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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1870.

No. 23.

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

AURELIA;

OR,

THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE.

Freely Translated from the French of M. A. Quinton

PART THIRD.—THE VESTAL.

CHAPTER XX.—(CONTINUED.)

Meanwhile, a commotion has taken place in the Forum. The ranks of the silent multitude have opened to let pass a party of men—Ravinius and his aids—bearing a wooden gallows made in the shape of a fork. 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; his face was pale with suffering and the certainty of death; but so handsome, 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 oppressors 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 this inscription is a falsehood!... The Grand-Vestal has never transgressed her duty... and I 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. Ravinius laid his heavy hand on Metellus Celer, and commenced to strip him of his garments. In a moment the wretched young man was bound to the forked gallows, in such a way as would facilitate the execution. Then, Ravinius commenced to strike slowly, for the flagellation must continue until the lettica bearing the Grand Vestal will pass near the Comitium, in order that the priestess may hear the agonizing shrieks and last groans of her alleged accomplice!

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 Pliny-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.

Whilst the multitude witnessed, with varied emotions, this slow and cruel agony, a silent cortege left the Atrium Regium and wended its way through the Forum, by the Vicus Tuscanus. 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 Gurgus, 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 people gave way, then closed their ranks, and formed in its rear, to follow it to the Campus Sceleratus, where they would feast their eyes upon the last act of this dreadful drama. Not a voice broke the stillness of the atmosphere, which hung upon the great human crowd with the heaviness that indicates the approaching storm.

Ravinius multiplies his blows. Metellus Celer, who still breathes, although his body is but one bruised, bleeding mass, must expire now, so

but the pitiless curiosity of a crowd anxious to enjoy a promised spectacle. She had nothing to hope from man.

Her eyes, filled with an expression of supreme anguish, then turned slowly towards heaven.—Was it a reproach addressed to that God whom she had implored, and who remained mute like the others? Was it a last prayer to beseech him again to manifest His power?

When she looked down, she saw only Ravinius, 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. Ravinius pulled up the ladder. The slab was placed over the opening. Then, Ravinius and his aids began to throw earth into 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, he 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 would have discovered by the pale light of the stars, an old man kneeling on a slight mound in 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 stopping, from time to time, to listen anxiously to the slightest noise. These extraordinary precautions were justified by the very singular appearance of this night prowler, which would have certainly excited the suspicions of the capital triumvir if he had suddenly come upon him.

The mysterious wayfarer carried a rope-ladder rolled around his body a spade in one hand, and an iron crow-bar in the other. He was, moreover, provided with a dark lantern. The chief of the urban police would have doubtless asked our friend Gurgus—the reader has already recognized him—what he intended to make of these suspicious instruments, and whether he was not undertaking one of his old expeditions and preparing to desecrate the grave and rob the dead for the benefit of his friend the tonsor.

Gurgus was making all haste to join Clemens in the Campus Sceleratus, but he had to use a great deal of caution to avoid dangerous meetings on the way. At last he reached the further end of the Vicus Cyprius, and before ascending the Quirinal, he paused in the shadow of the temple of Fortune, and peered through the gloom at the porticoes of the temple of Safety, close by, to ascertain whether his vespillio had carried out his instructions.

"Very well!" he muttered, as he discovered the lettica and its motionless bearers. "All is well! Those vespillios have understood me.... By Venus Libitina... I can laugh now at the capital triumvir and his men!"

But Gurgus had scarcely muttered those defiant words, when he threw himself down flat on the pavement of the temple of Fortune, exclaiming:

"Hateful triumvir!... Unfortunate Vestal!..."

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

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 vespillios 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 Sceleratus.

The dilemma had 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 narrow lane which led to Caesar's Forum and finally to the Cularia 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 to distant quarters of the city, whence they would not be likely to return in this direction.—

The question was would they take the lane?—Meanwhile they advanced with their torches whose light caused Gurgus 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, ordering his men to ascend the Quirinal, 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," remonstrated 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.... And such a sight announces death within the 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 counter-marched his little troop who turned into the little lane.

When the noise of their steps had died away, Gurgus 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, Gurgus, will soon take her out of her vault.... Never mind, those worthy patrol-men have given me a terrible scare!... But the pontiff 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 haste then, I shall explain to him what caused my delay.... Good luck, my dear triumvir!... it is probable we shall not meet again this night."

Collecting his various instruments, Gurgus ascended the Quirinal as promptly as he could, embarrassed as he was with his load. A few minutes later he was near Clemens and apologized to him by telling his adventure with the triumvir.

"You see it, my son," said the priest with a quiet smile. "God watches over us; he proves it by turning off these first dangers.... It will, perhaps, be the last mark of assistance He will give us. But what are you doing, Gurgus?"

The designator, after striking the soil several times with his crowbar, had thrown himself on the ground and was listening anxiously.

"What are you doing, Gurgus?" the pontiff repeated, no answer having been made to his first question.

Gurgus 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 we are here,.... and I hear nothing, absolutely nothing.... Not a cry, not a movement.... Has she then already succumbed?... Oh!..."

And Gurgus laying hold of his spade began to dig with an ardor that amounted almost to rage.

Clemens said nothing. It was well that the weakness of man should show itself before the greatness of God.

Three men had been employed piling up earth into the shaft; then they had trodden upon it and made it so compact and firm that Gurgus 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, hemmed in between four thick walls, he saw that it would be impossible for him to finish his task unaided. Every shovelful of earth that he threw out would crumble in again carrying with it the rubbish previously shovelled out, and which falling upon him and making his work still more difficult.

The poor fellow persisted manfully but his efforts were unavailing, and once, being nearly covered up by the crumbling sand, he uttered an exclamation of despair. But another voice replied to his cry of anguish, and Gurgus looking up saw Clemens standing in a halo of light, with his hands extended over the chasm.

Then Gurgus felt that the ground upon which he stood was sinking rapidly, and he rolled suddenly 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 lamp still burning near the bed. By this flickering flame they saw the Grand-Vestal stretched motionless on her couch.

Gurgus laid a trembling hand upon the rigid 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 whose heart would not yet open to confidence, and said to him kindly:

"What my son, after what you have seen, do you still doubt?"

Gurgus then saw that the old man held in his hands a vase and some bread.

"My son," added the pontiff, the work of God is accomplished.... The work of man must now commence....

When Cornelia descended into the vault, she placed herself 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 inertia.

Her eyes followed vacantly the motion of the earth shovelled at the entrance of the vault by Ravinius 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 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 now, and the Grand Vestal lay on her couch, to await its coming.

We shall not describe the mental tortures of this unfortunate young woman, the cruel sufferings caused by the want of air, or the first pangs of that terrible disease—hunger. When Gurgus found her rigid and cold as a corpse, she had fainted, exhausted by thirty hours of want and terror.

Finding Cornelia inanimate, Clemens raised her head, and poured drop by drop between her lips the cordial he had brought with him. A slight tremor of the rigid limbs soon proved to Gurgus that the Grand-Vestal still lived and would not be long recovering her senses.

Clemens again opened Cornelia's lips and repeated the dose at short intervals until the small amphora he had brought was emptied of its contents. Life was returning, but the exhausted girl was still unconscious. After a little while the good priest took a small loaf of bread made from the whitest flour kneaded in pure milk, and placing it between the Vestal's fingers, lifted her hand near to her face. By an instinctive motion, the Grand-Vestal brought the savory food to her mouth and ate it greedily. Still, she spoke not. So completely exhausted had been the victim, that her faculties could only be gradually restored.

Clemens waited, kneeling near the bed.—Gurgus, overcome by emotion and admiration, seemed plunged in a sort of dreamy stupor. His face was bathed with tears.

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 she had been left to die.

"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 astonishment, for she could not see the features of the speaker. "How did you gain access to 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 descend into this abyss?... I have come to fulfil my promise...."

"The pontiff of the Christians!" exclaimed Cornelia, "ah!"

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 she could not speak. Nothing was heard in this narrow space but the convulsive sobs of the poor woman miraculously restored to life.

"Madam," said Clemens, as he endeavored to raise her trembling form. "You are saved!—But you must now hasten to leave this dismal abode. A devoted man will take you to a place of concealment where your persecutors cannot reach you."

And turning to Gurgus:

"My son," he added, "prepare your ladder...."

Your prudent forethought has been wise... You may now finish the work of God.

The rope-ladder 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 hand.

'Come, madam,' he said, 'trying to release his knees from her embrace. It is getting late and day-light must not find us here.... 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 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 heart 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 victim, in that hope; for as I was about to spill it I remembered that you might come.... Before you return me to the world of the living, make me a Christian, so that I shall be henceforth only your daughter.'

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

'My daughter,' he said, with deep emotion, 'take off 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 doctrines.... 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, saying:

'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. Gurgus followed. As soon as he came out, the dreary chasm was suddenly filled up, and Ravinius himself, if he had seen fit to visit the spot on the next day, would have never suspected that any strange 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 care.... Follow him....'

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

'Father,' he cried, throwing himself at the pontiff's feet, 'I also want to be a Christian.' 'I receive you, my son, and it is not the least joy that God gives me.... 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.

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

When Cornelia stepped out of the litter she could not restrain a cry of joy. She was received in the arms of Aurelia and Cecilia. This great joy was due to the delicate attention of Gurgus who thought that the Grand-Vestal would feel more safe if, coming out of the tomb, she found herself surrounded by the beings dearest to her heart.

A short time after these events happened, the sentence of banishment pronounced against Flavia Domitilla was carried into effect. Domitilla 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 betrothed of the Cæsar Vespasian, and Gurgus, the humble designator of funerals, knelt side by side to receive the Sacrament of Baptism.

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; Euphrosine, 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 her from a horrible death. She accompanied Flavia Domitilla, and shared voluntarily her exile, her long sufferings and her death.

CHAPTER XXII.—GURGES TREATS OF THE EMPIRE.

On the eighth day before the ides of September, (8th of September, A. D., 96,) as the shadows of night commenced to invade the streets of Rome, two men could have been seen walking hurriedly 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 seeking to recognize some particular one. As

neither of them looked before him, it naturally happened that they ran against each other.

'Ah,' cried one of the two men.

'Oh,' exclaimed the other simultaneously.

'For in every language, these two little words 'Ah' and 'Oh' 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?' replied gently and almost laughingly the other; 'neither of us paid any attention to what was in his way. That is all.'

'Hallo!... it is Gurgus,' exclaimed the former speaker, casting a single glance on the designator. 'Ah, this is a lucky meeting.... I intended to see you in a few days, to speak to you about some important matters, in which you may be very useful.'

Gurgus was surprised to hear himself called by name by this stranger. Still, upon studying his features more closely, it seemed to him that this was not the first time he had met the man. He 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 stranger.

'You are the man,' replied Gurgus 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 Gurgus.

'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 Gurgus, 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—Gurgus 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 food and wine, which he offered to Gurgus to share with him. But the latter declined, with thanks.

'My dear Gurgus,' 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 Gurgus, still retaining a ceremonious tone, although his companion treated him familiarly. 'Speak; I listen to you.'

'Well, my dear Gurgus, you have been washing 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 burial....'

Shall I add, dear Gurgus,' continued the unknown, 'that you will go a little out of your way, to call at the house of the divine Aurelia, who expects you, and who will watch near the body until her brethren—there was irony and contempt in his voice as he spoke these words—will present themselves this very night to carry it to the crypt where you have your tombs.... And now, my dear Gurgus, 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 relations concerning his secret acts. Gurgus was astonished, but showed no fear.

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

(To be Continued.)

(From the Charlottetown (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 Jerusalem, October 26. After referring to his previous communication from Cairo, His Lordship writes:—

'On our return from Cairo we found in Alexandria seventeen Bishops from Japan, India, Ohio &c., on their way to Rome, to assist at the Ecumenical 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 day 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 stopped 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 harbour is without a wharf of any kind, and so it behoved us to engage a skiff to take us on shore. The town of Jaffa is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and has, in its modern aspect, nothing about it either interesting or inviting. Tradition says it was here that Noah built the Ark; and St. Peter here raised to life Tabitha (Acts IX). We visited the house of Simon the Tanner, where St. Peter abode many days. It is at the present day a

Turkish Mosque. At 3 o'clock, P.M., of the same day, on which we arrived, we set forward on horseback for Jerusalem, distant about fifty miles. At night, we reached Romeh, having accomplished about 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. Romeh itself is said by tradition to be the birth place of Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus, who buried our Lord. We passed the night in the Monastery of the Franciscan Fathers, and at 5 o'clock next morning started fresh 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 one vast plain, dotted over at intervals, with groves of olive, citron, lemon, fig and date. The grain crop is generally reaped in May. Here, as in Egypt, the appearance of the inhabitants is disappointing. Their houses and dresses are miserable in the extreme. On arriving at the mountains of Judea rocks surrounded us on all sides, and not a blade of grass was visible. All this country, however, is rich in Biblical history, and in reminiscences of the Crusades. At a short distance from the road stand the ruins of an ancient town, where, it is said, the Penitent Thief was born. The Grotto of St. Jerome, and the valley where David slew Goliath also lay near our route.

'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.

'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 Baptist, 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 Judæa, and entered into the house of Zachary and saluted Elizabeth.' This, too is the spot where first was entered the sublime castle of the Magnificent (Luka 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 our Lord was stripped of His clothes to be crucified: the place where the cross was fixed: the rocks that were split when He expired; the Stone of Unction, 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 places and felt for themselves. So renowned are they over all the world—celebrated by Saints and by Sages—and for them brave Knights 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 Unction 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 Calphas, where Peter denied his Lord, and the place whither he went forth and 'wept bitterly' the spot where Judas betrayed his Master, and the place where in despair he hanged himself; the Field of Blood, purchased with the Thirty Pieces of Silver. In one corner of this ground I observed a large pile of human bones, blanched with lime and exposure to the atmosphere. The place was used as a cemetery in the time of the Crusades. We also visited the Valleys of Jehosaphat and the Terrent of Hadron; and the scene of the martyrdom of St. Stephen; the Garden of Gethsemane; the Mount of Olives: Solomon's Temple: the Pool of Siloe; the spot where our Lord taught His Apostles the 'Our Father,' and many other places of interest, connected with Holy Writ.

'From Jerusalem we directed our steps to Bethlehem, 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 Lay of my Diocese, and particularly 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 hundreds of Jews, men and women, all lamenting and crying with their faces to the wall, bemoaning their fallen country, and imploring the Great God of their Fathers to take pity on them.

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

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

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND.

(FROM TIMES SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

No. 26

CLIFDEN, CONNEMARA, 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 Connemara. 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 hills, 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 finest grass-field, perhaps, in Great Britain. Leaving Limerick, I went through a bleak, treeless country, where occasionally bright oases of green, and here and there the abode of a gentleman, broke the dreariness of flats often strewn with stones, the landscape marking clearly the rare spots where industry had been applied to the soil. I halted only a few hours at Ennis, but drove through a considerable part of Clare, which combines curiously fine tracts of pasture and lowlands usually injured by moisture, with vast expanses, half-grass, half-rock, the whole capable of much improvement, yet, generally, lying in its native state, save where in places you see the little farms and homes of the peasantry. The scenery from Ennis to Athery is of this character, but still

more barren, and a long succession of poor uplands, now and then opening into wildernesses of stone, leads the traveller to the ancient town of Galway. The quaint old houses and narrow streets of the City of the Tribes have been often described; but 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 Corrib, 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 the traces of ruined hamlets show that at one time it was more peopled than it is; and I was not sorry when the lights of Clifden began to glimmer across the waste.

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 advancing tide of prosperity; for instance, nearly all the country towns I have seen are more or less flagging, 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 1830 the growth of opulence in Ireland was greater than from 1830 to the present time, the former being a period, too, of an increasing population and leasehold tenures, the latter a period of tenancies-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 30 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 Clifden. 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 on keeping to herself spots that defy the toil of the husbandman. 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 hard-working 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 having vanished from them. As for the noble grasslands I went through, luxuriant 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 Normans De Burghs, degenerated into Irish chieftains; though in part colonized by Elizabethan settlers, it nearly escaped the Cromwellian tempest, and after that period it continued under the way of a reckless squirearchy, lords of profligate half-serfs, with but little change until the present generation. Society accordingly here, too, assumed something of a clanish 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 proprietors was largely introduced; and the children of the soil often found 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 disinclined 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 improvement. 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 rented.

What I wish to consider in this letter are the circumstances 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 Encumbered Estates Court, and portions 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 properties 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 fruits 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 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 hungry 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 likely to remain so.'

In another instance, also in Clare, a small estate having escheated to the Crown, it became the duty of the law officers to provide for its management and administration. The tenantry were the ordinary Irish peasantry, holding areas of from three to 45

acres; but they were tenants at will, at exorbitant rates; and, in the words of a gentleman who knows them well, 'what with rents, taxes, rates, costs of evictions, drivers' and sheriffs' fees, they were harassed and distressed to the utmost.' The present Lord Chancellor of Ireland, then Attorney-General directed that the rents should be reduced to a sum within the means of the tenants; and that leases for a term of 31 years, with ordinary husbandry covenants, should be made to them, and my informant, 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 any tenantry in Clare. 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 the present landlord receives satisfactorily much more rent than any former landlord ever did, much of the former rent being spent in distressing, 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 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 Crown 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 say, 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 instance which shows the inherent mischiefs of absenteeism under certain conditions, and the hardships resulting from the change to 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 ruined 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 conspicuous 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 hills and moors, 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 entrusted 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, caused or procured the eviction of not less than 1,442 families. It is said that rules of extreme stringency, unintelligible to the peasantry, were until lately rigidly enforced, and it cannot be doubted that some dealings of the company were of a harsh tenacity. They have also been charged with want of generosity during the distress 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 censured 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 severe landlords.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

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

One of the latest rumours with regard to Irish affairs is that the Prince of Wales will shortly succeed Earl 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 Rossa:—

'10, Downing-street, Whitehall, 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 question your title to refer to him in the matter to which you allude. Mr. Gladstone is, however, ready to assume the responsibility of the decision to decline the release which you desire.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. B. Gladstone.

'Martin O'Dwyer, Esq.' Irish journals report that during the Parliamentary election in Longford, which was bitterly contested, and attended with great excitement, 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 defeat of its candidate.

Inquiries now prosecuting in Dublin, Ireland about that political corruption has been reduced to a science. One Bloxham swore that he had persecuted 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 a 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 asserting that the bishops will not be permitted to have an absolute veto on all ecclesiastical legislation.

The Disestablished Council—The Bishops of the Dublin Strand.—'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 fact that the lay element had everything its own way—the clergy having retired from the undignified contest. Letters were read from the Protestant Archbishops and the reverend secretaries declining to attend, whereupon the Earl of Meath was called to the chair. The report of the scrutineers as to the voting for lay delegates to the general convention having been read and some matters of detail disposed of, the subject of parochial committees was discussed. Dr. Carter suggested that 'the lay-delegates in each parish should form a local committee,' and said, 'they

The True Witness

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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 from that date.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1870.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR. JANUARY - 1870.

Friday, 21 - St. Agnes, V. Saturday, 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 Chrysostom, B. O. 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 acts, 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 singular feature of the affair is the disregard shown by all the parties thereto of the laws of honor which regulate the duello. If the gentlemen who called upon Prince Pierre Bonaparte 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 témoins, 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 a parcel of Yankee loafers at a gambling table, or blackguards who can put no trust in one another; and when they met, they set to blackguarding one another like a lot of Billingsgate fish-hags.

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 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 criticize the acts of those to whom, and not to the press, the Lord has committed the care of His Church. In due time we shall learn through the proper 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 Government are still unknown.

The Square Over.—The Militia Department has issued an order directing the Volunteers to return their rifles to the several armories.

EATING HIS LEEK.

From Montreal Witness, Dec. 3rd.

"We do not see that any of the speakers at the tenant-right meetings in Ireland, are half so truculent as our own True Witness. That voracious journal has over and over again informed us that the Irish people will be satisfied with nothing less than the land of Ireland for the people of Ireland, the present proprietors being robbers, or the representatives of robbers, 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 evangelical friend has eaten his leek, and with honest Fluellen we say—much good may it do him.

"CUI 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. Chiniquy's sermons? The Montreal Witness shall answer:—

"This violence against Mr. Chiniquy"—(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; and therefore the presumption 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. Chiniquy would probably double the income of all the missionary societies now at work in Lower Canada."—16.

True again; and it is also the manifest interest of Mr. Chiniquy and his friends to double their incomes. Without therefore hazarding any conjecture of our own, as to the authors and instigators of the late rascally row, we content ourselves with asking the question cui 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 altogether; 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 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 themselves, whether Catholics or Protestants.—They are a disgrace to any religion.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—The Annual Fate 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 numbers 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 dancing, into which the guests entered with hearty good will, and kept up till a late hour of the following morning.

It is rumored 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 until another year) as also for grants for the Grenville Canal and the construction of harbours of Refuge on Lakes Erie Ontario and Huron

The Fenian Society has published its Manifesto to the people of Ireland over the signature of John Savage, its chief executive officer.—

"The doctrine propounded by the Manifesto," says 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 people distinctly declares as the rights of the people demand, that the actual cultivators alone should enjoy the privilege of holding land; and that the farmers should hold direct from the only landlord in Ireland—the aggregate Irish people"

Is it not clear that Free Trade in land, as advocated 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 subjoined 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 on which he resigns his office:—"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 fear will give you pain. Slowly and reluctantly I have been driven to conclusions incompatible with the declarations which I made at my ordination. For instance, in the Ordering of Deacons, a candidate is asked whether he 'unfeignedly believes all the Canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testament.' This question, taking the words 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 bishop 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 Canon. I no longer think it tenable. Some portions 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 them.' Under these circumstances, I beg to signify to you my desire to relinquish the position of a clergyman, 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 bounden 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 husband's friends.

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

This is a charming religious biography, the history 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 through 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 Oxford he made acquaintance with Dr. Pusey, with Newman and others of that school, then stirring up the stagnant pool of Anglicanism with their novel theories of a Church, and Church Authority. Cutting off the slough 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-bearer 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 depicted in a letter by him written to a friend from Rome, under date May 27th, 1843:—

"What you say of the impropriety of using hard words of bishops, even such as Latimer, is probably true; one cannot think too highly of the episcopate

Yet it is right, on the other hand, to remember the essential implicity of Protestantism, and of Protestantism as such. You must remember that the Church of England is not Protestant, and that in one of her own controversies of the last century, she authoritatively rejected the name, thereby rendering it blighting 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, he says:—

"Protestantism has had three centuries of existence: in Prussia, where it rose, it has degenerated into a blasphemous rationalism, denying the four Gospels; in Switzerland, its second home, it has sunk into the worst form of Socialism: in English dissent it has degenerated into an impious caricature of the Truth; and in the Church, it is now fighting for its life against sacraments and good works."—p. 192.

In this state of mind, still believing, or trying to persuade himself 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 incessant labors, his self denial, and ardent charity he won the confidence and love of his parishioners. He was none of your man-miliners, and cared little for forms. When England was distracted with the "surprise 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 he 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 cross to follow the Lord Jesus Whom his 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 judicatur"

In that great and terrible day will he receive his reward, and justice will be done to his memory. In the meantime we warmly recommend the perusal of his biography by his brother Oratorian, Father Bowden. This excellent work is for sale by the Messrs. Sadiers of this city.

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

These sermons, besides possessing the inestimable merit 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 laity.

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

ORDER AND CHAOS.—20 cents.—Messrs. Sadiers, Montreal.

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

SPIRITUAL RETREAT.—By the Rt. Rev. T. David, D.D., First Coadjutor of Bishop Flaget, with an introduction by the Archbishop of Baltimore. John Murphy, Baltimore. Messrs. Sadiers, Montreal. Price, 75 cents.

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. Sadiers, 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.— This is an error which detracts from the merits

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

LIFE OF PRINCE DEMETRIUS GALLITZIN.—By the Rev. Thomas Hayden, J. Murphy & Co., Baltimore. New York, Catholic Publication Society. P. Donahoe, Boston. Messrs. Sadiers, Montreal. Price, 75 cents. This is the life of a very remarkable man, and zealous Catholic priest, who divesting himself of the dignity of an illustrious family cheerfully embraced the career of a humble Catholic priest.

STUDENT'S MANUAL.—This is a little book of Catholic devotions published by J. Murphy & Co., Baltimore, and sold by Messrs. Sadiers of Montreal for 30 cents. It is neatly compiled.

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 "Gattenberg" 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 Sacrifice. The Romans, the Greeks, 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 have 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 Hosts, and will so continue until the Angel of God shall pronounce 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. C.

PREMATURE DEMISE OF FREDERICK OGERIEN, A DISTINGUISHED BROTHER OF THE CHRISTIAN 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 eminent scholar. As such he has lived, and still continues to live, in the affection and veneration of his numerous conferees 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 Lias-le-Sauveur, 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 compose a complete treatise on the geological and zoological 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 Departements Voisins." It rare merit obtained for the author from the government, three gold, and six silver medals. His pen contributed also largely to several of the prominent 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 its Mosaic account of the creation. It was on this, his favorite theme, that he had already commenced a course of lectures to the students of

Manhattan College, when his task was interrupted, and himself snatched away by inexorable death in the midst of his usefulness.

Frere Ogerien came to this country in the month of May last, having been deputed by the Superior-General of his Order, for the purpose of collecting and forming cabinets of Natural History for the Colleges of the Christian Brothers in America and elsewhere.

In the prosecution of this object, he travelled through the United States and Canada, collecting, with remarkable success, a considerable number of both mineral and zoological specimens, and admiring with delight the grand natural scenery of our hemisphere.

His funeral obsequies took place on the 16th December, the day after his death, in the Church of the Annunciation, at Manhattanville. A Solemn Requiem 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 LATE MR. McDONALD OF THE TRANSCRIPT.—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 was born 1798 in the parish of Chronyard, 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.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

Table listing contributions from various institutions and individuals, including Montreal General Hospital, St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, and several private donors, totaling \$6,035.

THE ST. BRIDGET'S 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, 1869.

The Reverend Bernard McGauran, President, in the chair. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

In conclusion while tendering grateful acknowledgements to all, and soliciting a continuance of usual favors in aid of a deserving undertaking; your committee would reiterate their heartfelt gratitude to a Merciful Providence, who has favoured their efforts and vouchsafed assistance whence least expected.

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

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM ASSOCIATION, GENERAL FUND.

Financial statement for 1869-January 2, showing income from subscriptions, donations, and other sources, totaling \$6513 53.

Table showing disbursements for various expenses including baker's account, butcher's do, grocer's do, and other household and operational costs, totaling \$6513 53.

BUILDING FUND.

Table showing amounts collected from subscribers and drawn from the general fund, totaling \$4144 68.

RESERVE FUND.

Table showing amounts invested in St. Patrick's Church and interest on same, totaling \$488 39.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Table listing remittances received from various individuals and locations, totaling \$4144 58.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Table listing market prices for various commodities such as flour, sugar, and other goods.

THIS WAY TO BROADWAY.

BROADWAY TAILOR, 52 ST. JOHN STREET. Fourth door from St. James street, on the right, where CLOTHING is scientifically cut and beautifully made.

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAHIAH MEROIER.

The Heirs of Isiah Meroier will hear something to their advantage by addressing S. M. Pennington, Albany, Lin. Co., Oregon.

The Chairman then left the chair, and the meeting dissolved. H. F. W. BELLEV, Secretary.

At a meeting of the above Committee, held on Friday the 7th January, instant, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the current year.

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TEACHER WANTED. A School Master, with an elementary diploma; to teach the English language. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM HART, SEC. TREAS.

THE WONDERFUL LAMP (SELF-LIGHTING) FOR THE POCKET. A One Dollar Bill will get (par post) the completest and speediest contrivance ever invented for getting a light, and keeping it for three hours.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of RICHARD J. DUCKETT, of the Parish of St. Polycarpe, Merchant, individually, and as Co-partner formerly with Dame Mary O. Leblanc, under the name and style of R. J. Duckett & Co., Insolvent.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF John Graham, or any of his sons, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal.

A BAZAAR AND GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES! ON THE PRINCIPLE OF THE ART UNION IN THE MUSIC HALL, TORONTO, ON Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 24th, 25th and 26th February, 1870.

To raise funds for the building of the new Church of St. Patrick, Toronto, of which R.V. J. M. LAURENT is Pastor.

The old Church was some years since totally destroyed by fire, since which time the services have been conducted in a school room which is now found quite inadequate to the accommodation of the congregation.

THE PRIZES: 1st Prize—A fine Cameo, presented by His Holiness, Pope Pius IX. 2nd Prize—A collection of Roman Views, presented by the right Rev. Dr. Luce, Bishop of Toronto.

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FOREIGN 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 Rochefort, 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. Foville and Victor Noir, of the editorial staff of the Marsellaise, Rochefort's journal, proceeded 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. Foville 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 Grousset. 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 responsible for it?" At this I received a slap on the face from Noir, when I drew my revolver and fired at him. Foville 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 fled.

The Journal Officiel contains a decree con- voking the Chambers for the purpose of bringing before the high court of justice to decide upon a charge of homicide 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 Ant- enel, and been taken to the Concierges.

The office of the 'Marsellaise,' Rochefort's news- paper, has just been seized by order of the Govern- ment.

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

M. Henri Rochefort referred in bitter terms to the murder of Victor Noir. 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. Olivier, in reply, 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, and for exciting disorder and violence. The demand was referred to a committee.

Paris, Jan. 12.—The Marsellaise newspaper was published in mourning yesterday and contained the following leading article printed in large type:

"The murder committed by Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte upon Victor Noir, and the attempt to murder made by the Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte upon the citizen Uric de Foville I have had the weakness to believe that a Bonaparte could be other than an assassin. 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 Grousset has shared my error, and to-day we mourn our dear friend Victor Noir, assassinated by the ruffian Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte. For eighteen years past France has been in the blood-stained hands of those out-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?"

(Signed,) 'ROCHEFORT.'

La Marsellaise was also very severe this morning, and the entire issue was therefore seized by the authorities.

La Marsellaise also publishes the following statement of de Foville: On the 10th of January Victor Noir and myself repaired to the residence of Prince Bonaparte; we were commissioned by Paschal Grousset to demand of Prince Bonaparte a reason for injurious articles against him in the Journal de la Cour. After 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 Bonaparte entered. We advanced toward him, and the following words passed:

"Sir, we come on behalf of Paschal Grousset, 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. Rochefort, because he is the standard bearer of the rabble. As for Grousset, I have no reply to make to him. Are you the representatives of this cartoon?"

"Sir," I answered, "We have come to you to fulfil loyally and conscientiously the commission entrusted to us by our friend. Are you the representatives of these wretches?" Victor Noir replied, we are the representatives of our friends. Then suddenly advancing and without provocation, on our part, Prince Bonaparte 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 staggered, pressed both hands 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 drew a small pistol which I had in my pocket, and while I was endeavoring to fire 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 aimed 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 coat. In the street I found Noir, who had strength to descend the stairs and who had fallen dead. These are the facts just as they

occurred, and I look for prompt exemplary justice for this crime.

Signed, ULRIC DE FOVILLE.

Paris, Jan. 12.—The funeral of Victor Noir took place to-day. The Government made extensive pre- parations 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 eleven o'clock five thousand workmen from the Faubourg had passed up the Boulevard 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 be interred. Henri Rochefort attended the funeral. His appearance called forth demonstrations of enthu- siasm from the people. The remains were taken to Neuilly for interment, whither they were followed by a long procession. The crowd wanted to parade with the body through Paris, but refused Louis Noir, brother of the deceased, refused his consent. At the cemetery there were frequent shouts of 'Vive la Republique,' and the 'Marsellaise' was repeatedly sung by the people. During the day, while M. Rochefort and Raspail were coming down the Champ d'Elysees, they were stopped by large crowds singing the 'Marsellaise.' They 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 near the hall of the Legislative body, and five regiments were stationed on the Boulevard close at hand. The crowd finally dispersed without offering resist- ance; but some arrests were made by the police.

The Rappel newspaper has been seized by the police. 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 Emperor, and for inciting to violence and disorder.

The Journal Officiel 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 declares that the policy of the Ministry will be in accordance 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 financial 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 annum.

'Galignani's Messenger' gives the following particulars concerning the remarkable criminal; Traup- man:—

'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 com- mitting 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 he does so in a careless manner, without any signs of remorse, and speaks of it as of an affair which did not succeed in consequence of a defective execution. He admits that he derived little profit from the mur- ders—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 invented other machines, and then I should have become rich, 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 check-peany 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 special study is to visit Traupman to examine his mental state. This medical man is acting on instructions from M. Lechaud, who apparently intends to adopt the plea of insanity in defence of his client.'

ITALY.

Piedmont.—The fiasco 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 proceed- ings could only be equalled by their Satanic wicked- ness. After a discussion, too blasphemous for reproduc- tion, the company began to shout, 'Abbasio l'Impera- tore!' 'Viva la Francia Repubblica!' on which the police, who had tolerated every sort of insult to religion, 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 Ochorob and Royalty. The 'great unipid' was at last brought on the tapis, when the Squire broke out, 'Gentlemen! I have sat by to hear my God denied and my King insulted, but when you calculate 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 orator, and began by informing his auditors that he did not wish to in- sult anyone's religion, but that he did (by way of a novelty) desire to call their attention to the machi- nations of the Jesuits ever since the days of the Puri- seers (11) for the suppression of truth. Another orator assured the assembled humanity that the remedy for its woes was to be found in a one- and-sixpenny tract on liberty as practised in America, where a Jesuit might preach in one church and an atheist in the other over the way. A profane joker asked, 'Che frate quello?' in reference to the atheist, and not getting a satisfactory answer, the crowd hissed. A resolution was then passed glorifying the memory of poor Girolamo Savonarola who would scarcely have been proud of such admir- ers, and whom the present race of Florentine revolu- tionists have seized upon as a fine peg for Anti Coun- cil theories to hang on. In Loreto the Garibaldians 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.—Cont. of Tablet.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July, 12.—The majority of the Austrian Cabinet advocates a closer union between all the States of the Empire. The minority would confine

the federation to the larger States and demand large liberal reforms. The division of opinion may soon 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, Biland, 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 slaugh- tering the clergyman. 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 clergyman 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 hav- ing given the nuptial benediction to Prince Charles of Romania and the Princess Elizabeth of Wien with- out 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 un- likely, especially as Dr. Kaiser is chaplain to the garrison at Dasseldorf.

A wealthy gentleman who owns a country seat, nearly lost his wife, who fell 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 al- ways told you that river was too shallow.'

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

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—Those eminent men, Dr. James Clark, 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.

THE PANTOMIME OF LOVE.—The fan and the hand- kerchief in fair and skillful hands can tell the story of affection more gracefully than the tongue, but to give their silent language its full effect it should be winged with perfume. A few drops of Murray & Lammans Florida Water dropped upon either of these delicate implements of coquetry will lend a double charm to their flutterings; by filling the air they agitate with the delicious breath of tropical blossoms. Among the delightful odors which float up- ward from the gardens of the lands where summer never dies, there is not one more exquisite than the fragrance of this peerless toilet water. For the hand- kerchief, the fan, the bath, and (diluted with water) as a tooth wash, it far excels all other preparations. As there are counterfeiters, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York. 574

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PURIFIED AFTER EVERY MEAL, as if eating were a crime, the dyspeptic seeks temporary relief from stimulants which only tend to render his complaint chronic by their debilitating reaction. Abandon them at once. Seek relief by using Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, in which are combined the three veg- etable elements essential to a cure. They tone the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, carry off the undigested matter which obstructs the fecal discharge, and restore regularity and harmony of action to the secretive organs. Headache is re- moved; the food turns to wholesome nutriment instead of to acid gas; all the pangs of indigestion cease, and health and comfort replace weakness and torture. The sugar envelope renders the pills taste- less; and being secured in six-tight vials, they re- tain their medicinal virtues in all climates.

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

No. 7053. Present: The Honorable Justice Berthelot. Dame Henriette Moreau, wife separated as to property from Haidon Liois, Esquire, the latter for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to the effect of these presents, both of the city and District of Montreal, Plaintiffs.

vs. Francois Daze, laborer, and Dame Eleonore Ducez his wife, the latter widow by her first marriage of the late Antoine Lescarbeau, in their quality of joint- tutors to the children issue of the marriage of the said Eleonore Ducez with the said late Antoine Lescarbeau; the said Eleonore Ducez as well in her own name as having been commune en biens with her said late husband Francois Daze, as also for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to effect of these presents Defendants.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Moreau, Oulmet & Lacoste of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Isidore Veronseau one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendants in 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 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 be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default. (By the Court) HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY. O.C.O.

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

No. 1502. The Honorable Louis Lacoste, Senator, of the parish of Bourberville, in the District of Montreal, acting in his quality of Tutor duly named to Olivier Theophile Bruneau, Frederic Henri Bruneau, Marie Josephine Bruneau, minor chil- dren of Olivier Theophile Bruneau, in his lifetime of the parish of St. Bruno, in the District of Montreal, Physician, Caroline Nriens Bruneau, Adelaide Esther Bruneau, minor children emancipated, of the said late Olivier Theophile Bruneau, 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 Dorothea Bruneau, spinster; majeure want de ses droits, of the said parish of St. Bruno, Plaintiffs

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

IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Messrs. Moreau, Oulmet & Lacoste, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph Guerin, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of St. Hyacinthe, that the said Defendant in 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 to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last inser- tion 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 Plain- tiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judg- ment as in a cause by default. HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY. O.C.O.

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SAMUEL McCONKEY, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that the above named Plaintiff has instituted an action ex separation & biens against her husband the above named Defendant.

CARTER & HATTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 28th October, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of GEORGE WILSON, of the City of Montreal, Shoemaker,

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GEORGE WILSON, C. P. DAVIDSON, His Attorney ad litem.

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