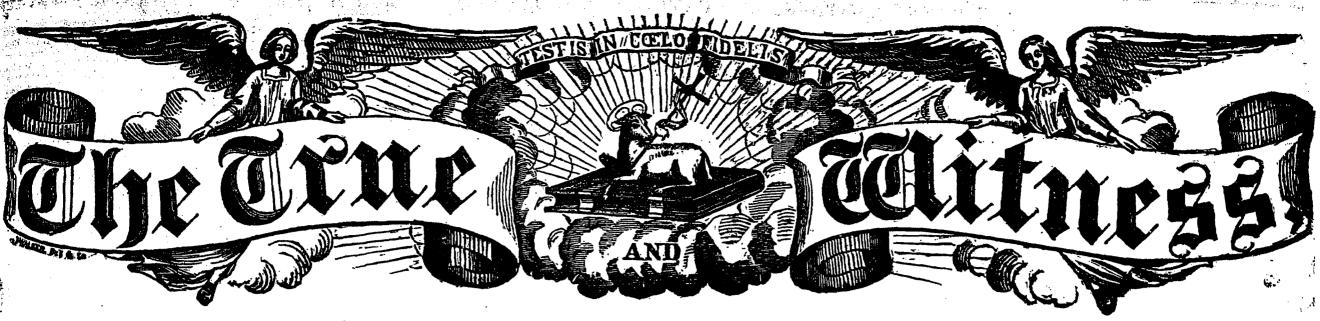
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ATHOLIC HRONICLE C

VOL. XX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1870.

OR THE

PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.

A TALE OF CASTELFIDARDO.

Translated from the Flemish of the Ray. S. Daams Canon Regular of the Order of Premonstratensiane. (Abbey of Tongerloo, Belgium.)

CHAFTER V .-- CONTINUED.

' Martin,' she said, ' behave like a brave man. Do you hear? Take care of Joseph, and if Victor Morren comes, as, sooner or later, I doubt not he will, take care of him, too; bis could leave it, and had agreed with his mother mother has always been good to us. Here.' she continued, giving him the little bag, 'give this to the Pope of Rome from your mother; he will want it more than I shall; but mind, boy, that you are to touch none of it by the way .-There are five-and twenty francs, the balf of which I received yesterday from Mevrouw Morren, and the rest from another good soul. It will not, I hope, be my last gift, for I get more than 1 want.' .

The train appeared in the distance, the bell rang, and the Schrambeek band poured forth, as a parting greeting, Magazari's popular song, the Hymn to Pio Nono.'

A last fervent embrace between mother and son, sister and brother; hats were waved joyfully over every head, and a mighty cry of exultation and affection arose from the crowd of villagers.

"Long live the Pontiff King !" Long live his soldiers !'

*Farewell! farewell!' greeted them from every month.

And the two volunteers were carred awiftly out of eight.

What had become of Victor all this time ? Late on the day of Joseph's departure, Barbara, Mynheer Morren's old servant, stood crying in the kitchen with her apron thrown over her head.

She suddenly uncovered her face to look at the olock.

Great heavens !' she sobbed. 'Yet only half an hour, and to think I shall lose him for ever-I who thought never to part from my young master but on my death bed. I must now bid him farewell-I, who brought him up, fostered, and cared for him as my own child I. whom he often called his second mother. Poor Victor, who would ever have thought it !' and the good woman began to weep again. What had befallen, then, in the house of Mynheer Morren ? Was Victor already wrest ling with death under the weight of his corrow, that Barbara sneaks so mournfully of a last fare. well ? No; the young man since yesterday had been like a new creature, full of calm joy. His mother had striven so long; they had both prayed so fervently to God, that Mynheer Morren had at last given way. The wounded pride of the old philosopher had gained the victory over his obstinacy. There was nothing which Morren could less endure than to be convicted of inconsistency. His wife had made use of this side of his character, and insisted continually upon the contradiction between his action and his principles. He had always laid it down as a maxim that every one should be left free to follow his own convictions, and he always accounted him a coward who shrank from carry. ing them out, at whatever cost. And now he was denying this permission to Victor, and there by not only preventing him from following the convictions of his conscience, but acting in direct contradiction to his own principles. Mynheer Morren's paternal love struggled long with the stern fortitude of the philosopher; but the conflict ended in the victory of proud reason, the god of the free thinker, assisted, truth to tell, by his paternal love itself; for Mynheer Morren could pot view without anxiety the visible decline of Victor's health, which seemed to point to the mournful issue he had anticinated. "Well," he said at last, impatiently, "Victor 18 of age; he is therefore his own master. I leave him free to do what he wills, but my approval I will never give.' Merrouw Morren was with her son, making known to him the long-desired permission, when her busband sent word to her that he was going to leave town for a few days, to avoid further leave-taking; that Victor, if be liked, might come to bid inm farewell, but it must be in few words. The young man bastened at once into his father's room. 'Thanks, father, thanks,' he cried as he entered it.

be happy, and may I soon see you again !' to us. And, father, I am very sure that a time will come when you will bless the hour when

know how dearly I love you, father.' Victor kissed the band which Morren held

out to him, and a scalding tear fell upon it. This was too much for the father's heart .-Mynheer Morren fell upon his son's neck, and they mugled their tears in a fervent embrace.

This unexpected change took place the evening before Joseph's departure. Victor bad not time to reach Schrambeek so as to accompany bis friends on their journey; but he reckoned upon being able to reach Brussels before they to start by the latest train for the capital.

Meanwhile the mother and son sat alone together, eploying the painful pleasure of a last interview.

Mevrouw Morren's eye rested with motherly ove upon her child.

She seemed to be absorbed in thought. The bour had at last arrived at which the offering which had been required of her by Gon was to be made, and she had not shed a single tear. 'Many a pious mother,' writes the late Cardinal Wiseman in his 'Fabiola,' ' has devoted her infant son from his cradle to the holiest and noblest state that earth possesses; has prayed and longed to see him grow up to be, first a spotless Levite, and then a holy priest at the Altar; and has watched each growing inclination and tried to bend gently the tender bought toward the sanctuary of the Lord of Hosts. And if this was an only child, as Samuel was to Anna, that dedication of what was dearest to ber keenest affection may justly be consider ed as an act of maternal heroism. What then must be said of ancient matrons, Felicitas, Symphorosa, or the unnamed mother of the Machabees, who gave up, or offered up their children, not one, but many, yea all, to be victims, whole burnt, cather than priests to God ?'

What then must be said, may I ask also, of the Christian mothers of our day, who, like Mevrouw Morren, generously offer their children, perhaps an only son, for the cause of the Lord, courageously and gladly sacrificing their young lives for the service of the Church, undeterred by the terror of a painful martyrdom up der the fire of the barbarous foe 7 Ab, they know well that their children are pledges bestowed on them by God; they know that the Angels watch with the laurel-crown over the battle field of the dying soldier ; they know that the crown of their child in Heaven will be the mother's crown also. Thoughts like these were busy in Mevrouw Morren's heart, and gave ber strength to bear the hard and bitter wrench of the coming se- dren of the Church are hastening to Rome?' paration.

THE DOUBLE SACRIFICE, 'Child, who art causing me such sorrow, and precious gift as a boly thing next to my heart. whom I yet love so well, tarewell! May you which may defend me from the bullets of the Church's enemies, till, when I come back again, more as a memorial of my holy crusade.'

'God grant it, Victor,' sobbed Mevrouw you gave me leave to go ; and then you will Morren ; 'but, ob, my child, shall I ever see you again ?'

' Let us hope, mother. The Lord is Almighty, and He watches over His own. Disturb not yourself with groundless fears for the future."

'No, my child: far from me be any such weakness, any shadow of despair. I have told you, Victor, God will, I trust, give me strength to account myself happy to be the mother of a martyr. No, my son, my view shall not be bounded by the narrow horizon of this short life; it shall pierce through the realms of eternal light to find you once more before the throne of Gad.'

'And now, dear mother,' said Victor, as he kaelt before ber, 'your blessing in your own name and in the name of my father.

A tear sprang into his eye at the thought of that absent father, who had found no blessing in his unbelief.

Mevrouw Morren raised her eyes to heaven, as if to ask strength for her words, and then said, in a voice of deep emotion----

' May the Lord bless you, my dearest child, even as your mother blesses you. Fight man ully God's battle for His boly Church, and unchangeable in the love of your Rodeemer, true and unchangeable even unto death. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

And the poble-hearted mother made the sign of salvation over the bright forehead of her

"Amen," sobbed Victor, and threw himself into his mother's arms to pour forth the last atter ances of nature in her bosom.

They left the room and went to the kitchen. Birbara knew by their entrance that the hour of departure had come, and burst into a fresh flood of tears.

'Come, good Barbara,' said Victor in a tone which he hoped to make as encouraging as possible ; you must not cry at such a happy moment.'

'Not cry ?' said the poor old woman. 'Oh, If I were as heroic as you are, who can make such a sacrifice joyfully ! But, oh ! dear child am weak and old; Victor. I shall not have you by me when I am on my death-bed !? Barbara, you must not be so desponding How do you know that I shall not come back ? I hope, indeed, that God will soon send us vic tory, and then I shall soon come back to you and my father and mother, and we shall all live bappily together again. Barbara, you would not bave me stay at home when so many brave chil 'No, ob, no, Victor : but it is so hard to part.'

"Ah, he has just now set off for Rome,' and feelings, when, from the train along the banks of poor Barbara burst again into tears.

The two visitors made a great show of sym "Ab, father, I hope so. God will grant it if it please God, I lay it in your hands once pathy, sent many kind messages to Merrouw, and went their way.

'Maledetto papalino !' said Maso, between his teeth; 'be shall pay for it, Ernest; be shall pay for it.'

And his dark eyes gleamed with bloodthirsty hatred, like the eye of a tiger ready to spring upon its prey.

When Victor joined the party of Pentifical felt : Volunteers that evening, at Brussels, he was greeted by a joyful cry.

'Hurrah ! hurrah !' they cried ; 'here is Victor !'

' Welcome ! welcome !' cried Joseph. ' Victor, I knew that you must come."

And the two friends embraced heartily.

CHAPTER VI.-ROME.

A few days had elapsed since the departure of the three Papal Volunteers. Mynheer Morren with his wife, had gone to their country-house at Schrambeek, where they were accustomed to spend some time every summer. Mevrouw Morren was especially glad to be there at this time, partly to congratulate her sister upon her recovery, and still more to give and receive from her sisterly sympathy in their mutual anxiety for their absent children.

Since Victor's departure, Mynheer Morren ad been unusually reserved and stern. Somemes he passed the whole day shut up in his library, so that his wife could bardly get a few words out of him, and those few dry and cold in the utmost degree.

The loving wife and tender mother assuredly uffered greatly under this undeserved barshness but she was resolved to persevere in her sacrifice to the end, and she gained courage and tranquility before her image who is called the 'Mother of Sorrows.'

Her husband was too just and reasonable not soon to perceive the folly of his conduct; and as his sound judgment brought him to a calmer state of feeling, he became gradually more kindly towards the noble woman, who he could not but acknowledge bore his harshness with a most wonderful patience and forebearance.

Of Victor he had not yet suffered a word to be snoken.

But let it not be imagined that the voice of paternal love had been silenced by his son's de- | fulfilling. oarture.

the Tiber, our eyes fell first on the Basilica of S. Paulo, then on Santa Maria Mageiore, and many of the other great churches of Rome .--When we landed at Porta Portese, and were welcomed by many of our fellow-countrymen, who had preceeded us to Rome, unconsciously,? be wrote, 'I muttered to myself Tasso's beatiful verses on the Crusader's first sight of Jerusalem ; for Rome, my Jerusalem, lay full before me, and I could find no words but his to speak what I

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Roco apparer Gerusalem si vede Roco additor Gerusalem si soorge : Ecco de mille voci unitamente Geruss lemme salutur Bi sente.

"But," continued the letter, "We must not forget Martin. Oh! he is so happy, and he says he would not go back if you would give him two thousand francs. He is very droll, and has amused us wonderfully on the way. When we asked him if he had no message to send to his mother, be answered-' Tell her that all is well : that I am very happy; that the fire and-twenty francs are all safe and sound ; and that she was in the right when she said to me- One gets to Rome by asking the way, and you won't be alone there.'

In such a happy strain-which was more than enough to prove their perfect contentment-Victor and Joseph continued their letter which closed with the assurance of speedy news, and the request for an early answer.

On a separate sheet Victor had written the following words to his mother :

· Dearest mother-I ought not to prolong my letter, but it is such a great delight to me to converse with you. I wish I could describe to you all the interesting things which I have already seen. I shall not tell you that I am tired with the journey, for 1 am not, though we only stopped a night at Marseilles. It is about halfpast eleven o'clock, so I must leave you. Our parting costs me dear, but the motive which called me to it is a great consulation to me, and I thank God who inspired the sacrifice which He has enabled me to make to Him. Dear mother, may the holy motives which induced you to offer me to the Holy Father be your comfort and set you fully at rest on my account. Above all, be not sad ; but console yourself, as I do, by the thought of the boly duty which we are

' Farewell, dear mother ; I embrace you with

"No thanks to me." Morren interrupted him harably ; 'I deserve reproaches, rather. Child,' cried he more softly, and with a tear in his eye, will never forget this counsel. I will keep the

It was intensely painful to Victor's heart also to say farewell ; but with him as with his moweakness of human love.

Let not men deceive themselves; they are not unfeeling, the heroic mothers, the noble hearted sons, who freely offer all that is dearest to them, for God and for his Church. No : the voice of human love for parents or for children, is never louder, never tenderer, than in the heart where it is mingled with that of the love Heaven.

The mother and son had sat for some time in silence, when Victor broke it at last with the words-

'Mother, it is time We must part.'

A shudder passed over the mother's frame, but she overcame her emotion, and answered, with a voice which was calm, though full of love---

Well, my child, my dearest Victor, the will of God be done. Let us part, like the martyrs of the early ages, full of truth and strength .--Here, my boy, is a last keepsake from your mother.'

And she gave him ber photograph, on the back of which she had written the following words of saintly beroism :

Go, my child; obey the call of God. May the Angels watch over you. Fear nothing but God and siz. Pray for your mother, who blesses you from the very bottom of her heart ; she will pray for you and follow you everywhere Maso ?" with her thoughts, her heart, and her love.

'Your mother and your friend, 'ROSA MORREN.'

'Ob, Mary ! I entrust my dearest child to Rome too ?' you. Keep him pure and innocent. Beg your Divine Son to give him back to us, if it be His holy will. But may my son ever remember the words of Queen Blanche to her child, and may he die rather than ever greviously offend God." "Thanks, thanks, mother,' cried Victor; "I

"It will be all the more joyful to meet again. ther, the steadfastness of faith overcame the But I must go. Farewell, Barbara ; pray with days at Schrambeek, and tidings were daily ex- so enthusiastic a worshipper of antiquity, made my mother for me, and pray also for my father, pected from the Papal Volunteers. as I shall pray for bim and you.'

'Oh, surely, surely, child of my love,' sobbeil Barbara. 'Farewell, Victor, farewell !' and she hurried out of the kitchen to give free yeat to her tears in the garden.

Victor's traveling bag, ready packed by Bir hara, was now hanging on his arm. Mevrouw of God, to rise together as one mighty cry to Morren followed her beloved child to the door, man left the house with the words :

'Farewell, dear mother, till our next happy meeting.'

'Farewell, dear son !' was ber answer ; ' farewell in the grace of God !'

Her suppressed emotion choked all further utterance.

No sooner had Victor vanished at the corner of the street after kissing his hand to her for the last time, than she bastened to ber room, and. before the image of the Immaculate Mother Maid, mark.

she relieved her overburthened heart by a flood of tears and an earnest entreaty for grace to persevere in her sacrifice faithfully to the end. When Victor reached the railway station. he was recognized by two passers by.

'Ernest,' enquired the one, ' is not that Victor Morren ?'

'Indeed it is,' was the reply, ' and he is going to the railroad. Whither can be be going,

'Per bacco !' muttered Maso ; ' is it not today that the young bigot from Schrambeek was to set off? Who knows but Victor is going to at mid day, reached Lyons on Wednesday morn- of 'Defender of the Church,'

'He is fool enough. Now we must find out. Let us go to Morren's house.'

A few minutes later they rang the bell .-Barbara opened the door.

'Is Mynheer Morren at home ?' 'He went out of town yesterday.'

'And the young gentleman '

That love is never extinguished except in the wart of a monster.

It cost the proud reason of the philosopher ine much to acknowledge himself to be over- give your blessing to your own Victor." come ; but however obstinate the philosopher might be, the father could not lay aside his feelings, and immediately after Victor's departure Mynheer Morren had written to a friend, an artist in Rome, who had lived there for many years, begging him to keep an eye upon Victor, and to give bim information of his welfare from time to Rome before joining their companions in the time.

The husband and wife had been already two

The villagers of Schrambeek watched eagerly for news.

"Well, Jufvrouw Mary, nothing yet ?" This was Peerjan's daily inquiry of Joseph's eister as they left the Church after Mass.

'Nothing yet, Peerjan; but we could hardly have beard vet.'

"That's the thing ; don't talk to me. I know gave him one more embrace, and the young it well enough, for I have been in Spain, and the giant vaults of S. Peter's, before the tomb Spain lies flat over against Italy. It's no trifle of the Prince of the Apostles, within the venerto take a journey there.'

as in your day, steam makes it so much easier." "That is true,' said the Piquet. "At all events, they are brave boys, and do honor to Schrambeek.'

At last, one morning, just as Mevrouw Morren entered her sister's house, the long-expected tidings came-a letter with the Roman post-

The cover was torn asunder with anxious baste, and two full sheets fell upon the table .--Victor, doubting whether or not his parents would be at Schrambeek, had enclosed his letter in Joseph's; or rather, the two young men had written a united letter, and the second sheet was a postscript from Victor to his mother.

"We reached Rome," so ran the letter, "this evening, and we cannot let morning's post go out without sending you these few words to tell you that our journey, both by sea and land, has been he felt aspired with new strength by the thought safely accomplished. We left Paris on Tuesday ing, and Marseilles in the evening. We arrived at Leghorn on Frday at mid-day, and on Saturday morning landed at Civita Vecchia.

"What was our joy at last to tread that | emotion on receiving a blessing from the band ground on which we had so intensely longed to o which the Lord had intrusted the keys of the be! We would fain have thrown ourselves to Kingdom of Heaven. Nor did his happiness kiss the earth, which is as dear to us as Palestine stop here, as he wrote a few days afterwards to to the Crusaders. But how shall I describe our his mother

all my beart, and my father also, whom I charge you to love with double affection-for yourself and for me. And lastly, my very dear mother,

Here is the true expression of faith and heroism, the most entire simplicity with the sublimest self sacrifice.

Victor and his comrades were shortly after their arrival incorporated into the body of Zouaves; they were to remain a few days in camp at Collescipolr.

We may imagine what use Victor, who wis of his short stay in Rome. He visited, successively, the libraries of the Vatican and the Minerva, the museums and the galleries of paints ings and sculpture; nor did he neglect the monuments of old Pagan Rome, the Forum, the Capitol, the Temple of Vesta, the Baths; buta above all, like a fervent Catholic, as he was, i.e lingered in admiration amid the wonders of Christian art; be spent hours upon hours und r able walls of Santa Maria Maggiore and S. "Oh, no, Peerjan; the journey is not so long John Lateran, and in the wide aisles of the other great Basilicas of Rome.

But with the most especial love he lingered in the Catacombs, the ancient scene of the piety and heroism of the early Christians. With fervent faith he knelt before the tombs of the martyrs, and renewed his vow to give his life nobly after their example, for the defence of our holy Faitb.

He was praying one day before the grave of the Pope in the Catacomb of S. Callixtus, and it seemed to him as if the glorious sufferers arose from their rest, all glowing with supernatural fire, and as if they infused a portion of it into his own breast, making his blood flow quicker through his veins and his bosom swell with unwooted courage.

Another day he went with Joseph and Martin to the Basilica of S. Sebastian ; and here again of that glorious Saint, who first earned the title

But his happiness was completed by an audience of the beloved Father of the Faithful, the gracious and loving Pius IX.; and he wept with

1

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .---- MARCH 11, 1970

I am beside myself with joy ! We have just had an audience with the Holy Father-Joseph Martin, and I. I really do dot know how to give you an idea of his goodness, and of the great and sweet impression which he has made upon my mind.

2

It was Mgr. S, who not only obtained for us the happiness of seeing and speaking with His Holiness, but an additional precious favor of which I shall tell you by and by.

. We had our audience this evening. While Mgr. S. was with Bis Holiness we were left in ap ante-chamber, which, as usual, there were prelates of the household, chaplaine, and other persons, all dressed in purple like Bisbops. I' had a long talk with one of them, who, besides his purple cassock, wore also a purple ring, and not observing that he had no cross upon his breast, we took into our beads that he was a bishop (he had quite the bearing of one) and we called him Monseigneur all the time we were conversing with him.

. We afterwards asked the Holy Father's chaplain the name of the Bishop who had been talking to us. He answered that he was simply a chamberlain of His Holiness. We laughed beartily over our mistake.

" Meanwhile, Mgr. S., having finished his audience, came to call us into the Holy Father's presence. It was an awful moment and our bearts beat audibly. We were introduced into a small room, furnished with the utmost simplicity. Having observed the usual ceremonies, we found ourselves at the feet of the good and great Plus IX. I cannot describe to you what was my emotion at that moment. Mother, I am already more than repaid for my sacrifice.

"After having allowed us to kiss his ring, the Holy Father gently patted us all on the shoulder. "Ab! Ab! my Zouaves. You are Belgians, I think?

"Yes, Holy Father,' answered I, 'and our families have sent us to your Holmess' feet, to testify their feelings of reverence and deep attachment."

The Holy Father inquired with a most ten der solicitude after our parents and relatives, and was visibly affected when he heard that Joseph had offered himself to obtain his mother's recovery. I spoke to him of you, mother, and of my father, and he promised me to pray for you both.

But when we gave him good 'Teresa's gift Martin in his simplicity had put the purse into his hand as soon as he came into the room. then a tear started into his eye.

"This is the widow's mite,' he said : 'I have not the beart to refuse it. But, children,' he continued, ' I must do something in acknowledge ment of so much fidelity and affection. See, here is a remembrance for your parents,' and he gave us three gold medals. 'Ah !' added he, a moment afterwards to Joseph, 'l forgot you bave a sister. Well, here is something for her too,' and he gave him a mother-of-pearl rosary. (To be Continued.)

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND.

(TROM TIMES SPROIAL COMMISSIONES). No. 27, (Cont Bied).

The period of distress that succeeded the war revealed clearly the more recent mischiefs that had gathered in the Land System of Ireland, and the old and chronic causes of trouble. A great number of landlords were ruined, and the'r estates, swept into the Court of Chancery, became centres of the worst mismanagement; and if middleman tenures, though still very common, were in part broken up with good authority of their superiors have learnt to appreciate results, landed property was in an impoverished state, and remained too generally extremely neglacted. At the same time the collapse of prices proved destructive to thousands of the poorer class of farmers, and the rapid augmentation of the mass of indigence which had grown up as the population increased, became a weighty burden on the country. For the first time Irish landlords began to distrust and dislike the small farm system ; and the process of consolidation and clearing estates commenced, and, before long, bacame too common. The deep division of classes in Ireland which had seemed half hidden for some years, was then disclosed in the plainest manner, and society was rudely shaken and disturbed In Ulster the peasantry was never evicted on a very large scale, Tenant Right and powerful local opinion being opposed to expedienta of this obaracter. But it was too general in the other provinces ; and though reasonable allowances ought to be made for the difficulties in which landlords had been placed, the harshness that often marked these acts showed how little sympathy existed between the dominant casts and the subject people. These clearances which, in numberless instances, despoiled the tenant of what morally was his own, and appeared to him a ruthless invasion of what he had learnt to think of as a secure possession, created fierce and savage irritation ; and agrarianism, that old fend of class which had come down from the age of conquest, which had exhibited itself in varying forms, as circumstances called it into being, acquired remarkable strength and intensity Opposed for some time by a powerful Government. and pursued with extreme and violent rigour, it ceased to be insurrectionary and wild; it formed Itself into a vast Trades Union in the interest of poverty against property, and it assumed the shape of a widespread conspiracy to vindicate the assumed rights of the peasantry, and to maintain by assessin-ation and crime a too popular code of landed tenure. This period of trouble may be said broadly to have lasted for 15 years after the Peace, and, though some improvement was then effected, events occurred before long which showed how separated the landed classes were, and which quickened the discontent of the peasantry. The Irish landlords of the last generation were a great deal better than their predecessors, yet the curse of ascendency clang to them, and as a class they resisted the reforms which from 1825 to 1840 were devised for the good of the Irish people. The peasantry in the South, shaking off the thraldom of successive generations, now began to revolt from superiors, not loved, but bitherto obeyed, and flung themselves into the arms of a demagogue, and of a priesthood which had no reason to like or revere a Protestant proprietary. Fierce political agitation sprang up; the Clare election foreboded the decline territorial influence; and landlords and tenants in the South of Ireland ranged themselves into opposite camps, divided by many causes of discord. Meantime, the distress which had followed the war, the extinction of the forty-shilling freeholds, the very uncertain state of society, had conspired to diminish the comparative security of tenure enjoyed previously by the Irish tenant ; and the efforts of the landlords to malotain their power co-operated in the same direction. The granting of leases became uncommon ; as leases fell in, the precarious tenure of tenancy-at-will was generally substituted ; and thus, while evictions had become too frequent, the peasantry rapidly began to lose the scanty notice those features of it which seem to refused to acknowledge the existing interest acquired Bill shall prove to be a really comprehensive and the instruments. Dundalk Democrat,

agtarisnism lived on, despite every effort mede to root it out ; and it was greatly aggravated by the showed that, with the exception of a part of Ulsier, Ireland was in a very dangerous state between 1840 and 1844 : and revealed a condition of society in which whole classes seemed rent asunder, in which law ignored most important rights belonging to the occupiers of the soil, and in which indigence, disorder, and crims seemed to prey upon the vital strength of the nation. It must be admitted that if statesmen had at this time successfully removed the worst political ills of Ireland, they had shown themselves unable to cope with this train of special mischiefs.

This state of society was much changed by the memorable events of 1846-8. The redundant population which for years had aggravated the ills of Ireland was removed permanently from the land. Middleman tenures elmost disappeared, the estates of ruined proprietors were so'd, and large tracts were thrown open to commerce, with results upon the whole beneficial. The country has since improved con-siderably, and the discipline of expensive and eatfering has not been forgotten by the landed classes The Irish gentry of this generation differ widely from their fathers and grandfathers; they are in general prudent and thrifty; many of them have shows an excellent example in discharging faithfally the daties of property, and the influence of a bad ascondency of sect has become perceptibly weaker among them. On the other hand, the Irish peasantry bave made a rapii advance in knowledge ; they have become more industrious and self reliant; and it would be a great mistake to judge them by the standard of a past generation. Absenteeism, slao, has diminished; and much that was worst in the Land System of Ireland has been mitigated by firm government and strict public opinion. Yet the structure and tendencies of that system remain unaltered in many respects, and if some of its mischiefs have been removed, time has unhappily developed others. After the efforts of years, to which the events of the famine gave remarkable aid, the large farm system has been introjuced into Ireland to a certain extent, with the conditions of tenure applicable to it, and the minute subdivision of land has diminished. Yet the small farm system generally prevails ; there is no prospect of its decline; and this system naturally throws the charge of permanent improvements on the tenant and gains for him an equity in the soil. The peasantry, where they have remained on the land, retain the rights they have gained in it, and they have added considerably to those rights as their prosperity bas increased. And while this has gone on, a concurrence of causes - the changes of property after the famine, the fluctuation in the value of land witnessed in Ireland during the last 20 years, unwise laws which have increased the facilities of dealing summarily with tenancies-at-will, and the desire of landlords to grasp at power-all this has tended to reduce still more the number of leaseholds in the country, and to make tenures generally precarious. The small farmers of Ireland stand at last in this bad and acomalous position, that while they have risen in the social scale, and have gained in nur berless instances a title to a co-ordinate interest in the soi , they have suck to the rank of texan's-it-will, have no protection for their rights from law, and have no defence against the extinction of their property by eviction and raising of rent but local custom and landlord forbearance. At the same time many events have conspired to reduce the already waning power of landlords in the southern provinces, and to render it odious in some districts. In these parts of I:eland

evictions were made on a very large scale in the famine years, and excusable as these sometimes were. they were occasionally m... rked by cruelty and wrong; they often despoiled the tenant of his rights; and they have left behind memories not yet forgotten Much as the landlords, too, have improved se a class, the facilities they possess to commit injustica temp: individuals, now and then, even in ordinary times, to acts of oppression and the unhappy effects of sectarian division have set them in opposition generally to the people, have prompted them to contend for political domination lost beyond recall, have isolated them among their own dependents. Meantime the peasantry, growing in intelligence and deeply pene trated by teachings and influences bostile to the whatever is fault in the system them and to dislike it the more as its strength diminishes. All this has concurred to make handed property unpopular in some parts of the south ; nor is it to be denied that it is now assailed by an angry and revolutionary spirit is addition, and beyond all, the system of occupation, ever becoming more insecure and grievous to the tenant, has provoked universal discontent; and these and other causes bave combined to maintain agrarianism and to prolong the existence of the agrarian spirit. In the greater part of U ster, where powerful custom defends the interest of the tenant in the land, and public opinion is Lealthier than in the South, the condition of affairs is much better and landed property retains very great infinence; yet even in Uister, where law fails to give its sanction to Tenant Right, the relations between the landed classes are not in a satisfactory state. This brief survey of the general causes that have made the Land System of Ireland what it is induces me to offer one er two remarks In the first place, it will be observed how different, if resembling in name, are landed relations in England and Ireland. It is not merely that the course of cepturies has developed in England the large farm and that law is in harmony with it; while they evoked in Ireland the system of small farms with which the law is wholly in disaccord. It is that the settlement of land in the two countries stands on foundations absolutely distinct, and that the traditions, feelings, and sentiments associated closely with landed property, and influencing it in its relations with the people, present a corresponding diversity. In the second place, it will be observed that the chief present defect in the Irish Land System, regarded upon the side of occupation-the general prevalence of tenancies-at-will, co-existing with the large claim of the pessantry to an equitable interest in the soil, and the insecurity and injustice thence resulting-is comparatively of modern origin, and that this, in a certain degree, explains why, though the country has greatly improved and many ills of the past have vanished, discontent, widespread and deep-rooted, still continues to fester in the bearts of the people. And lastly, the retrospect should draw Irishmen towards each other by indicating the real causes of the ills that still afflict their common country. If painful divisions still keep the landed classes of Ireland apart; if, in the greater part of the island, uphappy traditions still survive between the owners and occupiers of the soil ; if landed property is too often disliked, and seems to enforce rights without performing duties ; if agrarianism still disturbs society, and a vered and angry spirit is abroad; if, in a word, in Mr. Gladstone's language, Ireland at this hour is 'politically diseased ;'-the fault must be attributed not to this or that class, not to the short-comings of the living generation, but to the accumulated errors and misfortunes of the past, and, above all, to the tyranny of circumstance. In considring the Land Question of Ireland we ought to cultivate the ubarilies of history, to make generous and hu. mane allowances, and to avoid throwing upon the present the censure due to bygone generations.

tion in previous letters is tolerably certect, we must root is out; and is was greatly aggrevated by the tion in previous letters is toleradly correct, we must increase of poverty, which, though the country had possider the subject on both its sides—that of occu-advanced in wealth, augmented with the growth of the population. A series of Parliamentary papers, into two great classes, differing, however, in numbers advanced the report of the Davon Commission, and into two great classes, differing, however, in numbers farmers. We have seen that, speaking generally, the first can deal with their superiors on equal terms, hold by lease or definite contract, do not add permanently to the value of their farms, for the most part occupy large areas, and have little or no claim to those equities in the soil created by Tenant Right, or arising in respect of lasting contributions to the land. We have seen that the law, as it now stands, applies fairly enough to the first class, and that were the sotire of Ireland held under what I have called the English system of occupation no Land Question would, practically, exist. We have seen, however, that outside the pale of these capitalist farmers extends the mass, prodigious in number, of the pessant occupiers, that the law as to them is unjust, and that it is here the amending hand of the statesman is required to set right a faulty system. In the case of tenancies in this category - apart of course from very great exceptions, and modifications of all kinds - the peasant in a large majority of instances cannot treat for land as a free contractor ; his tenurs is usually at will, determinable by a six months' notice to quit he, or his predecessors, have, from time to time, made useful annexations to the land, and frequently given it its productive qualities; his holding, as a rule, is small in size; and he has often acquired equities in the soil, through Tenant Right or in respect of im provements of considerable though undefined value These equities, however, which, various as they are in extent, character, and intrinsic worth, nevertheless give the possessor of them an interest concurring with that of the owner, are wholly without the security of law, and - apart from terrorism and outrageous force-are vindicated only by local custom by acquiescence, and the forbearance of landlords. We have seen, moreover; that what makes this state of things intolerably unjust is that the tenure of the peasant being usually at will, the landlord is able to lestroy his equity by raising rent or capricious evic tion ; that it is here the law falls short of its duty to guard what virtually are rights of property, in the aggregate of enormous value ; and we have noticed the evil consequences, in the deep discontent of the small farmers of Ireland, and in the prevalence of the agrarian spirit. We have seen, moreover, looking at the subject from the side of ownership, that from many causes landed property in some parts of freland has become unpopular and has lost its influence ; and that, for this and other reasons, it may be advisable to afford encouragement for the easy, yet stricily voluntary, alienation of estates in Ireland under the control of the State, in order to attain a great poli tical object.

> From these considerations it follows that the fea tures in the Land System of Ireland which require to be particularly no iced are the crying defects in the law which allows, through its rules relating to tenancy at-will, the rightful interests of an immense class-and that one comparatively helpless- to be eccroached upon or confiscated, and the expediency of facilitating the transfer, in the general interest of the Irish nation, of a certain amount of landed proparty. I proceed to examine shortly the plans aug-gested for the reform of that system-beginning with its most important side, the tenure of the occopying peasantry; but I must first say a word upon a matter which I believe causes great misconception. It will bardly be denied that the law which refuses to acknowledge the right of the Irish peasant to whatever interest he may have acquired in his holding beyond his tenure is grossly unjust; nor is there a serious difference of opinion as to the quality of that interest in one class of cases. Where, as in Ulster, the small farmer has usually what is felt to be a kind of property in his land, and wherever in the South a tenant has paid a price for the purchase of good will it is generally allowed that a bonn fide interest be yond the legal tenure exists; and it is seen plainly that Tenant Right conflicts directly with tenancy at will, and confers morally a substantial claim. But there is not the same agreement of opinion as regards the second and more general title of the Irish pessant to an interest in his farm-his equity in the soil in respect of improvements ; some even impartial per-

sons consider this interest as really trifling, and as at bottom rather illusory; and they deny that law works here much injustice I do not think a more grievous error exists with reference to the Land Question of Ireland. No doub', in the actual state of agriculture, a good deal that the peasant farmer may have annexed to the soil or contributed to it may not be a benefit to the landlord now, though the amount is much less than is commonly imagined, taking even that very imperfect criterion. No doubt too, in numerous cases, in consequence of evictions, of emigration, and of consequent changes of tenancies, no claim for improvements can be fairly preferred; in other cases, not, perhaps very many, what can be called ' improvements' were never made : and as a matter of course, all claims of this class must be subject to limitations of time, as in the case of every kind of title. It must be added that these claims are often justly liable to deductions in respect of injuries done by the tenant to the land, of diminution of rent because of improvements, and of continuous and prolouged occupation; and, unquestionably, where, as sometimes has happened, the landlord has contributed in part by money or otherwise to what has been done, it would not be easy to disengage and adjust accurately the peasant's equity. Nevertheless, after making every allowance and admitting every legitimate drawback, I believe that the claims of the Irish tenants in respect of what they have permanently added to the soil are, without exaggeration, enormous and I assert confidently that, in virtue of them, they have in numberless instances gained an interest in their holdings, in justice and truth, repugnant to mere tenancy at will, and in a strict sense to a large right of property. No person who has studied the subject, and understands what is the real meaning of improvements' under the small farm system, will, I beliave, ultimately think otherwise ; and I refer sceptics to the Report of the Devon Commission and to the Committee of Mr. Magaire in 1885, especially to the evidence of Lord Dafferin, who, though holding a very strong opinion on the right of absolute ownership in land, acknowledges, with the candour of a superior mind, how great are the claims of the Irish pessant by reason of his additions to the soil. Nor is it impracticable, in my jadgment, by adopting tests and pursuing a method on which I shall say a word hereafter, to vindicate these rights and to bring out the interest of the tenant in respect of them ; though it is here certainly we have so much to regret that judicial decisions have not settled these questions. I pass on to projects for the amendment of the system of occupation in Ireland. Unhappily, it is hardly necessary to consider what Parliament has bitherto done in this matter. Bills, indeed, have at different times been brought in, founded on judiciousness and sound principles, which sought to legalize the custom of Ulster, and to recognize the right of the Irish persent to his equitable interest in respect of improvements. These measures, however. invariably failed; not, I am convinced, because the Legislature was deaf to a legitimate claim, but becarse it did not thoroughly comprehend the real bearings and facts of the case; and, confused by the identity in name of things different and even opposite, thought the English law of landlord and tenant could not possibly be a cause of wrong in Ireland. The only measure even approaching an attempt to draw a real distinction between the position of the occupier of land in England and Ireland which recoived the ultimate sanction of Parliament is an Act

legal protection, they had for their long estab. special attention, and to glacce at the principles of by the Irish tenant in his holding in respect of his honest measure, It will be well for her if the Go-light equilies in the soil. It is no wonder that the chief schemes put forward for removing its mis. the soil, proposed a system of, compensa-light equilies in the soil. It is no wonder that the chief schemes put forward for removing its mis. the soil proposed a system of. compensa-tion for prospective improvements that would not and could not possibly work; and has been justly called a legislative abortion. The first scheme for mproving the conditions under which land is occupied in Ireland that deserves attention at this juncture is that shadowed forth by Mr. Bright as long ago as 1866, and still evidently favoured by him -This scheme, admirable in some respects and broad and statesmanlike in its leading conception nevertheless betrays imperfect knowledge of the real problem requiring solution, cannot certainly be viewed as a complete plan for reforming the mode of occu-pation in Ireland, and, as I shall endeavor to point out bereafter, is judging it even within its proper limits, open as it stands to serious objections. Mr. Bright's project does not sim at dealing with the system of occupation in Iteland generally; indeed, it treats the subject on the side of ownership, and it is probable that when he first put it forward he had not thoroughly realized to his mind the extent. difficulty, and intricacy of the question. Perceiving, however, that formidable discontent existed among the pessantry of Ireland, and judging correctly that nothing tends to pledge a class so strongly to order as the consciousness of having property in land, he proposed to raise an indefinite number of occupiers in Ireland to the status of owners by the gradual alienation of estates and the formation of a pessant proprietary. To attain this object tis idea was that absentee landlords in Ireland should have facilities afforded them to sell their lands; that the State, having advanced the price, should enter into possession of these; and that the tenantry, through its intervention, should ultimately acquire the freehold in their farms, by paying the perchase money in instalments added yearly to the existing rents. The contemplated alignation Lowever, was to be, in the strictest renze. voluntary, and one class of estates only was selected for the interded

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

experiment.

CONVERSIONS .- On Wednesday, the 9th nlt. at Orevagh chapel, Connemara, Mr Cosson of Letterfrack, and Mr Anderton of Renvyle, were received into the Holy Catholic Oburch by the Rev James Lee. It is with feelings of great pleasure that we record this event, it having taken place in the midst of the chief labours of the Irish Church Mission Society. May this example be followed by the many who are eager to embrace the Church but lack the moral courage to publicly announce their faith in it .-Tuam Herald.

TES IBIBB PROTESTANTS .- According to the pro posed constitution of the Iriah Protestant Church he laity will be as three to two in the General Synod; but it appears that they are not satisfied. A demand to vote by orders if made by any six members of an order is to be complied with. The lay delegates now say that many of them consented to this under the idea that two orders were intended, not three as proposed in the draft constitution. -The preponderance of the laity might of course be completely nullified by the two orders - Bishops and Clergy-voting sgainst them. They also take exception to their being deprived of any part in the appointment of Bishops and incombents. A meeting was held on Monday to protest against the short-ness of the time allowed for consideration before the meeting of the General Convocation - Tablet.

THE REPRESENTATION OF WATERFORD .- The Con servatives, as I informed you, met to-day, and resolved to support a Conservative candidate, if one offers himself for their suffrages. Sir Leopold Mc Olintock is spoken of as a probable candidate Other names have been mentioned, and it is expected that a gallant gentleman from your city has a number of backers in the Tory ranks here, if he ' tries his luck. Sir John Ennis has issued his address, and Mr Osborne continues to work bard If the division in the Liberal ranks is persisted in, the gentleman from Dublin would have a good chance; but, should a Tory offer himself, the Liberals, I am sure, would at once close up the ranks, and preserve their city from Tory mis:epresentation. - Freeman's Correspondent. THE REPRESENTATION OF DERRY. - The general

impression prevails here that the Conservative party, conscious of the hopelessness of fighting for the seat, were anxious to allow Mr Dowse to have 'a walk over.' The Duke of Abercorn's counsel's, however, reveile d. and upable to procure a local candidat

vernment do but permit themselves to be urged by Tory taunts and incitements into the adoption of a policy of coercion which wou'd assuredly sleep this land in blood. But Bill or no Bill, fair play or fonl play, the Irish people will not be diverted from the great object of their legitimate ambition - the estagreat of the independence of their country,~

The Irish journals have received the Government Land Bill with comparative calmness, and appear to await the expression of public opinion upon the measure, The Irish Church Convention has continned sitting, which have been marked by great animation. The separate voting of the Bishops, and the great powers conferred upon the episcopal body, are polots which have enveked much adverse criticism. No decision has yet been adopted, and the discussion of other parts of the scheme :: proceeding. Several further instances of threatening letters are reported. At Gork a smith and his son were arrested for having gone and pikebesds concealed in their boute. The second trial of Barrett for the attempted murder of Osptain Lambert has commenced.

The town of Swineford was on Friday last the scene of a most singular display of feeling. Doring the investigation of a charge against three men in custody, of administering illegal oaths and taking firearms, a body of eleven hundred stalwart men, all carrying shillelagbs, went through the streets in military order, proclaiming their design to set the men accused at liberty. The scanty police force kept wisely out of sight, and the clergy of the place eventually effected the peaceable dispersion of the people .- Nation.

On Friday morning, whilst proceeding home to Tomie's Bonse, after retarning from Dublin, where be had attended the Land Conference, the previous day. The O'Donoghue, M P., met with an accident which fortunately resulted in no serious injury to bimself. It appears that on his way from the mail train which strives here between the bours of three and four o'clock a.m., and when approaching the corner of the road leading to Tomies, the horse and driver were at once upset by an iron 'sleeper, which had been placed across that part of the road as a harrier to prevent vehicles proceeding in that direction, as a timber bridge erected across the zeck of the river Large, near the Lower Lake, as a shorter route to the Gap of Dunlow, was undergoing some repairs. The driver on being upset was at once rendered insensible from the injuries he sustained, and the shafts of the vehicle were literally smeshed in pieces, besides other damage done to it by the crash. On the occurrence taking place. The O'Docoghue at once jumped out of the vehicle, and by doing so escaped receiving serious injury beyond few scratches.

The great Esmonde Will case comes on a gain soon. It is confidently believed that the last verdict will be reversed.

It was because they knew that Rossa would not even if he could, sit in Parliment, that the people of Tipperary elected him .- Dublin Irishman.

PURCHASE OF IRISE RAILWAYS .- DUBLIE, MODday - The Lord Lieutenant to-day received a deputation urging on the Government the purchase of the Irish railways. His Excellency said the subject was one of the highest importance and would receive the attention of the Government ; but be could promise nothing, as the Land Bill might probably occupy the Session.

A letter from Athboy in the Dublin Express contradicts a statement in that journal headed Reign of terror in Meath,' and says the entire is a pure fabrication.

Amendments to the Land Bill are in preparation. Mr. Brady will move that the Ulster custom of compensating tenants who voluntarily surrender their holdings shall be extended generally to all parts of Ireland,-Freeman.

Our correspondent informs us that on Thursday night last an armed party of men visited the houses of three farmers named Hynes, Brien, and Smith, residing in the neighbourhood of Mullagh county Oavan, and forced them to promise, one of them on oath, to give up certain pasture land in their possession. They did no further mischief than to extort this promise in each case and went away ficing shots. -Freeman.

Some of the political prisoners set at liberty in Australia arrived in London a few days ago, and were cordially reseived by a deputation of their countrymen appointed for the purpose. We beg to f marm m frow word າໄດ້ຄະ OD their safe return from the distant land to which they were consigned by British law, and we rejoics to hear that their health and strength have not suffered serious loss from the hardships of penal expatriation .- Nation.

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Having examined the Land System of Ireland in its regults, organization, and its causes, I proceed to of 1860, which, faulty in principle and detail alike,

of sufficient mark to undertake the hopeless peril he and his personal party induced Mr Baxter to as sume the risk of fighting a 'forlorn hope.' Had any of the Duke's sons entered the field and contested it stoutly with Mr Dowse, the contest would have been a very sharp one; but an unknown politician, and a gentleman having no personal connection with the district, is thought by the Conservative party to have no reasonable claims. - Freeman's Correspondent.

THE GLADSTONE BRIGHT LAND. BILL -So far as we can form a judgment, the bill is far worse than a delusion and a snare. It is a bill which, under pretence of redressing the land grievances of Ireland, perpetuates and legalizes landlord tyranny, and which, under pretence of legalising Ulster tenant-right, destroys t. This judgment, we admit, is imperfect-we must wait to test it by the printed bill. But, in the meantime, it is the best we can form from a speech as well calculated to mystify and confuse as any oration ever delivered either in ancient or modern times.-Dublin Irishman.

ELECTION EXPENSES. - The return of the expenses sustained by candidates at the recent general elec. tion shows that the acknowledged expenditure a mounted in round numbers to one million and a-half sterling, or an average of £2,100 for every member of the House of Commons. Some of the returns for Irish boroughs furnish nice materials for reflection. It appears from them that Mr. Bayley spent £1 000 in the charming borough of Athlone in bringing 111 voters to the poll; Mr. Munster at Oashel spent £1,-251 in securing 84; Mr. Brodigan at Drogheda spent 6592, and was supported by 30 electors, and Mr. Wegnelin at Youghal spent £2,216, and polled 127. These sums are quite independent of the 'charities' which flow from such good Samaritans on these occasions.-Cork Herald.

Our Castlebar correspondent writing on Saturday says :- Considerable alarm has been caused here in consequence of ramours, almost hourly circulated, regarding the posting of a notice threatening landlords and agents who threaten to eject, or to raise the rents. It appears that a few days ago a notice was posted on Mr. Filzgersla's house, of Turlough, calling on the tenants not to pay more rent than the Government valuation of the lands. On the day appointed for the collection of the rents, the tenants ou seeing the notice, I am told, returned home, without discharging their obligations. More excitement was created this (Saturday) morning by a report that a large body of men marched into Swinford town in martial order to demand of a magistrate an admittance to bail of some person whose examination was held on Friday in that town, when the magistrate reinsed bail. A large party of police left Castlebar on Friday night on cars, and returned on Saturday morning with one prisoner. I am informed the constabulary and military are on duty every night ; the cavalry have to keep their horses saddled, &c. ready to turn out at any notico. From about eight to ten o'clock on Friday night several parts of the county about Castlebar were brilliantly illuminated, as if thousands of torchlights were in motion through the mountains, and more particularly is that part of the county between Ba'la and Foxford. The object of such & strange circumstance is, of course, a complete mystery to every person. - Freeman.

It will be well for Ireland if the Government Land

Tho protest of the Fermanagh magistrates against the dismissal of Mr. Madden has been adopted by others in the County Monaghan, and is now in course of signature in that county. It already bears the names of 24 magistiates, those of Mr Leslie, M.P., Lord Lieutecant of the county, Mr. Shirley, Sir G. Forster and others heading the list.

A strange robbery was perpetrated on Monday night. The ' bags' which contain the books, briefs, and other papers of the members of the Bar are usually brought from the Four Courts each evening in sacks by messengers, who deliver each bag at the residence of the owner. The messenger who performs this duty for the district between Stephen's. green and Fitzwillam-square was on Monday night leaving a bag at a lawer's house, when the sack containing five other bags was stolen from where he left it against the railings of the house. Some persons were disposed yesterday in the Hall to think that the robbery had some connection with the case of Barrett, as two of the bags taken belonged respectively to Mr D. C. Heron Q.C., and Mr. Muga M'Dermott, counsel for the prisoner, whose trial was forced for yesterday morning. One of the other bags belonged to Mr. W. Ryav, Q.C .- Irish Times.

THE MEATH MURDER - A further investigation with reference to this most atrocious murder was held on Monday last, in Drumconrath barracks in presence of an R M and J P., immediately on the close of the petty sessions. Leslie, who had been remanded on bail until the analyzer's report of the blood stains should be known, was fully acquitted to the great delight of the community at large, for he is a most ingenuous fellow, the report confirming his assertion as to the sort of blood. A great many persons between forty and fifty, received grown summonses on Saturday and early on Monday to attend. They were from various parts of the district, some from county Monaghan. A detective, commissioned by the authorities to hunt up the poisoning case, and who has been through the parish and the circumjacent localities for the last few months, was the interrogator during the inquiry which was private, none but these summoned being admitted, and they, one by one. It is supposed that the agents in both instances, poison and murder, are the same; at all events, I regret to write, for justice asks, no clue has been discovered to either as yet. An imbecile nam. ed M Connell who was examined as a witness a: the inquest was brought to court by the R I O and re-turned to the general assizes for perjory, the corcuer being present to read his evidence on the occasion.-**Correspondent** of Dundalk Democrat.

Duplin, Feb. 11.-Mr. Authour Danne, of Cloubarron, near Athboy, County Meath, has written to contradict the report, which was generally circulated, that his house was attacked by a party of men and a double-barrelled gun taken away.

OORK - At five o'clock this morning a great crowd assembled, with bands, to watch the arrival of the Bristol bost, which was expected to bring the released Australian Fenians. The latter did not arrive. The crowd, becoming disorderly, was dispersed at the point of the bayonet by the police who seized

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE--MARCH 11, 1870.

DEATH OF THE REV. D. NOLAN, OF LEIGHLIN .-This worthy priest died at his residence on the 29th ult. His declining health had prepared him and his friends tor his departure, but yet the mononcement of his demise caused deep sorrow to the very large circle to whom he was justly endeared by the many virtues which adorned his character. Father Nolan participated in the fine qualities which distinguished the o'd and respected qualities of which he was a member. He was the youngest brother of the late Dr. Patrick Nolan-an minent physician-and of the Most Rev. Edward Nolan,-the angelic prelate who ruled the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin in immediate succession to the great and illustrious Dr. Doyle. The bishop and upwards of forty priests assisted at the obsequies. A very large number of all classes in the parish and neighbourhood were present. This great attendance revealed the profound and affectionate respect in which the memory of Father Nolan is held. It is just it should be so-for "Let the priests that rule well be esteemed worthy of double labour, especially they who labour in word and doctrine." - Carlow Post.

ATTACK UPON A POLICE BARRACKS .- The police of Clare have this short time back been vainly on the slert in quest of some two recognized memhers of a large party of midnight rovers, who were daring enough to pay a hostile visit to a country police station, at a place called Currenrue, in the wilds of that county. The unmeaning reticence of the police renders it very hard to ascertain the exact facts; but the main outlines of this remarkable outrage have come to the knowledge of your correspondent, and may be regarded as strictly within the limits of the actual facts. The barracks is situate in the Burren barony, and is occupied by about half a dozen of the force; but, on the night in question, two or three of the party were on patrol. When these returned they were, as might be imagined, not a little surprised to hear from the orderly that a large mob had, in the interval of their temporary absence, besieged the barracks, which, in a few minutes, fell into their hands, and, having picked up all the arms and ammunition, they coerced a sub-constable named Egan, under threat of instant death, to abiure his allegiance to the crown, and forced him, on his knees, to swear that he would not give any information that might lead to their apprehension. Having put another man-named Ward-through the same ordeal, the rebel assailants quietly left with all the rifles they could find. Unfortunately, not more than one or two of the lawless band are known to the police, but it is hoped that the recognition of even one will afford a clue which may lead to the discovery of some more of the number. The information, which has been sworn to by the police, states that a young fellow from the vicinity of the barrack, named Williamson, took an active part in this, one of the most alarming raids that has occurred in the country since the Fenian rising. From what your correspondent can learn, he understands that Williamson has not only baffled every stratagem that has been yet resorted to for his arrest, but there is very little likelihood, indeed, that any artifice, no matter how cunningly conceived, will be of the smallest use, as the peasantry in the district show no disposition to give the least assistance to the authorities.—Nenagh Guardian.

AN ORANGE LEADER IN TROUBLE .- On Monday Captain William Wolsey Madden, Grand Master of the Monaghan Orangemen, was brought before the Magistrates at Manchester, charged with a ferocious and unprovoked attack on two gentlemen, at the Queen's Hotel, in that city, on Saturday evening. It appears that Captain Madden has been staying at Manchester some time, and has been addressing Orange and Conservative meetings in that city and neighbourhood. On Saturday evening he was in the coffee-room of the Queen's Hotel. In the same room, sitting not far from him, were Mr. George Brown and Mr. J. R. Clark, of New York, two well-known American buyers of Manchester goods for large firms in the United States. Mr. Brown and Mr. Clark were at tea, and no words passed between of the non-unionist workmen was, beyond any them and Captain Madden. Mr. Brown was doubt, planned and preconcerted. The rioters reading a latter to his friend, over which they reading a letter to his friend, over which they came from a distance, and they came from differ-chatted and laughed a good deal. Whilst so ent quarters. It was not principally the Unionengaged Captain Madden left his seat, and is ists of Thorncliffe itself who did the work; many supposed to have gone to a private room. In a of these appear to have merely looked on while descending with great force on the back of his it glanced off the skull, but laid open a frightful wound of the scalp, which was cut clean to the skull. Captain Madden then rushed upon Mr. Brown, aiming a blow at his forehead. Mr. Brown, however, by the dexterous use of a chair, intercepted the blow, which was broken, and took effect only on one side of the mouth, so as to cut one of his lips. Some men waiters interfered, and prevented the assault proceeding any further; but it required four people to hold the Captain, owing to his ungovernable excitement, until a policeman could be obtained. He was then taken to the lock-up, where two brother officers gave bail for his appearance. Yesterday, Mr. Clark, who narrowly escaped with his life, was not able to appear before the magistrates, but the case was partly heard, Mr. Brown and one of the waiters giving evidence to the above effect. The prisoner expressed his sorrow, but said it was not he but that thing itself, (the life-preserver,) which, being loaded, went off of itself. Mr. Headlam (chairman of the bench) said the prisoner did not appear to be in his right mind, and remanded the case for a week, in order that the prisoner's friends might be communicated with. He also directed that the surgeon to the jail should examine him as to his mental condition .- Nation.

foundation of social order. They have all con-

stantly admitted that the pacification of Ireland

Was England's great difficulty. A very cursory

enquiry would have sufficed to show them-if,

indeed, any one of them was ever ignorant of the

ceasingly beneficial influence of the Catholic of lawlessness and violence. Judging, however, as far as Government money could be made to affect education, without God in the world. As have been wired out.—Cork Examiner. men sow they must also reap; and the best lesson which Mr. Disraeli's most solemn tones could be employed to teach to members of Parliament, | County Cork. is that, if Ireland is to be made at last a happy country and a joy and pride to England, they must give to the Irish, in addition to a good Land Bill, the still greater blessing of good Catholic education - Tablet.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.-The state of Ireland is very far from being consoling to those who take a deep interest in her honour or her welfare. No recent outrage has filled us with disgust or amazement ; but as if to keep alive the sensitions which outrage causes threatening letters are pub-lished now and then, each of which is in itself a grave offence not only against the law but against morality. The effect is very damaging to the repute of the country, and a certain portion of its enemies both in England and in Ireland are busy making the worst possible use of the weapon thus afforded them. It is pretended that the nature of the people is something peculiar. The tendency to violence is alleged to be quite independent of any rational cause. Agrarian grievances, it is alleged, have nothing to do with what are classed as agrarian crimes, and the deeds which make men shrink are the products of a lawless spirit which cannot be allayed by remedial measures. If these things were true we should despair of the land we love. But they are utterly false. They are either the excuse of those English who wish to relieve England from any responsibility for the state of things existing in Ireland, or they are the plea of the class whose misuse of power has been the immediate producer of evil, and who now fear a curtailment of that power. While we have condemned the actual offences we have never confessed that they sprang out of the natural disposition of the people. We contended, on the contrary, that the very fact that a people in other respects virtuous and moral, to a degree that perhaps no other country could equal, plunged into serious crime, was a proof that there was something rotten in the state of society which produced it. When English journals were reading us their pharisacial lecture upon the misdeeds of our countrymen, we ventured to say that a corresponding state of circumstances in England would produce worse crimes than those which made them ift up their hands and thank God that Englishmen were not like those wretched Publicans who were away across the channel. Sheffield had the honour of proving our words. The grievances of trades are certainly not equal to those under which the peasantry suffer. Yet no agricultural combination ever produced a more frightful system of murder and outrage than prevailed amongst the trades unions of Sheffield. Murder was subscribed for and paid as an ordinary transaction. It was negotiated by a regular broker in assassination. This was not matter of guess or speculation. One

at least of the assassing, and the central manager of assassination were examined. The latter made an exhibition of himself, and made money too by it, after having proclaimed to the world his infamy. The effect caused by these revelations had almost died out when the name of Sheffield came the other day briskly into the public ear, and again connected with lawlessness and violence, if not absolute murder. This time it is a colliery business, not a saw-grinders' affair, but it is in principle nearly the same, proceeding from the determination of a band of unionists to intimidate those who do not belong to their body. The following summary of their doings, which appears in the leader of the Times on the subject, will give a pretty fair idea of the extent to which riot and lawlessness reached : The attack on the houses

priesthood over their flocks. Yet these very by the character of the people, by the patience statesmen-enlightened and judicious upon every and long suffering which have marked the greater point where their judgment is not biassed by their number under circumstances calculated to awaken Protestant prejudices - have set themselves, as it despair and rage, recollecting their freedom from were of malice aforethought, to lessen the Catholic | miscellaneous atrocities which distinguishes them clergy in the sight of their parishioners, and to from their neighbours, we feel abundant confidence

New military stations are about to be established at Ballaghadereen, County Sligo, and Kanturk,

A demonstration of sympathy with Mr. John Midden was made on Wednesday night, at Lurgan, under the anapices of the local Protestant Defence Association. It assumed the form of a quiet tea party, at which 1.000 persons assembled. The Dake of Manchester was not present, but was represented by B letter of a pology. Mr. Johnstone, M.P., and Mr. Stewart Blacker also communicated their feelings through the post. The secretary read an address expressing the indignation of the society at the 'barah and unconstitutional proceedings of the Irish Executive,' and expressed a hope that before long he would be called upon to take his place in the councils of the nation. Mr. Madden, in reply, stated that the conduct of the Government in dismissing him would shortly become a subject of inquiry in Parliament. He exhorted Protestants to be true to themselves, suicide Of course the reporter was discharged .and they would hold their ground against all opponents. A number of other speakers addressed the meeting.-Times.

INFORMERS.-Spies are at present moving about the country under varous guises sceing to turn a penny on the passing excitement of the times. Those merciless bloodbounds, who have long feasted on migh the adversities of poor Ireland and her children, are pen. always ready to earn the wages of sin regardless of truth, honour and virtue. May we live to see the day when our people, just emerging from the effects of modern slavery and tyranzy, will zo longer be considered fair game for he apy and the informer. May Erin's emerald surface soon bear the fruits of the operations of commerce and industry instead of being as it has too long been, the field for espionage and corruption, and the parade ground for manœuver-ing military forces and police, directed by overpaid, pompous foreign officers .- Mayo Examiner.

An investigation into the circumstances of the death of Mr Auchinlech at Derrigilend, who is supposed to have been murdered near Enniskillen, has been made by Captain Butler, resident magistrate. The son of the deceased gentleman, who had been arrested on suspicion, has been discharged from custody. The body of deceased presents no marks of violencer

In reference to a recent case of four Catholic children whom the watchful zeal of the Arran clergy had snatched from the hands of cunning prosely-tisers, it is our welcome duty to record this week a generous and well timed act of charity on the part of his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam. On hearing of the case itself, and of the intention to raise a fund which might enable the mother, who came from America to save her children, to return to the States with them, his Grace sent a donation of ten pounds from Rome, ' to aid,' he said, ' in saving the poor children from as cruel persecution as ever was carried on, even in Ireland, for the unhallowed pur-pose of proselytism.' To say that the act is worthy of the doer, and the words of him who wrote them, is to leave no possible praise ungiven.

We confess that we are sorely disappointed by the measures introduced by Mr. Gladstone. We were led to believe that he was resolved to attend to the wishes of Ireland in framing his measure. But instead of doing that he has altogether ignored the wishes of her people, and dealt with the question as if he had never heard their voice demanding a complete reform in the land code. He never noticed the unanimous voice of the National Conference. He forgot or disdained to mention the claim of fixity of tenure and fair rents. It is evident that Ireland will reject this bill unless it is amended so as to secure to the people fixity of tenure and valuation of rents.-Dundalk Democrat.

SUICIDE OF A MAGISTRATE. - On Friday evening last the entire village of Fennagh, Lumclone, and the adjoining districts were thrown into a state of the ut-most consternation by the intelligence of the deliberate suicide of Samuel Henry Watson, Ezq, J.P., of Lumclone. The deceased, who was for some time in a desponding state, was in Oarlow on Friday, where be consigned a valuable colt to the stationmaster, and returned to his residence after having transacted some other business. He left his house about six o'clock, pm., and on one of his servants going in search for him for dinner he was found in his own lawn on one knee, his hand under his chin, and a revolver underneath, one chamber having been discharged, the contents lodging in the forehead of the deceased. He was owner of the local police barrack, but refusing to make some alterations the men left it on Friday. Decessed leaves a large and afflicted family to mourn his unfortunate demise. -- Daudalk Democrat.

'her Majesty's commission.' Toll has no family, and and incense as heretofore. He is also declaring is now working in the boat bouse as a laborer. He lastily for the severance of the Obarch from the State. is popularly known as a ' clever pig killer,' having In fact the present condition of the National Church followed that avocation before entering the dock. yard. -- Western Morning News.

The following good story is told of a zealous Engclergy in the sight of their parishioners, and to from their neighbours, we feel abundant confidence lish reporter, who nearly got himself into serious cause the children of all Ireland to be brought up, that once the stimulus to passion is removed, the trouble by his efforts to get a beat' on a tival sheet : -He lived a mile or so out of town, and on the side of the road, for a considerable part of the way, was a thick grove. As he was returning home, late one night, after having seen the paper to press he ob served that one of the trees near the roadside had an unusual appearance. Going within the fence, he discovered that the body of a man was suspended from one of the branches. Hurriedly cutting it down, he drew the body into a part of the grove where the undergrowth was thick, intending to conceal it. This done, he went home. Next morning he was taken into custody, on a charge of wilful murder, and brought before a magistrate. A game keeper going through the woods at early daylight, had discovered the body in its place of concealment, and some other person remembered that about midnight, he had seen the reporter issue from the grove. The case was suspicious-until a constable, searching the pockets of the dead man, discovered a written statement, containing his name and place of abode, and declaring that domestic misfortune had made life so unbearable that he had resolved to commit His explanation was to the effect that, finding such a fice bit of 'local' as this too late for his own paper, he had concealed the corpse in order that the rival journal, which was to appear on the next day, should not profit by the news. But for the suicide's confession, a pretty strong case of circumstantial evidence to be deciphered. This, from the extremely disjointed might have been made out against the knight of the

LADIS BLANC ON JOHN BRIGHT .- In the Temps of Saturday last, M. Louis Blanc writes :-- Who would ever have thought of seeing Mr. Bright paling at a reform considered to be necessary ? He is in despair at baving to climb, with the load of Ireland on his back. to the top of a hill which appears to become steeper and steeper the nearer one approaches it. He proclaims in a pathetic tone, the impossibility of driving six omnibuses abreast through Temple Bar. Mr Bright is, at the moment I write to you, the type of a timorous statesman, the incarnation of a minister pickled in prodence. The responsibility of his position not only moves him, but it frightens him; it seems to overwhelm him. It goes so far that in him the apostleship of the tribune is now but an apostleship of patience Ohl exercise of power such are some of thy works! The exercise of power seems to have had on Mr. Bright the same effect that a file has on iron. It may seem surprising at first, but it is explicable. Mr. Bright has never belonged to that class of democrats who aim only at destruction with a view to reconstruction. His policy was always a negative one. His role was far less to stretch out his band to the unhappy people below him, than to show his fist to those above him. How many measures demanded by the people to save them from the tyranny of poverty have been combated by Mr. Bright-the reduction of the hours of labour for in stance, the employment of children in factories ? Mr. Bright has chieffy attacked the aristocracy from the double point of view of a Quaker revolted at the existence of hereditary political privileges, and of a manufacturer indignant at being looked down upon by people who for the most part are not self-made. Is John Bright espable of nobles effort ? That is what the present session must show us.

THE TIMES ON EMIGRATION .- If, as some advocates of Emigration desire or imagine, the Colonies would gladly aid in the importation of ablebodied workmen from the teeming labour-markets of the Old World, will they give practical proof of their good intentions by supplying the necessary funds for the expenses of the outward voyage? The state of opinion in the Australian Colonies does not, for the present, at all events, encourage us to hope so much. On the other hand, when we turn to the British settlements in North Americs, we find special reasons why the Government of the Dominion of Canada should be disinclined to spend money on such an enterprise. The Maritime Provinces of the Dominion and the Province of Quebec offer no inviting prospects to the emigrant,

-perhaps it would be more precise to say that they cannot be compared as a market for ordinary unskilled labour with the Western States of the Union. As a matter of fact, the proportion of settlers in those provinces is by no means commensurate with the proportion of emigrants from Europe, for the cheap-

In fact the present condition of the National Oburch is as deplorable as anything can be. The fends amongst its members, and their opposing views, are rapidly tearing it to pieces. The feeling to which we refer was seen in active operation when the Archbishop of Syra paid a visit to the Archbishop of York; on which occasion the English Church Union of the old city presented an address to the foreign ecclesiastic-an act which gave great offence in various quarters, followed by the charge that the Eastern Archbishop pronounced the Benediction in the old Minster. It is 'on the cards' that the glorious old piles in York, Peterborough, and elsewhere, which Protestantism canrot turn to account, may revert, sooner than some of us contemplate, to their original use.-Northern Press.

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A most important discovery has been made in the land of Moab' It recently came to the ears of Captain Warren, the agent of the Palestine Exploration Fund at Jarusalem, that there existed a stone covered with writing at Dhibs, the ancient Dibon, on the east cost of the Dead Sea, in the heart of the country of Moab. The stone was at that time perfect, and about 3ft 5in high and lft. 9in. wide, but directly the Arabs heard that the Franks were inquiring about it they broke it into fragments which they concealed in the granaries of the neighbouring villages. By the exercise of great tact and perceverance Captain Warren and M. Ganneau, of the Frendh Consultate, succeeded in re-covering the whole of the scattered pieces, two only of which are in the possession of Captain Warren ; the rest falling to the share of M Ganneau. Mcauwhile, tracings of our two pieces have arrived and have been sent to Mr. Deutsch, of the British Museum, nature of the rubbings, is no easy matter ; but Mr. Deutsch tells us, in a letter published in the Times of Thursday, that the inscription opens with the words, 'I, Meshs, son of Oh . . 'If this should, on further investigation, turn out to be the Mesha. King of Moab, of whom mention is made in the 3rd obspter of the 2nd (4th) Book of Kings, the discovery. of this stone is of utmost importance both from an historical as well as a linguistic point of view. Mr. Deutsch evidently thinks that when he shall have obtained rubbings of the entire inscription this will turn out to be the case. The character of the writing would quite agree with the age at which the Biblical Mesha lived, while several cities named in the document as having been built by the writer are known as having been, about that time, either situated in Moab, or in parts temporarily held by Moab-Globe.

Orn IRONCLAD SHIPS. - There are few subjects on which a popular book, written by a master hand, was more wanted than that of ironclad ships of war. Englishmen are justly proud of their ships, and are, perhaps, prepared to spend more money upon them than on any other national object that could be named; yet it is marvellous how little is really known about them, or even about their cost. Mr. Reed's book is doubly welcome - first, because it is full of interesting popular intelligence as to what our ironclads are actually and comparatively, and, secondly, because he shows plainly enough how small a proportion of the Naval Estimates is really devoted to the building of these new wonders of the world. The Monarch, our latest launched great warship, when in fighting order burdens the ocean with a ponderous bulk weighing more than 8 500 tons. Her armour-plates are ten inches thick on the turrets, seven inches and six inches thick on her sides. Her guns weigh 25 tons each. They throw shot weighing 600lb,, with an initial velocity of 1,212ft. per second, and any one of them strikes a blow the energy of which, at 1,000 yards from the muzzle, if otherwise employed, would be sufficient to raise a weight of 5,165 tons (considerably more than half the weight of the whole ship, armament and all) to the height of one foot. This tremendous structure has been driven through the sea at the rate of nearly 17 English miles per hour. But as far as strength is concerned the Monarch will be left far behind by the ships now building in British dockya:ds, for the Devastation and Thunderer turret ships are to carry 15, 12 and 10in. srmour-plates, in front of guns weighing 35 tons each, and the Rupert and Hotspur specially designed as rams, are almost as strong.-Nor is this at all the limit of possibility. Mr Reed long ago designed a ship to carry 15in. armour-plates on her sides, 18in. on her turrets, and he speaks in bis introduction of guns being superseded as a means of attack by ships capable of striking in various directions. The cost of ironclad shipbuilding in Bogland during the past ter numbers, 10 millions, while the total Naval Estimates during the same period bave amounted to nearly £117,000,000. The number of ironclade built or being built amounts to 47.

supposed to have going to a private term. All a of these appear to have metery looked on while short time he returned, armed with a heavily-loaded life-preserver, and, going up behind Mr. Clark, aimed a blow at him, the life-preserver their arrival so as to make a simultaneous a 'tack. They were armed with pistols, bludgeons and skull. Fortunately the blow was so directed that other weapons. Many had their faces blackened, and others wore masks. One body of 300 or 400 attacked the police with stones, so that they had to take refuge in the police station. The rioters made for the houses, broke windows and doors, smashed the furniture, and forced the inmates to seek safety on the upper floors. They took the clothes and bedding from the houses, made piles of them and burnt them. It is hardly necessary to say they stole everything they found. The victims were left in many cases without an article of clothing, or food to eat. Charitable persons sent them supplies during the day; but their state was, and must be still, pitiable, for many of them have lost nearly all they possessed. We are afraid there can be no moral doubt that it was, in fact, a Trades' Union outrage on a larger scale than those of the Sheffield grinders and the Manchester brickmakers." Now suppose this intelligence had come from Tipperary instead of Thorncliffe, how would it have been received? Why the stock market would be affected, the London people would go about shaking their heads and asking each other if they had heard this dreadful news from Ireland, and the newspapers would afflict us with didactic leaders proving distinctly how bad we were, how very good England was, and what a difficulty there was for our excellent elder sister in knowing what on earth to do with such a spoiled - It is a deplorable symptom of the state of child. But this affair at Thorncliffe is taken coolly. public feeling on the most vitally important mat-It has occurred amongst that conspicuously " lawters, at the present day. that no party leader, abiding people," the English, and therefore it does either in the Lords or in the Commons, was found not, singular to say, cause any surprise or panic. capable of seeing-or, if he saw, had the courage There are strong apprehensions that the offences to proclaim-the evident connection between already committed may be repeated with far worse agrarian outrages and Government education. atrocities, and yet there appears to be no particular Ever since the day when the late Lord Derby consternation. The explanation may be found in passed the educational measures still in force in the fact that the misdeeds spring from a set of cir-Ireland, the whole weight of Government influcumstances which are at least known, if not very ence and of the national purse has been steadfastly easily dealt with. The exaggeration of terror directed to lessen, as far as possible, the power of which prevail about every abnormal occurrence religion over the people. The foundation of the Godless Colleges, and the introduction of the in Ireland arises from the fact that so many of those who write and speak about this country have secular system into every corner of the island, persistently dealt with it as if it were inhabited by have given notice to Irishmen of all classes that a race who differed from ordinary mankind in their the belief of the British Legislature in their motives, feelings and passions. A great change for the better has indeed taken place in the way in Almighty Creator is not sufficiently definite to cause them to make that belief an integral portion which this country is regarded and is to be legisof the only teaching supported by State aid. The lated for. Before long we hope to see the Irish eminent statesmen who have, from time to time, people assured that neither violence nor outrage is held sway over the destinies of our Empire, must all have known that religion is the only sure

necessary to secure the humble in the right to live upon the soil he has made fruitful. When that day shall have come-and it is near at hand-all pretence or shadow of excuse for agrarian violence shall have ceased, and with it we fondly and firmly hope the violence itself will disappear. If it did not, then we should regard the best land bill that

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Williams, of Osarphilly, has bequeathed a large fortune-a quarter of a million, it is said-to the Marquis of Bute, of whom he was no relative or connexion.

THE TROBNOLIFFE RIOTERS .- The following threatening lotter has been addressed to Mr. Chambers. one of the owners of the colliery :- 'Prepare to meet thy God, as I insist on thee being a dead man if thou meanest to let us clam and starve. We mean to have it out of thee, as thy days are numbered. Prepare to meet thy God.-Yours truly, 'ONE WE) wishes YOU HELL FIRE '

Mr Chamber a member of the Imperial Partiament has again obtained leave to bring in a Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and the Bill was subsequently introduced and read a first time.

The London Daily News says that it is practically certain that the ballot will be the law of England before the present parliamentary session is over. It speaks of the liberal majority in the House of Com mons as not only in favor of it but determined on it. and declares that a considerable number of the conservatives will only nominally oppose it.

ANCIENT OPHIR. - Messrs. Nachtigal and Mereneki of the Berlin Mission in South Africa, recently dis covered extensive ruips not fir from the gold fields tovered extensive runs not it i from the gold helds that are now attracting attention, and situated in about latitude 20 deg. 50 min south, and longtitude 32 deg. east. There were solid structures of masonry and cut stone and one block like a tower. The rains are called Banyosi. The facts that they are on the banks of the river Sabis (Sheba), and that an old book of Dutch travels calls this region Ufar (Ophir), are reasons for supposing this to be the an. cient Ophir. These buildings were in all probability built by a different race from the Bassutos and Kafirs now inhabiting the region.

A SUCCESSOR TO CALCRANT. - The increasing age of Calcraft renders it desirable that a successor to his post should be provided. The fact that there was likely to be a vacancy in this department of public service baving become generally known, as many as 134 candidates applied for the office, one of them being a stalwart laborer in the Devonport Dockyard named Toll, who resides with his wife at Wilton street, Stoke, and has been employed in the dockvard atreet, Stoke, and has been employed in the docavaru for many years, earning now 15s per week. Seven of the volunteers were selected, from whom the final choice was to be made, and the Devonport man was whalley esponse; the Ritualists are even louder in choice was to be made, and the betrapper mored in their demands. One of them who was recently before the dockyard on Thursday that he had been success. the Arches Court, and condemned in the costs of the Include English lite and English property in not, then we should regard the best ind bill that the dockyard on Thursday that he dockyard on the dockyard on Thursday that he dockyard on the solid section in the dockyard on Thursday that he dockyard on Thursday that he dockyard on Thursday that he dockyard on the d

a with Quebec induces a constant flow of traffic through the Lower Provinces of Oanada to the United States. So disastrous has the competition of the active communities on the south side of the frontier appeared to the Canadians themselves, that in 1868 a Committee of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec was appointed to inquire, inter alta, 'into the deplorable Emigration that is taking place of the inhabitants of this country to the United States, and into the best means to arrest this evil before it acquires larger proportions.' In this investigation it was made clear that not only was it habitual with the emigrants from Europe to move to the South-West after a very brief experience of the cli-mate and prospects of Canada, but that even the French Oanadians, the least adventurous of men, had become infected with the same migratory spirit and were steadily turning away from their old homes and habits of life. If these things be trueand the evidence is not open to question-the Governments of the Lower Provinces of the Canadian Dominion are not likely to spend money in furthering the progress of emigrants from England to the United States. The Province of Ontario is in a different position-embracing large tracts of very fertile land and not too far removed from the markets of the United States ; but, as Mr. Herman Merivale has remarked, in a recent and highly instructive contribution to the literature of this question, the Province is 'more than half surrounded by five or six States of the Union;' as the prices of labour and commodifies rise and fall there is a continual ebb and flow of population between the British and non-B-itish diatricts, and the permanence of any imported rettlers under the British flag is a contingency too doubtful to be calculated upon by practical statesmen. It is scarcely probable, then, that Ontario, any more than Quebec or the Maritume Provinces, will undertake the charges of conveying emigrants from these shores to our North American settlements. Mr. Gladstone is sympathetically tender with the petitioners in this country ; but the Royal Speech is ominously silent.

A FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND .- Mr. Whalley has become an advocate of the separation of the Church of England from the State, a circumstance which, in the minds of some persone, will recall Mr Newdegate's charge that the member for Peterborough is in the pay of Rome. The Holy Father has not much money to spare, and why should he spend his money on a task which Mr. Whalley is well per-forming without any remuneration? The following paragraph from Mr. Whalley's letter to an ultra-Evangelical clergyman, of Oheltenham, will explain itself, and shows the lengths to which he is prepared to go :- 'Earl Russell has since declared that the treachery f Bishops and ministers of our own Ohurch constituted the strength and the hope of the Boman aggression on our country; and I am now convinced that there is no more important or orgent question than the abolition of that Church' Representing, as Mr Whalley does, a Cathedral city, he ought to know Protestant bishops as well as any one-as well, certainly, as Lord Russell. But it is

UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia has a claim to consideration in the divorce business, 330 couples having been disposed of the past year.

A Boston paper mentions au individual there who clasps his hands so fervently in prayer that he cannot open them when the contribution-box comes round.'

The New York Express gives this rule for testing Christian : 'Set him to putting up old mis matched stove-pipe, and keep bim at it an hour. If he don't swear, he's seasoned.'

Father Young, a Catholic priest of New York, preached last Sunday against the licentious illustrated publications of the day. He asked those of his sudience who would assist him in putting down this vile literature to rise, and the whole congregation of 2000 stood up.

WASHINGTON, Feb 25th .- Every day that passes, trengthens the belief that a new basis for the settlement of the Alabama claims has been suggested The subject has not been very generally broached, but the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is understood to have the matter in hand, and when opportunity offers, will promulgate it in all its entirety. A. prominent member of the Committee has openly declared that a new basis of settlement is on foot with which the public is entirely unacquainted, and which will fall like a bomb shell when the proper moment arrives. A cash basis of settlement is understood to be the one alluded to

EFFECT OF THE ' LEGAL TENDER' DECISION .- TWO claims have just been received at the Third Auditor's office, Washington, from Boston merchants, amounting to \$71,000, the difference to the value of legal tender notes and gold at the time of the settlement of a claim for use of the steam vessels Undaunted, Merrimac, and Mississippi. The claim is filed under the recent decision of Chief Justice Chase. It appears the amount to be paid was \$150,000, and that the sum now claimed is the depreciated value of the legal tenders at the time the settlement was made, and this claim will undoubtedly be made a test case. It is stated that there are a number of claims involving the same question pending before the Auditore of the Treasury Department, and that either adlitional legislation or Congressional appropriations will be required to meet the emergency.

NEW YORK Feb- 28--Patrick J. Meehan, editor of the Itish-American, was shot to night by James Reseau on Broadway. Both were members of the O'Neill Branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, and Bad been attending a Fenian meeting at head quarters Gen. O'Neil was also at the meeting, which was very stormy. The Senate of the Feniar Brotherhood and Gen. O Neill have come to an open rupture. Keenan is a warm adherent of O'Neill, and was dismised tonight by the Senate from his preition of Secretary to the organization Mechan was, it is said, the head and front of the oppositon to Gen. O'Neill, and for

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE MARCH 11, 1870

NAMES AND THE REPORT OF A DESCRIPTION OF THE REPORT OF

True Witness. The

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

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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Afr The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up Thus "John Joner, August '63." shows that be has paid up to August '63, and owes his subscription PRON THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH I1, 1870

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH-18Y0. Friday, 11 - Ember Day. Of the Lance and Nails of Our Lota. Saturday. 12-Ember Day. St. Gregory, P. D. Sunday 13 - Second of Lent. Monday, 14 - Of the Feria. Tuesday, 15 - Of the Feria Wednesday, 16 Of the Feria. Thursday, 17-St. Patrick, B. C.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT-All days of Lent Sundays excepted, from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday inclusive, are days of fasting and abstinence.

The use of flesh meat at every meal is permitted on all the Sundays of Lent, with the ex ception of Palm Sunday.

The use of flesh meat is also by special indulgences allowed at the one repast on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays of every week after the first Sunday of Lent, to Palm Sunday .-- On the first four days of Lent, as well as every day in Holy Week, the use of flesh meat is probibited.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our readers will appreciate the motives which induce us, to the exclusion of other matter of less immediate interest, to lay before them an analysis of the Government Land-Bill for Ire land, which we copy from the London Times :

It is necessary to premise at the ontsot that it contains no repealing causes, so that it leaves Mr. Cardwell's Acts of 1860 (23 and 24 Victoria, cap 153 and cap 154; the Ac's to Amend the Law relating to the Tenure and Improvement of Land ; and the ac to Consolidate and Amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant) unrepealed, except so far as any enactmentmay be repealed by implication (according to a f miliar legal maxim) by the later law So far, therefore, as those Acts contain any beneficial enacimen s on the subject they will still remain in force, and the provisions of this Bill are supplementary to them So far, on the other band, as any provisions in the former Act (if any) are inconsistent with those in the present, they will be by implication, without express words, repealed.

There does not, however, appear to be any material inconsistency or opposition between those mea-sures and the present. The latter of those Acts indeed the Landlord and Tenant Act of 1860-enac's (sec. 3) that the relation of landlord and tenant shall be deemed to be founded on the express or implied contract of the parties. But in a legal view the would include cases of tenancies under customs. though not express'y mentioned; and the present measure, as propounded by Mr Gladstone, commences with the recognition of customary rights, abataine from interference with express contracts which have already provided for the objects of the Act (though it will not admit of contracts inconsistent with its objects and enactments), and leaves cases already provided for by custom or contract to be governed thereby, provided they are notist variance with, and do not violate the spirit and principle of the Bill is desirable, before coming to consider the particular provisions of the proposed measure, to endeavour to grasp its general scope and effect; and it may be stated that the general scope and effect of the present measure is this; to confer upon the agricultural tanant-for it only applies to agricultural tenancies - a retrospective right to compensation very much resembling that which custom gives the tenant more or less in most of the English counties : to establish tribinels, either voluntary or compulsory, for ascertain ing the amount, constituting it a debt due from the Iandlord to the tenant, thus enabling the latter to set it off either against rent or purchase-money ; to give tenants facilities for purchasing the land they hold, and to give landlords and tenants facilities for effecting improvements. Such, after careful study, app sars the general scope of the measure.

annual value of 102 the amount of seven years' rent; under 50%, the amount of five years's rent; under 100%, under three years' rent; and above 100%, under two years' rent; with a further provision for compeneation for buildings or reclamation of land, but with provisoes similar to those as to customary tenant right, allowing deductions for reat or damage, and exclusion of osses of underletting without consent of landlord, of cares of leases of 31 years and upwards, and with further provisoes that lessees to the aucual value of 50% and under leases of 21 years and up wards shall not be entitled to compensation if the lease provides for buildings and other improvements either by the tenant or landlord, and that leases at an annual value of 1007, shall not be entitled to com pensation in cases of contracts in writing, expressly excluding claims for compensation. Subject to thi latter provision there is to be the same enactment as under the former head - that contracts depriving the tenant of bis statutable claim to compensation shall he void. It will be observed that as under these pro visions the tenant will be entitled to compensation in respect of improvements by himself or his predeocssors in the tenancy, the Bill gives a retrospective right of compensation, which, though given by Mr. Napier's Bill, was not given by Mr. Oardwell's Act; but then this right is to be subject to important limi tations or exceptions.

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A tenant is not to be entitled to compensation in respect of improvements made twenty years before the passing of the Act (except permanent buildings and reclamation of land), or in respect of improve ments probibited by the landlord, or made nuder a contract, or in violation of a contract, or which the I nellord had contracted to make; with these farther rceptions, that tenants under leases made before the het, and expressly excluding such compensation. sh II not be entitled to it under this enactment (i e, in the absence of customary right); and that tenants for 31 years and upwards shall not be entitled to compensation except for permanent buildings and reclamation of land and unexbausted tillageor manure. These enactments as to compensation it will be observed, apply primarily only to tenants disturbed in their holdings but there is this further provisionthat a tenant who quits voluntarily shall not be en t tled to compensation when he has been allowed to ispose of his improvements, on resconable terms, to he incoming tenant, and has not done so There is to be a provision that contracts against improvements shall be void at law and equity, and, on the other hand, that against any claim for compression the benefit derived by the tenant himself

shall, along with the smount of the rent, be consi dered Then there is to be a general enactment that upy tenant from year to year, if disturbed by his landlord, is to be entitled to compensation, and that for this purpose (in the absence o' customary right) all improvments are to be presumed to have been

made by the tenant until the contrary is shown. In cases where a tenant, whether disturbed by his land.ord or voluntarily leaving, has,upon entering [in the absence of customary right], paid compensation, he is to be entitled to such compensation as may be deemed just, subject to exception in case he himself might have obtained compensation from an incoming tenant As to away going crops, in the absence of custom, the tenant is to be entitled to them, or, at the landlord's option, to the value of them.

In general, eviction for non-payment of rent is not to be deemed a disturbance of the tenant by the landlord, tho gh it may be so deemed under special circumatances.

With reference to the right of compensation for improvements by previous tenants, there is a provision that this is only to apply in cases where the ten ant claiming has paid a previous tenant.

And, lastly, there is a proviso against compensation in cases of occupation by bired labourers or letting in con acre,' or for temporary or special pur poses. Such are to be the provisions of the measure as to the right to compensation.

In our next we will publish the details of the mode of procedure by which the above given provisions are to be enforced.

Mr. Kickham has been defeated at Tipperary by Mr. Heron, Q.C., who will now represent that county in Parliament. Mr. Bernal Osborne has been returned for Waterford. It is expected that the Irish members will support the Land Bill, but will propose some amendments in committee. The treatment of the Fenian convicts vas been discussed in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone gave explanations, stating that they were kept apart from the other prisoners, and better treated. We are sorry to see that another agrarian murder is reported as having occurred in Ireland on the 3rd mst. ; a farmer named Patrick Dana of King's County was shot down and killed, his offence being that he had retained his holding in spite of menaces. The assassins had not been discovered.

difficult however, to get at the truth in this verning the whole flock of the Lord, and at the troublesome business. Sir Francis Hinck's same time to increase Divine religiou more and Banking measures have been supported by a large majority.

THE COUNCIL.

We continue our extracts from the Vatican of the 19th ult :---

"From the 8th of December, the day on which the Council opened, to the 8th of February, two Public Sessions and twenty-four General Con zregations were held. The number of discourses delivered by the Fathers at the latter date was 109. Four schemata were completely examined in these discourses, one on dogma, and three on discipling. The next subject introduced was the Little Catechism — schema de parvo cate chismo—after which the Fathers would approacl the great question of the constitution of the Church-schema de Ecclesia. At a later period new schemata on the subject of discipline will be presented.

" On the 10.h, the twenty-fourth Congregation assembled, and began the discussion of the Little Catechism. The Cardinal President and nounced that more than filty Fathers had inscribed their names to speak on this subject, and expressed the hope that some of the number, in order to avoid useless repetitions, would renounce their intention. It is easy to comprehend the interest felt by the Bishops in this subject, especially as it has been suggested, if we are rightly informed, that one uniform Catechism should be adopted for the Universal Church.

"Great surprise has been felt at the publica tion in a few Protestant journals of Germany and England of certain documents, chiefly extracts from schemata, which could only have been obtained by a breach of faith and honor on the part of some persons having access to them at Rome. The publication having been made, Catholic journals reproduced it in whole or in part. The secret of this disclosure has been discovered and two German theologians, who had not scrupled to commit this scandalous breach of trust, have been summarily dismissed from Rome. Other theologians of the same ration are said to have received an emphatic warning, and we may perhaps anticipate that the offence will not be repeated.

"The momentous question of the Definition approaches a fical solution, though we have certainly no pretention to affirm either what its form will be or when it will be known. Meanwhile it seems certain that the very violence with which the doctrine has been opposed by a few individuals has only tended to augment the necessity of the Definition and the number of its defenders. On the other hand the Gallican journals of France profess to give, on reliable authority, the names of all the French Bishops who have signed the counter address. They are published in the France and the Francais. We may be sure that these journals have not omitted a single name which they could venture to print without the risk of a prompt disavowal. There s much more reason, as we shall see immediately, to believe that they have exaggerated rather than diminished the authentic list. Yet even such witnesses confess that of the sixteen Archbishops of France only five are Inopportunists, and that of the sixty-eight Bishops only twenty six belong to the same ranks! Such is the truth according to the avowals of these very journals, and so little reason has the Times to resterate, as it does two or three times a week, the foolish state ment, that 'a great majority of the French Bishops' are opposed to the dogma of Papal infallibility. Moreover, most of the venerable Prelates named as opponents have attested in eloquent words their own belief in the doctrine of which some deem the public definition inopportune, and every one of them will accept that definition if it should be made by a majority of the Council, and approved by the Supreme Pontiff. "But there is reason to believe that even the diminished list published by the Gallican organs is fictitious. Strong protests have been addressed to the Univers by the clergy of 'several dicceses,' insisting that their Bishops are calumnated by the use which has been made of their names for party purposes. We know already how true this is of the English, and shall soon hear that it is no less true of the French Bishops.

more every day, and also with greater efficacity to perform those things which be might bimself recognize as pertaining to the further advantage of the whole Christian common wealth.

"" But since impious men, who struggle to up set all law, strive by every kind of snare and violence to undermine and to root up this civil Priacedom of the Holy Roman Church, which has been ordained for the benefit and for the advantage of Christendom, and has been lawfully possessed by the Church during the course of so many ages by every legal title : With the approbation of the Sacred Council, and reviewing the judgments and the decrees of this Apostolical See and of previous Councils, we condemn and proscribe both the beretical doctrine of those who affirm the union of civil princedom with spiritual power in the Roman Poptifi to be repugnant to Divine law, and also the perverse opinion of those who contend that it is not the part of the Church to decide anything authoritatively concerning the relation of this civil princedom to like some tall son of Anak, but to thousands of the general welfare of the Christian commonwealth, and that Catholics are therefore allowed to withdraw from the decisions published by her on this matter, and to hold other views there-00.7

"AN UNGUARDED CONFESSION.

"The public has been entertained for some weeks past, especially in the columns of one lead ing journal, with long passages from the various discourses delivered in the Council Hall. The public is no doubt willing to be entertained in the same manner as long as the Council shall sit. We do not complain of the public. They get their amusement where they can find it. Everybody does so. There were no reporters in the days of Plutarch, and still less in those of the heroes of whom he has left us such agreeable sketches, but he as good as confesses that he made their speeches for them, and put into their mouths not what they did say, but what, in his judgment. they ought to have said. The Roman correspondent of the Times tells us at last, in a moment of distraction, that this is exactly what he does. Only he is less careful about probability than Plutarch or Thucydides, perhaps because he writes for less critical readers. Anything, he seems to think, will do for them. Perhaps they are of the same opinion. At all events they will know henceforth, from his own contession, that the orations which he composes for the Croat Demosthenes, or the Hungarian Epaminondas, were conceived in his own chamber, and delivered to an audience of which he was himself both the chairman and the public. Speaking of the ninety-nine' speeches which had then been made by the Fathers, this gentleman tells us on the 11th-but we knew it before he made the confession-that 'not one of these speeches has yet escaped the Council Hall, except in the form of in Kingston. Subsequently, however, her sons. a rumour rather than a report.' He even adds now the respected firm of J. & R. O'Neill. setthat the only thing which can really be known about these speeches is, not what was said by the there, she accompanying them and remaining speakers, but what was ' not said.' If, after this, the readers of the Times accept his report of such speeches as authentic—and we venture to predict that his imitations of Plutarch are not yet exhausted-they will have no right to complain that he deceived them. Does he not confess that he has always done so."

we look for them not less surely and not less cenfidently because we know they must be gradual and slow, and because we know also that in order there may be a hope of its entire success it must be passed not as a triumph of party over party, or class over class; not as the lifting up of an ensign to record the downfall of that which has once been great and powerfal, but as a common work af common love and goodwill to the common good of our country; and if in such a spirit as that this House and dresses itself to the work to sustain the feeble efforts of the Government, my hope, at least, will be high and ardent that we shall live to sea our work prosper in our hand, and that in that Ireland which we desire to unite to England and Scotland by the ties of free will and free affaction, we shall find peace, order, and will and tree success, we used the start blessings from year to year, and from day to day, more and more over a emiling land. [Loud cheering from both sides of the House.]

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DEATH OF FATHER SMARIUS .- This eminent Jesuit and apostolic priest, whose fame is as wide as the country which owes so much to his zeal and fruitful labors, died at Chicago, on Tuesday morning after a lingering ill. ness. This news will carry sorrow not only to bis brethren of the Company of Jesus, among whom he towered by his eloquence and learning, the lasty, who have been drawn through the fervor of this man of God from the ways of sin or nearer to Jesus Christ through the ways of perfection. He has gone to his great and lasting reward, this faithful leader in the priestly ranks-a great priest, who, in his day, pleased God and was found just, and in the day of wrath became for many a reconciliation-gone to be welcomed to his eternal home by a multitude of souls, of whose salvation he was under God the worthy instrument.

Cornelius Francis Smarius was born on the 3rd of March, 1823, entered the Society cf Jesus on the thirteenth of November, 1841. and became a professed Fatner of the Society, August 15, 1859. He died comparatively young, but in a few years he had completed a long term. filled and crowded with deeds of heroic devotion to the duties of his high calling, the memory of which will not soon pass away. As a controversial writer, as a lecturer, as a giver of missions, he had in this country few equals and no superiors; and amid all the praises which his great talents won for him from friends that revered him, and religious foes that admired while they feared him, he was ever the humble, faithful disciple of the school of Loyola, in which he was trained for heaven. May the soul of this good missionary rest in peace .- Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

At the family residence, Port Hope, on Sunday, 20th ult., after a few weeks' illness, borne with the utmost resignation to the Divine will. Mrs. Ma.y O'Neill, a native of the parish of Goren, county Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 76 years. The deceased came to this country with her family about twenty years ago, and first located tled in Port Hope and commenced business with them till her death. Her goodness of heart. unassuming kindness, and unsparing charitable. ness to the deserving poor created for her a high place in the affections of all who knew her .---She was in a word, a true type of the old Irish lady, whose greatest ambition on earth is to help the poor, comfort the unhappy, and shed a halo of true Christian charity around her path through life. Loved, honored and respected by all, she gently passed away to a brighter and better world where there shall be no more pain or sorrow. By her transition from this vale of tears the poor of Port Hope will feel the loss of a kind and bountiful friend, but the loss to her beloved and affectionate children is irreparable. Their loss, however, is her eternal gain. The funeral obsequies took place in St. Mary's Church, Port Hope, on Wednesday morning last at ten o'clock, the funeral correge being one of the largest and most respectable ever witnessed in Port Hope, showing a very high estimation of the memory of the deceased, and the respect in which her worthy family are held .--The Church was appropriately draped in mourning for the occasion. A solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated, and a panegyric on the virtues of the deceased was pronounced by Rev. O. Kelly, V.G., of Peterboro', assisted by Rev. Mr. Brown, of Port Hope, after which the corpse was removed to the G. T. R. station, and taken to Kingston, where it was deposited in the family vault. May her soul rest in peace .-Cobourg Sentinel.

As to its particular provisions it appears to be di vided, like the former Acts, into several distinct heads, and the first part contains provisions on the Law of Compensation to Tenants. In the first place the Ulster tenant right is recog-

Bized and legalized, with the proviso for the parchase of it by the landlord, in which case the holding is to rease to be subject to it; and on the other hand hold ings while subject to such tenant-right are to be deemed not within the Act. There is a similar provision as to holdings subject to any other customary tenant-right-that is that the tenant shall have such compensation as may be due to him under such castom, deducting therefrom, however, any sums due to the landlord for rent or damages, and with provision that tenants and letting without the consent of the landlord shall not, nor their sub-tenants, be estitled to such compensation (except in cases of cottage tenements of labourers), and that tenants under lea ses for 31 years or longer terms shall not, under this enactment, be entitled to compensation.

There is, on the other hand, an important provision that contracts by tenants under which they would be deprived of such right as the enactment confers shall be deemed, pro lanto, void.

Then there is to be a provision similar to that of the Ulster ten int-right with respect to the purchase of tenant-right by the landler 1.

So far as to customary tenant-rights existing. The next bead of this portion of the Bill relates tr cases wh re no such customary tenant-right exists.

As to such ca.es, there is to be an enactment that the tenant may, if disturbed in his holding, be declared sotitled to compensation f om the landlord not on y n respect of improvements by himself or bir bim throw, h the deprivation of his bolding; the com-against what they call "French rule." It is Lord Jesus Christ Himself, of feeding and go-and such effects it is that we look from this Bill; and This passage occurs in a letter giving an account pensation, however; not to exceed in cases of an against what they call "French rule."

Coercive measures to repress these murders. and to facilitate the detection of the criminals are loudly called for by the public press in England. The question has been mooted in the Cabinet, and it is said that whilst Messrs. Glad stone and Fortescue are opposed to coercion, or extra constitutional modes of dealing with Ire land, other members of the Government are urging their immediate adoption. Earl Spencer threatens to withdraw from the Ministry if this advice be neglected.

The Continental news does not amount to much. Doubts are expressed as to the reality of the plot to kill Louis Napoleon, though several arrests on this charge have been made in France. Victor Emmanuel, we are told, is a greatly altered man since his late severe attack of illness, expressing to the Pope his deep regret for his past misdeeds. We hope that his contrition may be sincere; but the best proof of its sincerity will be restitution. The Council con tinues its arduous labors. Several of the Great Powers are represented as endeavoring to coerce it by means of threats as to what they will do if, moved by the Holy Ghost, the Fathers define the faith of the Catholic Church on the question of the ex cathedra infallibility of the Pope: but so many ridiculous stories have been circulated, that we attach no importance to this particular piece of gossip.

Much anxiety is felt for the steamer City of Boston which sailed from this side of the Atlanna on the 25th January, and has not since been heard of. The latest news from Red River would seem to indicate that the troubles are not vet over. The agitation seems to be entering

" THE TEMPORAL POWER.

"The following is published in certain jourpals as an extract from the Schema de Romano Pontifice. It seems to us to bear internal marks of genuineness:

"But in order that the Roman Pontiff might duly fulfil the office of the Primacy, conferred upon him by God, he stood in need of those aids which befit the condition and necessities of the times. And hence, by a singular disposition of Divine Providence, it has come to pass that a temporal rule, so that the Roman Pontiff, the Chief Pastor of the whole Church, being subject to no Prince, might be able to exercise with the fuilest liberty throughout the whole world the Supreme power and authority, received from our

We copy from the London Times the peroration of the great Speech with which Mr. Gladstone introduced his Land Bill to the House of Commons ----

If I am asked why I believe it will be accepted by the tenant, I will say that, though it does not profess to transfer the rights of the landlord to the soil I still believe it will be accepted, and I found my belief upon that which was said two centuries ago by one of the most acute observers of his day - Sir John Davies, the Attorney-General of James II, whose writings upon Ireland are even now full cr interest and instruction. In those writings are contained these memorable words- ' There is no nation of people under the sun that doth love equal and indifferent justice better than the Irisb.' [Gheers] That was true in the 17th century, and nothing that has since happened has tended, in my mind, to shake its truth. The Irish people, as lovers of justice, while demand. ing justice for themselves, will desire justice for others. [Cheers.] Justice for themselves will have been obtained when they are able to pursue their industry in peace and confidence, with a certainty of reaping its fruits. More than that they will not ask, and as the whole aim of this Bill is to secure for them those great privileges, I am persuaded that they will accept it as a just and valuable boon. And if I am asked what I hope to effect by this Bill, I certainly hope we shall effect a great change in Ireland; but I hope also, and most fervently hope, that this change will be accomplished by gentle means. Every line has been studied with the keenest desire that it shall impart as little as possible of shock or violent change into any single arrangement now existing between landlord and tenant in Ireland. There is no doubt much to be undone, there is no doubt much to be improved, but what we desire is that the work of this Bill should be like the work of nature herself in restoring to a country much that has been laid waste by the wild and savage hand of man. Its operations, we believe, will be quiet and gradual. We wish to alarm none; we wish to irjure none. What we wish is that where there has been despondency, there should be hope ; where there has been mistrust, there should amid so great a multitude and variety of secular be confidence; where there has been alienation and hate, there should, however gradually, be woven ties of Princes, the Roman Church also should possess attachment between man and man. This we know that O'Donovan Rossa was lately, or at any time, cannot be done in a day. It has reference to evils which have been at work with their roots lying far back in byegone centuries, and it is against the ordinance of Providence, *s it is against the interest of man, that immediate reparation should in such cases be possible; for one of the main restraints of misdoing | the report that the back of the member for Tipwould be removed if the consequences of misdoing perary was recently subjected to the lash."-

STORY A MARKET PLATER AND A STORE AND A

To CORRESPONDENTS .- Eye Wriness, from St. Alphonse has forgotten to send his name, without which we cannot insert his communication. From the pressure on our columns, several communications held over.

flogged for violent conduct in jail. A correspondent of the Dublin Irishman of the 19th ult., says :- "I am in a position to contradict

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of a recent interview of Mrs. Rossa with ber (The Freeman), 18, I am glad to know, utterly Feb.

the Hon. George Brown for advertising Father Laurent's Lottery. It is a sad-a very sad affair indeed that George should have so far fallen from Grace, and forgotten what he wrote three months ago when his zeal and holy indignation brought sweet peace and comfort to the poor dear souls. Alas! for weak humanity and fallen nature-even George was not secure. In an evil hour he opened the columns of his holy paper, and advertized that Bazaar-and fell. And now the dear sweet darlings, in grief and shame and anguish of soul, are turning the white of their eyes up to the blue of heaven, and calling down vengeance on George :---

L-d, in the day of vengeance try him, L-d, visit them wha did employ him, An' pass not in thy mercy by 'em. Nor hear their pray'r, But, for thy people's sake, destroy 'em, And dinna spare.

Well-let them go in. We shall all have a Jaugh.

Our ZOUAVES .- Canada may be proud of her contribution to the Papal Army; under date Jan. 24th, the Earl of Denbigh, writing from Rome, gives us the following details :---

" There are now 350 Ganadians here of whom nisety are on the point of returning home at the expitation of their term of service. They have their own chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Moreau, a man full of holy seal and devotion for the interest of those committed to him. I was glad to find these men who are all descendants of French settlers, animated with warm feelings of attachment to England. In tes timony of this they sang God Save The Quern in chorus, and I was glad to hear from one of their pre lates that their feelings of loyal attachment to Engand increased during their service here. I have never seen a finer type of men-just what one desires in a soldier - and I hear that the military authorities are justly as proud of them as they are of our own countrymen

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL. - Mr. Gladstone has announced his intention of introducing. immediately after Easter, a Bill on this subject. Of the nature and object of the proposed measure, we are in sgnorance ; but as Hamlet says to the players, we would recommend him to "reform it altogether." It can serve no purpose and is a blot upon the Statute Book.

tle as given in their own Word of God. "Let | human legislation on marriage is an impertinence, tle as given in their own word of God. White induce registration to the second state of the second state o

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a new or a truth may be relied upon, since parer, L'Etendard National, published in the the Dublin Irichman had previously given pub- French language in the interests of French Cathe report, and had commented indig- nadian residents of the U. States at Worcester, nantly thereupon, as if it were true. "The Mass. Its motto is "Above All Let us be statement which appeared in a Dublin journal, Canadians"-a good motto no doubt, but to which we should like to see added the wordsgroundless."-Cor. of Dublin Irishman, 19th "and Catholics." The best, the only sure means of keeping alive the true national spirit in a strange land is fidelity to the ancestral faith. SAD .- Dame Rumour has it that the Holy Faithful to their Church, the Canadians though Erangelicals of this city are about to prosecute their lot be cast amongst strangers, will never be false to the land of their birth.

> Our contemporary does not speak in very hopeful terms of the position of French Canadians in the U. States. There is, he tells us, much trouble, gene, amongst the operatives of New England. Numbers are seeking in vain for work: and with the prospect of things getting worse, the Etendard gives his countrymen at home, the good advice-to stop where they are.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW-Jan., 1870 .---Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

Of the tendencies of the Protestant world, the Westminster Review 18, undoubtedly the very best exponent; it is by far the most consistent, and logical advocate of Protestant principles, which it carries out to their legitimate consequerces.

The condition of women under our actual social system, and the Irish Land Tenure are the two chief topics discussed in the current number. and both are treated in a masterly manner. Of course his views of the proper relations of the sexes are repugaant to Catholics : but this is simply because the Reviewer starts from, and consistently carries out thoroughly Protestant principles. He, in common with other Protestants, denies that God Himself has irrevocably turally concludes that it should be left to the contracting parties to determine them, without any impertinent interference from the State. Human laws regulating, or in any maaner restricting the onerelations of the sexes are, whether upon the Catholic, or the Protestant hypothesis, a monstrous piece of impertinence, and a tyrannical assumption of power which does not belong to man, and which deserve the scorn and opposition of every Catholic, of every lover of liberty. If God have settled the terms and conditions of sexual intercourse, the buman legislator has no right to set that settlement aside ; if God have not done so. man can have no right to impose restrictions upon that which God has left free. And at all events, no human legislation can in any manner affect the morality or immorality of the inter-We read in the Witness that the question course of the sexes. That which is forbidden whether women shall be allowed to pray in pub- by the law of God cannot be made moral by the lic is exciting a lively discussion amongst French law of man; and that which God allows can not Protestants. We suppose this is by way of a cease to be moral, because proud of his little practical commentary on the words of the Apos- brief authority, Jack-in-Office probibits it. All

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW-January, 1870. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal. The current number - though not up to the usual mark of the Quarterly contains some interesting articles. We give the list :- 1. Mr. Tennyson's Holy Grail; 2. Life Assurance Companies; 3. Mr. Lecky's History of European Morals; 4. The Land Question in France: 5. Era of George the Second ; New Zealand and Our Colonial Empire; 7. Papal Infallibility; 8. Miss Austin, and Miss Milford ; 9. The Byron Mystery: Mrs. Stowe's Vindication; 10. The Irish Cauldron.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER-March, 1870 .-Price, One Dollar.-This is a very neat and for young persons.

A CARD.

The Sisters of Providence beg leave to return of the Missions of Lochiel, Alexandria, St. Raphaels St. Andrews and Gananoque for the very liberal and generous manner in which they responded to the call made upon them in favor of the Orphans and the old and infirm inmates of St. Josephs Asylum.

House of Providence,

Kingston, March 41b, 1870.

TEACHINA SPIRALIS. - A well authenticated case of Traching has recently come to light in this city. ander the following circumstances :- A short time go, a mendicant applied for and obtained admission into the General Hospital. While there, he was treated for stone in the bladder ; but he died a few days ago, and, not having any friends, the corpse was handed over to the Toronto School of Medicine for anatomical purposes. Last Esturday one of the rofessors of the School discovered with the naked eye that every muscle in the man's body was covered with Traching. The insects were plainly visible, and where is no doubt but that the man would have died from the effects of Traching had he not have been carried off by the other disease. - Toronto Globe.

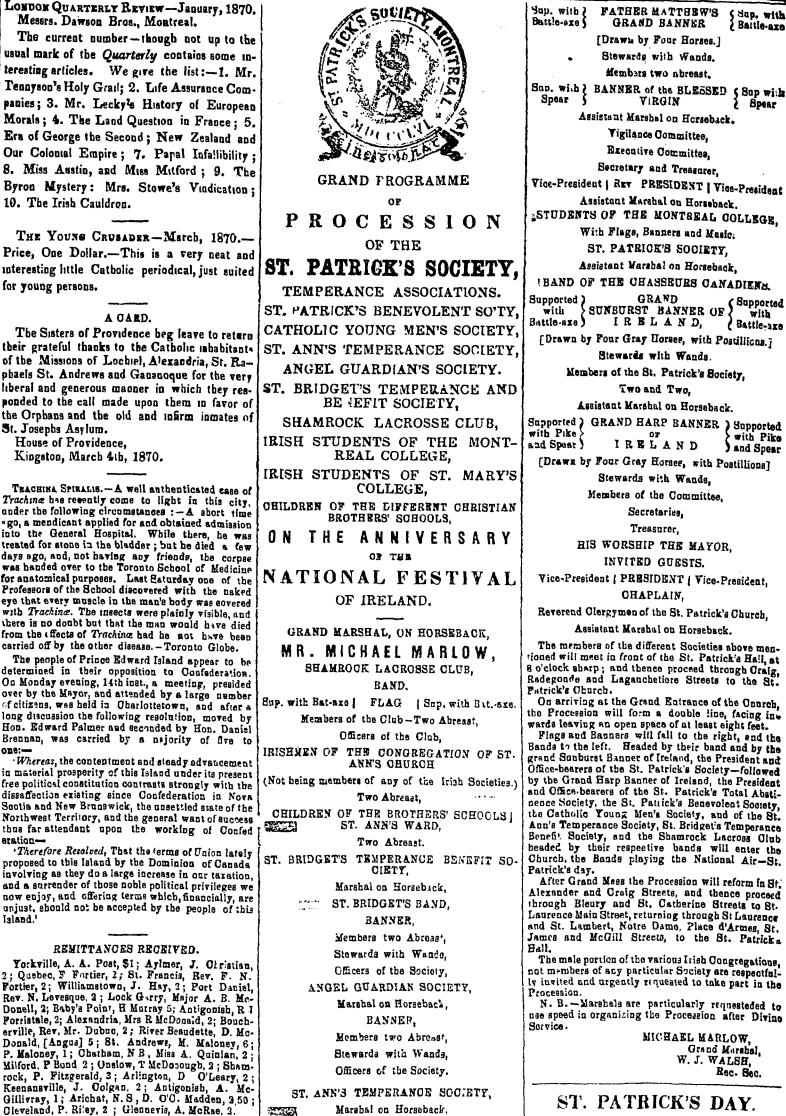
The people of Prince Edward Island appear to be letermined in their opposition to Confederation determined these relations, and he therefore na- On Monday evening, 14th inst., a meeting, presided over by the Mayor, and attended by a large number f citizens, wes held in Obarlottetown, and after a long discussion the following resolution, moved by Hon. Edward Palmer and seconded by Hon. Daniel Brennan, was carried by a nejority of five to

. Whereas, the contentment and sleady advancement a material prosperity of this Island under its present free political constitution contrasts strongly with the dissaffection existing since Confederation in Nova Scotis and New Brunswick, the unsettled state of the Northwest Territory, and the general want of success thus far attendant upon the working of Confed eration-

Therefore Resolved, That the terms of Union lately roposed to this Island by the Dominion of Canada nvolving as they do a large increase in our taxation, and a surrender of those noble political privileges we now enjoy, and offering terms which, financially, are unjust, should not be accepted by the people of this Island.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Yorkville, A. A. Post, \$1; Aylmer, J. Obristian, 2; Quebec, F. Fortier, 2; St. Francis, Rev. F. N. Fortier, 2; Williamstown, J. Hay, 2; Port Daniel. Rev. N. Levesque, 2 ; Lock Garry, Major A. B. Mc-Donell, 2; Baby's Point, H Marray 5; Antigonish, R J Forristale, 2; Alexandria, Mrs R McDonaid, 2; Bouch-erville, Rev. Mr. Dubuo, 2; River Beaudette, D. Mc-Donald, [Angus] 5; St. Andrews, M. Maloney, 6; P. Maloney, 1; Chatham, N B, Miss A. Quinlan, 2; Milford, P Bond 2 ; Onslow, T McDonough, 2 ; Sham-



Sap. with

Baitle-aze

VIRGIN 2 Spear Assistant Marshal on Horseback. Vigilance Committee, Executive Committee, Secretary and Treasurer, Vice-President | RET PRESIDENT | Vice-President Assistant Marebal on Horseback. STUDENTS OF THE MONTBEAL COLLEGE, With Flags, Banners and Music; ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. Assistant Marshal on Horseback. BAND OF THE CHASSEURS CANADIENS. GRAND (Supported SUNBURST BANNER OF IRBLAND, Battle-axe [Drawn by Four Gray Horses, with Postillicus.] Stewards with Wands. Members of the St. Patrick's Society, Two and Two, Assistant Marshal on Horseback. Supported) GRAND HARP BANNER) Supported IRELAND with Pike Sand Spear [Draws by Four Gray Horses, with Postillions] Stewards with Wands, Members of the Committee. Secretaries, Treasurer, HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, INVITED GUESTS. Vice-President | PRESIDENT | Vice-President, OHAPLAIN. Reverend Clergymen of the St. Patrick's Church, Assistant Marshal on Horseback. The members of the different Societies above mentioned will meet in front of the St. Patrick's Hall, at 8 o'clock sharp; and thence proceed through Oraig, Radegonde and Lagauchetiere Streets to the St. On arriving at the Grand Entrance of the Opprob. the Procession will form a double line, facing inwards leaving an open space of at least eight feet. Flags and Banners will fall to the right, and the Bands to the left. Headed by their band and by the grand Sunburst Banner of Ireland, the President and Office-bearers of the St. Patrick's Society-followed by the Grand Harp Banner of Ireland, the President and Office bearers of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, the Catholic Young Men's Society, and of the St. Ann's Temperance Society, St. Bridget's Temperance Benefit Society, and the Shamrock Lacross Olub beaded by their respective bands will enter the Church, the Bands playing the National Air-St.

After Grand Mess the Procession will reform in St. Alexander and Croig Streets, and thence proceed through Bleury and St. Catherine Streets to St. Laurence Main Street, returning through St Laurence and St. Lambert, Notre Damo, Place d'Armes, St. James and McGill Streets, to the St. Patrick a

The male portion of the various Irish Congregations, not members of any particular Society are respectfully invited and urgently requested to take part in the

N. B .- Marshals are particularly requesteded to use speed in organizing the Procession after Divine

MICHAEL MARLOW. Grand Marabal, W. J. WALSH, Rec. Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

xir., 34.	by the laws of logic to accept the theories of the	Per J. Killorne, Seaforth-Self, 2; O. O'Reilly, 1.	BAND OF THE MONTREAL COLLEGF,	
	Free-Lovists. We give a list of the contents	Per D. Walker, Lindsay-O. J Baker, 2; J. Chis- bolm, 2; G. Gregory 2.	Sup. (Sup.	ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.
CANADIAN FISHERIES An important an-	of the current number :- 1. Our Colonial Em.	Par P. Foley-J. Foley, Glayton, 150.	with BANNER OF SAINT ANN, with	
nouncement has been made by our Canadian	pire; 2. Land Tenures, and Their Corse-	Per Rev. J. Hogan, Montreal-Rev. W. Hariy,	Pike) (Pike	GRAND ANNUAL
Government to the effect that U. States Esber-	pire; 2. Linu reduces, and ruch Oor of	Kemptville, 2.	Members Two Abreast.	
men would be excluded from our Fisheries.	quences; 3. The Subjection of Women; 4.	nial	Stewards) Vigilance Committee, (Stowards)	PROMENADE CONCERT.
This announcement was greeted with loud cheers	The Irish Land Question ; 5. Prostitution :	Died. At Longusuil, on Wednesday, March 2nd, Mr.	with Executive " with Wands Secretary and Treasurer, Wands	IN THR
from the members of the legislature.	Government Experiments in Controlling it; 6.	Hugh McKenna, aged 84 years, native of Tedauvenet,	Vice-Presidents	114 12238
	Our Policy in China; 7. American Claims on	County Monaghar, Ireland. May he rest in peace.		ST. PATRICK'S HALL,
The Army and Navy Gazette announces	England; S. Contemporary Literature.	Boston papers please copy.	Olergymen of St. Ann's Church,	
that in consequence of the great reduction of the		At the Family Residence, Port Hope, Mrs. O'Neill, Sr relict of the late James O'Neill, Esq., of Bally-	CHILDREN OF THE OURISTIAN BROTHER'S SCHOOLS.	ON
military establishments in North America, no	THE EDINBURGH REVIEW-January, 1870	oliver, Oo. Carlow, and Parish of Mayo, Queen's Co.,	St. Lawrence and Quebec Suburbs, with Flage,	THURSDAY EVENING, 17th MARCH,
successor will be appointed to the lately deceased	Massre, Dawson Bros., Montreal.	Ireland, a native of the Parish of Goran, Co. Kilken ny, and Nother of Rev. B. O'Neill, P.P., Graigue,	Banners and Bands,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
successor will be appointed to the fatery uscease	The current number opens with a review of	I Do Kilkenny and of J. & R O'Neill Port Hone -	IBISHNEN OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST.	1870.
Lieut. Gen. J. C. A. Windham.	the closing volumes of Froude's History of Log-	R.1.P.	PATRICK'S, ST. JAMES', ST. BRIDGET'S,	Record distinguished I alter a boot
	land a great work in many respects, but sadly	·	AND ST. JOSEPH'S OBURCHES,	Several distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs have kindly volunteered their services.
The Catholic World for March. Montreal	marred by the author's prejudices, or rather	MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS	(not being members of any of the Irish Societies)	Short Addresses will be delivered by the President.
D. & J. Sadher and Co. Single copies obc.	moral insensibility. Henry VIII. is his hero,	Montreal, March 5, 1879.	Two Abreast,	and the invited Guests: N.B The Committee have made arrangements to
per year, \$4,00.		Flour-Pollards, \$2,30 to \$2.25; Middlings \$2,70	CATHULIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY,	provide a sufficient number of sents for the occasion
		\$2.75; Fine, \$3,10 to \$3,15; Super., No. 2 \$3,50 to	Earshal on Horseback.	Price of admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at
		3.55; Superfine \$3,95; \$4,95; Fancy \$4,10 to \$4.25; Extra, \$4,35 to \$4,40; Superior Extra \$9 to	BAND OF THE CHRISTIAN BRUTHERS'	the usual places. By order,
		00.00; Bag Flour, \$2,10 to \$2,11 per 100 lbs.	BCHOOLS,	W. J. WALSH
2 Untying Gordian Kupts. 3 Church Music.	these worthless idols whom he holds up to their	Gatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs\$3 50 to 3.85. Wheat per bash. of 60 lbsU. C. Spring, \$0.90	Sup. with Pike, FLAG Sup. with Pike.	Rea. Sea.
4 The Iron Mask. 5 On a Picture of Nazareth.	admiration. And yet of his beroine Elizabeth	to \$0.92.	MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY,	ST. PATBICK'S SOCIETY.
a my on 1 Cl Line 17 The Church of A notability	I LA MIE HEADINE, IS UDIRED TO CONTOOL THE THE	i Ashas new 100 lbs . Plunt Data 25.45 to 25.56	MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL,	
A 14 CT . A Trans of the Lebox Move-	man the meanpai cleature that over	Seconds, \$4,75 to \$4,80; Thirds, \$4,00 to 4,10 First Pearls, 6,20 to 6 50.		AN ADJOURNED MEETING of this BOCIETY will take place on MONDAY BYENING the 14th instant,
a mi Di G Cauditan al Daland			So Vice President,	in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, for the nurness of
are a 10 to 10 Obs Q4 Union fight.		Prime Mess \$18.50 ; Prime, \$17.90 to 17.50.) Presiduot.	completing the arrangements for the ORLEBRATION of ST. PATRIOK'S DAY.
10 K Te?- Wrong 14	of her own, herself a Catholic, and though she	BUTTER, per lbMore inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 14c to 17c - good per choice	STUDENTS OF THE ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,	Old and new members can obtain new Badges at
No. 1 No. 1 Dolation to Parkish Patholican	Leasened and abuulley the the the	Western bringing 17c. to 18c.	BAND OF THE ST. MABY'S COLLEGE,	this meeting.
15 Tusters Esa 16 The Vation Council	(Lal made highning of a harr busc) and a fillen	CHERES, per lb14 to 15c.	ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,	Every member is requested to attend. By Order
10 Luciters Ear, 10 The Vatical Council		LARD, per 10.—14c. Barley per 48 lba.—Prices nominal,—worth about	Chief Marshal on Herleback.	W. J. WALSH, Rec. Sec.
17 New Publications.	the Reviewer describes her, one whose "reign	30.40 to \$0.50.	Sup. with Pike. FLAG, Sup. with Pike.	
The second secon	the Reviewer one long tissue of deceit :" one	Рилви, per 66 lbs - \$0,70.	Kembers of the Society	WANTED
ESSAYS AND REVIEWS Dr. Temple, Pro-	and life were one long tissue of deceit :" one	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,	Two Abreast:	A BOY to learn the Printing Business.
testant Bishop of Exeter, in his place in Convo-	who "never had an ally whom she did not	AND AMENDMENTS.	Assistant Marshal on Horseback.	Apply at this Office.
cation has formally explained his position with	abandon or betray in the hour of reed :" one		ST. PATRICKS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY'S	TEACHER WANTED.
		Dist. of Montreal.	BANNER,	A Sobool Master, with an elementary diploma; te
ing his contribution to their joint work he does	seek to cajole rather than to brave"-such a one,	In Re, Nestor Turgeon,	[Drawn by Six Gray Horses with Three Postillions.]	teach the Hoglish language. For further particular
not mean to retract anything, to imply any cen-		And Insolvent.	Supported with Battle Axes,	apply to
sure of that work, or to pronounce any judgment	Lat the Protestant reformation, the second todater		Stewards with Wands,	WILLIAM HART, SEC. TREAS
upon it whatsoever. The reason that he assigned	of the Anglican Church, the murderess of Mary	Officia) Assignee.	Committee of Hequiry,	Co. Two Mountains.
for the withdrawal of his own Essay was that	i charact and the annropriate heroide of with	Notice is hereby given that on the Seventeenth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forencon or as		Pro. of Queber.
be "thought the volume had done the work it was intended to do :" and he concluded by	The other articles in the number ve-	soon as Counsel can be heard, the said Insolvent, by	Treasurers,	EF BROADWAY . NOTIOE. 51
warning his hearers that whether they liked it,	I C	the undersigned his attorneys ad litem, will apply at the Superior Court of Lower Canada, sitting at	Secretaries,	The services of a w dely celebrated Outter of arten-
or not, the discussion "about the degree and	I TO A LA ANAMAINA AT LICENERAL VOD DIADULI CH	Montreal, in the district of Montreal for his discharge	Vice-President PRESIDENT Vice President.	Bive E: ropean and American experience have been
limits of the inspiration of the Bible" was one in	Charles Adderly on Colozial Politics; John Charles Adderly on Colozial Politics; John Calvin in Church and State; London Topo-		Assistant Marshal on Herzeback.	seen of at Broadway, 52 St. John Street Thomas
which they were all involved. The reversed	1 I I Stevet nomenciature : Youcus #+9"	1 T.TERLAND & DASHIDY.	ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.	supplying cloth may now rely or always obtaining the most elegant and best fitting 'Oost and Panta is
and learned gentleman did not indicate any means	C S William Flammon - Inc Alc William	Avoost du Failli.	Obief Marshal on Horseback.	he most elegant and best fitting Ocat and Pants in the Dominion.
by which the discussion was to be brought to a	tian Cross; The Irish Land Question.	2039:	BAND,	J: SHANNON
satisfactory conclusion.	FIRM CARANA)	· · · · · ·		an a

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MARCH 11, 1870

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

6

FRANCE.

The disturbances of February, 1870, may be considered at an end, and they have resulted in a complete triumph for the Government and for the Emperor, masmuch as they have afforded the most incontestible proof of the peaceable dis position and general content of the population of Paris. The hope of the usurgents was that they would be joined by the people, and in this they have been disappointed. All the accounts concur in saying that there were few workmen among them.

M. Flourens, in a curious letter addressed to the 'Reforme,' says that Monday night's disturbance was commenced by about 100 heroes, who soon dwindled to 60, ' with which force we occupied a faubourg of Paris for three hours.'-It shows how much alarm may be spread and mischief done by a mere handful of fellows bent on riot and often ignorant what cause they are in arms for. Fortunately the accounts given yesterday by some of the papers prove very exaggerated as regards the number of the victims. Tuesday was the worst night, and the list of casualties, so far as it can be ascertained, amounts but to seven men badly wounded, two insurgents. four sergents de ville, and a Paris Guard. The sharpest conflict was at a barricade in the Rue St. Maur, where the roters used revolvers, firing many shots. A good many slight wounds and bad contusions have been received on both sides. There have been two or three deathsone insurgent fell dead upon a barricade. It is quite probable that some of the wounded insurgents were take away by their friends. A very important fact is the disgust shown by the shopkeepers and all the respectable part of the population at the disturbance of the public peace .- | states that M. Rochefort is lodged at Ste. Pela-Last night an attempt made to construct a barricade in the Rue St. Maur was defeated by allowed himself to be conveyed without any rethe police, 'aided by a very large number of the

inhabitants of that quarter of the town." In 'Figaro' there appears a letter from a Paris tradesman, urging the 'bourgeoisie' to rouse itself from its culpable apathy and to com. bine actively for the repression of excesses disgraceful to the capital of France, and which do incalculable injury to commerce. He proposes an association for mutual defence, and for the prompt repression of street riots; and, perhaps, he does not overrate the moral effect of such an association when he says that it would suffice to check and prevent such disturbances as we have just witnessed. If resolute men will put themselves at the head of the movement, he is convinced that 50,000 citizens of Paris might quickly be enrolled. It would be a system of special constables, such as was inaugurated in London in 1848. The 'Figaro' warmly supports the idea.

Some excitement has been caused in Paris by the statements of two semi official papers to the effect that a conspiracy against the Emperor's maining in Spain has been embargoed by Prince life has been discovered, and it is insiluated that D'Assize, her husband, to prevent waste of their M. Rochefort is implicated, but no proofs have children's inheritance. The Countess Girgente, yet been published. A workman, against whom daughter of Isabella, has begun legal proceeda warrant of arrest bad issued, mortally wounded ings against her husband for squandering her one of the officers sent to capture him. In the dowry. Corps Legislatif the Committee of Inquiry into the working of the Treaties of Commerce has been nominated, but M. Thiers declined to serve on it, and declared be had no confidence in any good resulting from its labours. M. Jules Favre has delivered a public lecture disapproving of physical force as a means of promoting liberal reforms, -Times.

lation of Paris on all sides is instinctively working on the soldiers individually; it is a fact, lastly, that the troops who were sent to Creuzot, immediate'y, and as far as they were allowed, got on a friendly footing with the Creuzot workmen on strike. There were cavalry and infantry put under arrest on account of their unmilitary hebaviour; and many soldiers together were consigned last Sunday on the parade ground; because it was feared that they might, in the public-houses, not get into quarrels with the workmen, but get on too friendly terms with them. These are, bowever small they may appear, very serious symptoms for the Napoleonic Empire.

tive propaganda by which the Republican popu-

The Empire has no sincerely devoted friends no self-sacrificing adherents, but only paid servants, self-seeking employes or indebted proteges. If now the army denies it its co-operation, and inactively looks on the development of things, it will collapse speedily.'

PLAIN SPEAKING .- The very free criticisms, not to say abuse, adressed by the French Democratic Press towards their opponents, seems to have infected the Government organs, for in the Patrie of yesterday we find M. Jules Ferry, the Deputy for the sixth, thus described :-- ' This puny advocate, suddenly elevated by a caprice of universal suffrage to the dignity of a Deputy of Paris, has met with nothing since he has sat in the Corps Legislatif but disappointments and deceptions. Without talent, without authority, incapable of making his sleepy and vulgar loquacity heard in the Chamber, relegated to the lowest rank even of his own party, buried under the weight of his incurable mediocrity, nothing remained for him but to attempt by means of violence and insolence to surround his name with some rags of a miserable popularity."

M Rochefort in Prison. - Le Public gie, in the Pavillion des Princes, whither he sistance on his part. It is stated that, overcome by the weariness and dejection caused by the pressure of his political position, he exclaimed, I would readily have given 1,000 francs this morning to have insured my arrest during the day.' The prisoner is sad and agutated. By permission of the authorities he has been allowed to receive his family, but he has refused to eat.

SPAIN.

The news from Spain is meagre and unimportant.

The Duke de Montpensier yesterday paid an unexpected visit to Madrid, and had an interview with General Prim.-Times, Feb. 15.

MADRID, March 2 .- The rumors of an extensive rising of Carlists in Northern Spain is contradicted, but it is admitted that agents of the party are very active just now in all the Provinces, and have set on foot movements at various prints which have so far been insignificant. All the private property of ex-Queen Isabella re-

ITALY.

PIEDLONT. - Victor Emmanuel is still at Turin, and is very anxious that his having received the sacraments and made a death bed reparation for the scandal he had given should be made public, and especially that his marriage with the Contessa Rosina Mirafiore should be known. He continues to practise his religion, and has, it is said, written twice to the Pope to Naples is very uncertain. In Italy, the meeting of Parliament will be the the rogue became extremely fraternal and finally argnal for a renewed attack on the ministry, and succeeded in getting Beaudry to endorse bis draft through it on the dynasty of Savoy. An interpellait will bring to light the failure of the Lanza Cabinet in its foreign policy, and that of Signor Guerrieri Gonzaga's mission to Paris. Count Darn has, it is said, replied to all overtures that the Convention, in the face of the facts of 1867, cannot now be carried declaring Rome the capital of Italy. As this vote is not very likely to be repealed, the statu quo will probably be indefinitely prolonged.

sian rite of the Eparchies of Galicia and Hungary united to Rome shall be re-established in its primitive integrity with the least possible delay, conformably with the constitutions of the Fathers and Ecumenical Councils. 2ndly. That the Bisbops and Ecclesi astics of the united-Greek Rite, shall enjoy the same privileges and advantages as are enjoyed by the Latin Bisbops and Priests. 3:d That all the Greco-Russian Eparchies of Galicia and Hungary united to Rome shall form one Patriarchate, the seat of which shall be at Lemberg' The Conneil will doubtless take in hand in an efficient manner all that concerns the Orientals. You know my opinion as to the method tha: will lead to success with them. Nothing is so easy as to Catholicize them on condition of not interfering with their rites and customs, which have indeed always been approved and protected by the Sovereign Pontiffs. - Corr. of Tablet.

PRUSSIA

The Prussian Diet was prolonged on Saturday, both Houses having to the last evinced hostility towards the Government. A rumoured dissension in the Cabinet has been contradicted. The King of made. Prossia yesterday opened the North German Parliament.

FACTS ABOUT RAILWAYS AND TRAINS .- A German paper has made the following calculation : A train composed of all the locomotives and railway carriages in Europe would reach from St. Petersburg to Paris, and would contain 400,000 passenger carriages and 500 000 luggage vans. The railways of Europe are carried over 62,000 large and small bridges, and go through thirty-four miles of tunnel. 150,000,000 cwt of iron has been used for the rails, and 80,000,000 cwt. of coals is required yearly to feed the engines. The network of European railways includes all States except Greece, Lippe Detmold, Waldeck, and a few other very small German States. It represents a length of 70,718 miles; 18 000 locomotives are employed on it; the distance these rush over during the year is 60,000,000 miles. If to this is added the dis-tance passed over by passenger carriages and luggage Vans, we get to 100,000,000 of miles.

RUSSIA.

Obolera is raging in its worst form at Moscow. In some cases people have been attacked while walking in the street, and have died almost as suddenly as if shot through the heart.

UNITED STATES.

The 'old Bachelor' who writes the philosophic papers on society and manners which periodically enliven Harpers Bazaar growls in a hearty and crabbed fashion at the tittle-tattle and Mantilimi literature which now finds its way into the secular papers : -For my own part, I think the English Court Cir-cular, is a much less humiliating style of literature than our own Jenkinsian annals. At least, the names of noblemen are hereditary, and often suggest some heroic or interesting association. And when we see them mentioned in the list of guests at Windsor Cas. tle or Warwick Castle, or at some other historic house, we think of the famous people who once bore the titles; there is a certain glamour of romance and tradition, and we know at least that, had we been there, we should have seen and felt the presence of refinement and culture But when we read the prolonged details of the great ball at the Funguses, why, my dear Solomon, I think there is not much glamour of romance and tradition; and as for Mrs Belan Butter's train and obignon and diamonds, which are described at length, we remember that she can not speak the language grammatically, while her husband made his great fortune by short weights and other small swindles. Do you find it enlivening to read about the expenses of vulgar people 7 If an amiable young gentleman comes to the country, by all means let us be hespitable, but not talk about it. Let us remember what opportunities he has for the study of comparative snobbery, and if he doesn't find ours much more contemptible than that of his own country, I shall be sincerely glad.

A CANADIAN IN TROUBLE .- A New York exchange gives an account of the robbery of a young Canadian in New York by a noted swindler. On Monday last two young men named Francis Thibault and Joseph Beaudry, arrived in that city from San Francisco, en route to Montreal. They had hardly landed when they were met by a notorious sharper named Mo-Donald, who led them to his office and sold them tickets for Montreal. While the tickets were being purchased, Thibault imprudently informed McDonald express his contrition for the past. His visit that Beandry had in his possession a draft for \$2,500 bell & Co, J. Gardner, JA. Harte, Picault & Son payable at the Bink of North America. Upon this the rogue became extremely fraternal and finally and leave it in his hands for collection. Fortunately tion on Rome is preparing, and though it will end for the young man, however, the old bird left his in nothing as to the withdrawal of the French troops, prey for a time long enough to arouse his suspicions. whereupon he gave information to the police, and they soon succeeded in finding the thief, who had meanwhile cashed the draft, and made away with \$840, of the proceeds. The victim, Joseph Beaudry is a native of St. Esprit, and had worked hard for out until Italy has withdrawn the vote of the Chamber eight years in California. The sum of money with declaring Rome the capital of Italy. As this vote is him was the result of his savings during that time. He seemed quite bewildered by his ill fortune, and was somewhat disconnected in the details of the circumstances in this eventful day of his life.

A gentleman, who had a very blundering servant, which shows more business than its neighbors, and put down in writing everything he wished him to do. Going in the country, one day, the master fell into a ditch. He called the lad, who, instead of hastening to his assistance, exclaimed : -'Stop; let me see if it's down in my memorandum-

book.

At a celebration, a poor pedler, who was present, being called upon for a teast, offered the following : - 'Here's a health to poverty ; it sticks to a man when all his friends desert him ?

' Mike, why don't you fire at those ducks? Don't you see you have got the whole flock before your gun ?'

I know I had, but you see, when I get a good aim at one, two or three others will swim right 'twixt him and me.'

A little fellow, not more than years five years of age, hearing some gentlemen at his father's table discussing the familiar line: 'An honest man's the noblest work of God,' said he knew it wasn't true; bis mother was better than any man that was ever

A chap who was told by a colporteur to remember Lot's wife, replied that he had troub's enough with his own without remembaring any other men's wives.

A witness was examined before a judge in a case of slander, who required him to repeat the precise words spoken. The witness, fixing his eyes earnestly upon the jadge, began. 'May it please you Honor, you lie, and steal, and get your living by cheating." The face of the judge reddened, and he exclaimed, Turn your head to the jury when you speak '

An elderly farmer living in Devonshire died recen tly. When he became conscious that death was approching gave the most particular directions as to the disposal of his property and the arrangements for his funeral, and almost with his last breath enjoined it upon his wife and daughter to have the funeral procession leave the house at an early hour, in order that they might get home in time to milk the cowe before dark.

A stupid fellow tried to annoy a popular preacher by asking him whether the fatted calf of the parable was male or female. 'Female, to be sure,' was the reply ; 'for I see the male,' looking his questioner full in the face, 'yet alive in the firsh before me.' During the performance of an overture, one of the trumpeters played too low, which the leader observ-ing, he cried out: 'Louder! Louder!' No attention

being paid, he repeated his command so often that at length the indignant Teuton threw down his trumpet in an agony of passion and exhaustion, and turning towards the andience, exclaimed : 'It is very easy to cry louder ! louder ! but vare is de vind to come from ?

Mrs. Heavysides, getting into an omnibus the other day, heard a disagreeable old bachelor make the grumbling remark : 'Omnibuses were not made for To which she replied : 'Sir, omnibuses elephante. are like Noah's Ark, intended to carry all sorts of beasts."

The Welsh have a saying that if a woman were as quick with her feet as with her tongue, she would catch lightening enough to kindle the fire in the morning.

Question for the next meeting of the Boston Women's Olub :- ' The capacity for whistling, is in general masculine, not feminine How would you account for this ?' We would account for it on the ground that Adam gave a long whistle the first time that Eve's dry goods bill was sent into him.

No man of refinement uses inferior perfamery, for the simple reason that no woman of refinement would tolerate him if he did, In this country the toilet outfit of a gantleman is considered incomplete with-out a bottle of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. In fact it is the standard perfume here, and although the French extracts and German toilst waters are imported, it is only to a very limited extent as compared with this popular article. It is a staple luxury throughout South and Central America, Mexico, and Oubs, and seems to be especially adapted to the wants and tastes af the inhabitants of this country. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Oanada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Boltor, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Camp

which shows more ousiness than its neighbors, and proves that these simple but sure remedies are even more necessary to savage life that to ourselves where they visit every fireside. -- Oorrespondent

والمراجعة والمججد المراجع والمتحا

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or of any of his sors, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklow Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any Information will be thankfully received at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham-Doly Gr. bamnow Mrs. John Fergason, Galveston, Texas, US.

TEACHER WANTED. ۰.

Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Boman Catholic Separate School, Picton, Oat. Applicants to address to

JOSEPH REDMOND, Sec

151

WANTED. For St. Sylvester, & School Mistress with a diploma for elementary School, by teach the Buglish speaking

M. JEAN LESSARD,

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED for the Roman Catholic Separate Soboo at Lindsay, a Head Master. One bolding a First Class Normal School certificate prograd. Applications, with Testimonials, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until first of January next.

JOHN KNOWLSON,

Secretary.

Nov. 12th, 1859.

WANTED.

A person of steady habits, well acquainted with business, about to travel in Europe, chers his services to any one desiring Collecting, Canvaseing, Parchasing, or other business done there. Refer-ences furnished: Address, P. O, Box 304, Quebec, P.Q.

WANTED,

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

THE OFFICE of the HOLY WEEK, according to the Roman Missal, and Breviary in Latin and English. Price 40c.

D & J. SADLIER & CO.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1860. In the matter of Jean E. Laton,d of Montreal,

An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an essignment of his Estate to me, and the Oreditors are notified to meet at the place of business of the Insolvent, No. 329 Notre Dame Street, on Monday the fourteenth day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

Montreal, 21st Feb. 1870. A. B. STEWART.

Interm Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of Marchand & Belanger, Traders of Maskinonge.

Insolvents A first and final dividend sheet, on moveables, has been prepared, subject to objection until the eight day of March next. Montreal, 10th February 1870.

LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assigne.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

portion. Apply to

Sec. Treas.

Further arrests have been made in Paris of
persons suspected of being concerned in a con-
spiracy against the Government and the life of
the Emperor. The existence of any such rlot
is doubted by some of the journals, but the semi-
official Press insist that the danger is real. The
Empress is suffering from an attack of bronchitis.
The Ollivier Ministry is attacked by the Repub-
licans as being the representative of oppression,
and by the Left as departing from the Liberal
programme with which it assumed power, but in
the Chamber it receives the support of a large
majority. The President of the Corps Legislatif
baving refused to allow a letter written by M.
Rochefort to the Chamber to be read, the latter
has threatened to resign his seat as a Deputy.
The Emperor has approved a proposition sub-
mitted by the Ministry for the abolition of the
Loi de Surete, enabling the Government arbi-
trarily to transport political and other offenders
to Cayenne or Algeria Ib.

The Magistrate struck by Prince Murat, who was to prosecute him before a High Court of Justice, has withdrawn his complaint.

PARIS, March 3 .- The Procureur General yesterday served a notice upon Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte to appear before the High Court, to apswer to the matter of the Victor may give some idea of what the duration of the Coun-Noir homicide.

The press of this city very generally complain of the delay on the part of the Government in clearing up the alleged conspiracy against the pation and the life of the Emperor.

Report says that France has sent a note to Prussia about the treaty of Prague, by which peace was restored in 1866. The French con stitutionalists wish to do something to restore the lost prestige of their country. This 'nagging' of Prussia may lead to something of the sensational order. Spring is close at hand, when bleeding is supposed to be good by practitioners of the old school.

DISAFFECTION IN THE FRENCH ARMY .---Die Neue Freie Presse sees no lack of symptoms that the French army has lost that Pretorian, military spirit, which made the Napoleonic Empire what it is. It says :

"It is a fact that soldiers of the Paris and Lyons garrisons have lately been sent off to Africa on account of their revolutionary dispositions and insurrectionary acts, it is a fact that a great number of soldiers and lower officers of one and the same regiment have been put in the military prison because they bad displayed their sympathy for their transported comrades by verbal expres-

It is said Maszini was in Ganos last month, but nothing certain is known of his movements. As the Units says, he would scarcely visit his native oity openly and like ordinary mortals. The sham mystery, the ' make-up,' of a haunted conspirator is a necessity to him, and, like Victor Hugo, he knows better than to return to ordinary political life and be measured by the ordinary standard of his fellow men. The success or failure of the revolutionary move-ments in France and Austria will, in any case, be the key-note to anything like action in Italy, and there seems every probability that the friends of order in Paris will be sufficiently strong to maintain the upper hand in spite of the emeutes of the 8th.

ROXE.-DUBATION OF THE COUNCIL.-The Council has so far held twenty four General Congregations, besides the two Public Sessions, and one hundred and cil promises, humanly speaking, the business having only just begun.

The affairs of the 'Religious Orders' have not, it is stated, yet come on. The Oouncil is supposed to be occupied with the matters regarding the Missions, and also those of 'De Ecclesia.' All are looking anxiously for the opening of the discussion 'De Romano Pontifice,' and it is supposed that only a few days will elapse before it is commenced.

AUSTRIA.

I told you that the United Greeks living in Austria had addressed a petition to the Oouncil, and I now send it you in part. 'Three centuries have passed away since the union of our Russian Church to the Oburch of Rome. History gives maby proofs of the sufferings our Oburch has undergone during that period There is no humiliation which she has not unde:gone ! Her splendid rites has been disfigured, her customs changed, and the union of the Orientals with the Holy See rendered more difficult. In spite of all these contrarieties, our Church has remained faithful to the union she adopted. His Holiness Pope Pius IX has taken into consideration the distressing position of our Oburch, and by conterring the dignity of Cardinal upon our late Metropolitan Levitzky, he has, at least in some measure, placed our clergy on a footing of equality with the Latin clergy. He has even declared an intention of constituting a Patriarchate of all the dioceses of Galizia and Hungary. But all these attempts will be insufficient to sustain and infuse new life into our Ohurch so long as her rite is not restored or her organisation renewed. It

COOL AS & OUCUMBER .- It happened at a restaurant man entered the other day, and called for a dinner. His orders were of a most elaborate character, and fairly staggered the resources of even a Metropolitan restaurant keeper. He lingered long at the table, and finally wound up with a bottle of wine. Then lighting a cigar he had ordered, he leisurely sauntered up to the counter, said to the proprietor :

' Very fine dinner, landlord | Just charge it to me I havn't got a cent.' 'But I don't know you, said the proprietor, in-

dignantly. Of course you don't ? If you had, you wouldn't let

me have the dinner.'

' Pay me for the dinner, I say !'

'And I say I can't. Haven't got the blunt.' ' I'll see about that !' said the proprietor somewhat furious.

He snatched a revolver from a drawer, leaped over the counter, and collared the man, exclaiming, as he pointed it at his head :

'Now, see if you'll get away with that dinner without paying for it, you scoundrel !'

Whise is that you hold in your hand ? said the getter-away-with-free dinners, drawing back. That, sir, is a revolver, sir.

'Oh, that's a revolver, is it ? I don't care a shot for a revolver. I thought it was a stomach pump !

WHAT YOUNG MEN SHOULD DO. -1. Every young man should make the most of himself, intellectually, morally and physically.

3. He should depend npon his own efforts to accomplish these results. 3. He should be willing to take advice from these

competent to give it, unless his own judgment or conviction, properly founded, should otherwise direct.

4. If he is unfortunate enough to have a rich and indulgent father, he must do the best he can under the circumstances, which will be to conduct himself very much as though he had not those obstacles to overcome.

5. He should never be discouraged by small begiunings, but remember that all great results have been wrought out from apparently slight causes.

6. He should never, under any circumstances, be idle. If he cannot find the employment he prefers, let him come as near his desires as possible - he will thus reach the object of his ambition.

sions and collections of money; it is fact that they are aware in high military circles of the ac-the following decisions: 1st. That the Greco-Rus-lege to be 'somebody.'-Dann.

J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine :

Baware of counterfeits; a legitimate Murray & Lanman's pared only by Lanman & Kem others are worthless.

A perpetual necessity for purg the use of strong cathartics. They vigor of the intestines, and rend on artificial means for the relief afford. On the other hand Bristol coated Pills permanently restore of the bowels, and do not require more than a few times in order to able effect. Their corrective influ and antibilious medicine is most r of the stomash, fiatulence, oppre pain in the right side, and all symp and biliousness are speedily relie tion.

Agents for Montreal-Devin lough & Campbell . Davidson & Oo, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Pics Gray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, Medicine.

WHAT IS BRISTOL'S SARBAPARILI late in the day to propouned this seven years of unbroken success malignant cutaneous and niceron sem to establish the fact that as it stands foremost among moder tonic and antibilious preparation satisfactory. The components of a credentials are of little consequen but be it known to the curious th very essence of the Hondures Sa termixed with many other rare botanical kingdom, and not even particle of any mineral mingl draught.

Agen's for Montreal - Devirs loigh & Oampbell, Davidson & O., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H Son, J Goulden, R S Latham, medicine.

life has few Charms for the D ast to be wondered at when we th the amount of bodily and mental distressing malady generates. T (* protoxide of iron) has cured th suffering from this disease.

ALASKA. Where on this globe the omnipresent Yankee? Lan had walked out a short distance i we reached the northern depot of cines in full display among the sourts of these boreal tribes. T homelike names of his Oberry P I salute us from the exterior and th

always ask for the Florida Water, pre 19, New York. All	Dame Cecile Glackmeyer, of the Olty of Montresl, Trader. (marchande publique) wife duly se- parated as to property from her husband, Albert Girard, of the same place, Trader,
	Inscivent. I, the undersigned, Louis Gauthier, have been sp-
sation is created by y destroy the natural ler them dependent which nature should i's Vegetable Sugar to the normal action to be administered o produce this desir- ience as a stomachic remarkable. Acidity proms of indigestion aved by their opera-	pointed Assignee in this matter. Oreditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at the office of Messra T. & O. C. de Lorimier, Advo- cates, No. 6, (Little) St. James Street, in the Oity of Montreal, on Monday, the twenty-first day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs generally. The Insolvent is required to at- tend. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignce. Montreal, 8th January, 1870.
442 is & Bolton, Lamp- & Co K Campbell &	PROVINCE OF QUERNES, SUPERIOR COURT.
cault& Son, H.R. ,and all Dealers in	NOTICE is hereby given that Marie Adels alas Adelaide Dalton, of the Oity and District of Mont- real, wife of Jacob Henry Dewitt, gentleman, here- tofore of the Parish of St. Jeachim de Chateaugusy in the District of Beaubarnois, and now of the City
LA ?—It is rather s question Thirty- is as a remedy for as disorders, would s a blood-depurative in medicines. As a its record is equally an article with such	and District of Montreal, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her said husband, the said action returnable on the fifth of February next. Montreal, 21 January, 1870. LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
nce to the public; tat its bagis is the arssparilla-root, in- materials from the en an infinitessimal	PROVINCE OF QUEBES, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Monireal. SUPERIOR COURT. No 591
les in the hygeian 390 & Folton, Lamp- Co, K. Campbell & R Gray, Picault & and all dealers in	NOTICE is hereby given that Emelie Dupuis, of the City of Montreal, wife of George Trudelle of the same place. Trader, has instituted before this Court an ac- tion in separation as to property against her husband, the said action returnable before this Court on the first day of February next. Montreal, 19th January. 1870. LEBLANO & CASSIDY, Plaintiff's Attorneys:
Dyspeptic, which is take into the account suffering that this The Peruvian Syrup	PROVINCE OF QUEEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
bourands who were 21 can we go beyond	In the matter of RIOHARD J DUCKETT, of the Parish of St Polycarpe, Merchant, individually, and as Oo-pariner fermerly with Dame Mary O Leblanc, under the name and style of R J Duckett & Oo.,
ading at Slika, we into the town when t Dr. Ayer's medi- buts, sbanties and There the famil ar,	Incovent. The undersigned will apply to this Court for a dis- charge under the said Act, on Saturday the nine- teenth day of February next. R. J. DUCKETT.
ectoral, Pills, &c., be interior of a store	by T. & C. C. de LORIMIER,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ---- MARCH 11, 1.70. OANVASSERS! OANVASSERS!! M. O'GORMAN, COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE WANTED. Two Female Teachers one mubt be capable of teach-ieg French and English, the other English-for the Oatholic Schools in the Municipality of the Town-ahlps of Hemmingford. Address to John Regan, Secretary Treasurer, Hemmingford. STOVE8. AN EXTRAORDINARY COMMISSION allowed for SACRED HEART. Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, COLE & BROTHEA. six months to all who procure subscriters for THE BOAT BUILDER, COTE-DES-NEIGER NEAR MONTREAL. HAVE opened with a splendid lot of COAL an WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$6.00 up, warrante YOUNG CRUSADER, an Illustrated Monthly for This Institution conducted by the Fathers of the Catholic Young Folks. SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. Congregation of the Holy Cross, is a branch of St Thirty-two large double column pages each numrom the best makers in Oanada, ber at \$1.00 per annum. Laurent College, now too small for the accommodation IT An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. COME AND SEE THEM. For particulars address of its numerous applicants - is located on the well-All kind o Tinsmittes' Work, Tin and Japanned CIRCULAR. YOUNG CRUSADER, LES MADE TO ORDER. known Site of the Bellevae Hotel, on the north eide Wares, Bird Cages, Wonden Wares, Brooms, &c. 12, West Street, Boston, Mass. of Mount Royal and about one mile from Montreal. OHILDRENS' CARRIAGES very chesp. MONTEBAL, May, 1867. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE The locality is both picturerque and beautiful over-THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Bhannon, Grocers, of this city, Iron Bedsteads, the strongest, best made, an looking a delightfal country and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion cheapest in the city. of Messre. A. a D. Bushava, crocers, or this city, or the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late TO LET, No. 1, ST. PATRICK'S HALL, DANIEL SEXTON. of Canada, besides its proximity to the city will en-15 Victoria Square. AS a Wond or Coal Yard, a Large Enclosure adable parents to visit their children without much Produce Dusiness, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann' Warket, where he will keep on hand and for sale PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, jacent to the property of the Sisters of the Congreinconvenience. COLE & BROTHER 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57, Parents and guardians will find in this Institution gation of Notre Dame, and opening on St. Paul an excellent opportunity of procuring for their chil-Street. general stock of provisions suitable to this market, Between Grea S. James and Notre Dame Streets For particulars apply to the Sisters of the Congredren a primary Education nutured and protected by NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS seneral stoos of provisions suitable to tris market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMBAL, CORMMBAL, BOTTER, ORBESS, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HEBRINGS, DRIED FIR, DRIND APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article MONTREAL. the brign influence of Religion and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence and gation, St. Jean Baptiste Street. Recently Published and for Sale by Montreal, June 25, 1869. JOBBING PUNCTUAALLY ATTENDED TO. implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian URPHY & CO M Fise, Dates with the provision trade, &c. &c. He truets that from his long experience in buying virtues. PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS. A. M. D. G. Pupils will be received between the ages of five and HAMILTON'S HOTEL. he true to the the in the grocery trade, as well the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he 182, Baltimore Street, Baltimore. ten, the Discipline and mode of teaching will be ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL Just Published, in a neat 180. vol, cl., 75 cts.; el, will be given to the Physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affection-W. J. HAMILTON, will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the gilt, \$1.25 -public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Ganada. PROSPECTUS. PROPRIETOR, THE OHOIDE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by Da. THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the ther llossignoil, S J Republished, with the appro-bation of the Most Rev. Arcl bishop Spalding. This little work is dedicated, under the suspices of the B. V. Mary, to Catholic Youth. AMBERST, N. S. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt re-Consignments made. Cash advances made equal to turns will be made. The market mice. Before equal to ate parents. Society of Jeaus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was The Course of Studies will comprise a good eleturns will be the market price. References kindly EDUCATION. mentary education in both the French and Koglish languages, viz: Reading, Spelling, Writing the ncorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in permitted to Mesars. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messre. Tiffin Brothers. Yielding to the carnest solicitation of many Mem-1852, sfter adding a course o Law to its teaching MR. and MISS KEEGAN'S ENGLISH COMMER. elements of Arithmetic, Geography and History besides a course of Religion, suitable to the age and capacity bers of Religious Orders and others, having the department. CIAL and FRENCH SCHOOL, No 115 Bonaventure The course of instruction, of which Religion forms charge of Youth who feel the great necessity of a street Montreal, Work like this, as a guide to the Choice of a State of Life, this New and Improved Edition, has been issued, of the Pupils. the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses. COMMISSION MERCHANT, Mr. Keegan holds a first Class dioloma from the TERMS: And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, National Training Establishment of Education, Dub-lin, Ireland; and Miss Keegan holds a Diploma from 1. The Scholastic year is of (10) months. in an attractive style, with the view of its adaptation 443 Commissioners Street The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. more especially as a Premium Book. opposite St. Ann's Market. the McGill Normal School Montreal. in the College during the vacation. CT Such a smay feel an interest in disseminating In the latter, French and English are the only 12m June 14th, 1868. N.B.- The Olass rooms are large and airy. this Book, and especially Educational Institutions, who may desire to use a good and appropriate Pre-3 Board and Thitton (\$10 00) per month psyable languages taught ; a special attention is given to A few Boarding pupils will be taken under 16. TERMS MODERATE. Quarterly in advance (Bankable money) Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER. ____ 4. Washing, Bed and Bedding together with table mium Book, will have the kindness to order at once. Commercial pursuits. 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