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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1870.

AURELIA;

THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATS. '

Freely Translated from the French of M. A. Quinton

PART THIRD .- THE VESTAL.

CHAPTER XX.--(CONTINUED.)

Meanwhile, a commotion has taken place in the Forum. The ranks of the silent multitude bave spened to let pass a party of men-Ravinus and his aids - bearing a wooden gallows made in the shape of a tork. Above the fork is a scroll upon which is written in large black letters:-

Metellus Celer, Knight, Corrupter of the Grand-Vestal Cornelia.

Which meant that the unfortunate young man would be torn with leaden-pointed whips until death would ensue; for such was the fate awarded to the seducers of Vestals.

Another undulation of the crowd showed that the victim was approaching. A litter, hermetically closed, was seen to leave the Comitium; it was carried slowly across the Forum, and stopped at the foot of the gallows. A young man stepped out; bis face was pale with suffering and address him this ironical remark: the certainty of death; but so bandsome, so noble, and disdainful withal, that the people moved with pity and sympathetic admiration, uttered one of those exclamations which console suffering innocence while they make its oppres-

sors tremble. This young man was Metellus Celer, who, brought to Rome by the agents of Marcus Regulus, had learned, but a few hours since, that he was sentenced to death. The unfortunate young patrician cast around him a look in which could be read not the desire to solicit mercy, but a sombre indignation.

Romans!' he cried, upon perceiving the scroll attached to the gallows, ' remember that these objects, leaving all around wrapt in dark scroll attached to the gamens, related the general silence, the slaves have certainly excited the suspicions of the it by turning off these first dangers... It will, her head, and poured drop by drop between her Vestal has never transgressed her duty...and I opened the litter, and the Grand-Vestal stepped capital triumvir if he had suddenly come upon perhaps, be the last mark of assistance He will lips the cordial he had brought with him. A die innocent!

But the crowd, but now moved with compassion, remained stolid and silent, wrapt in the cruel expectation of the scene which was to follow. Ravious laid his heavy hand on Metellus Celer, and commenced to strip him of his gar ments. In a moment the wretched young man was bound to the forked gallows, in such a way as would facilitate the execution. Then, Ravinus commenced to strike slowly, for the flagel lation must continue until the lettica bearing the Grand Vestal will pass near the Comitium, in order that the priestess may hear the agonizing shricks and last groams of her alleged ac- has condemned without a hearing. complice!

But Metellus Celer's constancy defies the horrible pain caused by the leaden balls which bruise his flesh at every blow of the whip. The words which escape his lips from time to time, are not words of supplication, but an indignant

protest. 'What have I done?' he exclaims in a voice which grows fainter, 'what have I done?.... I have done nothing !....

They could wrench no other cry from him, says Pluy-the-Younger, from whom we have borrowed the principal details of the double execution of Metellus Celer and Cornelia, which he has narrated with all the indignation of an honest soul.

emotions, this slow and cruel agony, a silent cortege lest the Atrium Regium and wended its way through the Forum, by the Vicus Tuscus. The sacerdotal college, formed in two ranks, escorted the Emperor wearing the costume of the High Pontiff, and walking behind a funeral lettica carried by eight slaves.

This litter, taken forcibly from Gurges, had been securely closed on every side with cushions fastened by leather thongs, so as not only to conceal the victim from sight, but smother the sound of her cries of despair. For it was feared that the sight of this beautiful virgin, condemned to the most horrible death, might awaken a dangerous compassion, and that her groans might find an echo in pitying hearts.

As the gloomy procession advanced, the peo ; ple gave way, then closed their ranks, and formed ia its rear, to follow it to the Campus Sceleratus, where they would feast ther eyes upon the last the stillness of the atmosphere, which hung upon them with remorse and shame. the great human crowd with the heaviness that indicates the approaching storm.

that the executioner may join the passing cortege, and be ready to perform the important duties assigned to him by the sacred rites and ancient usages. It is he who, after the last in vocation by the High Pontiff, will lower the Grand-Vestal into the abyas, and seal the stone which will shut her off forever from the world. deeper into the flesh to seek a last remnant of him again to manifest His power?

Metellus Celer seemed to revive under this new torment; casting a languid look around him, he perceived the fatal litter! Cornelia was there, about to die also, and he would see ber no more. This cruel sight completed the work which torture had prolonged. The unfortunate man's body was convulsed by a desperate effort which shook the gallows; a piercing shrick, the last supreme cry of despair too horrible to be borne, rent the air. Then, the rigid limbs became unbent, the head fell on the breast -Metellus Celer was dead.

Did this last fearful cry reach the ears of the unfortunate Vestal? Who knows? But the lettica trembled on the shoulders of its bearers, and notwithstanding the cushions that muffled the sound, a groan, full of anguish, mingled with the last sigh of Cornelia's dying

Metellus Celer was spared another cruel pang. If death had not veiled his eyes and deprived him of hearing, he would have seen Marcus Re gulus, who walked near the litter, pause as be passed him, and would have beard the informer

Well, Metellus, I told you so once: take care the the third time I find you on my way. This is no longer the day when Parmenon fell under your sword!"

But these words were addressed to a corpse, and Marcus Regulus turned away with the shame of his useless outrage.

The litter stopped near the mouth of a shaft from which protruded the end of a ladder .--Everything in the vault had been prepared in accordance with the ancient rites; the funeral bed was made, the bread, the water and the milk, last food of the victim were placed near the to the slightest noise. These extraordinary triumvir. couch, and a small lamp threw a dim light on precautions were justified by the very singular

At the sight of this majestic virgin, scarcely able to stand up, the crowd could not restrain an | der rolled around his body a spade in one hand. exclamation of horror. Cornelia's form was and an iron crow-bar in the other. He was, the ground and was listening anxiously. almost entirely concealed under the folds of a long black veil, her pale features being alone chief of the urban police would have doubtless risible. But the involuntary weakness of the asked our friend Gurges-the reader has already woman succumbing to physical suffering, was of sbort duration. Her eyes flash with scorn and pride as they rest on Domitian. As the High Pontiff, it will be his duty to place his hand upon and preparing to desecrate the grave and rob her, and consign her to the infernal gods. But he hesitates; he dares not look at the victim be

What stops you, Cæsar, and why not consummate your work ?" cried Cornelia, in a voice so ringing and clear, that all heard it. 'If I am guilty and incestuous, what is it that you cending the Quirinal, he paused in the shadow wait for, to hurl me into the abyse?

The Emperor, angered and troubled by these scornful words, advanced hastily towards the Grand-Vestal, and raising his hands to heaven, recited in a low voice the secret prayers conse crated by the religious rites for this fearful atonement. .

Cornelia listened attentively. 'Cæsar,' she said, when the Emperor had finished his invocation, ' you ask of the gods not to punish Rome for my crime And I have prayed a God more powerful than those you in Whilst the multitude witnessed, with varied voke, not to visit upon the Roman people the injustice of my sentence. May you, Caser, feel one day remorse and repentance for having

ordered my execution..., And turning to the people:

'Romans,' she cried in a loud voice, 'I die innocent of all crime !... The purity of this body which is about to perish, was never sullied Priestess of Vesta.... I shall descend into my tomb with the virginity of my youth.... Remember my last words....

She held out her hand to the Emperor.

' Cæsar,' she said, 'guide me.' According to the rites, it was the duty of the High Pontiff to place the Vestal on the first steps of the ladder, after which he withdrew with the pontifical college, leaving to the executioner the care of leading the victim to the bottom of the shaft, and installing her in the vault. Domitian fulfilled this duty hastily, and fied, followed by the pontiffs, who bastened away like act of this dreadful drama. Not a voice broke guilty wretches from a spectacle which inspired

Cornelia tarried awhile, standing alone on the first step of the ladder. Remembering the pro-Ravinus multiplies his blows. Metellus mise of the Christian priest, she scanned the sea Celer, who still breathes, although his body is but of faces around her, to detect a sign, a motion to distant quarters of the city, whence they one bruned, bleeding mass, must expire now, so which would bid her hope. But she saw nothing would not be likely to return in this direction. hands a vase and some bread.

to topol o prof. The color of the last of the first hand for the

but the pitiless curiosity of a crowd anxious to to hope from man.

Her eyes, filled with an expression of supreme auguish, then turned slowly towards beaven .--Was it a reproach addressed to that God whom, she had implored, and who remained mute like He roars with impatience; the bloody whip cuts the others? Was it a last prayer to beseech

> When she looked down, she saw only Ravinus. who, smiling horribly, offered her his hand .-She rejected it with disgust, and began the descent unaided. But at the first steps, her stole got caught around the end of the ladder. She turned quickly, with a gesture of alarmed modesty, and released it.

> Then she soon disappeared into the vault. Ravious pulled up the ladder. The slab was placed over the opening. Then, Ravinus and and his aids began to throw earth rate the mouth of the shaft so as to conceal the slab. Soon, every vestige of the opening had disappeared, and the ground was levelled at a great distance, so that not even the spot could be recognised where the incestuous priestess was entombed, separated from the living and the dead. And all was over.

CHAPTER XXI .- THE DELIVERANCE.

If, some thirty hours after the consummation of this fearful atonement, a citizen should have ventured, notwithstanding the darkness, in this deserted section of Rome, be would have noticed with surprise, four slaves bearing a litter, and who, silent and motionless like so many shadows, waited patiently under the solitary porticoes of the temple of Safety.

Then, if this belated citizen, inclining a little to the right, had ascended by the way of the Agger of Servius as far as the Collina Gate, he stars, an old man kneeling on a slight mound in triumvir! ... it is probable we shall not meet await its coming. the naked plain and praying with fervor.

Now, at the very time we speak of, an individual was precisely accomplishing this nocturnal excursion; walking with noiseless step, peering carefully into every dark recess and corner, and appearance of this night provier, which would him.

The mysterious wayfarer carried a rope-ladmoreover, provided with a dark lantern. The recognized him-what use he intended to make of these suspicious instruments, and whether be was not undertaking one of his old expeditions the dead for the benefit of his friend the tonsor.

Gurges was making all baste to join Clemens in the Campus Sceleratus, but te had to use a great deal of caution to avoid dangerous meetings on the way. At last be reached the further end of the Vicus Cyprius, and before as of the temple of Fortune, and peered through the gloom at the portices of the temple of pillos bad carried out his instructions.

the lettica and its motionless bearers. 'All is well. Those vespillos have understood me.... By Venus Libitina I can laugh now at the

capital triumvir and his men. But Gurges bad scarcely muttered those defiant words, when he threw himself down flat on the pavement of the temple of Fortune, exclaiming:

'Hateful triumvir! Unfortunate Vesta1....'

The regular tramp of a patrol could be heard in the distance, coming up the Vicus Cyprius. If Gurges had had the good look of preceding the cobort, the cobort would not now have the advantage of pouncing upon Gurges.

Still, things might have a different course .-The patrol might pass straight on without discovering the designator, but then they would necessarily come upon the vespillos and their suspicious lettica. Or they might turn to the right, but in this case they would surprise the pontiff of the Christians in the Campus Scelera- lamp still burning near the bed. By this flick-

The dilemma bad three horns, and all equally dangerous. Hence the designator's exclamation and the curse he addressed the triumvir.

There was, however, still a chance of safety. About a hundred steps from Fortune's temple, there was to the left, a parrow lene which led to Cæsar's Forum and finally to the Catularia Gate, after passing near the Atrium of Freedom. If the patrol followed this lane there would be nothing to fear, for it would lead them you still doubt?

The question was would they take the lane?enjoy a promised spectacle. She had nothing Meanwhile they advanced with their torches whose light caused Gurges no little perturbation.

Another cry of alarm was very near escaping his lips when he recognized the voice of his personal enemy, the capital triumvir, erdering his men to ascend the Quirmal, near whose base was situated the Agger of Servius, whence it was an easy matter to survey the Campus Sceleratus .-But to the designator's great astonishment, the patrol stopped and refused to proceed further .-The triumvir surprised at this unusual resistance, repeated his order.

'Are you not aware,' remoustrated some voices, that this spot is cursed....and if we were to proceed we should see the shadow of the Grand-Vestal hovering near her grave.... year to the beholder!'

'That is a fact,' said the triumvir, not less superstitious than his men. I had forgotten that execution ... Let us get away from here.' The officer countermarched his little troop who turned into the little lane.

When the noise of their steps had died away, Gurges sprang to his feet.

By Venus Libitina,' he cried, ' what cowards these fellows are.... Who ever knew the dead to come back? I have never seen any, and many a night I have passed amidst the tombs! I mean the veritable dead for as to the Grand Vestal, I hope and trust she is still alive and that I, Gurges, will soon take her out of her vault ... Never mind, those worthy patrol-men have given me a terrible scare ! But the postift of the Christians will be thinking that I have broken my word to him, and I would not have him think this for anything in the world. Let us make baste then, I shall explain to bim again this night."

'You see it, my soc,' said the priest with a quiet smile. God watches over us; be proves us. But what are you doing, Gurges?'

times with his crowbar, had thrown himself on would not be long recovering her senses.

What are you doing, Gurges?' the pontiff repeated, no snawer having been made to his first amphora he had brought was emptied of its conquestion.

Gurges raised himself on his knees and looked at Clemens with an air of anguish.

'This is singular,' he remarked. 'I have made this noise to warn the Grand-Vestal that placing it between the Vestal's fingers, lifted her we are here, . . . and I hear nothing, absolutely hand near to her face. By an instinctive move nothing.... Not a cry, not a movement.... Has she then already succumbed?... Oh!....

And Gurges laying hold of his spade began to dig with an ardor that amounted almost to rage. the victim, that her faculties could only be gra-Clemens said nothing. It was well that the dually restored. weakness of man should show itself before the greatness of God.

Safety, close by, to ascertain whether his ves- into the shaft; then they had trodden upon it face was bathed with tears. and made it so compact and firm that Gurges 'Very well!' he muttered, as he discovered soon found himself struggling against an almost inseparable obstacle. It had been easy work at first, but when he stood up to his waist in this narrow aperture, nemmed in between four thick walls, he saw that it would be impossible for bim to finish his task unaided. Every shovelful of earth that he threw out would crumble in again carrying with it the rubbish previously shovelled | she had been left to die. out, and which falling upon him and making his work still more difficult.

The poor fellow persisted manfully but his efcovered up by the crumbling sand, he uttered an of the speaker. ' How did you gain access to exclamation of despair. But another voice replied to his cry of anguish, and Gurges looking up saw Clemens standing in a halo of light, with his hands extended over the chasm.

Then Gurges felt that the ground upon which he stood was sinking rapidly, and he rolled auddealy into the open vault. When he rose to his feet, Clemens was standing by his side. No other light could be seen but the small funeral ering flame they saw the Grand-Vestal stretched motionless on her couch.

form, and fell, sobbing, at the pontiff's feet.
'O my lord,' he exclaimed, 'she is dead! her

body is icy cold! Clemens smiled as he looked at this poor man and said to him kindly:

Gurges then saw that the old man held in his

commence.'.... When Cornelia descended into the vault, she

is accomplished. . . . The work of man must now

' My son,' added the pontiff, the work of God

No. 23.

placed berself on the bed, in the attitude of one who has lost even the power of thinking. She did not weep but the fictitious strength which had sustained her during the execution, had completely vanished. She was in that state of stupor which causes a void in the mind and plunges the body into a rigid inertuess.

Her eyes followed vacantly the motion of the earth shovelled at the entrance of the vault by Ravinus and his aids, and part of which, sliding into the vault, rolled to her feet and gradually covered them. This sand which moved as it And such a sight announces death within the spread into the vault, the noise made by the workmen above, all these fearful preparatives were life still, and the Grand Vestal clung to them as to a last hope.

Then all was hushed, and all motion ceased. Cornelia gazed slowly around her, with eyes distended by terror ... She saw the bread, water, and milk, placed near the lamp. She remained thoughtful a long time, contemplating this food by which her remaining days were measured. Then, concluding doubtless, that all hope had vanished and it was better not to prolong sufferings which must end in death, she took the bowl of milk, brought it to her lips and poured the remainder of the contents on the ground. With a bitter smile she now took up the piece of bread, felt its weight, and breaking it into crumbs cast them about and trampled upon them.

The water she preserved. Was it from some secret hope? The sacrifice was consummated, life was no longer possible. Death could come would have discovered by the pale light of the what caused my delay . . . Good luck, my dear now, and the Grand Vestal lay on her couch to

We shall not describe the mental tortures of Collecting his various instruments, Gurges as. this unfortunate young woman, the cruel suffercended the Quirinal as promptly as he could, lings caused by the want of air, or the first pange embarrassed as he was with his load. A few of that terrible disease-hunger. When Gurminutes later he was near Clemens and apolo- ges found her rigid and cold as a corpse, she had stopping, from time to time, to listen anxiously gized to him by telling his adventure with the fainted, exhausted by thirty hours of want and

> Finding Cornelia inanimate, Clemens raised light tremor of the rigid limbs sion, proved to The designator, after striking the soil several Gurges that the Grand-Vestal still lived and

Clemens again opened Cornelia's link and reneated the dose at short intervals until the small tents. Life was returning, but the exhausted girl was still unconscious. After a little while the good priest took a small loat of bread made from the whitest flour kneaded in pure milk, and tion, the Grand-Vestal brought the savory food to her mouth and ate it greedily. Still, she spoke not. So completely exhausted had been

Clemens waited, kneeling near the bed .-Gurges, overcome by emotion and admiration, Three men had been employed piling up earth seemed plunged in a sort of dreamy stupor. His

A deep sigh announced at last that the resurrection was complete. Cornelia raised herself on her elbow, and passing her hand on her forehead as if she awoke from a dream, exclaimed: Where am I?

But she fell back with another cry-a cry of terror and fearful despair. By the dim light of the lamp she had recognized the vault in which

'You are saved ! madam,' said Clemens in a grave and calm voice, and he touched her hand. ' Who are you?' asked the Grand-Vestal with forts were unavailing, and once, being nearly astonishment, for she could not see the features!

> this tomb? 'Madam, have you forgotten the man who promised to rescue you even from the bowels of the earth . . . if you were ever made to descand into this abyss?.... I have come to fulfil my promise....

The pontiff of the Christians! exclaimed Cornelia, 'ab.'

She sprang from her couch and fell at the feet of her preserver, holding them tightly clasped and bathing them with her tears. So great was her gratitude, so overpowering her emotion that: Gurges laid a trembling hand upon the rigid she could not speak. Nothing was heard in this narrow space but the convisive sobs of the poor woman miraculously restored to life.

'Madam,' said Clemens, as he endeavored to raise her trembling form. You are saved!whose heart would not yet open to confidence, But you must now hasten to leave this dismat; abode. A devoted man will take you to a place, What my son, after what you have seen, do of concesiment where your persecutors cannot reach you.

And turning to Gurges: My son, be added, prepare your ladde talia de la color de la color

Your prudent forethought bas been wiss You may now finish the work of God.

The rope-bodder having been made fast to a projecting stone on the crest of the wall, the pontiff placed the other end in the Grand-Vestal's band.

Come, madam, he said, trying to release his knees from her embrace. 'It is getting late and day light must not find us hete ... Hasten, I pray you.

Cornelia rose to her feet, but instead of taking the rope she let it drop. Going to the further end of the vault she took the small pitcher of all. water she had preserved, and bringing it to the priest, she again knelt before him:

Father,' she murmured faintly and in a beseeching tone, Metellus Celer is no more.... I heard his last cry All the affections of my beart are dead, and of the Vestal there remains only the virgin saved by you.... Your God is mine.... It is by water that one becomes a Christian, and I have kept the water to allay the dying thirst of the victum, in that hope ; for as 1 was about to spill it I remembered that you might come ... Before you return me to the world of the living, make ma a Christian, so that I shall be henceforth only your daughter.'

Tears of bappiness suffused the venerable pontiff and rolled slowly over his cheeks.

"My daughter," he said, with deep emotion, take of that veil and bow your head Ordinarily the holy baptism is given only after a long period of preparation and probation But you have already been instructed in our holy doctrine . . . and then, who could add anything to the solemn teaching of this tomb from which God alone, and not I, has delivered you?.... Recollect yourself, my daughter, and pray to Him who, at my voice, will make you his child.

Then Clemens laid his hands on the head of the recollected virgin, and marked her forehead with the sign of the cross. This preliminary ceremony made her a catechumen. Then taking the water, which he blessed, he proceeded :

'Cornelia,' he said, 'I baptize thee in the name of God the Father ?

Here he sprinkled her with the holy water. I baptize thee in the name of Jesus Christ His Son.'

And he again poured the water on her head I baptize thee in the name of the Holy Ghost.'

And what remained of water was again poured on the pure brow of the kneeling virgin. After a last invocation in which he united the three persons of the Holy Trinity, he blessed Cornelia.

Rise, my daughter, thou art a Christian ! . . . a Christian in life !.... a Christian in eternity !

A few moments later, Cornelia stepped out of the pit, supported by the holy pontiff. Gurges followed. As soon as he came out, the dreary chasm was suddenly filled up, and Ravinus himself, if he had seen fit to visit the spot on the next day, would have never suspected that any strange hand had disturbed his work.

'My daughter,' said the pontiff, I must go to my brethren ... But, after God, here is the man who saved you.... I confide you to his sare. Follow him.

Cornelia took the designator's hand in hers and pressed it affectionately. Gurges came near fainting.

Father,' he cried throwing himself at the pontiff's feet, 'I also want to be a Christian.'

joy that God gives ma.... But for the present we must part.... We shall meet again soon and the holy water will flow also on your head.'

The holy old man taking the staff upon which he usually leaned was soon lost in the gloom.

Gurges had the happiness of supporting Cornelia's feeble steps as far as the temple of Safety, where he found the litter and his blindfolded vespillos. Everything passed of in accordance with the programme announced. The vespillos reached the little isolated house, without acci dent and departed according to their master's previous order, fully convinced that they had left this worthy with his lady love.

When Cornelia stepped out of the litter she great joy was due to the delicate attention of Gurges who thought that the Grand-Vestal would feel more safe it, coming out of the tomb, with joy. she found herself surrounded by the beings dearest to her heart.

A short time afser these events happened, the sentence of banishment pronounced against Flavia Domitilla was carried into effect. Domitian ordered her to repair to the island of Pontia which would be thereafter her residence.

On the night preceding her departure, the crypt in which the Christians celebrated their mysteries was brilliantly illuminated for a double and imposing ceremony. The divine Aurelia, the betrethed of the Capar Vespasian, and Gurges, the humbe designator of funerals, knelt aide by side to receive the Sacrament of Bap-

Afterwards the venerable pontiff consecrated to God three virgins who received from his hands the first veil worn by the brides of Christ.

These three women were: Flavia Domitilla. grand-piece of the Emperor Domitian; Euphro. sine, a waiting maid of that pious matron; and Theodora. Under this last name was concealed Cornelia, the Grand-Vestal, who consecrated the remainder of her life to the service of that God who made a miracle to save ber from a horrible death. : She accompanied Flavia Domitilia, and shared voluntarily her exile, her long sufferings and her death.

CHAPTER EXIL-GURGES TREATS OF THE EMPIRE.

On the eighth day before the ides of September, (6th of September, A. D., 96,) as the shadows of night commenced to invade the streets of Rome, two men could have been seen walking

'Ah,' cried one of the two mes.
'Oh,' exclaimed the other simultaneously. For in every language, these two little words Ab, and Ob, are used to express sudden admiration or astonishment.

Blockhead,' added the house-seeker, which showed that his 'oh,' was not intended as a mark. of admiration.

What shall I call you I' replied gently and

'Hallo !... it is Gurges,' exclaimed the former speaker, casting a single glance on the designator. Ab, this is a lucky meeting. . . . I you about some important maiters, in which you may be very useful.

Gurges was surprised to hear himself called by name by this stranger. Still, upon studying his looked at him, trying to remember when and where they had met. Light dawned at last, which the designator expressed by another 'ah.' 'Ah! You recognize me, do you?' said the slew Goliah also lay near our route.

stranger. 'You are the man,' replied Gurges firmly, who, two years ago, came to my house one night, and brought me a certain letter....?

That's it,' said the stranger, 'was it then a bad office? And did it not result in your being able to save the Grand-Vestal?'

'Silence,' muttered Gurges. Very well, replied the unknown, we shall drop this subject if you wish But I wish to speak to you.... Let us go in there '

And he pointed to a tavern near by through whose door, left ajar to attract customers, streamed a ray of light.

'Let us go in,' said Gurges, who, naturally, was curious to know who this mysterious individual might be who was mingled with one of the most important circumstances of his life. 'Let us go in; I am somewhat in a hurry, but I shall make greater diligence in what I have to do, and it will amount to the same thing.

The stranger, preceding the former designator of pagan ceremonies-Gurges had resigned this important office in consequence of his conversion to the Christian faith-entered the tavern and asked for a private room. He also ordered some | Our Lord was stripped of His clothes to be crucififood and wine, which he offered to Gurges to ed: the place where the cross was fixed: the rocks share with him. But the latter declined, with that were split when He expired; the Stone of Uncthanks.

'My dear Gurges,' the stranger began, 'in order to give you confidence, shall I tell you where you come from and where you are going? For, although I was slightly astonished to meet you on my way, I soon recollected that you must have been in that neighborhood, at the time we met.

'Speak,' said Gurges, still retaining a ceremonious tone, although his companion treated him familiarly. ' Speak, I listen to you.'

Well, my dear Gurges, you have been wash ing the body of that Nicomedus who was beaten to death yesterday, near Minerva's temple because he refused to sacrifice to the gods. And you are now going to the Capena-Gate, to tell the Christians they may come for the body of him they will call a martyr, to give him hurial ... known, that you will go a little out of your way, to call at the house of the divine Aurelia, who I receive you, my son, and it is not the least expects you, and who will watch near the body and the Terrent of Hedron; the scene of the mar until her brethren'-there was irony and contempt in his voice as he spoke these wordswill present themselves this very night to carry it to the crypt where you have your tombs.... And now, my dear Gurges, tell me, am I well informed.

It was at the time of the second persecution, and any Christian, however strong his faith, might well shudder on hearing such precise re velations concerning his secret acts. Gurges was astonished, but showed no fear.

'It is true,' he said, 'I have been doing what the holy priest Nicomedus himself used to dotaking away the body of a martyr from the hands of his murderers I expect to be could not restrain a cry of joy. She was rekilled also, beaten like him with clubs or in some
other manner. If you mean to say that I have been discovered and my life is threatened like so many others, you do not terrify me, but fill me

(To be Continued.)

(From the Charlottelown (P. I. E.) Examiner.)

To redeem the promise in our last, we lay before our readers the account given by the Right Reverend Dr. McIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown, of his journey from Alexandria to Jerusalem. His Lordship's letter, addressed to the Very Reverend Dr. McDonald, V.G., is dated from Jesusalem, October 26 After referring to his previous communication from Cairo, His Lord-

ship writer:-On our return from Cairo we found in Alexandria seventeen Bishops from Japan, Indis, China &c., on their way to Rome, to assist at the Œeumenical Council. With all due deference to the classical as well as the religious renown of the City of Alexandria, we were nothing loth to leave it. Accordingly, on the 17th October, we took passage in one of the steamers belonging to the Messagerie Imperiale, and on the following Lay arrived at Port Said, a small town at the entrance of the Suez Canal. Our ship had here to unload, and load; so taking advantage of the time we stepped on shore to examine the city. and take a look at the celebrated works of the Suez Canal. The city is of recent growth; its population about 10,000 souls; but from its communication with the East, and with Syria, it is probably destined to rise into great commercial importance. Its port was well filled with shipping 'We walked for a considerable distance along the

banks of the Canal. It is somewhere about 100 miles long, and 25 feet deep giving free ingress and egress to ships drawing 24 feet of water. The country all around, as far as the eye can reach, is only a

portion of the great Arabian Desert. 'Towards evening our ship was ready for sea, and at 8 o'clock on the following morning, we arrived at Jaffa. The barbour is without a wharf of any kind, and so it behaved us to engage a skiff to take us on shore. The town of Jaffa is built in the form of an

one third the distance. Our route lay over the plains of Sarom, and the country through which we passed was very fertile, but poorly cultivated. Here and there we saw groves of olive and other fruit trees, said to have been planted by Golbert, the Prime Minister of Louis the Fourteenth, and around which the troops of Napoleon encamped while endeavoring to reduce St. Jean d'Acre. This was the country of the Philistines, whose crops were destroyed by Sampson. Romleh itself is said by tradition to be the almost laughingly the other; neither of us paid birth place of Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus, any attention to what was in his way. That is who buried our Lord. We passed the night in the Monastery of the Franciscan Fathers, and at 5 o'clock next morning started aftesh on our journey. Our company consisted of about twenty-one persons of different nations. Until we came to the foot of the mountains of Judea, the country around us seemed intended to see you in a few days, to speak to one vast plain, dotted over at intervals, with groves of olive, citron, lemon, fig and date. The grain crop is generally reaped in May. Hore, as in Egypt, the appearance of the inhabitante is disappointing. Their houses and dresses are miserable in the extreme. On arriving at the mountains of Judea rocks surrounded features more closely, it seemed to him that this us on all sides, and not a blade of grass was visible. was not the first time be had met the man. He All this country, however, is rich in Biblical history. distance from the road stand the ruins of an ancient

> Never did I experience heat equal to what we had to endure on this day's journey. The dog-days in Charlottetown last summer were temperate compared with it. A dead calm reigned all day. Not even on the mountains was there stirring a single breath of fresh air. Our jaded horses could attempt nothing beyond a slow walking pace, and so we were all day exposed to the fierce rays of a blistering sun.

> town, where, it is said, the Penitent Thief was born.

The Grotts of St. Jerome, and the valley where David

'About an hour after mid day we came to a mountain gorge called 'St. John of the Desert.' Here is a small village, said to be the birth-place of St. John the Biptist, and here was the field of his labors when preaching penance. Hither, also, it was that the Blessed Virgin Mary came ' in those days when rising up, she went into the hill country with haste into a city of Judes, and entered into the house of Zachary and saluted Elizabeth.' This, too is the spot where first was attered the sublime canticle of the Magnificat (Luke I.)

About four o'clock in the afternoon, almost exhausted with fatigue, we caught the first sight of Jerusalem, and in compliance with pilgrim usage, we alighted from our horses, knelt down, and prayed. Shortly after we entered Jerusalem, and took up our abode in the Casa Nova, or Pilgrim's home, kept by the Franciscan Fathers.

'On the following day, our Pilgrim Band assembled, and performed through the streets of Jerusalem the 'Via Dolorosa, or Way of the Cross. We next visited the sanctuaries of the Passion, so dear to every Christian heart. The place on Calvary where tion, on which His body was laid for embalming: and the tomb in which He was laid and from which He rose in triumph : we visited them all with feelings that cannot be described, and can only be dimly appreciated by those who have never stood by those sacred piaces and felt for themselves. So re nowned are they over all the world-celebrated by Saints and by Sages - and for them brave Kinghts fought and shed their blood. Some of these places are in the hands of Schismatic Greeks but we were always allowed access. Close to the Stone of Unc-tion are the Pillar of Flagellation, and the place where Our Lord after His Resurrection, appeared to

the 'Three Maries.' In the afternoon we visited the site where stood the House of the Blessed Virgin: the Hall of the Last Supper: the remains of the House of Caiphas, where Peter denied his Lord, and the place whither he went forth and 'wept bitterly' the spot where Judas be trayed his Master, and the place where in despair he hanged himself; the Potter's Field, purchased with the Thirty Pieces of Silver. In one corner of this Shall I add, dear Gurges,' continued the un- ground I observed a large pile of human bones, blanched with lime and exposure to the atmosphere. The place was used as a cemetry in the time of the Ornsades. We also visited the Valleys of Jebosophat the Mount of Olives: Solomon's Temple: the Pool of Siloe; the spot where Our Lord taught His Aposties the 'Our Father,' and many other places of interest,

connected with Holy Writ. From Jerusalem we directed our steps to Bethlebem, distant about fifteen miles. There we saw the Grotto of the Shepherds, to whom was first announced the birth of the Messiah, and where was first heard from Angel lips the 'Gloria in Excelsis Deo.' We likewise visited the Orib of Bethlehem where our Lord was born. Here, on Mount Calvary, and over Our Lord's tomb, I had the happiness of saying Mass for the Priests and Laity of my Diocese, and parti cularly for the good people of Charlottetown, who showed me at my departure so much sympathy and kindness.

On our return to Jerusalem we went, accompanied by our Guide to the outer wall of the ancient Temple of David. There we found hundred of Jews, men and women, all lamenting and crying with their faces to the wall, bemosning their fallen country, and imploring the Great God of their Pathers to take pity on them.

My travelling companion and myself enjoy excellent health and spirits. We intend leaving Jesusalem to-morrow, Oct 27, for Italy.

His Lordship's route on returning from Jaffa, led him through Beyrout, Tripoli, Landices, and the Grecian Archipelago, to Constantinople. Some interesting jottings from this journey we will give in

> THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND. (FROM TIMES FPROIAL COMMISSIONER.)

> > No. 26

OLIFDER, COMMEMARA, Oct. 30.

As I have yet a great deal of Ireland to examine, and my time will not allow, delay, I have hurried from Killarney to this place, a refuge among the wilds of Connaught. The scenery I have passed through in this long journey, though seldom beautiful or picturesque, is, nevertheless, not without interest to a student of the Irish Land Question. The train from Killarney runs along a district of light, half-enclosed uplands, beside the base of a high range of kills, until, leaving Mill-street, it approaches the fertile valley of the Blackwater, which it skirts until it reaches Mallow. From that little town it shoots into the region of magnificent pastures, enclosed within the triangle formed by Charleville, Limerick, and Tipperary, and which, left as it is to nature, and needing everywhere drainage and fencing is, notwithstanding, save some parts of Meath, the fluest grass-field, perhaps, in Great Britain. Leaving Limerick, I went through a bleak, treeless country, where occasionally bright cases of green, and here and there the abode of a gentleman, broke the dreariness of flats often strewn with stone, the landscape marking clearly the rare spots where industry had been applied to the soil. I halted only a few hours at Ennie, but drove through a considerable part of Clare, which combines curiously fine tracts of pagburriedly in the Suburana Way. They came in different directions, one looking modestly on the ground and absorbed in thought; the other casting anxious glances on the houses as if he were necessary to a seeking to recognize some particular one. As the many days. It is at the present days. The town of Jaffa is built in the form of an the town of Jaffa is built in the form of an the town of Jaffa is built in the form of an the town of Jaffa is built in the form of an the town of Jaffa is built in the form of an the town of Jaffa is built in the form of an the town of Jaffa is built in the form of an the town of Jaffa is built in the form of an the town of Jaffa is built in the form of an the town of Jaffa is built in the form of an the town of Jaffa is built in the form of an the town of Jaffa is built in the form of an the form of the scintific of particular one. As where poor to the some of the working for lay with an odd exception, are still unimproved, and are the form of an the form of an the form of an the following for lay with an odd exception, are still unimproved, and are the form and the form of an the form of the scintific of particular one. The form of the scintific of particular one and the form of an the form of an the form of an the form of the scintific of the scintific of particular one and in the form of the scintific of particular one and the form of the scintific of particular one and the form of the form of the scintific of the scintific

the municipal pomp of Galway has passed away : hardly a sail is seen in the noble bay which stretches to the near Atlantic; and the place has not a look of prosperity. From Galway the road to Oughterard goes through a rude country where irregular fields are edged by interminable walls of stone; and, having caught some glimpses of Lough Corrie, you find yourself in the melancholy wilds of mountain. tarn, and far spreading moor, which form the territory of Connemara. Fresh from Killarney, I could not admire a landscape which, from the want of vegetation, has a singularly barren and dreary aspect; and of which the solitude seems now more sad, because was more peopled than it is; and I was not sorry when the lights of Clifden began to glimmer across

The scenery I have just passed through, and, indeed, much of that I have seen, and briefly described in previous letters, suggest reflections of some interest to an inquirer into the social state of this country. It is a fact which does not admit of dispute that the parts of Ireland I have visited have, since the events of 1846, very much improved on the whole; that their husbandry is not what it once was and that their wealth has largely increased; nor can it be doubted that all the classes connected with the soil are much better off than they were. But there are evidences of a counter-current in this advanceing tide of prosperity: for instance, nearly all the country towns I have seen are more or less fligging, and the agricultural area of Ireland is decreasing great as has been the addition to its live stock There is moreover, some reason to think that this progress might have been more decided; and a good deal of proof has been adduced to show that from 1790 to 1836 the growth of opulence in Ireland was greater than from 1830 to the present time, the for mer ceing a period, too, of an increasing population and leasehold tenures, the latter a period of tenan cies-at-will and an extraordinary decline in the population. Without deciding these intricate questions, it may be affirmed with certainty that if the improvement of Ireland has been great during the last 20 years the margin for improvement is still enormous. considering the country as agricultural only, and without regard to any other industry. Take, for example, the very diversified tracts traversed on my way from Killarney to Olifden. No doubt, until the increase of capital shall have considerably added to the value of every nook and corner in these islands, it probably would hardly pay any one to reclaim some of the stony wilds and turf mosses of Clare and Galway. No doubt, too, there are places in these counties that probably will always continue waste, for, even in the most highly cultivated lands Nature seems to insist an keeping to herself spots that defy the toil of the husband man. But on my way I saw thousands of acres that might be won from barrenness to fertility; and what I wish particularly to point out, these were often such as a large farmer would avoid or leave in their present state, but such as are peculiarly fitted to attract and to reward the labour of an energetic and bard-wo:king peasantry. Indeed, it was evident from the lingering traces of cultivation at some spots, that such a population at one time had collected on several of those tracts; but they were fast going back into primitive wildness the children of the soil beving vanished from them. As for the noble grass lands I went through, luxurient and profitable as they are, their value would be greatly enhanced by a proper system of thorough drainage; and I suppose their condition would have seemed barbarous to an agriculturist of Belgium or Holland.

Galway is a vast tract of mountain and plain. marked off into two great divisions by the water line of Lough Mask and Lough Corrib. Its eastern part, extending to the Shannon, is a region of rather light lowlands, a pasture field for flocks of innumerable sheep, or the tillage-grounds of the native peasantry, with some fine lands at occasional intervals : its western is a breadth of bleak moor and hill, eaten into by the stormy Atlantic. Like Kerry, this region is the land of the Celt, and, like Kerry too, the vicissitudes of fortune maintained it in a somewhat primitive state until the present century was considerably advanced. Its first feudal suzerains, the Norman De Burghs, degenerated into Irish chieftains; though is part colonized by Elizabethan settlers, it nearly escaped the Oromwellian tempest, and after that period it continued under the way of a reckless equirearchy, lords of prolific half serfs, with but little change until the present generation. Society accordingly here, too, assumed something of a clamish form, and until the events of 1846 the relation of landlord and tenant in Galway was somewhat of a patriarchal character. The famine, however, and its effects made an immense revolution in this state of things; vast clearances and evictions were effected a race of new preprietors was largely introduced and the children of the soil often fixed ill in the struggle of life and its altered conditions. Yet the traditions of the past are still powerful; and, taken as a whole, the landed classes of Galway are still less disunited than in some other counties in Ireland. Galway, looking back at the last 20 years, is decidedly a progressive county; its live stock has enormously increased, and its agricultural area has but little diminished, this, as in the instance of some other districts, coinciding with a system of rather small farms, and with a decline of population small by comparison. There is not much that deserves notice in the social condition of the county, except, perhaps, that the aboriginal race seems to me inferior to that of Kerry, and that a large proportion of Galway landlords have of late done much in the way of inprovement. As regards wages and the rate of rent they do not require particular attention, but several of the lately acquired estates are, I am disposed to believe, very highly reuted.

What I wish to consider in this letter are the ciroumstances of two or three estates in this and the neighbouring county of Clare, which throw a strong light on the Irish Land Question. In 1857 the vast property of the late Marquis of Thomond in Clare was sold in the Knoumbered Estates Court, and por tions having been broken into small lots were purchased by the occupying tenantry. I examined one of these tracts and made inquiries about the rest, and the results are, certainly, not without interest. In some instances the tenant proprietors retain and till the land themselves, and in these prosperity is the general rule and improvement is, for the most part, evident. But in other instances, from want of capital, or some other cause, the purchasers have sublet their holdings, and turned themselves into landlords, and here little progress is to be seen, and the sub-tenants feel themselves in the power of a class like the old grasping middleman "Where Class No. 1 purchased," writes an intelligent person, " vast improvements are observable in the way of building, fencing, and, in some few instances, draining In a word, they have applied a good deal of labour to the land and are enjoying the fruts of their labour in the increased value of their holdings. Class No. 2, with few exceptions, had to take the stock from the land to sell it, in order to make up the purchase-money, and then let it to tenants, not at such rents as they themselves held it at, but in some cases at twice and thrice the rents. This class of new landlords has certainly done a vast deal of harm in the country; being themselves bungry for money, they squeeze as much out of their unfortunate tenants as possible. . . These lands, I am sorry to say, with an odd exception, are still unimproved, and are

neither of them glosked before him, it naturally on which we arrived, we set forward on horseback now and then opening into wildernesses of stone; rates; and in the words of a gentleman who knows bappened that they ran against each other.

Ah, cried one of the two mes.

Tarkish Mosque: At 3 d'elock, pm., of the same day, more barren; and a long succession of poor uplands, agres; bur they were tenants at will, at exorbitant on which we arrived, we set forward on horseback now and then opening into wildernesses of stone; rates; and, in the words of a gentleman who knows for Jerusalem, distant about fifty miles. At night, leads the traveller to the ancient town of Galway them well, in what with rents, taxes, rates, costs of fall we reached Romleb, having accomplished about. The quaint old houses and narrow streets of "the evictions, drivers' and shariffe" fall we reached Romleb, having accomplished about. them well, "what with rents, taxes, rates, costs of them well, "what with rents, taxes, rates, costs of evictions, drivers and aberifs' fees, they were harassed and distressed to the utmost" The present Lord Ohancellor of Irelans, then Attorney-General directed that the rents should be reduced to a sam within the means of the tenants, and that leases for a term of 31 years, with ordinary busbandry covenants, should be made to them, and my informent, whose credit is beyond dispute, proceeds,—"The result now is that they are a solvent and respectable class of tenants, They are as independent with their small farms, and as well able to pay their rent and other liabilities, as acy tenantrylin Olare. They are every day adding to the fertility of their little farms by draining, fencing, subsoiling, and building. Although the present rent is much lower than the former, still of which the solitude seems now more sau, occasion it the present landlord receives satisfactorily much more rent than any former landlord ever did, much of the former rent being spent in distraining, bailiffs and sheriffs' fees, ejectments, and other legal expenses."

In the instance of the Thomond estate we see a remarkable illustration of the advantage of a small proprietary under certain conditions, and of the dangers incident to such a creation. The tenant purchasers who cultivate the r lands themselves have done well and improved their holdings but a tendency to subdivision has become manifest, and in these cases there has been no progress, and a harsh class of middlemen has been one consequence. The instance of the estate leased by the Orown is another example of the extraordinary benefit conferred by giving security to a tenant, under a fair lease on reasonable conditions - two requirements, it is unnecessary to sar, essential to make this kind of contract of any value to the occupier in Ireland, and not always sufficiently borne in mind. I turn now to an lustance which shows the inherent mischiefs of absenteeism under certain conditions, and the hardships resulting from the change to a commercial from a patriarchal system in the management of a single estate A traveller from Oughterard to Clifden goes for miles through a vast lonely tract of bog, waste and heathery mountain enclosed only in a few places, and here and there revealing, at distant intervals, the green spots that mark a ruised village once the abode of a vanished population. This tract is only a part of what was the enormous domain of a family known well in the local annals of Galway, and conspictous for its hospitality and its recklessness. The lords of this region preferred to have a devoted tenantry to letting their rude wastes at the highest value; and gradually, even on these bleak bills and moore, a peasantry was aggregated in considerable numbers, whose rude toil made isolated points fertile, and who led a not unhappy existence. The famine came, and this vast territory incumbered previously far beyond its value, fell into the hands of a Corporation, which thus found itself at a critical juncture called upon to discharge the duties of property, and intrusted with the care of this mass of humanity. Every allowance ought in fairness to be made for a body placed in such a position but certainly the administration of this immense tract, since it came under the management of the strangers, has attracted painful attention. The rental of the estates has been enormously raised; an official return before me records that the society, between 1850 and 1869, cansed or procured the eviction of not less than 1,442 families. It is said that rales of extreme stringency, unintelligible to the peasantry, were until late'y rigidly enforced, and it cannot be doubted that some dealings of the company were of a barsh tendency. They have also been charged with want of generosity during the distrees of 1861-2, and even with obstructing the development of the district, though I believe that this was really due to legal difficulties arising from their deed of incorporation. From all I have heard, no blame attaches to the present agent of this immense property. But judges, statesmen, and high official servants have cancured acts of this association. The subject has been mentioned in Parliament, and I wound the feelings of no individual person when I say that the Law Life Assurance Company the successors of the Martins of Ballinahinch, are considered

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

London Jan. 4 - Mr. Greville Nugent has been elected to Parliament from Longford, over Martir, the Feriau candidate.

One of the latest rumours with regard to Irish affairs is that the Prince of Wales will shortly succeed Barl Spencer as Lord Lieutenant, at the request of the Queen and Mr. Gladstone.

The Tipperary Free Press publishes the following letter, which has been received in reply to a memorial to the Premier for the release of O'Donovan

"10, Downing street, Whitenall, Dec. 20. "Sir,-Mr. Gladstone desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., and to assure you that he does not in any way questing your title to refer to him in the matter to which y. E. allude. Mr. Gladstone is, however, ready to assume the responsibility of the decision to decline the re-

> "I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, " W. B. GURDON.

"Martin O'Dwyer, E:q."

lease which you desire.

Irish journals report that during the Parliamentary election in Longford, which was bitterly contested, and attended with great cycitement, the supporters of Martin, the Fenian candidate, and the friends of Nugent came into collision at Gullet Hill, near Longford. After a sharp fight between the parties, troops appeared on the field and fired upon the Fenians, who quickly dispersed. A few men were wounded; no one killed. At last accounts there had been no further disturbance, but proper precautions had been taken to prevent a renewal of the conflict. The Fenian element is greatly exasperated over the defoat of its candidate.

Inquiries now prosecuting in Dublia, Ireland show that political corruption has been reduced to a science. One Bloxham awore that he had personated his brother, who was in England, and received \$25 for so doing. Another witness, Saunders, testified that he had been employed by the conservatives to buy voters, and that he knew of forty or fifty 'freemen' who had been 'fixed.' Among the agents employed to manipulate voters was a woman. who, as the testimony showed, managed matters with celerity and adroitness.

The disestablished church has not as yet reached satisfactory organization. The Democratic spirit has been largely developed and the laity claim rights, which the Bishops are reluctant to concede. The English Church journals declare that nothing will induce the Irish bishops to sit in the same assembly with the laity and the lower orders of clergy, but the Irish newspapers are equally positive in as-serting that the bishops will not be permitted to have an absolute veto on all ecclesiastical legislation.

THE DISESTRUSHED CHURCH-THE SITTING OF THE DUBLIN SYMOD. - ' Order reigns at Warsaw !' The proceedings at the adjourned meeting of delegates held on the 16th inst., were distinguished by an unusual amount of harmony and decorum, owing to the fect that the lay element, had everything its own waythe clergy having retired from the undignified contest. Letters were read from the Protestant Archbishops and the reverend secretaries declining to attend, whereupon the Barl of Meath was called to the chair. The report of the scrutineers as to the voting for lay

not work with the laymen He did not want to say anything to produce discord, but they knew he was anything a fact. Ultimately, it was agreed that the clergy might form a constituent part of the parochial committees. - Oor. of Tablet.

ORANGE LOYALTY. - That he should be dismayed as the ominous aspect of suffering in Ireland only proves how little he [Mr. Gladstone] comprehends the social forces, he set in action when he pulled the social Protestant Church: The journalists who back him are now discovering that the Gladstone back him are now discovering that the Gladstone policy has transmuted conservative Orangemen into equality-loving democrats. The mass of the lish Protestants have ceased to repose an atom of lish Protestants have ceased to repose an atom of faith in their co-religionists of the Chichester For faith in their seek out leaders like the Parisi n resoncilables amonget their mates, men who despise the blandishments of a minister, men who have con the distributions and the courage to avow them. If we are victions and the contrage as Johnstone and Madden to believe such leaders as Johnstone and Madden the Orangemen are resolved to leave Mr Gladstone the Orangemen as battle with the discount of the contrage o the Orangement battle with the disaffected; such a to fight his own basels are the disancted; such a declaration may well dismay any English minister, declaration minister, and we can readily comprehend that Cabinet councils and we controlled with discordant suggestions, - Daily

In Ireland, as in other countries, bad Protestants and bad Catholics are in many respects of one mind. and pad Calculation and are well-nigh obliterated by a fellowship in unrighteousness, and while the Orange-man thinks a Fenian more endurable than a priest, the Fenian abhors his parish priest even more fierceby then he hates his Protestant landlord. No supernatural foresight is required for the prediction that natural foresight is required for the prediction that wherever a merry Christmas gladdens an irish heart wherever a merry will be vivided by love for the this day, that joy will be vivided by love for the Holy Father and for the Church, and that wherever the festivities of the holy anniversary are displaced the festivities of the holy anniversary are displaced. by turbulence and crime, these miseries will be due to rebellion against the Vicar of Christ and against his authority. Loving Ireland with all our hearts, as we do sincerely love her, we cannot but lock with as we do since the ills inflicted upon her of late by a misguided faction of those, her own sons, who ought to be with one accord her best defenders; yet, at the same time, we recognize with increasing satisfaction the daily more and more evident conviction of all the daily more Englishmen that the comparative wise and good algerisland is due to the courageous influence of the Catholic clergy, and that the resteration of more perfect peace and prosperity can only be attained by freeing more completely the Catholic Church from the trammels of Protestant ascendency. The O'Donoghue has told the world this week, in the columns of the Times newspaper, this week, in the conductation prejudices, once so irresistible in the House of Commons, have now lost their power over that assembly, and that the Legislature really desires to be guided towards all classes by the spirit of natural justice - that it deeply reveres the constitutional rights of the people, and is firmly determined to secure the free exercise of those rights. He wishes to assure his Irish countrymen that the picture so often held up before them of a House of Commons, obligarchial, fanatical, anti-Irish, prepar ed to bully and cringe alternately, has no existence in these days, and is a creature of the perverted imagination of those who desire to sow horror, hatred, and despair, where confidence, friendship, and hope and despair, whose control was prepared to go farther even than this, and to state our strong belief that those members of the Legislature who act influentially with the present Government are not only determined to overcome the last remnants of anti kish no-Popery bigotry, but are also fully prepared to admit-and to act upon the admission-that, in order to do justice to Ireland, it is necessary to respect the Church of the Irish .- Tablet.

Dunnin, DEG. 22.—Agrarianism is travelling northwards. A daring outrage is reported to have been committed on Sunday night near Beleek, in the county of Armagh. Charles Murphy, a bailiff on the property of Mr. C. H. L. Ward, of Stratford on Avon, was sitting at supper when a party of armed men entered his house after fixing shots, and struck him on the head with a pistol. He ran into a corner, and they assembled bim again. They also assaulted his wife and daughters. One of them handed him a book and wanted him to take an oath, but he refused. They emasted the furniture and windows and then They smashed the furniture and windows and then went away. He supposes that they access him of being instrumental in getting some of their rents being instrumental in getting some of their rents being instrumental in for the charge. The Conservative papers taunt the Commisting Roman Church, but that the Roman Chergy are in no burry to receive them, and in several cases to agitate the Church and Land questions in the way have refused to do so until the candidates shall have raised, sithough there is no In February last be received a threatening letter, and a party of men broke in his door;

An agreeable contrast to such scenes as the above is presented in other places Lord and Lady Granard visited their estates in North Wexford on Friday and were received with enthusiasm by their tenants. Archdescon Redmond, P. P. of Arklow, read an address from the tenantry in his parish breathick sentiments of respect and gratitude, and bearing the Earl and Countess derived their estater. Equally gratifying addresses were presented from other parishes. Lord Granard thanked the tenantry in warm and impressive terms.

A tenant-right meeting was held at Newtownli-mayady on Monday, Mr. Thoms Cather, J.P., presiding. It was well attended: Resolutions were passed declaring that the landlord and tenant should be considered as joint owners of the land, the tenants now possessing a valuable property in their holdings, resulting from the accumulated labour and outlay of centuries, and expressing 'dismay 'at the interference of landlords with the tenants' property by capriciously increasing their rents and limiting compensation to outgoing tenants; demanding that the tenants should be undisturbed so long as they paid fixed rents, to be adjusted every thirty years by arbitrators, and that the tenants should have legal power to sell their tenant-right at its full value. They further declared that the tenants had often been robbed by land job bers who purchased in the Landed Estates Court. A committee was appointed to watch over the Land

Bill of the Government .-Dac. 23. - The military preparations in the South are now reported to be complete, and the flying colamns are provided with detachments to the Military Train, so that they can remain in the field for any time that may be necessary. They are exercised regularly in route marobing, and the utmost vigilance is used with respect to strangers entering barracks. Colonels of regiments have been sworn in as military magistrates, a step which, it is thought, would not be taken if it were not deemed advisable to be ready for instantaneous action in the event of a sudden emergency. So far as may be judged from appearances, the country is perfectly tranquil, and agrarian outrages are the only causes of uneasiness; but there is an impression, which the Government preparations have increased, that volcanic elements are at work below the surface; and if not restrained by the pressure of military power would probably break loose There is nothing in the circumstances now occurring, with the exception of the movements of troops, to Warrant any apprehension and the great mass of the community manifest more surprise than concern at the Government arrangements. The supply of cut-rages is still kept up by some new addition A cor-respondent of the 'Express' states that a pistol shot was fired out of the 10 a.m. train from Enniskillen on Monday merning into the house of a man named M'Phillips, who is employed on the line as a permanent way inspector. The shot passed through the window, within a short distance of the maid-servant.

withdrew from it. The reasantry have esponsed his quarrel, and are avenging it in a very cruel way. After endeavoring in vain to intimidate the members of the hunt, whom they hooted and otherwise insulted, they resorted to the more disgraceful expedient of poisoning the coverts and the hounds. The avowed object is to put an end to what they call the ascendency hunt.' For three months the crusade hes been carried on. Mebs have assembled to offer obstruction, and a placard was displayed with the words 'No more hunting till Squire Bryan is eatisfied.' On Friday last the gentlemen of the bunt, returning from Ballyragget, met a mob carrying on a pole the body of a fox which they had killed by poison, and as they passed through the village they passed through the village they raised cheers for Squire Bryan, and protested against more hunting until the people's friends are satisfied. The crowning ontrage was committed on Monday last, when poisoned meat was thrown in the way of the pack, and nine of them were killed. Two others are not expected to recover. The result is that the hunting hos been for the present given up. A meeting of members of the Club will be held on Monday to denounce these scandalous proceedings. At a time when absenteeism is so loudly complained of there is poor encouragement for country gentlemen to reside at home. No effort appears to have been made by any persons of infleence with 'the people' to put an end to the maliclous ac's which have deprived the members of the Kilkenny Hunt of their chief source of enjoyment. It is to be hoped that at the meeting some means will be found to deliver the county from the disgrace which now rests upon it.

The Poor Law Commissioners have given a timely check to the Repeal movement in the Poor Law Boards. They have addressed the following letter to the Guardians of the several Unions in reference to the late resolution of the North Dublin Union :-Poor Law Commissioners' Office, Dublin,

Dec. 17, 1869. Sir,-The Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland observed on their copy of the minutes of the Guardians of North Dublin Union, of the 15th inst , a resolution passed

in the following terms:—
"That, absenteeism being the giant evil of this country, the Board of Guardians of this Union will call upon the Prime Minister of England to grant a Royal residence and a national Parliament as the only legitimate remedy for the pauperism and wide spread disaffection which exist; the said Board protests against the suspension of the Constitution or the return to the hateful system of governing Ireland by setting one class against the other, and the substitution of Acts of Parliament for the material benefits to which she is entitled; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the various Poor Law Unions with the view to united action and hearty co-operation.'

The Commissioners lose no time in stating to the Gurdians of Unions in Ireland their opinion that the form of proceeding in question is open to grave objection, inviting, as it does, the united action and cooperation of Boards of Guardians in Ireland in pressing on the Prime Minister the adoption of a peculiar line of policy in the government of the country.

The Commissioners have never opposed themselves to the adoption of petitions by Boards of Guardians, addressed to either House of Parliament, on subjects connected, even remotely, with the relief of the poor, or their social condition; but the introduction of general politics into a Union Board-room. avowedly for the purpose of political agitation, as in the present instance, is a proceeding so entirely foreign to the business of relieving the poor, and so likely to interfere with the proper conduct of that business, that the Commissioners feel obliged to express their disapproval of it; and they trust that the Guardians will decline to extertain the proposal which the North Dublin Board have addressed to them on the subject.

(By order of the Commissioners) B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.'

A communication, embodying the resolution referred to in the Commissioners' letter was received by the Belfast Board from the clerk of the North Dublin Union. The chairman said the Guardians of this Union never intended to take up this or any other political question. The resolution was then thrown the chairman of a Union who refused to receive a notice of motion on the Land question .- Times Cor.

THE LAND QUESTION. - The Northern Whig of yesterday states that a well attended and harmonlous tenant right demonstration took place in Newtownlimavady yesterday. The resolutions passed - and all of them were carried unanimousley-declared that the landlord and tenant 'may be considered' to testmony to the generous treatment which they had have a 'joint ownership' in the land, the tenants now always experienced at the hands of those from whom possessing a valuable property in their holdings, 'resulting from the accumulated labour and outlay of centuries;' that they had learned with dismay' that the landlords were interfering with the tenants pro- thelic Church, especially at the present day, of perty by capriciously raising rents, and by limiting compensation to outgoing tenants; that the tenants submission to her Infallible guidance. Many Anglishould be undisturbed in their occupancy so long as they paid fixed rents-rents to be adjusted every thirty years by arbitrators; that the tenants should have legal power to sell their tenant-right at its full value, and that the tenants have often been 'robbed and ruined,' by land jobbers purchasing in the Landed Estates Court. A committee was appointed to watch over the Geverament Land Bill.

STATE OF THE COUNTY WESTMEATH. - The county Westmeath continues to afford instances of a lawless state. Threatening letters have been sent to the Hon. Charles Handcock, at Cre-guduff, cautioning bim not to proceed in two ejec; ments which have been served for non payment of the rent upon tenants on the estate of the Hon. Temp'e Harris, over which Mr. Handcock is agent, and be is now obliged to travel with an armed policeman, fearing those threats should be carried out Mr. Munsell, of Killinure, requires the same protection, lest he be assassinated when he goes about. Mr. Grey, of Dorrington, is also obliged to have protection; and several other gentlemen have been obliged to leave the county for the same cause. A meeting of magistrates was held on Friday, at Glasson, for the purpose of considering this state of things, and of arranging tor an increase of the con-stabulary in that district. Westmeath Independent.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS. - The flying column in this garrison, and those at Fermoy, Limerick, Tipperary, Eunis, and Waterford, were on Saturday rendered complete and thoroughly efficient by the addition to each of eight horses and men, three provision waggons, and an officer of the Military Train. so that the column can remain in the field for any time. Strict orders have been issued to the commanding officer of each flying column to be in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice, for the purpose of scouring the country. Bach column is fally supplied with every requeste for a lengthened cam-paign, and nothing has been left undone to render transit as endy as possible. The strictest vigilance is observed as regards strangers entering the barracks both here and at the other garrisons where is a flying column. On Saturday a treep of the 1st Royal Dragoons arrived here from Cabir.-Cork Constitution.

THE PROTESTANT CEURCE.-We see by a Tory journal that Archbishop Trench held an ordination in St. Patrick's last Sunday. Besides three admitted Mo person received any injury. The motive of the outrage is not explained.

A form of outrage which is quite unexampled has shown itself in the county of Kilkenny. The following facts are gleaned from the local journals:—Some diagreement of, a personal nature occurred some diagreement of, a personal nature occurred some diagreement of the operation and outrage which is quite unexampled has not very complimentary to the 'Oburch of his consecration, and of the validity of the orders of his consecration, and of the validity of the orders of his consecration as a personal nature occurred some diagreement of a personal nature occurred some diagreement of the operation of his right to hold a seat at all in Coaven- to boast, modern civilization is departing farther of this control of his right to hold a seat at all in Coaven- to boast, modern civilization is departing farther to the same custom under the now that it has become alarming the neighbours. The possible to speak more frankly? We see at last why they distinct the opin- occasion was not very complimentary to the 'Oburch of his consecration, and of the validity of the orders of his consecration, and of the validity of the orders of his consecration, and of the validity of the orders of his consecration, and of the validity of the orders of his consecration, and of the validity of the orders of his consecration, and of the validity of the orders of his consecration, and of the validity of the orders of his consecration, and of the validity of the orders of his consecration, and of the validity of the orders of his consecration, and of the validity of the orders of his consecration, and of the validity of the orders of his consecration, and of the validity of the orders of his consecration, and of the validity of the orders of his consecration, and of the validity of the orders of his consecration of his consecration of his to priests' orders, there was one ordained deacon!

all knew that in some parishes the diergymen would was dissatisfied with the proceedings. The Olub cumstances was nominated to Grangegorman parish. tion will be questioned; and certainly many bishops every year from the laws of God, why should the The preacher is sometimes very with the laymen. He did not want to say failed to give the redress which he expected, and he The preacher is sometimes very with, and it is sur- will decline to unite with him in committees and Church as formally many bishops. prising that he lost the opportunity of agdressing his solitary candidate as ' Dearly beloved Roger.'

Loss of a Dublin Steamer. - We regret having to announce the reported total loss of the fine screw steamer Greek, belonging to Messrs Palgrave & Co., bound from Bordeaux to Dublin with a raluable cargo on board. It is feared that all hands perished in one of these gales which blew with great violence within the past ten days.

ANOTHER RUBBERY OF ARMS -A Cork telegram says a robbery of arms is reported in Clonakilty. Three men with blackened faces accosted a farmer outside the town and wrested from him a gun which he was carrying to get repaired at a gunsmith's shop here, which has been in charge of police since the Dublin outrages. Military reinforcements have arrived there. A flying column is organised in different parts of the country.

THE INFORMER CORED IN . - There is no truth in the statement that Corydon has been on a Government mission to Cork. He has been living at a seaport town seventy miles from London, for many months, and only left some time ago to identify 'Colonel Corydon is living on a Government pension Kelly.' of £250 a year.

BADGERING AN IRISE VOTER.

'You're a Roman Catholic?'

' Am I,' said the fellow. ' Are you not?' demanded the agent.

'You say I am,' was the answer. 'Come, sir, answer-what's your religion?'

The true religion.'

What religion is that? My religion.

'And what's your religion?' 'My mother's religion.'

'And what's your mother's religion?'
She tuk whiskey in her tay.'

'Come, now, I'll find you out, concing as you are,' said the agent, piqued into an encounter of wit with this fellow, whose baffling of every question pleased the crowd; 'you bless yourself, don't you?'

When I'm done with you, I think I ought.'

What place of worship do you go to?" The most convaingant.

But of what persuasion are you?' 'My persuasion is that you won't find it out,'

What is your belief?

· My belief is that you are puzzled.'

Do you confess?' Not to you'

Come, now I have you. Who would you send for if you were likely to die?'

Doctor Growlin.

' Not for the priest?' I must first get a messenger.' Confound your quibbling ! Tell me, then, what

your opinions are-your conscientious opinions, I 'They are the same as my landlord's.'

'And what are your landlord's opinions?'
'Faix! his opinion is that I won't pay him the

last half year's rint, and I am of the same opinion myself. A roar of laughter followed this answer, and

dumb founded the agent for a time; but, angered at the successful quibbling of the sturdy and wily fellow before him, he at last declared, with much severity of manner, that he must have a direct reply. 'I insist, sir, on your answering at once ; are you

Rowan Catholic?' 'I am,' said the fellow.

'And could you not have said so at once?' de-

manded the officer. You never axed me,' returned the other.

'I dil,' said the officer.
'Indade, you didn't. You said I was a great many things, but you never axed me-you wor drivin' crass words and cruked questions at me, and I gev answers to match them; for sure I thowt it was manners to cut out my behavor on your own pattern.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

Conversions .- The Church Herald states that several members of the Anglican Communion have, in consequence of the recent decision of the Privy Council in the Mackonochie case, sought refuge in which is now condemned, and with even rebuking had sufficient time to consider the steps they wish to take.' The Herald prefaces this paragraph with the words 'we know,' from which it is to be presumed that there was good authority for the assertions made. Taking this for granted, we can only add the tribute of our respectful approbation in regard to the prudent and discreet course attributed to our olergy in the cases referred to We observed that an idea was put forward some weeks ago of conversion to the Catholic Church en masse by the corporate reunion of whole parishes or districts. It appears to us, with due deference to others, that nothing could be more mischievous than the reception into the Onpersons who do not approach her in the full spirit of cass hold a large number of Catholic truths. But it would be in the highest degree mischievous to the Church, and injurious to them, to receive into Catholio communion persons who have not mastered the fundamental principle upon which loyalty and fidelity to the Church depend. The small group of the 'Roman disobedience' is a standing warning .-Tablet.

The Tablet says the Pope has conferred the Grand Gross of Pius IX. on the Earl of Denbigh and Lord

LONDON, Jan. 4 .- The Times this morning, in coa. menting on the Democratic advocacy of repudiation says that no fears from that quarter is due the fact that the American Bouds bearing twice the interest are not as near par as Consols.

It is stated in usually well informed circles that within a short time of the present date the Cunard Company will run steamers from Liverpool to the United States three times a week. It is further said that Messrs. Inman & Oo. will do a similar service, so that these two companies will thus establish a daily line of steamers between Liverpool and Americe ?

MURBER IN PERTERBIRE. - On Wednesday morning an old man named John Miller, keeper of the Blackbill toll-bar, in the eastern district of Perthebire, was found murdered in his bouse. The unfortunate man was Ising in front of his bed with his face in a pool of blood; and on examination it was found that there were several deep and contused wounds on the head. It is supposed that he had been killed with a crowpar. The police are investigating the matter, and it is said that they suspect three tramps who were seen urking about the place on Tuesday evening.

Among the persons to whom Count Ricciardi had he impudence to send an invitation to the blasphemous Auti Council of Naples, was a respectable Frotestant clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Langdon. Although full of enmity against Rome, this gentleman has written an indignant protest against an assembly of energumens, in which "Bible Truth" and civil society were attacked with equal virulence.

The 'John Bull' has the following : - Some persons imagine that the opposition to Dr. Temple will now cesse. Such might be the case if it had anything of a personal character in it; but this is not so. learn on the best authority that as Dr. Temple made

We believe that no lapse of time can make Dr. Temple a rightful bishop, according to Church principles and Church law; and that nothing but a public and solemn retraction of the essay will enable orthodox bishops to hold communion with him.

THE FEMIANS IN LANCASHIRE - TEREATENED RAID on Militia Barracks. - The Manchester ' Guardian' says :- Our readers will be startled to hear that Salford has been threstened with a Fenian raid. learn upon authority which we cannot doubt, that on Saturduy evening a telegram from the Horse Guards was received by Colosel Revnolds, the as sistant adjutant general for this district, intimating that the Fenians contemplated an attack upon the Militia Barracks in Salford, with the view of obtaining possession of about 800 stand of arms which were stored there. Oclonel Reynolds lost no time in alopting measures for the defeat of the plot. The rifles were removed the same night to the Infantry Barracke, where, of course, they lie safe against any audden aurprise.

England is a great mercantile country, and, as long as we can import food from abroad, we may treat land as an object of commercial speculation and condemn, if we please, the relations of landlord and tenant to be amongst ourselves mere matters of contract. But the attempt to introduce forcibly commercial tenure of land into Ireland has been a miserable failure and must be abandoned. 'To make matters worse, the attempt has been made to enforce contract law in the absence of contracts. With our English presumptions of law as to tenancy-at-will and subjection to six month's notice to quit, our predecessors have placed the Irish tenant in a worre position than the old feudal serfs who had, at all events, an acknowledged right to live on the produce of the land where they were born. Extremes, if they do not meet, are often linked together; and, as the barbarous old baron of antiquity claimed power of life and death over his villains, so the latest product of English civilization in the shape of contract-law applied to land, would give the humane landlord of the ninetenth century the option of con demning any number of Irish families to starvation by eviction, or by raised rente, if he could obtain a larger return on his capital by the cparation. This is the mistaken legislation which the next Session of Parliament has to remove. - Tablet-

CLERGY AND LAITY - The Standard of Wednesday remarks that Dr. Temple's appointment has been carried through in the face of a clerical opposition greater than has ever yet been known, and another contemporary observes that if the opposition of the clergy has been unprecedented, Dr. Temple will receive from the laity of his diocese a reception such as no Bishop ever had before. The 'Ancient Order of Druids,' and that of 'Old Fellows'—venerable societies not usually supposed to feel a lively interess in Episcopal appointments - are stated to have resolve ed on a public demonstration in his honour. The legitimate inference is that, in spite of growing opposition, the control of the State has become mere instead of less stringent, and that it is not by a reputation for orthodoxy that the sympathies of the mass of the laity are conciliated .- Tablet. There has recently occurred in Wales a case which

closely resembles murder professedly in the cause of

science. A poor family there had a bed ridden daughter who for many months, it was affirmed, had lived without taking any food. This statement was denounced as an imposture, and medical men intervened, and watchers, nurses from a great London hospital, were placed over her, after Lar person and the bed and room had been thoroughly searched.— The experiment was fairly tried out. The girl received no nonrishment for seven or eight days. She died. At the inquest, Mr H H Davis, surgeon. Llandyseil, said he first attended the girl in February 1867. She was then suffering from in ernal inflam-mation in the lower part of the chest. She was under his care for six weeks. She was not then suffering from hysteria or epilepsy. He thought it was catalepsy. There was a rigidity of muscles of the left leg. She became much emaciated, and almost a There was a rigidity of muscles of the left skeleton, and was for one month in a kind of permanent fit. When he saw her he scarcely knew whether she was alive or dead. She was almost pulseless. He discontinued his a ten ! ance after prescribing her diet. He saw nothing of her until he antino known as the 'Welsh Fasting Girl.' He dil not believe her story, and was one of the committee for watching her to find out the deception. Four men watched for a fortnight, and reported satisfactorily; but witness believed they were deceived. He attended a meeting at Flanshangel-ar-A-th about a month since, when it was decided to have four nurses from Guy's Hospital. He was one of the medical sommittee. The instructions to the nurses were not to desire the child to take food or water, but if she sked for them they were to be given to her. He visited the girl on Tuesday last. After five days' watching she appeared weaker. He told her father, who seemed indifferent. He did not suggest any food, because it was against the rules laid down by the father. He did not think any immediate danger was to be apprehended. Saw her again on Thurslay, when she appeared much weaker, and he went to Pen-cader and saw an uncle of the child, and asked him to try and get the father to send the nurses away. or allow them to give her foad .- The Coroner :-What do you think is the cause of death? -Witness: - Exhaustion from want of nourishment. The Coroner then read the evidence of Mes.r. Thomas and Phill p' post mortem, and askel, 'D' you think the child would have lived if the parents had allowed you to give it stimulants on Friday?'-Witness: I do if they had been given on the day b .fore. The surgeous who made the post mortem ex amination found the body in most respects healthy: fine layers of fat were shown by the incisions. There was no obstruction in the alimentary canal. In the stomach were 'three tesspoonfuls of semi-gelatinous substance having a slight acid reaction. The small intestines were empty. They gave as their opinion that death resulted from want of food or suctenance, and believed the child laboured under hysteria which frequently manifests itself by very extraordinary freaks, and in her case by refusing to take food from the public. And so she was allowed to die in the interests of science and to demonstrate the imposture! Parents and surgeons both deserve to be imprisoned for manslaughter. A London doctor writes to the Times that in a similar case of hysteria. he fastened his patient down and fed him with heef ten and other liquid food through his nose. Thus life and healthy action was maintained and at the end of a few days the man gave, in and called for his breakfast .- Montresi Gazette.

The Church, they say, is obstinately opposed to modern civilization. What if she be? She was modern civilization. vehemently opposed to Roman civilization, beesu eit. was impious and impure, and she got rid of it, and substituted her own in its place. Did the world lose by the change? She has not much respect for Chinese civilization, though it is very ancient, and would get rid of that too if and could. If 'moden civilization' ness, and unbelief, why should she not be opposed to it? Hear the candid description which its own admirers give of it. 'It is impossible,' says a popular English journal, 'to reconcile any form of systematic Christian theology with what we call civilization and progress. No one who really understands the matter would ever even try to do it.'-Pall Mall

will decline to unite with him in committees and Church not seek to reform it? What else should she other private business. Churchmen should also be do? Is she to make friends with it, and cease herself on the alert to provent any surprise in placing Dr. to be Obristian? That is too much to expect. She Temple on the list of vice presidents of the S. P. G. must be berself to the end, and therefore the must remust be berself to the end, and therefore she must reprove the godless civilization which even her declared enemies describe in such words as the following:-'I sometimes f-el,' said the late Dr. Channing, 'as if a great social revolution were necessary 'to break ap our present mercenary civilization, in order that Christianity 'mey reconstruct society' after its own pure and aisinterested principles.' Shall God's Church be less Obristian than a Unitarian preacher? Shall it be an error in the Vatican Council to attempt to do what the countrymen of Channing are saying every day must be done, if the world is to be saved from ruic ? - The Vatican.

UNITED STATES.

New York boasts forty-two marders for 1869. Chicago divorces last year were 496.

'Great heavens!' said a barroom bully of Denver City, who shot a stranger for declining to take a drink with him. 'Great heavens! am I never to come to Denver without being obliged to kill somebody !'

DIVORCE IN CONNECTIOUT .- The disgraceful scenes enacted in the courts of Connecticut by applicants for divorce, have brought out President Woolsey, of Yale College, in a demand for remedial measures He says the State need not legislate on marriage and divorce. In an address before the Methodist Convention in New Haven or Thursday, be said: 'Up to 1843 divorces were allowed for adultery or malicious desertion. In 1853 other causes were added' and in 1849 other causes still -one of a very remark. sule character, and that was, that when there was anything that premanently destroyed the happiness of the marriage relation, then the judge might grant a divorce. Mark the effect-for the last thirty years, eleven per cent, of the marriages have resulted in divorce. That is, the divorce of a year are to the marriages as one to ten. In no other State, are divorces so numerous as in this State, unless in Illinois and Indiana, or some other Western States. Connecticut cojoyed the greatest looseness of all the States in dissolving the marriage relation. The project is now, by a union of all the Christian denominations, to obtain a change of the law. Last year before the legislature, it was proposed to change the law so that only adultery and malicious desertion should be reason for separation from bed and board, without remarriage. He hoped the Church would endeavor to effect this change.'

Our Foundling Asylbu -A few days since, we paid a visit to the new Asylum for Foundlings in East 12th street, lately founded by the Sisters of Charity. Much as we had heard of the good that is being accomplished by this infant institution, we were not prepared for the full reality. Since the 22nd day of October, when the first child was received in the house, no less than I'S have been left in the crib in the vestibule of the Asylum. Of these unfortunates, several of the earlier admitted died within the first few weeks; this mortality the Bisters in charge attributed to the over-crowded state of the rooms. They have accordingly sent ont a large number of children to nurse, paying \$10 per month for each. At present they have 25 out at nurse, at a cost of \$250 per month. In the house we find eight in one room, ten in another, and so on, all receiving that kind care and attention which charity alone can inspire. We could not help thinking, seeing the little creatures nestling cosily in their pretty cribs, suder soft, warm blankets and snow-white counterpanes, how different their lot would have been had not the Daughters of St. Vincent de Paul provided this Asylum for them This, after all, is one of the greatest and most important of public charities and our only wonder is, seeing it now in beneficent operation, how it came to pass that New York, so justly famous for its charities, was so long without any institution for the protection of foundlings. In view of the terrific prevalence of the black, unuatural crime of infanticide, in this, as in other cities, it seems that a Foundling Hospital should be one of the first cares of our municipal authorities. Before the dread thought of the hundreds and thousands of lives cut short by unnatural parents, at the very dawn of existence, and the fearful weight of crime involved therein, no amount of expenditure should be thought too great to provide an asylum for the belpless victims of sin and shame. - N Y Tablet.

THE LAST CASS OF TRICHINAL - Genos, Dec. 26. 1869 .- I take a few moments this evening to give you a hasty sketch of the sickness and suffering that have witnessed to-day, caused by the terrible trichic spirales. Having learned that a family of Germans living upon Mr. Maloney's farm, is the town of Hambshire, were suffering from what was supposed to be trichins, I started to day in com-pany with a friend to see them. Having driven about five miles to the northeast part of Genca, we came to a house where lay upon his bel a Mr. Cowles, who had been at work upon the Maloney farm, and had boarded in that family. Ho was suffering severely: he complained of great pain in every part of his person, from head to foot: His mouth was dry and husky, and he had some fever.

After spending a few moments with him we drave to the Maloney farm, where the whole family, were suffering from this terrib's disease; and such a scene of distress and suffering I never had the opportunity of seeing under one roof. In the first room that we entered, there lay a man

in the same state as was Mr. Cowles, whose condition I have described. Upon another bed were two girls, suffering severely; one was about fifteen years of ege, the other a few years younger. In an adoining room was another man in the same sad condition, and, passing into another room up stairs, we found a man and elderly woman, both suffering from terrible pain, and a boy of three or four years who was less afficted.

In still another room lay the corpse of a girl who had died the day before-seven sick persons and one corpse under oge roof.

The appearance of all the sick was so similar that a description of one will answer for all. There they lay upon their backs, most of them ... Ith their hands upon their breasts, limbs rigid and incapable of boing moved without great pain. The limbs of some were badly swollen. They did not appear to have a buch fever, but the mouth and tongue were very dry, rendering speech very difficult; their eyes were stretched

open, the balls glassy, rolling and unsteady.

Dr. Misick of Marengo, was in the lower room administering medicine; he had no doubt of the nature of the disease. Dr. Reed had taken away a piece of the meat that was supposed to have caused the disease, for examination, but he had found no inferoscope of suitable power; yet he said that any person who had any information about trichina, could not doubt that they were suffering from the disease. They supposed that the cause of their authoring, was from eating the meat of a large sow which had been kent for breeding three or four years upon the farm. This fall they attempted, without success, to fatten her. is becoming only snother name for luxury, lawless and finally killed her poor, . The meat looked well, but in eight or ten days the family began, one after another, to be taken sick, until now; three weeks from the time of their first eating the meat, they are in the condition that I have described.

It is reported that a teamster living at Relvidere, who had eaten at his house, was also suffering from the same disease.

Their sickness has excited but little attention untinow that it has become alarming, the neighbours are

We learn that on Tuesday three of the unfortuna's victims of this terrible disease had died, and were

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JARUARY - 1870.

Friday, 21-St. Agnes, V. Baturday, 22-SS. Vincent and Anastasius, MM. Sunday, 23-Third after Epiphany. Monday, 24 -St. Timothy, B. M. Tuesday, 25 - Conversion of St. Paul. Wednesday, 26-St. Polycarp, B. M. Thursday, 27 -St. John Chrysostem, B. C. D.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who figures in the recent tragedy in Paris, of which a full report, in so far as the details have as yet reached us, will be found on our sixth page, is the son of Lucien Bonaparte, a younger brother of the great Emperor, and therefore a cousin of the present ruler of France. Pierre Bonaparte inherited the extreme republican principles of his father, and though he has never taken a very prominent part in political life, he has made himself notorious on several occasions by his violent acis, and revolutionary intrigues, in consequence of which he was excluded from the Papal States. He held military rank, but having without leave left his post in Algeria, he was dismissed the service, but the title of Prince was accorded to him after the establishment of the Empire.

Paris was reported tranquil at last dates, but the shooting of M. Victor Noir which until better informed we will not qualify with the designation of murder, is a most unfortunate affair for the reigning dynasty, and may be as fatal to it as was the affair of the diamond necklace to the royal family in France in the last century. The party of which M. Rochefort is the mouth-piece, will, we may be sure, make the most of it, to stir up the passions of the people against the Emperor, his family, and all in authority.

One angular feature of the affair is the disregard shown by all the parties thereunto of the laws of honor which regulate the duello. If the stigators of the late rascally row, we content band's friends. gentlemen who called upon Prince Pierre Bona parte appeared in the character of principals. these laws were violated, in that no direct intercourse betwixt the principals, or intending combatants is by those laws allowed; and by them it is decreed that all should be left to the discretion of the friends or seconds, as to time, manner, and place of meeting.

If, as is more likely, the visitors to the Prince appeared in the character of seconds or temoins. how came it that the Prince was armed to receive them? The second in a duel is the modern representative of the ancient herald. whose person was sacred: against whom it was ever deemed infamous to attempt, or to meditate an outrage, and with whom a legitimate quarrel is impossible. Wicked and absurd as the duel may be, yet it had its laws, its peculiar code, which to a great degree redeemed it from sheer barbarism, and which, at all events, distinguished it from ordinary malicious murder. None of these laws or customs seem to have been observed in this sad affair of which we are treating. On the contrary, the parties met armed with concealed weapons, like or blackguards who can put no trust in one another; and when they met, they set to black-

There have been no outbreaks in Ireland, but the government is displaying great activity in its military preparations to preserve the peace. We must only hope that Mr. Gladstone's Bill which will soon be laid before the world, may have the the effect of allaying Irish excitement.

At Rome all is progressing quietly. We have nothing authentic to communicate : and we care not, as laymen, to anticipate, or to criticise the acts of those to whom, and not to the press, the Lord has committed the care of His Church. Is due time we shall learn through the proper ing, into which the guests entered with hearty sources what it has seemed good to them, and the Holy Ghost, to decree.

No important change has occurred in the Red River business, and the intentions of the Goverament are still unknown.

issued an order directing the Volunteers to return their rifles to the several armorles.

EATING HIS LEEK.

From Montreal Wit- From Montreal Witness, Jan. 11th ness. Dec. 3rd.

" The editor of the " We do not see that True Witness sent us any of the speakers at the tenant-right meet- a second letter of considerable length to show ings in Ireland, are balf that the sentiments so truculent as our own which we quoted from True Witness. That his articles were not his veracious journal bas own, but those of orover and over again ingans of Irish opinion. formed us that the Irish and that he himsel! was people will be satisfied utterly opposed to their with nothing less than views. It needs no the land of Ireland for long space to establish the people of Ireland, these points, which, the present proprietors as we have already being robbers, or the stated, were never call. representatives of robed in question by us. bers, whose title no length of possession can render good."

We have no intention to prolong a controversy which was forced upon us by the Witness. We leave it to the reader to judge whether, in his first paragraph, the editor of that journal does not accuse us of using language of our own more than twice as " truculent" as any employed by speakers at public meetings in Ireland; and whether the latter part of the same paragraph, construed according to the laws of grammar, does not attribute to the TRUE WITNESS the advocacy of the principle, that, the present landlords of Ireland are "merely robbers, or the representatives of robbers, whose title no length of possession can render good." Any how, our evengelical friend has eaten his leek, and with honest Fluellen we say-much good may it do

"Cul Bono?" - We believe that there is much practical good sense in the old rule which bids us look for the authors of a crime amongst those to whom it promises benefit. So we ask, who are likely to profit by the row kicked up by a parcel of blackguards on the occasion of Mr. Chin:quy's sermons? The Montreal Witness sball answer :--

"This violence against Mr. Obiniquy"-(it must be born in mind that there was no violence offered to the man, no blow struck, or injury of any kind inflicted on him)-" is as foolish as it is wicked; for the Roman Catholics here could hit upon no plan more efficacious for demonstrating the necessity of carrying on missionary labor amongst them; nor for increasing subscriptions for that object all over Britain and British America."- Witness, 12th inst.

This is true as Gospel; therefore the pre sumption is that the row was not instigated by Roman Catholics, since none but a fool could doubt that it would be injurious to them.

Again the Witness says :-

"The fact is, any injury to Mr. Obiniquy would probably double the income of all the missionary as-sciations now at work in Lower Canada."—16.

True again; and it is also the manifest inter est of Mr. Chiniquy and his friends to double their incomes. Without therefore bazarding any conjecture of our own, as to the authors and in ourselves with asking the question cur bono? to whom did it profit?

In another passage, which brings forcibly to mind the exhortations of Fogg to his brother Dodson, what time the firm was waited on for explanations by the much injured defendant in the cause celebre, Bardell ver. Pickwick, the Witness entreats his friends not to defend themselves, but to " rely solely on the Lord, and the constituted authorities;" as "a single battle in the streets, more especially if the Protestants got the best of it, would undo the vantage ground that has thus far been gained."

This needs no comment. To Catholics, if there be any foolish enough to go for mere curiosity sake to see what is going on at Protestant meetings, we would here point out how easy it is for two or three hired blackguards to get up a row in a crowd, and then to throw the odium on Catholics. Our advice is-keep away alto gether; or if by accident present, give active assistance to the police to arrest and bring to justice the blackguards who take part in riotous proceedings. This is the duty of every good citizen; and if the law were as we would wish a parcel of Yankee loafers at a gambling table, to see it, the punishment for such offences as those we are alluding to, would be public whipping. We care not what the guilty parties call guarding one another like a lot of Billingsgate | themselves, whether Catholics or Protestants .-They are a disgrace to any religion.

> ST. PATRICE'S SOCIETY. - The Annual Fete of this Society took place on the evening of Monday last, in the St. Patrick's Hall, which building is now thoroughly restored, and was properly decorated for the occasion. The num bers who attended had good reason to be well pleased with their night's entertainment, for the arrangements were excellent.

The first part of the evening's amusements consisted of music, which was followed by dancgood will, and kept up till a late hour of the following morning.

It is rumoured that the Dominion government will ask for an appropriation, next session, to enable it to improve the entrances etc. of the Welland Canal [leaving over the question of its enlargement unt] THE SCARB OVER.—The Militia Department has another year] as also for grants for the Grenville send an order directing the Volunteers to return Canal and the construction of harbours of Refuge on Lakes Erie Ontario and Huron

feate to the people of Ircland over the signature of John Savage, its chief executive officer. "The doctrine propounded by the Manifesto," eays the London Times, " on this head is clear and unmistakable;" and the following passage is then cited by the Times :-

"The voice of the Irish peop'e distinctly declares, as the rights of the people demand, that the actual cultivators alone should enjoy the privilege of hold ing land; and that the farmers should hold direct from the only landford in Ireland-the aggregate Irish people

Is it not clear that Free Trade in land, as adrocated by the Toronto Globe as the panacea for Ireland, would fail to meet the views of those in whose name Mr. John Savage addresses the people of Ireland?

If the Ritualists are the representatives of one school of thought in the Anglican Church, the writer of the subjouned letter is the representative of another school, of which also Dr. Temple, present Protestant Bishop of Exeter, and his brother contributors to the " Essays and Reviews," are prominent members. If the one school, that of the Ritualists, assert the authority of the Church, the other denies the inspiration and infallibility of the Scriptures :-

" The letter of the Rev. W. G. Clark, Vice Master of Trinity College, and late Public Orator of the University, thus explains to his diocesan the grounds en which he resigns holy orders :- 'My Lord,-It is my duty to make to you, as my diocesan, and the successor of the prelate who ordained me, a communication which I frar-will give you pain. Slo ly and reluctantly I have been driven to conclusions incompatible with the declarations which I made at my ordination For instance, in the 'Ordering of Descous,' a candidate is asked whether he ' unfeign edly believes all the Canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testament? This question, taking the works in their natural sense, I could not now conscientiously answer in the affirmative In the 'Ordering of Priests,' several of the questions addressed by the blabop to the deacons evidently assume the infallibility of the Scriptures. The same doctrine is implied in the 6th and 8th Articles, and in the 36th Cauon. I no longer think it tenable. Some por tions of the 'Canonical Scriptures' now seem to me to be of doubtful genuineness, and others to contain erroneous statements in history, and questionable teaching in theology and morals. There are passages in the Liturgy which I cannot now repeat with full assent. I cannot stand beside the altar and say in the face of the congregation, 'God spake these words, when I am convinced that He did not speak Under these circumstances, I beg to signify to you my desire to relinquish the position of a cler gyman, and to resume that of a layman. Whatever law, written or unwritten, may prevent me from doing this, I protest against as iniquitous and immoral. because it conflicts with the natural right and bourden duty of every man, all his life long, to search for and proclaim the truth. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant, W. G. Clark. To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ely."-London Times.

In reference to a notice which appeared in the N. Y. Tablet, of the 9th October, 1869. requesting information concerning the whereabouts of the widow of the late William A. Cameron, Esq., (better known as Colonel Cameron), we are requested by his widow, Mrs. Anna Maria Cameron, to state that she resides at No. 32, St. Philip Street, Montreal, and would be glad to hear from any of her late hus-

LIFE AND LETTERS OF F. W. FABER—Priest of the Oratory of St. Phillip Neri, by J. E. Bowden, of the same Congregation. American Edition, John Murphy & Co., Baltimore; Philadelphia, J. B. Lippiacott & Co.; New York, Catholic Publication Society; Boston, P. Donahoe; Mesers. Sadliers, Montreal. Price, \$1.50.

This is a charming religious biography, the bistory of an exquisite life, that of the late well known and deeply lamented Father Faber. To the Protestant as well as to the Catholic the contents must be deeply interesting, showing as they do, the different phases though which a gifted, and well regulated mind, highly susceptible to religious influences, passed in its progress

from Protestantism to the Catholic Faith. The subject of this memoir was the descendant of a Huguenot, or French Calvinistic family which took refuge in England during the stormy reign of Louis XIV., one of the greatest tyrants and persecutors of the Catholic Church that ever lived, and who very nearly brought France into open schism. On the 28th June, 1814, Frederick William, the son and grandson of Protestant ministers of the Church of England, first saw the light, and from his earliest years gave promise of a distinguished career. At Onford he made acquaintance with Dr. Posey, with Newman and others of that school, then sturing up the stagnant pool of Anglicanism with their novel theories of a Church, and Church Authority. Casting off the alough of his hereditary Calvinism, young Faber soon attached himself to the party known as Tractarians, in the fond hope that he could reconcile his Catholic yearnings, with the facts of his position. He travelled abroad, and what he saw and heard at Rome and elsewhere brought more vividly before his mental vision the anomalies of the position in which he was placed as an office-hearer of a Protestant sect, whilst he, himself, abhorred the very name of Protestant; all his better nature, or shall we not say, the supernatural grace within him, revolting against it. At page 191, his troubles and mental state are well de-

Rome, under date May 27th, 1843 :-"What you say of the impropriety of using bard words of bishops, even such as Latimer, is probably

picted in a letter by him written to a friend from

The Fenian Society, has published its Mani- Yet it is right, on the other hand, to remember the of all the school books published in the United essential impiety of Protestantism, and of Protestantism as such. You must remember that the Church of England is not Protestant, and that is one of her own convocations of the last century, she authoritatively rejected the name, thereby rendering it blucing on the consciences of her members to reject the heretical name. That there is plenty of Protestantism in the Church of England I am not wild enough to deny; but one cannot too openly or too consistently assert one's opinion that it is a spirit alien to that of the Church, and separable from it : just as a demon is separable from the sufferer whom he is allowed to possess -- p. 191.

And again in another passage in the same letter. de savs :-

" Protestantism has had three centuries of existence: in Prussia, where it rose, it has degenerated into a biasphemous rationalism, denying the four Gospe's: in Switzerland, its second home, it has sunk into the worst form of Socialismsm: in English dissent it has degenerated into an impious carlesture of the Truth: and in the Church, it is now fighting for its life against sacrements and good works."-p. 192.

In this state of mind, still believing, or trying to persuade bimself to believe, that the Anglican Church was not Protestant, but Catholic, though communion with the other branches of the Church Catholic was suspended, did the Rev. Mr. Faber return from the Continent to England, where he held the appointment of rector of Elton. Here he tried to carry out the parochial system of the Catholic Church, and by his in. cessant labors, his self denial, and ardent charity he won the confidence and love of his parishingers. He was none of your man-milliners, and cared little for forms. When England was dutracted with the "surpline-question," he told his congregation that, in itself, the thing was a matter of indifference, and that " far from insisting on it" (wearing the surplice in the pulpit) "he would preach in his shirt sleeves if it would be any satisfaction to them."-p. 211.

This was the spirit of the man, intent only on these objects—the salvation of his own soul, of those of the flock, committed as he believed to his charge: and the honor and glory of God. But grace was at work within him, and at last be could resist no longer. He laid down his charge, renounced his emoluments, and the friends of his youth: and leaving all things, he took up his erous to follow the Lord Jesus Whom has soul loved.

His subsequent career is well known to the Catholic, and what great things he wrought during his brief but glorious career. We have not space to dwell on them: and besides are they not written down in the great book of life, whose pages on the great and terrible day of judgment shall be opened before men and angels!

"Liber scriptus proferetur" " In quo totum continetur'

"Unde mundus judicetur ' In that great and terrible day will be receive his reward, and justice will be done to his memory. In the meantime we warmly recommend the persusal of his biography by his brother Oratorian. Father Bowdes. This excellent work is for sale by the Messrs. Sadilers of this

ONE HUNDRED SHORT SERMONS-By H. Thomas, Canon of the Cathedral of Liege Belgium. Translated from the French by Rev. G. A. Hamilton with an Introduction by M. J. Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore. John Murphy & Co., Baltimore. Montreal, Messrs. Sadhers. Price, \$2.

These sermons, besides possessing the inestimable ment of being "short" are practical, and give godly counsel how to act in almost every difficulty which may present itself during the Christian soldier's career. It is indeed a most valuable work, and we think will approve itself highly to our respected clergy as well as to the lasty.

PRACTICAL PIETY .- St. Francis de Sale .-This is a neatly edited American reprint of a well known and highly prised work of Catholic devotion, published by John Murphy & Co. Baltimore, and for sale at the store of the Mesara, Sadliera, Montreal. Price, 75 cents.

ORDER AND CHAOS. - 20 cents .- Messrs. Sadliers, Montreal.

This is a Lecture delivered sometime ago by the celebrated author of the work on Christian Missions, T. W. Marshall, Eeq., and to whom popular rumor assigns the authorship of that most exquisite farce, The Comedy of Convocation. A most admirable

SPIRITUAL RETREAL-By the Rt. Rev. T. David, D.D., First Coadjeter of Bishop Flaget, with an introduction by the Archbishop of Baltimere. John Murphy, Baltimore. Mesars. Sadliers, Montreal. Price, 75 cente. A series of meditations on the great verities of the Christian religion, with appropriate prayers.

THE FIRST CLASS BOOK OF HISTORY-Adapted to the use of Schools. Baltimore, John Murphy & Co. Messrs, Sadliers, Montreal. Price, 38 cents.

This book is better adapted for the use of schools in the United States, than in Canada, The space devoted to the comparatively unimportant history of the said States being out of all keeping with that given to the history of the Old World, from whence the laws, the science, art, poetry and religion of both are derived .true; one cannot think too highly of the episcopate! This is an error which detracts from the merits menced a course of lectures to the students of

States; and we can hardly imagine a greater waste of time than that which the employment of such books implies.

LISE OF PRINCE DERMETRIUS GELLITZIN. By the Rev. Thomas Heyden. J. Murphy & Co., Baltimore. New York, Catholic Publication Society. P. Donahoe, Beston. Mesers. Sadliers, Montreal. Price, 75 cents. This is the life of a very remarkable man, and zealous Catholic priest, who divesting bimself of the dignity of an illustrious family cheerfully

STUDENT'S MANUAL. -This is a little book of Catholic devotions published by J. Murphy & Co., Beltimore, and sold by Messra. Sadliers of Montreal for 30 cents. It is neatly com-

en braced the career of a humble Catholic pries'.

LECTURE IN OTTAWA. - On Sunday last (within the Octave of the Epiphany) a lecture on the " Christian Sacrifice" was given in St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. Father Langcake, S.J., in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, The Church was occupied by a mixed audience of Catholics and Protestants and crowded to excess. At eight o'clock precisely the reverend gentleman ascended the pulpit, his voice was sweet and agreeable, and pronunciation excellent. Indeed the presence of one of that noble order amongst us, was sufficient to claim all our attention. The discourse lasted for over two hours. To give an adequate account would almost require the strong arm of one of those old chroniclers, who before the age of "Faust" and Guttemberg" transcribed whole volumes.

Sacrifice was as old as times, it was instituted by God himself, and required from our first parents. All nations however sunk in darkness, have retained these two great ideas of a Supreme Being and Samplice. The Romans, the Grecians, the Egyptians had their various sacrifices. But those of the old law have been replaced by the " Clean Oblation" to be offered up from the rising to the setting of the sun, foretold by the prophet Malichias and consummated on Calvary.

And during a space of 1900 years - while Empires bave risen and fallen-that one and eternal Sacrifice has lost nothing of its purity, and is offered up in all places to the Lord of Hoste, and will so continue until the Angel of God shall remounce that time is no more.

In a word his lengthy explanations, beautiful descriptions and earnest exhortations, given in all the force and brilliancy of language will be treasured up in all hearts for many years to come;

PREMATURE DEMISE OF FRERE COERIEN, A DISTINGUISHED BROTHER OF THE CHRIS. TIAN SCHOOLS .- It is our sad and painful duty to record the recent and sudden departure from this life of Brother Ogerien, in whom were united the qualities of a saintly Religious, a successful Christian teacher, and an emment scholar. As such has be lived, and still continues to live, in the affection and veneration of his numerous confreres and friends, both in France and America.

Suddenly prostrated by a fearful apoplectic stroke, the saintly and learned Brother Ogerien breathed his last at Manhattan College, early on Wednesday morning, December the 16th at the age of forty-four years. He had lingered, for the space of thirty-eight hours after the attack, without any apparent signs of consciousness, save that of instinctively grasping his crucifix and affectionately clasping it to his bosom, until his final hour, when, fortified by the last rites of our Holy Mother, the Church, he departed without a struggle.

At the age of eighteen, after having maturely considered his vocation and his own tastes he resolved to enter the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. He accordingly joined the Brotherhood, and at once commenced that beautiful career of virtue, piety and learning, in which he persevered with increasing ardor up to the day of his death. Having brought to the study of the natural sciences, a gifted intellect and an indefatigable assiduity, he arose to considerable distinction in the various specialties of that department of knowledge. A more definite idea of his talents and ability may be had, when it is known, that to his genius we are indebted for a new and improved system of mineralogical classification, the discovery of some forty new mineral specimens, and his voluminous works on his favorite scientific subjects.

His excellent qualities of mind and heart, joined to his high scientific acquirements, having endeared him to his superiors, he was, in due course, appointed Director of the Christian Schools, at Lius le-Saunier, an ancient town in the department of the Jura. He honorably filled that position many years, during which period, besides his daily duties, he found time to com: pose a complete treatise on the geological and goological resources of the Department. The work, consisting of three volumes, was issued from the press in 1863.7, under the title of " Histoire Naturelle du Jura et des Departs ments Forsins." It rare merit obtained for the author from the government, three gold, and sx silver medals. His pen contributed also largely to several of the prominant scientific periodicals of France. But what, no doubt, would have proved the most important and valuable of his productions, had he lived to complete it, was a voluminous work on Cosmogony, in which the learned author shows the perfect harmony of the natural features of the earth's crust, with the Masaic account of the creation. It was on this, his favorite theme, that he had already comHistory for the Colleges of the Christian Brohe might gather on this continent.

and admiring with delight the grand natural scenery of our hemisphere. He had only recently returned from his interesting tour, and betook himself to his favorite labors, when his career was suddenly ended.

His foneral obsequies took place on the 16th December, the day efter his death, in the Church of the Annunciation, at Manhattanville. A Solemn Requieum was offered up by the Rev. Father Breen, pastor, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Clowry, of St. Gabriel's, as deacon, and the Rev. Francis Guicheteau, of De La Salle Institute, as subdeacon. The Brothers of the College, with their students, were in attendance, as also deputations from Manhattan Academy, solemn service the mournful strains of the College band bespoke in pathetic tones the sorrow of all who knew the worth of that humble Religious. In his premature demise, science has lost one of her favorite sons, and Manhattan

The deceased was titular member of several scientific societies in France, officer of the French Academy, and was bonored with seven-Ogerien,—his crown and glory, is that from his priancy he was a true and faithful follower of his Divine Master,-and from his youth, an humble. simple and devoted child of the venerable De La Salle.—Requiescat in pace-Amen-N. Y. Tablet.

THE LATE MR. McDonald of the Tran-SCRIPT .- We regret to have to announce the death of Mr Donald McDonald, so long a resident of this city, and for thirty years proprietor of the Transcript. Mr. McDonald leaves behind him an untarnished character for honesty and kindness of disposition, and notwithstanding his long connection with the press it may safely be said that he does not leave a single enemy. The biographical sketch which appears in the Wieness is no more than a just tribute to the deceased. The Watness says :- By the death of Mr. Mc-Donald, formerly proprietor of the Transcript, Montreal has lost one of her oldest and most highly-esteemed citizens and the printing profession one of its oldest and best members. Mr. McDonald was born 1798 in the parish of Chronyardt, Inverness-shire, but the family moved to Glasgow when he was five years old. In that city he learned the printing business, and in 1815 emigrated to Canada. The family went to Lochiel, in the County of Glengarry, but Mr. McDonald remained in Montreal working at bis, trade in the Gazette office then owned by Mr. Brown. In 1824 he became foreman of the Herald office, then owned by Archibald Fergumanner the duties of that responsible position till to four hundred dollars. This latter sum is the Mr. Ferguson sold the establishment in 1834. Mr. McDonald then formed a partnership with due. Mr. John Lovell and commenced the Transcript. of which he afterwards became sole proprietor, and which he carried on for thirty years. He then, on account of advancing age, disposed of it, and under the the name of the Daily News and Weekly Transcript it is still continued by his first pariner .- Daily News.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

We have again much pleasure in publishing the following report of the sums generously contributed by the Montreal City and District

titoatea of the
Savings Bank to the various charities :-
Montreal General Hospital \$600
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum 550
St. Bridget's House of Refuge 550
Nuns of La Providence 530
Asyle of St. Joseph
Protestant House of Industry 500
Nuns of La Misericorde 400
Nuns of Le Bon Pasteur 400
Tight or Mc Total Tarteria
Tiotograme Citizen and
THEOLEG MCHOLOGAL ADDRESS, SEC.
University Lying in Hospital 200
Asyle des Sourdes Musttes 100
Les Orphelius Catholiques, Rue Ste.
Catherine 100
Asyle des Sourdes Muettes, Coteau
St. Louis 100
Industrial Rooms 100
Montreal Dispensary, Fortification
Lane 100
Salle d'Asyle, Rue Visitation 75
Salle d'Asyle, Rue St. Joseph 75
Salle d'Asyle, Rue Mazareth 75
Asyle des Aveugles
Hospice St. Vincent de Paul 75
Home and School of Industry 50
Free School, St. Ann's Ward 50
District Training

THE ST. ERIDGETS ASYLUM ASSOCIATION QUEBEC.

Pursuant to advertisement, the members of this association held their annual meeting in the Hall of the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute, on Thursday, the 24th of December,

The Reverend Bernard McGauran, President, in the chair.

read and approved.

the annual report of the Committee, and state- I there need be no fear entertained.

Frere Ogerien came to this country in the members was not larger, but at the same time month of May last, having been deputed by the thanked those present, for their attendance; he Superior General of his Order, for the perpose stated that a very favourable opportunity now of collecting and forming cabinets of Natural presented itself of securing the assistance of Nuns, to take charge of the Asylum, on terms there in America and elsewhere. He was also highly favourable to the Institution. He conengaged, by several scientific societies of France, gratulated the Association on the great success engages, of their museums with such specimens as which had attended their labors, and instanced the fact that the debt on their property, was now In the prosecution of this object, he travelled only \$400, whilst there was more than sufficient through the United States and Canada, collect- money in hand to pay off this sum; thus, that of ing, with remarkable success, a considerable the debt of \$6,800 created in 1867, \$6,400 had number of both mineral and zoological specimens, already been paid exclusive of interest. His further remarks are, in substance, contained in the following:-

> THIRTESPIH ANNUAL BEPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN, -In reviewing the operations of the past year, your committee would respectfully state: the New Building remains in the same condition as at last report; it being considered prudent to defer its construction till the entire debt due upon it be discharged.

Considerable improvements have, however, been otherwise effected. Some alterations and repairs have been done in the Old Building; a larger portion of the garden has been cultivated; St. Theresa's Academy, De La Salle Institute, the earth and rubbish of the foundations and and the Protectory. At intervals during the superstructure which had remained have been removed; and the grounds cleared and levelled: this adds to the appearance of the site, which when under culture, will have a pleasing effect.

At last report there were in the Asylum (besides the regular staff of the institution,) 27 College one of its most distinguished professors. adults and 20 children; since which nine adults and 16 children have been admitted. During the year, 7 of the former have died and four have gone to their friends. Of the children 13 teen medals. But the greatest title of Frere | bave been adopted by families, and five have been taken by parents.

The by-laws require two of the committee in rotation every Friday, to report on the state and wants of the Institution. These visitors have every facility of observing its internal arrangements; they bear pleasing testimony to the sufficiency of wholesome tood distributed, the healthy appearance of the inmates and the uniform regularity and comfort prevalent throughout. Thus the designs for which it has been founded are being satisfactorily accomplished under the able management of the Lady superintending.

The religious wants of the inmates are attended to by one of the clergy of the St. Patrick's Church. Divine service is celebrated on Sundays and Holydays, and occasionally during the week. The services of a leading Physiciancharitably proffered-are retained, and the constant attendance of a first class school mistress is devoted to the instruction alone of the chil-

The ladies of the congregation, who have been ever ready to assist the Association, held a bazaar in the month of October last, but owing to circumstances beyond their control, the proceeds were not as large as on former similar occasions. The net amount realised was \$1.029 37

An amount of two thousand four hundred dollars had been offered by an aged gentleman for a life annuity of £54. This sum the committee accepted, and which, with twelve bundred dollars from the proceeds of the bazzar and other sources, they have said over on account of the mortgage sen, Esq., and continued to fulfil in a very able of four thousand dollars, reducing their liabilities

It may be observed that your committee have had no ordinary difficulties to surmount during the past 13 years in procuring the necessary resources for the purchase and maintenance of an expensive establishment, unlike most others of its kind, in as much as it has no fixed revenue, is destitute of any self-support and altogether dependant on charity alone. With few exceptions, the adults from age or physical debility are unfit to perform any useful employment or even to assist themselves, and the children, some orphans, others abandoned by their parents require in

many cases to be nursed. Many subscriptions to the Building Fund remain unpaid, these sums if collected would assist materially in discharging the remaining liabilities and finishing the Asylum. Subscribers are earnestly requested to forward the good work by paying the amounts they have voluntarily pro-

The Committee would submit, the greatest danger to be apprehended and avoided, is the overcrowding disproportionate, to means-this, though often causing the refusal of very deserving applications, has sometimes been disregarded; therefore in view of securing permanent stability, they would recommend to their successors, diligent supervision in regard to the mode and number of admissions.

The present extent and anticipated increase in usefulness of the Institution suggests the necessity of providing a permanent system of internal management having the power to perpetuate itself: Your Committee would therefore recommend that the Reverend Provident be requested and empowered by the Association, to procure the services of Nuns to this end,—the ownership of the property of course remaining with the As-

sociation. The committee would express their renewed obligations to the charitable differing in creed, for the support and sympathy accorded and also to the early firm friends, whom public announcements from time to time indicate as still most generous benefactors.

The committee would draw particular attention to the princely munificance of the late James Gibb, Esq; his donation to the Asylum is six thousand dollars. This gentleman was liberal in the same-Passed unanimously.

The scrutiners then reported to the meeting that life-in death his charity has seldom been

Should the same zeal as displayed in the past, characterise the future direction, under whatever The minutes of the last annual meeting were | phaze, -whether lay or religious -the benefits to the destitute must be very great; and once clear After which the Reverend President stated of debt, of the permanency of your Asylum as the object of the meeting to be the reception of one of the benevolent institutions of the country

In conclusion while tendering grateful acknow-Manualtan disself snatched away by mexorable read) and the election of a committee for the enledgements to all, and soliciting a continuance of suing year. He regretted that the attendance of usual favors in aid of a deserving undertaking; your committee would re sterate their heartfelt gratitude to a Merciful Providenco, who has favoured their efforts and vouchsafed assistance whence least expected. The whole respectfully submitted.

B. McGauran, Ptre., President.

H.F. W. BELLEW, Secretary. Quebec, 30th Dec., 1869.

THE THEASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM ASSOCIATION, GRNBRAL FUND.

1	1869 - January 2.		
	To balance in band from last year	110	5
F	Do amount received from subscription of		
	members and donations from friends	234	4
,	Do. drawn from reserve fund	100	0
•	Do. of grant from Lagisluture	500	0
ı	Do. donated by the Quebec Provident and		
•	Savings Banks	500	01
1	Do. donated by La Caisse d'Economie de		
i	Notre-Dame	100	0
	Do. donated by St. Patrick's Society	50	0
,	Do. from School Commissioners	60	00
	Do. received for a life annuity of £54	2400	0
١,	Do. received nett proceeds of bazaar	1029	0(
;	Do. received for property bequesthed by the		
i	late Mrs. Byrne and rent thereon	536	7
	Do. of mid-summer collection	387	5
	Do. received from beirs Landrigan	50	0
	Do. received from vacant estate of one Mur-		
ì	ray-[absent]	229	
.	Do. received for sale of cow, vegitables &c.	67	
ď	Do received for board of irmates	19	
, '	Do. received for work of inmates	35	
	Do. received interest on deposits	10	7
3	De. received premium on bankable funds	92	5.
	•		-
•		6513	5
١,	OR.		
ì	By paid baker's account\$	313	4
١.	Do. butcher's do	262	1

By paid baker's account\$	313	47
Do. butcher's do	262	11
Do. grocer's do	433	42
Do. vegetables	112	72
Do. fish and milk	26	59
Do graning of cows, bran and straw	92	12
Do. firewood	217	27
Do. clothing and medicine	98	95
Do. funeral expenses	38	50
Do cab hire for clergy	41	60
Do. Montreal Deaf and Dumb Institute	10	25
Do. salary and wages	284	00
Do. chapel expenses	31	01
Do, tinemith and plumbers	56	70
Do. tools, repairs, glass, &c	36	32
Do. taxes and other charges on Mrs Byrne's		
property	72	58
Do. premium of insurance	63	20
Do. Notarial papers	15	20
Do. printing and advertising, &c	31	37
Do. labor on grounds	65	10
Do. cartage on goods sent to asylum, &c	7	22
Do. rent of Committee Room	50	00
Do. discount on silver	59	83
Do. or account of building fund	4037	68
Do. balance brought down	56	33

BUILDING FUND.

 $\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{R}}$

To amount collected from subscriber....\$ 107 00 To amount drawn from General Fund....

i				:\$4144	68
					-
ĺ			On.		
R▼ a	raronn.	bise t	to E Staveley, Esq aroni-		
te		•		\$ 37	50
By	da	do	to J. O'Leary, Esq., con-		
tr	actor		*****	164	95
By	do	do	interest on mortage	342	23
By	do	dо	to W. Withall, Esq., on		
account of mortgage			3600	00	
				\$4144	58

RESERVE FUND.

Da.			
To balance invested in St. Patric	k s Church,		
at last report To interest on same to date	\$	465	74
To interest on same to date	*****	23	62
	_		
	\$	488	39
	_		

ÜR By amount transferred to General Fund..\$ 100 00 By balance.... 388 86 388 36

To Balance invested in Church, as above..\$ 388 36
To do in General Fund 56 43

Total balance in hand .. \$444 69

H. O'CONNOB, Treasurer,] Examined and found correct. Signed, TROS. HEATLEY } Auditors.

Quebec, 30th Dec. 1869.

T J Walsh, Esq, seconded by Jos Robinson, Esq, That the annual reports just read be received and adopted and published in all the city papers printed

in the English language. - Carried unanimously. Moved by Wm Convey, Esq, seconded by P Hen .. chey, Esq -That the Reverend Bernard McGauran, President

of this Association be empowered and authorized to procure the assistance of Nuns to conduct in fu ure the internal management of the Asylum, while at the same time the Institution shall remain in the possession of the Association; and be conducted by Ommittee of Management. - Passed nem con.

Mesers T J Walsh and Jos Robinson were then named scrutiveers, and ballots for a new Committee were deposited in the box. Whilst the ballots were being examined, it was-

Moved by H. O'Connor, Esq, seconded by M F Walsh, Esq -That the Rev Mr McGauran do now leave the Chair and that the same be taken by Wm Convey,

Esq, C C.
Moved by John Dann, Jr, Erq, seconded by Edward Foley, Esq -

That in thanking the Reverend President for his conduct in the Chair this evening the Association gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to re-iterate their acknowledgments of his carnest and anceas. ing efforts in behalf of the Institution, and carnestly pray that he may long be spared to a continuation of

the following gentlemen had received the majority of votes, viz: - Hon Thomas McGreevy, M. L. O, John Hearn, Esq, M. P. P. Messra the Revd. Mr. Connolly, Wm. Convey Esq C C., John Lane Jr, H O'Connor, M F Walsh, M O'Ceary, J Dans, jugg, Kdward Foley William Delaney. Edward O'Doberty, Henry Martin, H J Obaloner, T Malone, M Heatly, Joseph Robinson,

And they were thereupon duly declared elected the Committee of 1870.

The Chairman then left the chair, and the meeting dissolved.

H. F. W. BELLEW, Becretary

At a meeting of the above Committee, held on Friday the 7th January, instant, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the current year, viz:—(The Rev B McGauran, Pastor of St Patrick's Church, being President by Act of Parliament); Hon Thomas McGreevy, lat Vice-President; M O'Leary, Esq. 2nd Vice President; H O'Connor, Req, Treasurer; H F W Bellew, Esq, Secretary; and E Foley, Esq, Assistant Secretary.

FATHER LANGUAGE. - This eloquent gentleman has just returned from a preaching tour in the valley of the Ottawa, and will leave for Granby and Burlington on a similar mission in the course of the present

CANADIAN FISHERIES FOR CANADIAN FISHERMEN. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has invited tenders for the charter of six swift sailing fore and aft schooners, measuring from about sixty to one hundred and thirty tone, with suitable boats to each vessel for marine police purposes on the sea coasts of Canada. The crews are to be provided and the vessels provisioned at the expense of the Government, and the charters are to run from lat April to lat Nevember. The Government have not decided to take action in this matter an hour too soon. From the discontinuance of the treaty of Reciprocity to the present time, our fishery arrangements with the United States have been merely provisional. They were conceded by us on that understanding, and have been continued on the assumption that we were just on the eve of settling the terms of a new treaty. But the lenger we have continued to allow the Americans access on liberal terms to our fisheries, the more evident it has become that they are not disposed to make any concessions to us in return. In New England the idea is prevalent that the present arrangement is the best they can have, to catch our fish without let or hin irance, and to impose duties on the fish that are caught by our fishermen for the American market. Every year that this arrangement continues the idea takes stronger hold of the American mind that it is no more than they are entitled to, and it would indicate the most culpable indifference or our part, not merely to the interests of the Maritime Provinces, but to the fature prospects of Reciprocity between the entire Dominion and the United States, if this matter were not firmly dealt with without further delay.

GANANOQUE, Jan. 11 .- This morning about five o'clock the body of an unknown man was found on the railway track near Ganancque Station, fearfully mutilated. He is supposed to have been run over by a special train going west. Deceased is supposed to be about 59 years of age, bald headed, grey hair and moustache, had on a grey fulled cloth over coat, grey tweed under coat, black pants and blue cloth cap PRINCIPLE OF THE ART UNION No papers of identity were found on his person. From the evidence at the Coroner's Inquest, held by Dr. McGruca, he was on his way to Perth. The inquest has adjourned till to-morrow.

Our despatches from St. Paul indicate that Vicar General Thiebault's mission has borne some fruits. He has had carnest conferences with the insurgents, and there is talk of sending a deputation to Ottawa to make terms, The St. Paul Press almost aban dons already its hopes of North. Western annexation. It is probable that the Vicar General has detached the clergy from Riel, which will greatly weaken his power. - Toronto Globe.

RED RIVER - Chicago, Iau. 11.-A special despatch to the Tribune, dated Fort Abercrombie, Jan. 5 (via St. Cloud, Jan. 10), says :- Advices received to day f-om Red River state that the Canadians taken pris oners have not been sent across the lines but are yet. in jail. Dr. Schults has been caught, and is made to carry water for the rest of his companions, with a yoke about his neck. The people are bitter against Gov. Smith; of the Hudson Bay Company. They allowed Father Thibeault [who is said to be endorsed with authority from Rome] to come in, but he is kept under guard, and is not premitted to talk to the halfbreeds. De Salaberry was refused permission to come on with Dr. Tupper's daughter and Capt Cameron, and is returning with the Canadian survey ing party who went up last summer.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Ayton, P Enright, \$2; St Sophia Rev F J Prudhomme, 250; Athelstan, H M Ginnis, 6; Port Lonia P Quinn, 4; Streetsville, L Mitchell, 2; Brantford. Rev P Bardou, 2; Formosa, W Mesner, 2; Welbourne, E Lambe, 4; Lowe, J M'Laughlin, 1; Grand Falls, N.B., Rev J J O'Leary 2; St Luce de Rimouski, Rev E Guilme: 5; Barrie, J Kerr, 4; Brockville P Kav-annugh, 2; Huntingdon, J Gilmore, 1; Centreville, Rev Mr Toomey, 2; Kenilworth, B O'Donnell, 5; Aylmer, R McClosky, 2.

Per J Doherty, Peterboro - J W Fanning 2 : M Mc F. dien, 2; J Kavanaugh, Cal. U 8; 5.
Per J Seare, Lochaber, NS - Self, 2; J Wall, 2. Per Rev D O'Connell, South Douro-Self, 2; J

Crowley, 3. Per Rev Mr Masterson, St Raphaels, L M'Lachlin,

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Jan. 12, 1870;

Floar-Pollards, \$2 40 to \$2 50; Middlings \$3 15 \$3,20; Fine, \$3 35 to \$3,30; Super., No. 2 \$3,70 to \$3,75; Superfine \$4,12 \$4,20; Fancy \$4,30 to \$4,35; Extra, \$4,60 to \$4,65; Superior Extra \$0 to 00.00; Bag Flour, \$2,10 to \$2.17 per 100 lbs. Gatmeal per bri. of 200 lbs.—\$4 15 to 4.20.

Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs. - U. C. Spring, \$0,00

Ashes per 100 lbs -First Pots \$5 10 to \$5.15 Seconds, \$4,70 to \$4,75; Thirds, \$3.80 to 3.90 .-

First Pearle, 5,60 to 5 65. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Mess, 27 60 to 27.50; --Prime Mess \$00.00; Prime, \$18.50 to 19.00.

BUTTER, per lb .- More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 17c to 19c - good per choice Western bringing 19c. to 20c.

OHRESE, per 1b. - 12 to 13c. LARD, per lb .- 16c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, -- worth about

\$0.50 to \$0 60. PEASE, per 60 lbs -\$0,70.

THIS WAY TO BROADWAY.

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

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER.

The Heirs of Isaiah Mercier will hear something to their advantage by addressing S. M. Pennington, Albany, Linn Co., Oregon.

Mercier was formerly a citizen of Canada, at or near Montreal; was of French origin, and a Blacksmith by profession. He has a daughter who, if living, 18 some 16 or 18 years old. When last head

TEACHER WANTED.

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

WILLIAM HART, SEC. TREAS. St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, Pro. of Quebec.

THE WONDERFUL LAMP (SELF-LIGHTING) FOR THE POCKET.

A One Dollar Bill will get (per post) the completest and speediest contrivance over invented for getting a light, and keeping it for three hours.

Send One Dollar Bill to Hearn & Co., Opticiars, Montreal, for a sample.

PROVINCE OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR COURT

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

Insevent.

The undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, on Saturday the nine-teenth day of February next. R. J. DUCKETT.

by T. & O. O de LORIMIER.

his Attorneys ad hiem. Montreal, 18th Jan. 1870.

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

BAZAAR

AND

GRAND

DRAWING OF PRIZES!

ON THE

IN THE

MUSIC HALL, TORONTO.

ON

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Eth, 9th and 10th February, 1870.

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

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

THE PRIMES:

1st Prize-A fine Cameo, presented by His Heli-

ness, Pope Pius IX.

2nd Prize A collection of Roman Views, presented by the right Rev. Dr. Lnob, Bushop of Toronto. 3rd Prize A handsome look, encased in marble surmounted by a bust ohe Prince Imperial -the special gift of their Import Majorties the Emperor

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

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

the Artist. 7th A Sewing Machine.

8th A Cup of solid Silver.

9th A rich Peplin Dress.

10th A Bouquet of Wax Flowers, with stand and glass shade valued at \$40. 11th A set of Books from P. Donahos, Hag., Relitor

of the Boston Pilot. 212th A Chair by Jacques and Hay's employees: 13th A handsome piece of Embroidery, valued at

14th A Lady's Work-box, velvet finish. 15th A valuable Silk Dress.

16th A Doll magnificantly dressed of large

17th A Suit of Scotch Tweed.

18th A Sofa Cushion, worked in wool
19th A Case of Hennessy's best Brandy, (old.)

26th A beautifully embroidered Portmonnaie. 21st A Fancy Table.

22nd A Medallion of the Holy Family after Reffasle, on marble. Together with a large assortment of other valuable Prizes, which will be added to from time to

time up to the date of the drawing. The Prizes will be on exhibition at the Bazas; on the Tuesday and Wednesday. On the Thursday even-

ing, at eight o'clock, a Grand Concert, under the direction of Father Laurent, be given, at which the drawing of the Prizes will take place. As a guarantee that this undertaking—the most important of the kind ever submitted to the Canadian public-is bena fide and will be properly and impartially conducted so as to insure to every ticket a fair and equal chance, the following well known gentles

men will superintend the drawing, and form (with HONORARY COMMITTEE.

S. B. Harman, Esq., Mayor of Toronto. John Crawford, Esq. M.P for South Leeds. John Wallis, M.P.P. for West Toronto.

W. J. Macdonell, Esq., French Consul, Toronto. Frank Smith Esq., Teronto. Michael Lawlor Esq., M.D. Toronto. The winning numbers will be published in the

papers. Lists of winning numbers will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. The Prizes can be obtained on production of the winning tickets, either personally or by letter.

Parties residing out of Toronto can have their prizes forwarded to any Railway or Express Station if required. To everyone who takes or disposes of a book of

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

Tickets for the Drawing, one dollar each: All communications and remittances and demands for tickets to be sent (postage paid) to Bev. J. M. Lau! rent P. P. St. Patrick's Church, Toronto, Ontario, to whom all drafts and Post Office Orders are to be from this daughter was residing with an nucle in the made payable. Tickets are also for sale by Messag. State of Massachusetts.

D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. ាល់ ។**ជំនាស់**គ្នា ពេលទៅ៖ **ជា**ទៅបែល

PORKIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A quarrel had arisen between Prince Pierre Bonaparte and the writers of the Marsellaise, in consequence of the bitter and scandalous attack made by that paper on the Prince. The latter sent a note to Henri Rock afert, editor of the Marsellaise, closing with these words: "I reside at No. 59 Rue D'Auteuil, and I promise you that if you present yourself you will not be told that I am out."

PARIS, Jan. 10, eve .- This afternoon M. M. Fouvielle and Victor Noir, of the editorial staff of the Marsellaiss, Rochefort's journal, proceed ed to the residence of Prince Pierre Bonaparte as seconds in the contemplated duel between the Prince and Pascal Grousset, an editor of that Journal. They had an interview with the Prince during which an altercation took place, when the Prince became enraged, and seizing a revolver, fired twice upon his visitors. The shots took effect in the body of Victor Noir, killing him instantly. Prince Bonaparte's version is furnished to the journals to day by L. Paul Cassagnac. He says the Prince made the following statement to him on his honor: M. Fouvelle and M. Victor Noir came to my residence with a menacing air, with their hands in their pockets, and presented a letter from M. Pascal Grousette. I said, it is Rochefort, and not his creatures that I seek. "Read the letter," replied Noir. I had my hand on my pistol in my pocket. "Are you near the hall of the Legislative body, and five regiresponsible for it?" At this I received a slep on the face from Noir, when I drew my revolver and fired at him. Fouvelle crouched behind a chair, and from the protection which it afforded aimed his revolver at me, but he could not get it to go off. I fired at him when he was in that position, when he ran out of the room. He stopped in the next room and again turned his pistol towards me. I fired at him again and he

The Journal Official contains a decree convoking the Chambers for the purpose of bringing before the high court of justice to decide upon a charge of horaccide against Prince Bonaparte. The Prince, belonging to the Emperor's family, the examination must be held before this court.

The Journal says the Minister of Justice, as soon as he heard of the affair, ordered the arrest of the Prince, but five hours before the issuance of the order he had surrendered himself into the custody of the Commissioner of Police of Antenel, and been taken to the Concierges.

The office of the 'Marsellaise,' Rocheforts newspaper, has just been seized by order of the Govern-

At the sitting of the Corps Legislatif to-day, M Gaizot Montpayroux proposed that members of the Imperial family be rendered amenable to law. He said be had no intention of creating trouble; he wished simply to do away with unlawful excep-

M. Henri Rochefort referred in bitter terms to the murder of Victor Neir. He said Noir was one of the people, and the people should judge his murderer, who, though cousin to the Emperor, must not be allowed to escape.

M. Ollivier, is repry, said that they should have justice. In the course of his speech he used these words: We are justice, law and moderation; if you force us we will be power.

A communication from the Procureur Imperial was laid before the Chamber demanding the arraignment of Henri Rochefort for outrage against the Emperor. he does so in a careless manner, without any signs and for exciting disorder and violence. The demand of remorse, and speaks of it as of an affair which did was referred to a committee.

Panis, Jan. 12. - The Marsellaise newspaper was published in mourning resterday and contained the following leading article printed in large type:

The murder committed by Prince Pierre Napolson Bonaparte upon Victor Noir, and the attempt to murder made by the Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte upon the citizen Ulric de Fouveille I have had the weakness to believe that a Bonsparte could be other than an assessin. I have dared to imagine that a fair duel was possible in that family were murder and waylaying are traditional and habitual. Our co-laborer Paschal Grousette has shared my error, and to-day we mourn our dear friend Victor Noir, assassinated by the ruffien Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte. For eighteen years past France has been in the blood-stained hands of those cut-throats. who, not content with grape shooting republicans in the streets, allure them into baited traps for the purpose of slaughtering them at home. People of France, have you not had decidedly enough of this? [Bigged.]

La Marsellaise was also yery severe this morning,

and the entire issue was therefore seized by the authorities. La Marsellaise also publishes the following state-

ment of de Fouveille: On the 10th of January Victor Noir and myself repaired to the residence of Prince Bonaparte; we were commissioned by Paschal Grousette to demand of Prince Bonaparte a reason for injurious articles against him in the Javenir de la Corse. Afte a few minutes we were conducted up stairs to the first floor, passed through the fencing room, and finally entered a drawing room. A door opened and Pierre Bonapar e entered. We advanced toward him, and the following words passed:
Sir, we come on behalf of Paschal Grousette, to

deliver a letter to you. ''You are not come then on behalf of Rochefort,

and you are not tools of his

Sir, we are here on other business, and I beg you to look at this letter.' He read it, returned toward us and said, 'I have

provoked M. Rochefert, because he is the standard bearer of the rabble. As for Gronsette, I have no reply to make to him. Are you the representatives of this carrion?"

Sir,' I answered, We have come to you to fulfil loyally and courteously the commission entrusted to us by our friend. Are you the representalives of these wretches. Victor Noir replied, we are the re-presentatives of our friends. Then suddenly advancing and without provocation, on our part, Prince Bonaparts stopped Victor Noir with his left hand, and at the same time drew a revolver of six chambers which he had held concealed in his pocket, already cocked, and fired on Noir. Noir ataggered, pressed both bands on his breast and sank down in the door way by which we had entered. The cowardly assassin then turned upon me and fired. I then seized a small pistol which I had in my pocket, and while I was endeavoring to force it from the sheath, the wretch rushed upon me, but when he saw that I was armed he retreated and stood behind the door and simed at me. It was then, comprehending the ambush into which we had fallen and reflecting that if I fired there would not be wanting those who would say we had been the aggressors, I opened the door which was behind me and rushed out crying murder. As I went out a second shot followed me and passed through my cost. In the street I found occurred, and I look for prompt exemplary justice for this crime. Bigned, ULBIC DE FOUVEILLE.

Paris, Jan. 12. - The funeral of Victor Noir took place to-day. The Government made extensive preparations to preserve order, and all its police and military arrangements are complete. During the morning people began to gather round the house, where the remains were lying, from all parts of the city At sleven o'clock five thousand workmen from the Faubourgs had passed up the Boulevards on their way to the funeral Many carriages with ladies dressed in mourning drove to the house to join the procession. At 1 p.m. deputations of workmen visited the remains. The streets from Place de la Concorde to the Rue D'Auteuil were filled with a vast throng of people. Carriages containing noted persons were surrounded by the crowd and their occupants cheered. The weather was cold, and a heavy rain was falling, but the numbers continued to increase till between two and three o'clock more than a hundred thousand people were assembled in the vicinity of the place where the remains was to pass. Henri Rochefort attended the funeral. His appearance called forth demonstrations of enthuslasm from the people. The remains were taken to Newilly for interment, whither they were followed by a long procession. The crowd wanted to parade with the body through Paris, but Louis Noir, brother of the deceased, refused his consent At the cemetery there were frequent shouts of 'Vive la Republique,' and the 'Marseillaise' was repeatedly sung by the people. During the day, while MM. Rochefort and Raspail were coming down the Champ d'Eylsees, they were followed by large orowds singing the 'Marseillaise.' Lbey were stopped by a regiment of soldiers, and the crowd ordered to disperse. Rochefort claimed his right as a Deputy, and passed on to the Chamber, where he arrived pale and much excited. Two battalions were stationed mants were stationed on the Boulevard close at band. The crowd finally dispersed without offering resist. ance; but some arrests were made by the police.

The Rappel newspaper has been seized by the

In the Corps Legislatif the Committee to whom was referred the demand of the Procureur Imperial have pronounced in favour of arranging Deputy Rochefort for an outrage against the Emreror, and for inciting to violence and disorder.

The Journal Official publishes an Imperial decree ordering that Prince Murat be brought before the High Court of Justice, to be tried on a charge of striking a magistrate some time ago.

M Chevandier, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the Prefects of the Departments. He Geolares that the policy of the Ministry will be in ac cordance with the desire of the Chambers and of the country, but the Government will exact order. The Empire has received the consecration of universal suffrage, and while guarding the interests of all will not tolerate disorder. The Ministers will, however, be ready to oppose any excessive exercise of power on whatever side and wherever it may appear.

MIDNIGHT. - Up to this hour there has been no conflict between the troops and people. The city is tranquil, but disturbances may occur at any hour. Students attended Noir's funeral in large numbers.

The 'Economist' sums up the ficancial condition of France thus: In 1868 and 1869 France spent about £71,000,000 or £72 000,000, with an income of £70,000,000. In 1867 the deficit was £7 000,000. The consolidated debt of the country stands at £500,000,000, besides a floating debt of £32 720,000. The revenue increases at about the rate of \$1,000,000 per acuum.

'Galignani's Messenger' gives the following particulars concerning the remarkble criminal; Traup-

'Traupman again manifests as great indifference to his position as formerly. He appears to have no fear of the scaffold, and has made to his fellow-prisoners the remark, If I am condemned to death I shall not be executed, as I possess means of committing suicide which no one could prevent me from employing; I am sure of escaping any watch that may be set on me.' Whenever he refers to his crime active execution not succeed in conseque He admits that he derived little profit from the murders-a few thousand francs only. 'I wanted the money.' he said, 'to construct a new weaving loom, which would have been the commencement of my fortune; I should have favented other machines, and then I should have become riob, very rich. I should have travelled, and there is not a corner of the earth that I would not have visited.' He might have been seen on Saturday from some of the windows at the Palace of Justice taking his recreation in the small triangular courtyard of the Conciergerie, and playing at chuck-penny with his gaolers, or amusing himself, without any apparent anxiety, in jumping over chairs and performing other feats of agility. The Rappel states that a physician who has made disorders of the mind his especial study is to visit Traupmann to examine his mental state. This medical man is acting on instructions from M. Lachaud, who apparently intends to adopt the plea of insanity in defence of his client'

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - The fiaseo to which, as I predicted, the freethinking Congress in Naples has come was the only touch needed to complete the triumph of the Pope. The intense ridicule which closed the proceedings could only be equalled by their Satanic wicked ness. After a discussion, teo blasphemous for reproduction, the company began to shout, 'Abbasso l'Imperatore ? 'Viva la Francia Reppublicana !' on which the police, who had tolerated every sort of insult to reigion, interfered and broke up the meeting. One is tempted to recall the story of the old Tory squire. who having dined with a party of Radicals in the Cobbett days, sat quietly through a volley of abuse on Chorch and Royalty. The 'great uppaid' were at last brought on the tapis, when the Equire broke out, 'Gentlemen! I have sat by to hear my God denied and my King insulted, but when you calumniate the county magistracy it is time for me to withdraw from table. Another equally absurd demonstration took place in Florence, headed by two black banners, and followed by all the canaille of the city. Padre Gavazzi seems to have been chief crator, and began by informing his auditors that he did not wish to insuit anyone's religion, but that he did (by way of a novelty) desire to call their attention to the machinations of the Jesuits ever since the days of the Pharisees (!!!) for the suppression of truth. Another orator assured the assembled humanity that the remedy for its woes was to be found in a oneand-sixpenny tract on liberty as practiced in America where a Jesuit might preach in one church and an Atheist in the other over the way. A profane joker saked, ' Che frate equello?' in reference to the Athelet, and not getting a satisfactory answer, the crowd hissed. A resolution was then passed glorifying the memory of poor Girolamo Savonarola who would exercely have been proud of such admirers, and whom the present race of Florentine revolutionists have seized upon as a fine peg for Anti Council theories to hang on. In Loreto the Garibalnians held a meeting in the theatre, and performed a little amateur farce, in which they gratuitously informed the universe that they 'attached no importance to the 'Conciliabolo' in Rome,' after which decree the Aula will no doubt crumble and disappear, and the Bishops renounce their mission .- Corr. of Tablet.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Jany. 12 .- The majority of the Austrian Noir, who had strength to descend the stairs and who Cabinet advocates a closer union between all the had fallen dead. These are the facts just as they States of the Empire. The minority would confine

lead to important changes in the constitution of the ministry.

GERMANY.

An extraordinary trial was recently concluded in Berlin. It was that of young Biland, who attempted to kill a Roman Catholic priest by shooting him in the cathedral, while performing the divine service, Bliand, who is a boy of eighteen years only, had his head full of Kant, Comte, and the philosophers, and conceived the idea that it was his duty to emancipate mankind from the traidom of priest-craft by slaughtering the clergymen. His first attempt ended in failure and incarceration. Upon the trial, the new martyr of philosophy informed the Judge 'that there is no God-Nature is a self-supporting machine.' The Judge took a different view of the matter, and sentenced Biland to twelve years' imprisonment, with hard labor. Before departing from the court-room Biland remarked that his opinions upon shooting clergymen had been somewhat modified, as there were too many of them extant to make it an object for him to go into the business.

ROYAL MIXED MARRIAGES .- The Correspondence-du Nord-Est states that the Archbishop of Cologne has suspended Dr. Kaiser a priest of his diocese, for having given the nuptral benediction to Prince Charles of Romania and the Princess Elizabeth of Wien without exacting an engagement that the children of the marriage should be brought up in the Catholic faith. The same paper goes on to say that a conflict be tween the Government and the Archbishop is not unlikely, especially as Dr. Kaiser is chaplain to the garrison at Dasseldorf.

A wealthy gentleman who owns a country seat nearly lost his wife, whof ell into a river which flows through his estate. He announced the narrow escape to his friends, expecting their congratulations. One of them-an old bachelor-wrote as follows: 'I always told you that river was too shallow.'

An elderly gentleman travelling in a railroad carriage was amused by a constant fire of words between two ladies. One of them at last kindly inquir ed if their conversation did not make his head ache; when he said with a good deal of ingenousness: 'No, madam ; l'ye been married twenty-eight years.

THE QUESTION SETTLED .- Those eminent men. Dr. James Olark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and Dr. Hughes Bennett say that consumption can be cured. Dr. Wistar knew this when he discovered his now widely known Balsam of Wild Cherry, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion.

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CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Mesers. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city. or the surpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale general stock of provisions suitable to this market. comprising in part of FLOUR, OATHBAL, CORNERAL BUTTER, CHEEFE, PORK, HAMS, LABD, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article cennected with the provision trade, &c , &c.

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the federation to the larger States and demand large turns will be made. Cash advances made equal to liberal reforms. The division of opinion may soon two-thirds of the market price. References kindly lead to important changes in the constitution of the permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Oo and Mesare, Tiffin Brothers.

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Archbishop of Cincinnati. Cincinnati. August 5, 1869.

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Rev. W. H. HILL S. J. President of St. Xavier College. Cincinnati, Aug. 10, 1869.

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

The thirtsenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine. No. 7053.

Present: The Honorable Justice Berthelot. Dame Henriette Moreau, wife seperated as to property from Hardoin Lionais, Esquire, the latter for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to the effect of these presents, both of the city and District of Montreal,

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

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

a cause by default. (By the Court)

EUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY.

PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, In the CIRCUIT COURT for District of Montreal. 5 the District of Montreal. The thirteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine

No. 1503.

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

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

IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Massrs. Moreau, Ouimet & Laceste, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph Guertin, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of St. Hyacinthe, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the french language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "La Minerve" and twice in the english language, in the newspaper of the said City, called The True Witness, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last incertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judg-

ment as in a cause by default.

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Plain #17

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All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains at Smith's Falls to and from Perth. The 000. A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co.y's Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c, and the 1.15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and

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

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Exquisite in their odors, are yet poor by compari-son with the clouds of incense that arise from Marray & Lanman's Florida Water, so justy styled The Queen of Floral Perfumes' ORANGE FLOWERS AND HONEYSUCKLE.

Delightful in the pure delicacy of their sweet

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

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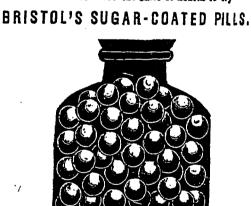
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