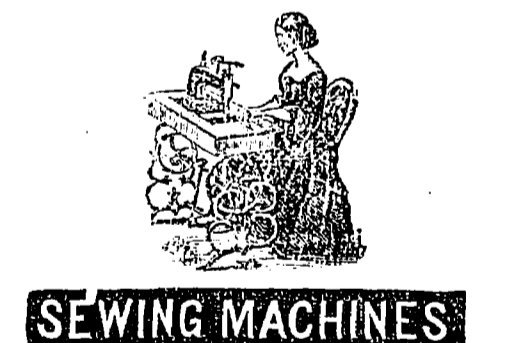
F. GREENE, No. 54 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL, No 54, PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, &c. Public and private buildings heated by hot water on the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered, being also entirely free from danger. Montreal, March 26, 1869.

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS VARENNES SELTZER: 1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868. Price, varrenes seltzer, 3s per doz. (empty bottles to be returned; Varenes 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 str et, and Phillips Square.

MOTHER'S 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.



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 PLEASING 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.



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 Finger Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Hus Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Florence Family 'Reversible Feed,' A new Family Shuttle Machine, with stand, price \$30; also a new Elastic 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 sell superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to add First Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 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, 385 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

STOVE & COLE & BROTHER, HAVE opened with a splendid lot of COAL and WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$6.00 up, warranted from the best makers in Canada, COME AND SEE THEM. All kind of Tinmith's Work, Tin and Japanese Ware, Bird Cages, 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 180. vol. cl., 75 cts.; cl. gilt, \$1.25— THE CHOICE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by Father Fossguoli, 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, eq. 160. cl. 60; cl. gilt. 80 cts.— FATHER LAVAL, or, the Jesuit Missionary, a Tale of the North American Indians by James McSherry, Esq. Recently Published, in a neat 120. vol. cl. \$1.25 cl. gilt. \$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 120. vol. cl. \$1.25 cl. gilt. \$1.75— MANUAL OF LIVES OF THE POPES, from St. Peter to Pius IX. The Dublin Review says:—"We notice with great pleasure the appearance of this invaluable Manual. It meets a want long felt in English Catholic Literature and will be exceedingly useful in our Colleges and Schools." A more appropriate Premium Book, cannot be selected. Just published, in a neat 320. of nearly 500 pages, various Bindings, from 45 cts. to \$2.50— THE KEY OF HEAVEN, A Manual of Prayer, by Rt. Rev. J. Milner, D. D. This can be recommended with confidence, as the best and most complete edition of this popular Prayer Book. The Daily Prayers and Devotions for Mass, in large type. Approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding. Our Examiners of Books having reported favorably to us of the late famous Bishop Milner's Prayer Book, entitled The Key of Heaven, and having ourselves carefully examined the same, and found that the regulations of the Holy See in reference to Litaniae and other devotions have been fully attended to and several improvements more specially adapted to the wants of this country introduced. We hereby approve of its publication by John Murphy of Our City, and recommend it to the faithful of Our Archdiocese. Given from Our Residence in Baltimore, on the Feast of St. Charles Borromeo, Nov. 4th 1867. MARTIN JOHN, Abp. of Balt. Just Published, in a very neat 180. various Bindings, from \$1 to \$3.50— THE PURGATORIAN CONSOLER. A Manual of Prayers and Devotional Exercises, for use of the members of the Purgatorian Arch-Confraternity. By Rev. Michael Muller, O. S. B. With the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding. Recently Published, in a neat 320. price reduced to 35 cts. The Second Revised Edition— THE MANUAL OF THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER. Recently Published, in 120., price reduced \$1.50— THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER. Just Published, in a neat and attractive style suitable for Framing— FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION CERTIFICATES. RENEWAL OF THE BAPTISMAL PROMISES on the occasion of FIRST COMMUNION and CONFIRMATION, illustrated with neat and appropriate Engravings, printed on Fine Paper, 9 x 12 inches.— First Communion Certificates, per doz. 60 cts.; per 100, \$3.50. First Communion and Confirmation Certificates per doz. 60 cts.; per 100, \$3.50. Attention is respectfully invited to the above as the neatest, most practical, appropriate and Cheapest Certificates ever offered to the public. IN PRESS.—READY IN JUNE: ACTA ET DECRETA CONCILII PLENARI BALTIMORENSIS SECONDI. This important Work which will embrace all the Acts of the late Plenary Council of Baltimore, together with all the official Documents from Rome, will be issued in a superior style, in various Bindings, from \$3.50 to \$7 per copy. Early orders, from the Most Rev. Archbishop the Rt. Rev. Bishops, the Rev. Clergy and others are respectfully solicited. THE FORM OF CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, According to Latin Rite. With explanations. By Francis Patrick Kenrick, D. D. Archbishop of Baltimore. 180. paper, 25 cents. Several New Books, in active preparation will be announced soon. BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PREMIUMS. M. & Co. desire to invite the attention of Colleges, Academies, Schools, &c., to their Extensive Stock of Books suitable for premiums, and for Parochial and Sunday School Libraries, &c. Catalogues can be had on application. Upwards of twenty-five years' experience in supplying many of the leading Institutions, enables them to offer their customers advantages and facilities, as regards Variety, Styles, Prices, etc., not attainable under other circumstances. LATE AND DIRECT IMPORTATIONS. MISSALS, BREVIAIRES, JOURNALS, RITUALS, &c., containing all the New Missals and Offices, in plain and superb bindings. Parties ordering will secure the latest editions at Greatly Reduced Prices. Constantly on hand a good stock of Miscellaneous, Theological and Liturgical Works, Works of the Fathers, Abbe Migne's Encyclopedia, &c., at the very lowest prices. Early orders, respectfully solicited. J. MURPHY & CO., Publishers.

