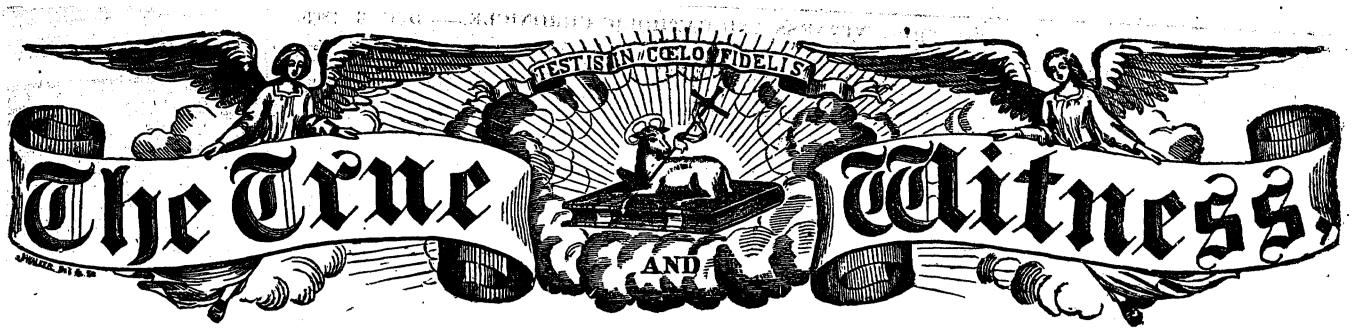
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HRONICLE ATHOLIC C

XX. Ven.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 8, 1869.

No. 16

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

AURELIA;

OR,

THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE.

Breely Translated from the French of M. A. Quinton

PART THIRD .- THE VESTAL.

CHAPTER VII. - THE ARCHIGALLUS APOLLO. Apollo, the Archigallus and flamine of Cybele

and Isis, was a man of fine, commanding appearazce. He was about sixty years old, and his long white hair gave him a venerable look. He wore no beard. His rosy cheeks and double chin denoted the man who makes a proper use of the good things of this world. This healthy appearance formed a contrast with that of the thinvisaged, half-starved 'gallii,' his subordinates, with whom he shared the geese and cakes offered by their penitents. The priests received no support from the state, and had to rely on the liberality or charity of the citizens. The only exceptions to this rule were in the case of the Vestals, and the Pontifis who were of a higher order than the Flamines.

If Apollo had had no other resources than the perquisites of the temple, he might have been reduced, like many of his colleagues. to travel about the country, with a small donkey to carry his beggage, and a statue of Cybele to provoke the prous generosity of his dupes. But Apollo had Enothea.

This fearfully ugly old woman was the secret power of the priest's house. She found great advantages in living under his root, and in return had arranged for him an existence of ease and plentv.

She prepared all sorts of medicinal powders and draughts, which she sold at a very good price. Nobody could conduct more skilfully an intrigue, and derive greater benefits from the necessities of others. She manufactured, with remarkable art, the numerous chaims so eagerly sought by the superstituous Roman matrons; and she had for sale a complete collection of statues f the 'little gods,' whose number had become so greatly multiplied by the vain, fearful,

private room where they could converse unheard. This was not the first time Gellia had called to consult the Archigallus on the matter that terly, 'Misitius is lost !' troubled her, and he was anxious to learn more

on the subject. Gellia had commenced by entertaining Apollo with some little grievances concerning her hus band, but he was not long discovering that there was something more important than matrimonial bickerings. Misitius, the tender busband bad suddenly become gloomy, faciturn and intractable; he went out frequently at night, and Gellia had not been able to ascertain whither he went. He had mysterious interviews with people who appeared and disappeared abruptly : he was continually receiving messages, and would then shut himself up, for hours, in the most private room in the house; all that Gellia had

discovered was that he had made numerous copies of the flying sheets left him by his visitors. Once Misitius had been absent a whole month. Where bad he been ? What had he done dur ing that time? He would not tell her ! But he had returned more anxious and morose than he had ever been. Another time a man dressed in a toga of mourning, and wrapped in the folds of a wide pallium, had sought shelter in their

house in the middle of the night. Misitius had received him with every mark of respectful deference, but during the two days that this stranger remained, Gellia had been compelled to leave the house and seek the hospitality of a friend.

In fine, the young woman, thus neglected, and made unhappy by the unaccountable change in her husband, had felt the need of some friend to whom she could confide her troubles; and she naturally selected Apollo, who enjoyed the confidence of so many matrons. The curiosity with which the Archigallus listened to her complaints, had gradually changed into a lively interest in those mysteries, and he anxiously expected their unraveling He suspected the cause, and with out revealing it to Gellia, he had encouraged her to make further discoveries and further revela tions.

When they reached the private room and were secured from interruption, the Archigallus bastened to ask Gellia :

"Well, what news ?"

'I come,' said she, 'from the Tiberine field. where I have fulfilled my two explations. You ambitious or voluptuous passions of the people. bave reproached me so severely, the last time, for having neglected them." 'Tois is quite right, quite right,' repeated the

"Oh! I see it now I see it now,' cried | Gellia, and she sank on her knees, sobbing bit-'No, he will not be lost,' said the Archigallus

thoughtfully. 'I know a means to save him -- ? "What is it ?' asked the young woman trembling with anxiety.

"I cannot say yet," replied Apollo, "but you will know it to day Leave this document with me, and retire to your house,' he added solemply, 'I must think over this.....?

Gellia, somewhat comforted by this promise, took leave of the priest of Isis. Had she been less absorbed in her grief, she might have seen, as she crossed the atrium, the fearful Enothea standing in a threatening attitude, and muttering the words of a mysterious invocation, as she threw on the path of the young woman the withered leaves of some magical plant. But poor little Gellie had too much anguish in heart, and her eyes were too wet with tears, to permit her seeing the old hag She went back slowly by the road she had followed so briskly that morning, and reached her humble home.

Misitius had just returned.

Immediately after Gellia's departure, the Archigallus went out, telling Enothea that he would be found at Eutrapeles' barber shop, if any one wanted to see him It was Apollo's daily habit to listen to the barber's gossip whilst having his locks perfumed.

But when the flumine came in sight of Eutrapeles' shop, it seemed to him that an unusually large crowd besieged that fashionable establishment. Such was the case, in fact, and the Archigallus, when he got nearer, saw a singular spectacle. Eutropeles was struggling to get away from a centurion, and protesting aloud that he was not the author of the proclamation .---Struck by these words, Apollo inquired why the barber was being arrested. He was tol.4 that a copy of the proclamation was being pasted on Eutrapeles' wall during the night; a crowd had assembled to read it; and a pretorian bad torn he paper from the wall and taken it to his centurion, who had come to arrest Eutrapeles, hold ing him responsible for the usult publicly offered the Emperor.

' Very well.' said the Archigallus, ' I must try to help the poor barber out of this trouble."-And pushing his way through the crowd, he ap proached the centurion.

"Will you permit me,' said he, ' to see the document whice our friend Eutrapeles, usually so devoted to the Emperor, is accused of having written ?" The officer gave Archigallus one of the fragments.

amidst a flood of tears. And as Misitius made a gesture of denial.

"Yes, you conspire." she repeated in a per emptory tone. I know it now I have the proof of it.' "How do you know it ?' asked Misitius un-

easily.

"For the past three months Misitius is scarcely ever at home; Misirius neglects bis wife; Misitius has dealings with suspicious people who hide ; Misitius is silent, pensive, anxious, in pray to continual fear; Misitiua copies seditious writings, one of which fell into my hands yesterday, and Misitius asks how I know that he con sources !' replied the little woman with great volubility.

'Ob! gods!' sighed Misitius, and he looked at his wife with stupid wonder.

'You are working your ruin, Misitius, and mine also.?

And Gellia, falling on a seat, hid her face in her hands and sobbed violent.y.

"Gellia," whispered Misitius in her ear, "in a few days we shall enjoy the greatest honors and all the blessings of wealth Yes, I conspire, but it is for you, my Gellia for you alone, do you hear ? They have promised me the sacerdutal rank.... You will be the Martial Flamina?

"Fool ?" cried Gellia in a tone that stopped the flow of words of her confiding husband.-How,' she proceeded, ' can you, a simple flute. player at the sacrifices, believe that they will confer upon you a dignity which in former times was the prerogative of patricians ?....?

" Why not ?' asked Misitius, " if it is given as the reward of great services rendered Rome by the overthrow of her tyrapt....

" That's it ! that's it !' repeated Gellia, stamp ing the floor in a pervous manner. . The tibicine Misitius is going to overthrow the Emperor ! unless the Emperor should make a mouthful of this Misitius.... Indeed, I don't know what keeps me from wreaking my resentment on you, as I did this morning on the sacred gander of the Archigallus."

The name of the sacred gander caused Misi tius to start, but as a husb nd will not give up so easily the point contested by his wife, he resumed in an animated and solemn tone :

march upon Rome that the general com- seaseless. The humane flute-player was not far nanding that army waits my that. it is I who have fixed the day for the uprising

'Misitius, you conspire !' exclaimed Gellia, Archigallus is the bosom friend of the infamous Regulus.... Do you understand now what you have done ?....?

"On," cried Gellia, throwing herself in her husband's arms, ' can this be true ? dear Misitius

The two young people held each other in a long en brace, mingling their sobs and not daring to communicate to each other their thoughts.

Misitius and Geltia had only been married two years. Their story is simple and touching .---Both belonged to that numerous class of individuals whom the Roman laws pronounced 'sus generis' at their birth, because they were considered as having no father.

Misitius' mother, who died when he was twenty years old, was a freedwoman protected by the 'Ling of the Sacrifices. Formerly, the Roman Kings presided in person the immolation of victims. When the republic succeeded the monarchy, this title was given to a priest, in order to preserve the ancient rite. But the name King' was so edious, that the Sacrificer fied from the forum as soon as this ceremony was ended.

During the invocations and prayers, a fluteplayer accompanied the voice of the priests with the sound of his ivory instrument. The King of the Sacrifices gave this position to Misitius, who obtained a similar employment at the theatre. He guided and su-tained the voice of the actors by playing on a silver flute.

Young Misitius earned thereby enough to live. comfortably, but he felt very lonely in the midst of that immense city of Rome, where, since his mother death, there was no one to care for him. One evening as he was returning home, Misitius heard some one groaning in the recess of a private portico. He approached and found, crouching in the dark, a poor young girl, who seemed in prey to the most bitter grief.

This young girl was Gellia.

She told him that on that same day her moher's corpse had been consumed on the funeral pile, and she was now without friends or shelter, having been driven from the house by pitiess creditors. Misitius, the poor orphan, was deeply moved by this sorrowful tale. He tried to find words of comfort for a grief so much like his owo, and taking her by the band, raised the girl from her recumbent position; but hunger and But you are not aware that an army will soon sorrow had worn out her strength, and she fell from home; taking Gellia in his arms, he carried her into the h use, and having succeeded in reviving her, offered her some food and gave up to ber the little room he occupied. At the end of the year. Musitius and Gellia went to the Pretor and made a public declaration knew no other mode of legitimate union; the wealthy alone could afford to claim the expensive

She added to these resources the secret sale of sacred offerings, magical consultations, nocturnal incantations and a thousand other traffics.

Enothea lived between the Archigallus, whose priestly character increased her influence, a large black cat which she used in her incantations, and a big old gander whose vigilance was excelled rus. only by its boldness. This bird, more irritable than a watch-dog, would scarcely permit a stranger to pass the threshold of the house ; more | walls of Rome during that same night. Apollo sharp bill; more than one citizen had fled, his ment. calves bruised by the reneated blows of wings that struck as hard as a flail.

This is what happened when the lively Gellia entered the atrium. The big gander, suddenly terday, and returned in the middle of the night, disturbed, rushed upon her furiously. its neck carrying a large package securely tied up in spread out like the sails of a ship.

she had felt more than once, and she had sworn there came strangers to see him, who went away gratitude. to punish it. Perceiving on a stone bench near almost in mediately, doubtless with copies handed by a long sharp knife with which Enothea had them by my husband, for one of them, as he hastily, and struck such a furious blow at the bring to you. Misitius went out again you.' ugly bird that she completely severed its head.

The lamentable cries uttered by Enothea, when she saw the sacred gander on the ground a bleeding and lifeless mass, alarmed the Archi gallus and brought him out of the house. When he saw this libel ?' saw Gellia still brandishing the bloody knife, the gander lying in the last struggles of death, and lessly. the old hag tearing her bair and calling vengeance upon the head of the young woman, Apollo could not restrain a smile of secret satis faction. He had often suffered from the attacks of the wicked gander, who respected only Euothea, and it was clear that the bird's tudden less that I have not given much attention to this. death gave him no displeasure. Yet out of regard for the witch, he thought proper to say to the existence of this document ?' Gellia :

wrong, indeed ! This goose was sacred !....

pieces by that ugly bird,' replied Gellia. 'The last time I came here, it carried off the hem of consolrator ?' my regilla, and my ankle was bruised black and blue, by its wings. But let the sacred goose alone,' she added, giving Enothea a mock- tion. ing smile. 'Apollo, I want to speak to you of very important matters.'

to the lamentations of Enothea, who was press. | departures and as sudden returns....those peoing her beloved gander in her arms and endeavor- ple who come and go ... that silent and solitary ing to restore him to life with magic words, task ... those multiplied copies of mysterious hastened to introduce the young woman into a documents !'

Archigallus, 'for you had procrastinated long enough. But what else ?' 'Here is what I found last night,' replied

Gellia, handing him a crumpled sheet of papy

It was a copy of the first proclamation sent by Lucius Antonius, which had been affixed to the

·How did you manage to get possession of this ?' he asked Gellia.

· Misitius went out at dusk, day before yes-But Gellia knew the gander, whose attacks work, writing continually. From time to time been carving the bust of some god, she seized it went out, dropped this one which I picked up to Iy last night and this morning, when I left home he had not yet returned."

'Do you know,' said the Archigallus, 'that ed. Misitius would be a ruined man if the Emperor

'You think so ?' asked the young woman art-

Apollo looked at her with astonishment. "Have you not then read this document?" he asked.

"Certainly I have I saw that much ill is said of the Emperor But I am so care-.... Besides, how can the Emperor know of

"What you have done is very wrong ! Quite that many copies had been affixed to the walls of lose a moment."

Rome. "Oh! the Emperor knows a great many Sbould I have allowed myself to be torn to things,' remarked Apolla in a singular tone ; and he added abruptly : Suppose Misitius was a

"Misitius a conspirator !" exclaimed the young woman, growing very pale at this sudden revela-

'Yes, a conspirator,' repeated Archigallus. -Otherwise what is the meaning of all these The Archigallus, paying no further attention mysteries you have told me about ? those sudden from his mysterious journey.

"It is as I thought,' said Apollo, who imme diately recognised the handwriting of Misitius and the wording of the proclamation. ' Centurion,' he added, ' do not trouble our poor Eutrapeles any longer; the author of this abominable diffamation is known, and that great citizen, you picked up these visions ? . . . ? than one matron had bad her stole torn by its gave a start of surprise as he read this docu- Marcus Regulus, will give a good account of the whole affair to the Emperor.'

No one, in Rome, would have dared to doubt the public and solemn affirmation of a priest .----The centurion bowed, and released the barber.

Eutrapeles was so delighted at this happy turo of the adventure, that he would have poured stretched, its terrible bill open, and its wings emporetic papyrus. He did not go to bed, and his whole stock of precious essences on Apollo's all day, yesterday, he was doing some secret head. Liowever, he embraced him most lovingly which was a less expensive way of showing his

Ectrapeles,' whispered the flamine in his ear. shut up your shop and let us go in immediate-

The barber hastened to comply with this request, and the crowd dispersed much disappoint-

' My good friend,' said the Archigallus when they were alone, 'You must go immediately to Regulus. You will tell him simply that it is Misitius, the flute player at the sacrifices, who receives and distributes these proclama tions."

And he drew from the folds of his sacerdotal robe the copy given him by Gellia. The aston ished barber looked on mouringly.

' This is all I know,' added the Archigallus, who understood this mute interpellat on. 'But Regulus is a great man he will know what Gellia, as well as the Archigallus, was not aware to do. Good-bye Eutrapeles, you should not

And they parted.

Thus is explained a great event that caused he told me, a proclamation much wonder among the barber's fashionable day of Eutrapeles' tonsorial establishment.

CHAPTER VIII. - ILLUSIONS OF A CONSPIRA-TOP.

We have stated that on Gellia's arrival home, she had found Misitius who had just returned the little woman uneasily.

'At last, Misitius,' said the young woman, we must have an explanation.'

Misitius gloomily.

Gellia, notwithstanding her fear, looked compassionately at her busband.

' Misitius, my poor Misitius,' said she, interrupting him, and there was a great tendercess in that they were united by simple 'usage,' an easy ber voice, ' are you insane ? What is it that has but legal form of marriage, the validity of which disturbed your mind so ? Poor man, where have was pever brought in question. The poor people

' Visions, Gellia.... they are realities !.....' 'So much the worse, then You are a and solemn forms of confarreation and coemppoor fool whom wicked people have caught in a tion. snare.... They make use of you, Misitius.... But you will be the victim !....

' Impossible. Gellia....'

'Tell me, Misitius,' asked the young woman, when you are in the theatre and you blow your dience applauds?

I have something important to tell sounds of your instrument, is it to you or to the the temple, despised the vain science of the sacrificers the offerings are brought ?'

⁴ But, Gellis, what connection is there ?

'This one, dear Misitius : you are again playing for the benefit of others.... The General triumphing will reap the ovations and honors, and Misitius will be forgotten. The General failing to be contented with little. Whilst Gellia had tius....?

muttered Misitius, finding the argument unanable.

' But, fortunately,' continued the little woman, Misitius has a wife who watches over him and will save him The Archigallus promised ing in the other. Everybody liked them; the me....'

'Does the Archigallus know?' asked the tibu cine with terror.

document I picked up yesterday, and which is,

But the young woman stopped in her turn, customers, to wit: the closing up during half a terrified by the sudden change in her busband's features. The poor flute-player had become ashy pale and was trembling in all his limbs. 'Gellia,' he muttered, ' you have ruined me. about.

All will be discovered now

dolefully. 'They cannot be kept from going to many. those wretched Gallu ! Gellia, you are not | The sgent should be so obscure as not to at-"An explanation? concerning what?" asked aware that I have had this proclamation distri- tract attention, and yet so compromised as to buted in Rome last night and that the give assurance of his fidelity. The king of the

No married pair were more dissimilar in disposition, although closely united by mutual affection.

Geilia was quick tempered and thoughtless ; Misitius was slow and vacillating, except when flute to accompany the actor, is it you the au- bis imagination was seduced by fanciful appearances, for then he seized these illusions with "Of course not.... but....? childisb eageness, and clung to them with all childisb eageness, and clung to them with all Gellia, charming the assembly with the melodious stutious; Misitius, mittated into the secrets of priests, and laughed at the faith put in the oracles. Gellia was impatient and capricious ; Misitus kind and simple. Gellia's mother had brought her up in luxury, and developed her coquetry; Misitius had learned from his mother I will not say what will happen to Misi- but very vague desires of wealth. Misitius fed his mud on the most ambitious hopes, not for him-"What shall I say? Gelha, the die is cast," self, but for Gellia, who frequently made thoughtless remarks about the happiness of the rich.

These two young people suited each other precisely, because they differed so completely, each baving the qualities or defects which were wantneighbors compared Gellia to Cais, the Roman. beroine of marriage; they said that Misitus. loved ker as Philemon loved Beencis, and the 'The Archigallus has in his possession the Parcæ should cut their thread of life on the sameday. Alas! those kind wishes were not written. in the book of Fate.

One evening, a stranger called and had a long conversation with Misitivs. From that times. Gellia's husband was a changed man. We must explain in a few words how this was brought

The senators and others implicated in the con-'The Archigallus is an honest man,' faltered spiracy wanted a trustworthy agent in Rome, who would be their means of communicating 'Oh, the women, the women !' said Misitus | with the General commanding the army in Ger-

fre states

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ___ DEC. 3, 1869.

and a second a second second second second 2

sacrifices, who was connected with the plot, recommended his flute-player, Misitius.

The vanity and secret aspirations of the unfortunate libicine made him an easy prey. A considerable sum of money was paid him and he was promised the rank of Martial-Flamine .---Besides, the general was in direct communication with him, and apparently, at least, depended on him for all necessary information and for the signal of action. It is true that Misitius did not know the names of the conspirators ; that he was but an intermediary, placed between two points, one luminous and tangible - Lucius Antonius whom he knew; the other-the conspirators, surrounded by impenetrable darkness. But the flute-player believed himself the true bead and prime mover of the conspiracy. He devoted himself, body and soul, to his secret task.

We know what followed, and how Gellia in nocently betrayed her busband. The poor little woman now wept over the consequences of her imprudence; Misilius was thinking bow he should save Gellia and save himself. They remained until night plunged into this intolerable anguish, and trembling at every noise.

Suddenly, a knock was heard at the door .---Gellia besitated. The knock was repeated, and a voice cried:

'From the Archigallus.'

"Ah,' said Gellia, ' I remember he promised to come to our essistance ere the day ended." And she hastened to open the door.

Apollo's messenger entered, and said simply to Misitius: ' Follow me '

'Is it the Archigallus who sends you ?' asked the Jute player

The Archigallus wishes to see you conceraag the writing your wife gave him this morn-

ing.' '1 am ready,' said Misitius, somewhat comforted by the thought that the Archigallus still had the proclamation in his possession.

Gellia felt confident She told him as she kissed him good by:

'You will see that Apollo did not deceive me.' Misitius had not walked very far when three men rushed upon him, threw him down, and securely tied his bands. The messenger then gave the order to proceed.

"Where are you taking me?' asked Misitius. 'You will soon know,' replied the stranger.

They walked on silently, down the deserted

streets, and reaching the Tiber, crossed the Palatine bridge. They were then going to Regulus' boose ? Doubtless, the Archigallus had betrayed Gellia's confidence.

" 'I am lost,' thought the unfortunate Misitius. as the truth broke upon him. 'May the Gods grant, at least, that I may protect Gellia.'

The tibicine was introduced into the exedra where we have witnessed the interview between the wily lawyer and poor old Cecilius. Regulus was seated at a table upon which were placed conspicuously a bronze bust of Domitiau and a pile of gold.

'You see,' said he when he was alone with Misitius-and he unrolled the copy of the proclamation, that you are discovered. It would be useless to deny Who is the author of this ?'

And without waiting for an answer, he added, pointing at the pile of sestertu:

'Yra have the choice This or the Em. peror do you understand me ?'

Misitius made signs that he comprehended the informer's meaning. The money meant shame ; the tibicine would not sell himself. The Em -that was death. Misitius did not want

We have seen that Domitian sent for Regulus, a d what use the latter made of the documents received from Misitius. We shall now seek Gürges, whom we have left much embarrassed with Metellus Celer's letter, which he had undertaken to deliver to Cornelia. . . .

CHAPTER IX .- THE FUNERAL OF A CHRISTIAN VIRGIN.

When perchance an idea saw the light in the brain of our friend Gurges, one could affirm that it was an original and remarkable idea. Here is the reasoning by which Gurges got rid of his dilemma.

'It,' he thought, ' I get Cecilia to carry this papyrus to the Grand-Vestal, I plunge her anew in the greatest daugers.... Now, I love Cecilia too much, notwithstanding that she is the wife of Olinthus, to expose her again to persecu

cution What shall I do? Here, Gurges paused and scratched his head. 'Ab,' he suddenly exclaimed, I've got it Yes, that's it.... I like this pontiff of the Christians. I have seen him at work It seemed to me that he felt an interest in the Grand Vestal.... There is besides in this letter something that concerns the young Cævars, to whom he is said to be related. Suppose I were to intrust him with this delicate mission??

Upon this Gurges, who seldom wasted much time in reflection, cut a joyful caper, and called aloud to his vespillos, who presented themselves forthwith, bearing torches.

'Forward to the Capena-gate,' cried Gurges. Two men preceded him to light the way, and the party set out briskly. They passed the Capena-gate, and entered the Appian way, which they were to follow some distance to reach the ancient grove of the Muses where the wretched buts of the Christians were built.

Here, Gurges had a bad fright. The torches of an escort coming from the opposite direction, illumined the darkness, and in the silence of the night, this challenge resounded :

'Triumvir Capital !.... Who goes there ?' (To be Continued.)

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND.

(FROM TIMES SPECIAL COMMISSIONES.)

No. 13. TRIM, Sept. 17.

I drove on a considerable circuit from Mallingar to this little town, as I particularly wished to examine the country. The route followed a series of uplands. for the most part of thin and cold soil, inhabited by a poor peasantry, until I reached the bigh water-shed that separates the affluents of the Boyne and the Shannon; whence, leaving on the left the bills that form the boundary between Meath and Cavan, descended into what has been called with propriety the Leicesterabire of Ireland. As you make your way into the lowlands, the superb pastures of Meath appear, you pass through a succession of breadths of verdure ranged over by magnificent kine, and you see a few spots only of inferior laud, to which a race of petty occupiers cling, almost lost in the rich expanses around. The fire grass lands increase, and the poor tracts diminish, after leaving the small county town of Athboy; and the whole scene is of this character until, over-topped by surrounding masses of ruins, the straggling roofs of Trim are seen along the gentle alopes of the Boyne. Trim, once an important fortress of the Pale, the scene of more than one of its rade Parliaments, and a point of vantage against the Geltic tribes when, from their distant morasses and bills, they poured down on the adjoining plain, is still the capital of the county of Meath ; but it is little more than a declining village, and it has a dreary and decaying aspect. Like most of the towns not far from Dublin, it has not improved during several years; and its illbuilt houses and slovenly

Meath has improved more slowly during the last two Meath, though not a few of the landlords are loved decades than any of the adjoining counties with by the people with peculiar regard, though tranquil-which it may be fitly compared. The live stock of ity reigns upon their estates, and though the country Meath, its staple product, has increased in value since gentlemen of Meath, as a class, are above the average 1841 at the rate of about 50 per cent.; the value of of Irish landlords and; if somewhat exact and moneythe live stock of Loath and Kildare has increased in about the same proportion ; but there has been an The consequence of this state of things is that deeds increase of more than 60 per cent. in the value of the live stock of Wicklow. In this there is, perhaps, nothing remarkable, but when we add that between 1855 and 1868 the agricultural area of Meath has diminished at a rate of not less than 17 per cent., whereas that of Louth and Kildare has contracted at the rate of 6 per cent only, and that of Wicklow has bardly diminished at all, this difference certainly is significant. It should be observed, too, that this slowness of progress in the case of Meath coincides with an extraordinary decrease of population; and that, except in the instance of Louth, the more rapid prosperity of the other counties has concurred with a 'smaller decrease; the number of the inhabitmuch ants of Meath having been reduced, since 1831, at the rate of 82 per cent. that of Kildere little more in this generation, the peasantry in the 16th century than one third, and that of Wicklow about one-half. Ouriously enough, moreover, the average size of farms graziers settled on the rich pastures. It is des-rving in Meath is very much larger than in any of the other counties, and in Meath the consolidation of holdings has been remarkable of late years. These facts do cot warrant any wide conclusions; but they certaioly are suggestive and interesting; and may possibly indicate that the point has been passed at which painful, as it is to write it, a reduction of the redundant nopulation was an essential condition of progress in Ireland.

The social economy of this county is in the bighest degree interesting, and deserves careful and minute attention. There being comparatively little tillage, and the grass lands unlike those of the Golden Vale being rather feeding than dairy grounds, the demand for agricultural labour is small, and the agricultural abourers as a class seemed to me to be poorer here than elsewhere. They were often ill-clad, and evidently ill fed ; they had sometimes a povertystricken look; I do not think I can put their wages at a higher rate than from 53. to 93. a week, and even at that rate wages are not constant; the contrast was painful between their condition and the evidences of prosperity around. The rent of land in the time of Arthur Young varied from about 40s. for the best soils to about 62. or 73. for the worst the Irish acre; at the period of the Devon Commission it had risen to from 3l. 10s to 15s.; it is now probably from 4l. to 16s. I do not think the cent of the pastures high, considering their extraordinary ercollence-though coarser in heroage than these of Tipperary, they are more productive, and "bold the grass" better-and remembering the proximity of first-rate markets ; but here as elsewhere the poor tillage lands appeared to me in some places high-rented. Farms in Meath vary greatly in extent, from immense grazing tracts of 2 000 and 3,000 acres to small patches of three or four ; and the class of what in Ireland are fair-sized farms, those from 20 to 50 acres, are, it would appear, comparatively uncommon. The large farmers, speak ing generally, are wealthy; indeed, not a few coniderable fortunes from 50 0001. to 150,0001, have been made in grazing within this century, but the small farmers are evidently badly off, and in many instances had the lock of poverty. Their dwellings were in many places wretched, mnd cabins often without a chimney ; they complained exceedingly of the want of fuel, the turf bogs being exhausted or distant; their dress and appearance were squalid and mean; and, collected as they were on the barren spots that occasionally divided the expanses of pasture. they reminded me of a declining race, yielding gradually to a new order of things.

The landed system of Meath has some features that distinguish it broadly from the landed system of any of the other counties I have seen. As early as the close of the 12th century this magnificent region was parcelled out among Norman barons of the Pale; and though the wave of revolution and civil war has passed over Meath like the rest of Ireland, a con siderable number of families in this county are descended from the first conquering settlers. A large proportion of these still adhere to the Church and the faith of their forefathers, and perhaps an eight of the soil of Meath is in the ownership. at this time, of Roman Catholic gentlemen of ancient lineage. made particular inquiry as to the effects of this coincidence, so uncommon in Ireland-the relation of landlord and tenant adorned by long association and religious sympathy ; and, as might have been expected, these estates are usually centres of order and content, though, as I shall notice bereafter, the elements of disturbance abound in Meath. Not that many of the Protestants landlords of the county are not quite as liberal to their dependents, as kindhearted, as generous, as humane, as the representatives of these Catholic houses; but the great link of community of faith, continuing through centuries being absent, they are not equally identified with the people, and not equally beloved by them. I visited the abode of one of these ancient families, and was forcibly reminded how all that I saw was in harmony with traditions and sentiments that appeal to the hearts of the Irish peasantry. The sad features of one of the house, a manyred archbishop whose name is still a byword of reverence in this country. met the eye in an antique miniature A striking image of the penal code, from which lord and deren dents alike suffered, was seen in a succession of portraits, in which plumed courtiers and dames, all pile, over the porch of which a legend records that its first stone was laid in the reign of Henry II., is the chapel, where the heads of the family and their dependents during many generations have joined is the consecrated ground, where, amid ruins made by Puritan guns, they mingle in death their dust never disturbed a tenant, or thought of unfairly aising rent; how gentle are their charities to the poor; how well it is for those under their protection. 'And yet why not?" was the remark to me of a peasant, eloquent in his simplicity; "they have been here these 700 years, and they have lived, prayed, and died among their own people." Your readers in Ireland will easily recognize to whom, this brief description applies. But it may not be so well known in England that the old Anglo Norman house of Fingal is not more remarkable for social worth than for discharging nobly the duties of property. In intances like these, too uncommon in Ireland. you see atrocity in its fairest type, the crown of contented social life, and you perceive at once its beneficent influence. But, though the circumstances of several estates in Meath are of this happy character, the landed system of the county, as a whole, presents some painfal, though instructive features. A considerable and increasing number of landlords keep large tracts of pasture in their own hands, and farm them good grasslabds is in the possession of substantial farmers; and, as I have said, the poor peasantry are relegated to the inferior solls. The result is the most marked contrast between agricultural wealth and poverty that I have met, as yet, in any part of Ireland, and a corresponding division in the ranks of the peasantry and agricultural labourers are, as I have noticed, exceedingly poor ; and the line of seperation between these classes is marked by harsh and grievous distinctions. To this circumstance, and, also, because evictions during the last 20 years have been very frequent in Meath, is, I am convinced, to

Statistics are often unsafe guides ; but the admirable ed by distress and want, foel angry and jesions of the Government returns of Ireland appear, to show that righ; and there is a great deal of dissatisfaction in making, are usually highly cultivated and refined of lawlessness and outrages have been too common in this county. More than one attempt at assassing. tion have been made, and I was shown a whole mass of threatening letters which, not only, 28 usually in the case, had reference to the taking of land, but related to the dismissal of farm tervants and to the reduction of the rate of wages. The spirit that ani mates these misdeeds though essentially of an agranot equally sustained by a principle; it is not so systematic in its objects ; it is more akin to hatred leave Ireland on the 12th November. of property and dislike of existing social arrange ments. In a word, it re embles in some degree the passions which, as we know, agitated the country. people in some parts of England, when as in Meath were gradually driven to the poor tillage lands, and of notice that this peculiar and dangerous development of agrarianism has displayed itself in a part of Ireland that, having been in the heart of the Pale, is Oatholic people, except a very few unworthy of the inhabited by an Angelicised race, and is throughout penetrated by English elements.

The state of society we see in Meath induces me to m+ke two short reflections. In the first place, I would ask Mr. Mill, or any other advocate of "fixity of tenure" at a rent to be settled by the State, how he would apply his system to the case of the magnificent grazing tracts of this country. These lands, when farmed, are almost all held in very large farms by capitalist graziers; and either the landlords make the improvements, or no improvements are required on these splendid pastures. How is the Legislature to interfere in these instances between contractors who stand on perfectly equal torme, to deprive the land- subject, but that he can give no pledge whatever as lord of that property which, not augmented by the industry of others, is in a real and natural sense his own, and to transmute his land into a more rentcharge? It is not evident that this would be a mere wild removal of the landmarks of right, a simple per version of common justice? But if all instances of this class in Ireland and of other classes analogous to it, are to be excepted from the proposed reform, of what value is "firity of tecure" as a papaces of uni versal application, or even as a practical question ? Are we to divide Ireland into the land of Egypt under the dark influence of the Common Law and into a land of Goshen, rejoicing in the divine light of the new pailosophy? I might enlarge upon this point, but this is hardly the place to discuss it, nor do I thick it a very profitable topic. In the second place I would briefly remark that the example of Eng land ought to warn us how idle it would be to interfore directly with the order of things which at this moment we see being accomplished at Meath, the extension of the area of pasturage. The same change exactly occurred in England on the dissolution of the fendal system, and Tudor legislation in vain endeavoured to baffle the irresistable energies of commerce to keep the small tenants in their holdings, to exclude " the covetous graziers," who tried to supplant them. It, too bid its schemes of "firity of tenure, described graphically by Mr. Fronde, of limiting the extent of farms, of regulating barshly dealings in land; yet we know that they proved utterly fruit- with the iand, and would therefore quit the conn. less, and did not stay the inevitable revolution. But try, taking with them the eight or ten millions a though this is true, and no legislative device could year-s large addition to the amount complained of gain for the poor peasant of Mesth a footing upon the f-rtile tracts once occusied, perhaps, by his forefathers, and from which he is now dis ppearing, that this be for the ben fit of Ireland ?' is no reason why the law of tenure, the conditions under which he holds his farmstead, are to render Church is Ireland is daily developing irself in the him liable to injustice. He is entitled to have his natural rights assured, not to stand in the way of the march of society.

The peasantry of Meath, in my judgment, have less olaims in respect of improvements than those of any of the counties I have visited. Whatever they may have done for the land years ago has; in most places been wholly efficed : the Legislature must consider their quity gone wherever they have been detached from the soil ; and, in truth, they usually appeared to Does the rector not know that every error which me as if they falt that they could not maintain their ground, and that attempts to improve would be worse than useless. Nevertheless, even in this country, I do not doubt that a minute scrutiny by a judicial tri- ment? What if the laivy assert their right-will the bunal upon the spot would show that the peasantry In some districts had contributed to the value of the

TRISH INTELLIGENCE

The Oatholic laity of the diocese of Kerry have re. solved raise a final to defray the expenses of the re-Bishop of Kerry [Dr. Moriarty] to Rome to attend the approaching Council of the Church, and also a and to present to bis Holiness as an offering for Peter's Ponce. The movement has been actively initiated by a large number of the gentry and traders of Tralee, who have formed themsel es into a Committee [Wr. Henry Donovan, J.P , Chairman of the Town Com. missioners, being Secretary and treasurer], and subscriptions to a substantial amount bave in a soort time been collected. At a meeting of the committee, held in the Corn Exchange on Friday, it was resolved that sub committees be appointed to collect in the mates these misdeeds though resouthally of an agta-rian kind, is nevertheless, not purely agrarian; it is country districts, and send in the amounts realised with all possible despatch, to enable the Bishop to

At the opening of the Medical School of the Gatho-lic University Dr. Quinlan discussed the Irish University Education question at length, and declared that Trinity College and the Queen's Colleges are both 'utterly unfit for the education of Oatbolics." The catholics of Ireland, he added, ' will never cesie to agitate until the State shall have given effect to the resolutions which have been ananimously passed a. Maynooth by our Blahops, and in which the whole name, cordially agree.

It is supposed that the land bill for Ireland which will be supported by Mr. Gladstone's ministery is the joint production of Mr. Obichester Forteacae, the Chief Secretary for Ireland. and Mr. Bullivan, the Attorney-General for Ireland.

At the quarterly meeting of the Corporation of Waterford, held to-day, a letter was read, received from Mr. Gladstone, in reply to the Amnesiy Memorial transmitted to bim by the Corporation. Mr. Gladstone states that ' the government will weigh carefally all the circamstances connected with the to the decision which may be arrived at .- Iriah Times.

Mr. A. J. M'Kenna has left Scotstown Co. Lona. ghan for Belturbet, to inquire into the recent Orange murderous outrage.

DUBLIN Nov. 18 .- A Fenian demonstration was made at Waterford last night. There was a torchlight procession, in which nearly 5 000 men took part. The bands played Fesian airs, and the streets were crowded with squeetators. An extra police force was on hand, but they did not interfere with the proceed. logs, and there was no disturbance.

EMIGRATION TO ALGERIA ---- The first batch of Irigh emigrants to this French colony left Queenstown last Friday by one of the Cunard extra steamers which has been chartered for the purpose by the French Government. The emigrants get a free passage, and up to Thursday evening upwards of one hundred, male and female, were booked. The steamer's destination is the port of Bons, which is about fifty miles from the place of settlement. A Catholic clergyman accompanied the emigrants to their new home.

A London Radical journal-the 'Examiner'-says that fixity of tenure is undoubtedly equivalent to the abolition of landlords The landlords, being mere annultants or what were formerly their estates, would no longer have any duties to perform in connection as at present drawn out of Ireland by absentee land. lords. The 'Examiner' pertinently agks - ' Would

THE CONTRAST .- The disunion of the Protestant public press, which is now seemingly regarded as the canonical medium for the discussion of religious topics. 'A Rector of twenty-five years standing' objects in the 'Evening Mail' to the laiy voting on questions of dectrine and discipline, whereupon 'A Rector of thirty years standing' ventures to ask him on what grounds ?' and puts the following curious queries to his reverend brother :- ' Are not the laity as competent to judge in these matters as the clergy? crept into the Christian Church since the days of the Apcatles was introduced by the clergy? Does the rector deny to the laity the right of private judg-

to die. He was thinking of Gellia.

'No pay! he said resolutely to Regulus. 'No money, but a guarantee.

"Of what mature ?"

"Write ma admort edgement that I have divulged the plot voluntarily. Otherwise you will

Not bad, remarked thei nformer, as he proceeded to write the acknowledgement. 'You are a cunning fellow. Now,' he added, as he banded him the paper, ' what are the names ?'

'Lucius Antonius,' said the tibicine, after reading the document and securing it under his tunic.

"What! Lucius Antonius, the General of the army of Germany,' exclaimed Regulus. 'It is then a rebellion?

'Yes,' said Misitius.

"Who are his accomplices in Rome ?"

'I do not know,' replied Misitius ; and he explained his singular position as the agent of an unknown body.

'This is a skilful arrangement,' remarked Regulus; in this way one may conspire without danger. But we shall manage to find them out. However, how do I know that you tell the truth about this revolt ? I must have a proof."

' You will have one to-morrow night.'

" How is that ?"

' If you will be at the twelfth hour on the Flaminia way, near Garden-bill. A courier from Germany will bring me despatches.'

'I shall be there,' exclaimed Regulus.

'Am I free to go?' asced Misitius. 'Entirely so. Good-by till to-morrow night. Good-by, my lord, till to morrow night." An bour later, Misitius was in Gellia's arms.

"We are saved,' he said to her, 'but your Archigallus is an infamous rascal. He had betrayed me to Regulus.... Finding it impossuble to deny, I have been compelled to avow all Take good care of this declaration signed by Regulus.... Who knows but we may want it at some later day ?'

On the following night, Regulus, concealed on the Flammia way, received from Musitius the package of dispatches from Germany. With what joyful surprise the wretch discovered, amidst those important documents, the letter written by Metellus Celer to the Grand-Vestal, which, while it gave a proof, of their intimacy, revealed, moreover, the object of Antonius' couspiracy'

'Ab,' said Regulus, smiling, 'the gods pro tect, me. ... This letter gives me a new hold upon the Vestal and those Christians who might have escaped. The Emperor may send for me now. escaped. The Emperor may send for me now. though Meath, like every other part of Ireland, bas which is too prevalent in this county. The poorer rentcharge, This would be merely sanctioning cus- fore? One glance, not a second I am paralysed, is too prevalent in this county. The poorer rentcharge, This would be merely sanctioning cus- fore? One glance, not a second I am paralysed, is too prevalent in this county. The poorer rentcharge, This would be merely sanctioning cus- fore? One glance, not a second I am paralysed, is too prevalent in this county. The poorer rentcharge, This would be merely sanctioning cus- fore? One glance, not a second I am paralysed, is concered off from the soil by the operation of tom, compelling the bad by law to do what the good smitten, choked. I hear Warren roar and kick. I advance has been less than we might have expected. inflaances they cannot comprehend, and often pinch- landlord does from respect for usage. do the same, despite my efforts to the contrary. The before his anger."

streets are without a single attractive feature. The immediate vicinity of the place however, abounds in objects of no common interest. From the opposite bank of the Boyne, close by, rise the towers of a mighty Norman stronghold said to have been built by Hugh De Lacy, the powerful lieutenant of Henry

"E fosse jeta envirun;"

and the wide sweep of the most and outer walls is elmost unicjured, save at the points where they have been destroyed by the batteries of Gromwell, that omnipresent Thalaba of Irish tradition. Lower down, resting on soft grassy lawns, the ruins of ancient religious houses throw their shadows over the tranquil stream ; and near them a single maj-stic shaft of exquisite beauty springs from the plain, and, over looking whatever of grand or mean man has created around, commands like a bescon the landscape for miles, a fitting image of that imperial Church which far and wide spreads its potent influence over this Gatholic land and Catholic people. Here, as elsewhere, I was happy to observe that the cere of ministers alien to them had repaired and protected these noble ruins; in this act of reverence may we not hope to see a sign of the mitigation of the fends which for centuries have distracted this island, and an omen of reconciliation and peace?

There is a remarkable sameness of character in the scenery of the county of Meath. Its two chief rivers, the Boyne and Blackwater, flow through broad valleys of marvellous plenty; the eye dwells with delight on verdant solitudes, the domain of almost unrivalled herds, on a succession of noble country seats in the midst of fine parks and wooded enclosures, on the remains of old castles of the Pale intermingled with rustic homes and farmsteads, on a landscape disclosing in rich variety, long settled wealth, and the bounty of nature. Beyond, the country is a series of plains, in places rising into gentle eminences, and here and there intersected by low hills, until it touches the borders of Osvan and Louth; and this wast tract, too, abounds in fruitfulness, and in evidences of successful culture and opulence. From the lofty mound of the hill of Tara you behold a panorama of rural splendour, huge spaces of grass land, green lines of wood, and baautiful demesses spread all around; and the fair scene extends to the far horizon. As you travel through the country, however, you come upon districts of poor light land, in some places of considerable extent; and here you meet again, and, that too, in an unprosperous and backward state, the small tillage holdings and farms of the native peasantry. Along the edges, too, of the great tracts of pasturage you find communities of this description, and they appeared to me, in almost every instance, to exhibit signs of very great poverty. Meath, therefore, may be described generally as an inmense grazing region of admirable fertility, with intervals of sterile land between ; the first engrossed by wealthy occupiers, the last abandoned to a poor, struggling race; and thus, like Westmeath, except that its fine land is in much greater proportion it presents remarkable contrasts of husbandry, and social diversities not less remarkable.

It might have been supposed that a county like this, especially since the great rise in the price of oattle of late years, would have been in the highest

The practice of selling the goodwill of farms, though not common in this county, prevails in spots along its northern border, where it comes within the influence of Ulster. I shall discuss the subject at some length when I shall consider the tenant-right of the North; but I will venture here on one or two remarks. If we were to sit down to construct a landed system, on a tabula rasa by economic principles, this usage must be pronounced vicious ; it could only grow up in a country in which land is the sole or principle fond for investment, and in which tenures are usually precarious. It is obvious that if small capitals could find easily profitable outlets in Ireland, Irish tenants would not babitually sink enor mous sums in purchases which, as a general rule, yield hardly any interest; nor would they do this if, ewels, gave way to obscure squires and thir un-snown helpmates. Close by the towers of a stately tinuous possession. The money invested in buying good will is virtually a premium paid by the tenant for the security which it usually assures ; it is a de posit to obtain a warranty of title which landlords, with few exceptions, respect ; and, though the practogether in common worship. At a short distance | tice is objectionable in the abstract, it works, in my judgment, well on the whole, in the actual state of the Irish land system, as it has a tendency to quiet together. All the country side tells the same ta's of possession. At all events, however they may be the the goodness and virtues of the race; how they have practice exists, and has grown into custom, over an area of not inconsiderable extent, even in the midland counties of Ireland; and since this is so, it is high it be intended by a bill with this title to vest the time for Parliament to examine the real nature of the owvership of the land in the present occupiers. I berelations constituted in this way, and of the legitimate rights that flow from them. At this moment an Irish tenant who, on estates where the usage exists, gives, perbaps, 201. an acre for goodwill, acquires nothing in point of law, except the interest of thoroughly agree with the opinion Mr. Bright then the seller, a more tenancy at will in ninety-nine cases | expressed, that the British House of Commons will out of a hundred, though the landlord must, on the hypothesis, acquience, and though he usually encourage the purchase, as he obtains through it payment of arrears, and a guarantee for the fature rent. In point of fact, however, the purchasing tenant considers justly that he has bought a real though indefinate estate in the land, equivalent in some degree to his outlay; and usage sanctions the supposition, for few landlords would think of violating the tenantright that has just been paid for, and in these instances fixity of tenure, as a rule, is established by contract. Nevertheless, cases occasionally arise in which on their own account; the whole of the remaining needy or apprincipled men will turn law against the unprotected custom and extinguish the rights that have thus been created. A most competent authority, Judge Longfield, in evidence he gave before a Parliamentary Committee, has declared that such wrongs are not very rare on the part of purchasers in the Landed Estates Court, and I have myself beard society. The rich gentleman and rich farmers in of several examples. It is not evident that the Lathis county are, speaking generally. exceedingly rich gislature must put an end to this conflict between law and fact, must make the usage law worthy, must. recognize the truth that the sale of goodwill, under certain conditions, and with the landlord's concorrence, gives an interest which must have a legal it. There are no ladies to be looking at you status; and that estates subject for years to this cus. come away.' Forth emerges Halpin. Shades of the status ; and that estates sut ject for years to this cus. tom must to some extent be assimilated to manore, in | departed dead clowns, harlequing, marry-andrews, degree progressive. Yet it may be affirmed that be mainly ascribed the peculiar spirit of discontent which the copyholder has the land, and the lord a and buffoons, we ever figure like unto that seen be though Meath, like every other part of Ireland, has which is too prevalent in this county. The poorer realcharge, This would be merely sanctioning cus- fore? One glance, not a second - I am paralysed

rector form a Church of the clergy alone?

A 'MODEL' SCHOOLMASTER - Professor Kayangh land, and that for this they have a title to compensa-tion. publishes a correspondence that has taken place be-tween himself and the National Bard of Education relative to the right of the public to visit national schools and inspect, and if requisite copy extracts from public records and documents. The Board denies the right and thereby incurs a just suspicion, to say the least, that all is not rquare, and that there is some foundation for the charge that a system of cocking goes on, which is winked at by respectable men holding the high sounding title of Commessioners. The Professor is fully equal to working out that problem but there is a matter that crops up incidentally which it is to be hoped the Executive will see to Mr. Kavanagh makes the following series charge against one of the masters of the modelscho I which he lately visited : - ' He persisted in standing behind me [[was sitting on one of the school benches], and reading, contrary to my protest, my private notes being made on his school, and when I old him that I would report the circumstance, he replied-'You may, but nobody will believe you'

The Dublin 'Irishman' says :- The Government of England will triffe with the land question, and wil deal about as mercifolly with the tenan's as they have dealt, with the prisoners. Their legislation will never free the Irish peasant from the tyranny of landlord rule. There is no room even for hope of relief from them. Even the most disinterested of British statesmon, Mr. Bright, said in 1847, in the course of a speech on an Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill-'If lieve this House will never pass it, and if it did that it would prove most fatal to the best interests of the country? We believe that such a measure would not be fatal to the interests of the country, but we never pass such a measure. If the people of this country will not be satisfied with tinkering legislation let them give no heed to professional sponters. Let them be prepared for disappointment, so far as British statesmen are concerned. The first test of the sincerity of the British Government in its dealings with Ireland is the release of the prisoners.-The first duty of the people of Ireland is to secure that release and restore to their homes and families those who are suffering for their devotion to father. land.'

From Oostello's 'Jail Narrative,' published in the Dublin Irishman,' we copy the following ludiorous description of the first appearance of Halpin, one of

the Fenian prizoners, in the convict costume : A NEW TorLET - I hear Halpin's modulated voice. The worder seems to be acting as valet, helping Halpin with his toilet, if I may judge from an occasional word that reaches my ear. Lazy fillow,' I thick, 'to take all this time to dreas.' Here comes the warder now, hush ? Yes, he is talking, listen. 'Oh they'il do you well enough ; you'll get another suit that'll fit you better when you go to Hountjoy. Never mind the pants-you know you can't button do the same, despite my efforts to the contrary. The

II , who, in the words of the old chronicler,-"A Trym ferma une meisun,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-DEC. 3. 1869.

nucu var myself, after a great effort, and venture to l records at Halpin; this time I have my feelings look sgain at taining; the time i dave my feelings a little under control. Warren is still in the intea little under couldo. Werren is still in the inte-rior of his his cell, groaning from the pain which the laughter has caused him. Well, it is time I should explain what it was in Halpin that made us merry.

HALPIN'S BIG.

المعصر المعادية والمراجع وأنريته

I must premise by saying that the General is lowsized and stout, very thick around the body. His new clothes were out of all proportion. The jacket new uses a stinted overcoat, the sleeves completely was not small white hands, from view, and the least nic up be'd give it seemed to be in danger of sliding of. The waistcost, on the other hand, was so small that it kept him groaning in sgony like a woman tube tightly laced. His trousers was the highest 100 ignored in the short legs that could be pless. After coming down to the instep it was folded back and reached the knee. At first eight it would back and reaction and another. At drat sight it would seem as if he wore knee caps, as the extremities of both legs of the parts were on the inside stitched both legs of the parts were on the inside stitched round with a band of white calico about three joches wide. These bands were, of course, exposed when the tronsers was turned up in the manner I Wneu the strated and formed a conspicuous circle ground both knaes. But what was still mote around total mate, votwithstanding the length, would not go within six inches of meeting around would not go had to employ both bands to keep the watsh and suspending were given us. His shoes it up, as a sintere pontoons ; and to add to his discomfort, there were no strings in them So that he was all the time stambling, and never could lift his foot of the ground lest one or other of the shoes would or us gr. This is no exiggerated picture. Warren and I had to request the warden to put him to walk behind us so as that we would not be looking at

YOUNG IDEAS TATGET TO SHOOT. - Fighting the bing. papists' seems to be the only religion of a great many people. They think they were born to do it; they live for the idea, dream of it all their lives, and die in the happy thought that if the ' papish' are not die in the haven in the papies are not done for, they will be in time. It is well for such people that they have an idea to live for, and that people that do not die out, or their proclivities might develop themselves in another and less harmless usy for instance it will be seen what became of way, rot who had wandered from the creed of his synam had departed from the way in which be was intended to go Last Quarter Sessions sent to one of the oldest public establishments in Downpatrick, a young man who had sought to upset a train rick, a young and and Bangor Railway. He was, it on the Holywood and Bangor Railway. He was, it seems, a child of a religious fold in Holywood, over which presides a gentleman of considerable platform notoriety. The chaplain to whose care he was asnouvies, is present abo's, inquired of him, What signed in his present abo's, inquired of him, What is your religion ?' Answer - An Orangeman.'-Question - 'Who made you an Orangeman?' An-FWBT-' God ' Q'testion-' Do you know, my little swer- the chief end of man?' Answer-'I do, to fight boy, the callet of and the mass of "Papishes' is neces-Bary to the well-being of the class to which this young man belongs, and judging from the fact that where an Orangeman loose sight of the grand ob. ject of his life, he comes to making an attempt at killiog railway passengers wholesale. The Orange mission to fight the 'Papiches' must be a protection to other classes of sociely.

The news of the scene at Limerick occasioned a sensation of astonishment in all circles of Irish socioty-astonishment mingled with delight in some grarters, and with feelings of grief and shame in orderes, and which teenings of grief and shame in others. It has put the landlord press into the hap-plest humor. The wits of the party are declaring that so delicions a bit of sport did not occur in Ireland since Smith O'Brien, John Mitchel and thomas Francis Meagber were mobbed, stoned, and beaten in the same patriotic town; where according to the jesters of 'Punch,' the 'earnest men' of that day Smashed the lovely windles,

(Hung with muslin from the Indies),

Pursbuing of their shindles opon the Shannon shore. Yes, now, as then, the enemies of the Irish people, the traducers of their character, the scoffers at their national aspirations, have cause to laugh. But national aspirations, mart cause to lauga. But where may were toomtou with that consusted dearly every enlightened nationalists, every patriot whose welcome which a grateful tenantry rejoics to offer to reasoning pewars are whole and sound, must regard one whom they esteem as a benefactor and a friend and grief. And of all men, none have better reason family of Parsone, was acquired some two hundred to deplore it than the Fenian leaders. For their years ago by the intermatriage of Sir Lawrence cause it is an almost irreparable disaster. How can Parsons, an ancestor of the present Earl of Rosse, any end of theirs be served by exhibiting the Fenians as a party distinct from and antegonistic to the peasantry of Ireland? How can it benefit them to get their conduct spoken of in bitter terms at the fire side of every tenant farmer in the country ? How will they advance themselves in public estimation by trampling on one of the liberties of the people, by assuming the right to suppress the expression of public opinion, and disperse such public meetings as they do not approve of it The Government do not go quite so far as that in their interference with the right of popular assembly. They stopped short of it on a recent occasion in Dublin. They did not send a force of police to pull down the platform of the Amnesty meeting at Oatra or hustle the orators off the ground. They only said there should be no procession. But if the Government are to forbid processions, and the Fenlans to forbid meetings, and the Orangemen to shoot down peaceable parties of men walking quietly to their homes, what on earth are le to do? We do the Fenian leaders the credit of believing that many of them are quite capable of appreciating the damaging nature of the enor-mour blander committed at Limerick. We think it likely that many of them wrathfully deplore it ; but how to remedy the evil that has been done is a ques tion that may puzzle their ingenuity .- Dublin Nation THE ORANGE OUTBAGE - There is no earthly cause so evil as to be left without an advocate. There is no reputation so utterly bad that it cannot fied some upholder. There is not any purpose so shamefully vile, so criminal, so damnable, that no man will dare to be its abettor in the face of open day. Nor is there suy deed so dark and foul that it finds not one defender. The cause of Irish Orangeism has for nigh two centuries been the cause of an alien tyrauny, imposed by greedy fanatics upon a helpless people - be gun through love of spoil and rancosous bigotry, and continued to this day, through chance and change, by a system whose twin props were the co'd unscrup-ulouscess of the practised murderer and the tortnons ounning of the coward. The reputation of Irish Orangeism, has been redly writ in characters of blood upon a land of desolation. The purpose of Irish Orangeism, unblushingly avowed-nay, brazanly boasted of-is now, as it was ever, to maintain and perpetuate, by means illegal and inhuman, a system which was founded in days of blood for the extermination of an entire people. Yet all of them - this cause, this reputation, and this purpase-more suited to the Spirit of Evil and his legions than to any of the race of Adam-bave been not alone defended, but applanded; and not alone applanded, but glorified! Who wil glorify the last development of Irish Oranguism? Who will yield his meed of applause to the skilful ambushers of Drumaloor? Who will try a moral defence of the craver slayers who lay in wait together, till the night grew dark-who talked and chackled over their approaching work, who got their weapons ready when, borne upon the night-breeze, they heard the stamp of namufiled feet and the sound of unsuspecting voices-who fired from their covert into the midst of their own countrymen when the time for murder came, and fled the scene, natroubled by remorse ? , This sounds incredible, but it is true. What might well be discredited if it were told of a barbarons tribe, or of a time which knew no civilising on the road. influence, must be believed and accepted as plain

of Gatholics is proverbial, yet everything has been done that could be done by their enemies to cast a suspicion upon their attachment to the throne and her Majusty as their lawful ruler. All that a forty parson power could do has been levelled at them from platform, palpit, and stump. That they should give ' The Health of Bis Holness' as a prior toast to 'The Queen' was paraded as an aut of disloyalty and as full proof that, should the opportunity occur the Pope would soon be at the head of effairs in England, if Catholics had any power. But the Faith which acknowledges obedience to lawful superiors as part of the duty of s Christian could afford to live down such slanders, and every upprejudicel mind will acknowledge that her Majesty has no more loyal subjects the , her Catholic / countrymen. But how strangely altered are some classes of men and how susceptible they are to change Who could have believed that we should have a number of persons dining together, and after having partaken of the very best refreatment for the inner man refusing to drink 'The Health of the Queen,' The Prince of Wales,' and , The Lord Lieutenant. if the Irish Times is to be believed, some of the Irish parsons have an eye to their purse as well as their After reading the following, most people bibles. would wonder what is to come next. 'Archbishop Treach give a visitation dinner to about fifty of the clergy of Kildare the other day, and there was, of course, the usual toast drinking. 'The Queen,' we are told, was received in 'solemn silence, and not more that one third of the clergy present drank it ' The Prince of Wales found quite as little favour. while poor Lord Spencer, in his caracity of Lord Lieutenant, was absolutely hooted from his accustomed place in the list of 'loyal and patriotic toasts.

MR. G. H. MOORE AND THE O'DONOGROE. - In consequence of a speech delivered by Mr. G. H Moore, at Navan, in reply to The O'Donoghue's leater to the Amnesty Association. The O'Donoghue sent a hostile measage to Mr. Moore, demanding a meet ing in France or in Belgium. Mr Moore replied, naming Major Lynch as his friend, and stating that Mojor Lynch would proceed at once to the Burling. ton Hotel, London, where he would await the arrival of The O'Donoghus's friend for the purpose of arranging a hostile meeting as proposed. On the 3rd of November Major Lyach received a letter from Mr. P J. Smyth, on the part of The O'Dopoghue. asking him to appoint a place of meeting. On the same day Major Lynch wrole to Mr. Smyth, appointing Boulogne for the purpose in question and stating that he would meet Mr Smyth on Friday afternoon at Boulogne. On Friday morning Mr. Smith expressed to Major Lynch a wish that an interview should take place between them for the purpose of avoiding, if possible, the necessity of proceeding to the Con-tinent. Mr. Smyth expressed his willingness to withdraw The O'Donoghus's letter to Mr. Moore, in CREE an arrangement could be carried out between them; and Mejor Lynch agreed in the same case to with. draw Mr. Moore's letter in reply to The O'Donognue. These preliminaries having been complied with, Mr. Smyth asked for a withdrawal of certain passages, referring to The O'Donoghue, contained in Mr. Moore's speech at the Navan meeting, and Msjor Lynch having drawn his attention to the expressions in The O'Donoghue's letter to the Amnessy Association which Mr. Moore believed were intended to apply to him, and to which that speech was a reply, Mr Smyth assured Major Lynch that The O'Donoghue's letter to the Amnesty Association was not intended to apply to Mr. Moore personally. Major Lynch on the part of Mr. Moore had no besitation in declaring that if Mr. Moore at the Navan meeting used words

calculated to impute dishonourable motives to The O'Doncghue in the discharge of his public duty, he did not consider bim justified in making such an imputation, and as for his allusion to The O'Donoguue's rish distinction, Mr. Moore disclaimed any intention of cesting a sneer upon the accient family of The O'Donoghue.-Signed, P. C. Lynch, P. J. Smyth. Burlington Hotel, London, 5th Nov., 1869.

A Good Landsord. - A few days since the youth ful Earl of Rosse and his agent, Mr. Garvey paid a visit to his lordship's estate at Drangan, in this county, where they were received with that honost and bearty welcome which a grateful tenantry rejoice to offer to able occurrence with feelings of regret This portion of the property, Leld by the ennobled with the Olares, one of the ancient famille, of this county, and the former owners of the estate. This event has proved most suspicious, for succeeding generations of tenents have felt the advantage of a considerate and generous proprietorship. The pleasure with which the present landlord was received proved nnmist-kably that those friendly relations still continne unabated after so long an interval of time. There was bu! little notice of the young earl's visit but short though the time allowed for preparation, the tenantry were on the qui vive. A monster bonfire was lighted on a hill, and both landlord and agent were received with the beartiest cheers. We are informed by some of the principal tenants that Lord Rosse acts upon the principal of 'Live and let live He is content with a rental based upon Griffith's valuation, while Mr. Garvey has given full' effect to the liberal inte-tions of the late earl and of his present successor by a course of the most bonourable fealing. There is not, perhaps, in all Tipperary a better circumstanced or a happier class of tenants than is to be found on the Draugan estate. - Clonmel Opropicle. THE OBANGE MURDER AT DRUMALOOR. - THE IN-QUEST-THE VERDICT. - On the receipt of the news of the terrible atrucity committed by the Orangemen on Monday night at Drumaloor, near the town of Belturbet, the coroner of Berry, gave directions to have a jury of the most respectable amongst the inhabitants summoned to hold an inquest on the remains of the slaughtered man. The inquiry was opened on Tuesday at mid-day, in the Reading room of the Town Hall, Belturbet, and Mr. Ools Hamilton, resident magistrate, was in attendance to watch the result. The fact that a majority of the jury are Protestants shows that the verdict they arrived at was one free from passion or prejudice, and calculated simply to place, so far as in them lay, the svidence in a train to punish those, whoever they were, who committed this most foul and horrible murler.

wardens gather round with frowning prows. Frown matter-oi-last, occuring not one waek ago, in this firing a shot from the end of Hewiti's house. It Chancery. 'Facts have come to light which render hand of Obristian faith and life, and of constitutional was not dark at the time, but he could not say whe-it not at all improbable that the First Minister of the rule -Ib. Gatmotic and Protestant Lowerry The local. Gatmotic and Protestant Lowerry The local. wardens gather round with frowning brows. Frown matter-of-fact, occuring not one week ago, in this firing a shot from the end of Hewitt's house. It Obsucery. 'Facts have come to light which render Dr. Livingstone was in good health and everywhere was not dark at the time, but he could not say whee it not at all improbable that the First Minister of the well treated. on to the road in some short time after he saw the deceased lying on the ground.

Hpgh Hinch deposed that he saw the party with which the deceased man was on the road from Cavan, Some of them were carrying a flig and some persons cried out to pull it down. A man cried 'To h-ll with the Pope.' and soon after the shots were fired.

John Phillips deposed that he was the driver of the car on which the Rev. Mr. Dunne, P.P., Belturbet, and the Rev. Mr. Daly, O.C., were seated. When the shots were fired at Drumsloor the clergymen got off the car. Witness invited Morton to have a seat and as he was getting on the car, a shot struck him on the leg. The shot which struck the deceased was fired by the prisoner White. Witness put the de ceased upon the car, but he fell off in a short time, and was afterwards brought dead to bis house.

Dr. Thompson deposed that Morton had died from the effects of a ganshot wound on the left leg. The shot entered by the inside of the left leg and passing obliquely downwards and ontward severing the femorial artery.

The jury returned the following verdict-' That the decessed Edward Morioz, came by his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by John White at Drumaloor, on the evening of the 1st November. and that John White was sided and assisted by Alexander White, Alexander Henry Hewitt, John Edward Rea, Joseph Hewitt, and George North.'

The Coroner then made out his warrant for the transmussion of the prisoners to the county juil, Oavan, to which they were conveyed, in custody of a numerons party of the Royal Irish Constabulary .-Nation.

We believe we are within the mark when we state that the collection in aid of the Holy Father, the illustrions Pio Nono, in the city and diocese of Limerick, and of which the venerated and beloved Lord Bishop, Dr. Butler, will be the bearer in the course of a few days to the Eternal City, will be an agregate of One Thousand Pounds i-Limerick Reporter.

The Freeman of the 3rd inst., says :- On last night three weeks a poor man named Michael Murphy, after ferrying over to Dalkey Island an artilleryman was carried out to sea and perished miserably in the dark and stormy night on the wide sea. The poor feilow has left a wife and five children to deplore his melan choly fate. A subscription has been opened for the relief of the sorely afflicted family, and we are happy to say that a sum of one hundred and twenty pounds has been realized.

ABIERTERISM. - It is much to be desired at the present jancture of affairs that trustworthy statistics could be got as to the exact amount annually drained from this country in the form of rents. Our Mayo correspondent made some enquiries lately on this subject, which, although they were probably imperfect, were sufficient to give some magnirude. The following is the table of absentee rents which he has furnished to us, as drawn from Mayo alone :-

The Marquis of Sligo		 £20,000
The Evrl of Lucan		 16,000
Lord Dillon		 20 000
Sir Roger Palmer		 29,000
Lord Kilmaine		 10,000
Lady de Olifford		 6 000 3
The Law Life Assurance	Comp'y	 4 000
Other smaller proprietors		 4,000

Total

.....

£100,000

Now, the valuation of the county Mayo is less than one-fortieth of the valuation of all Ireland If. therefore, all Ireland suffers as much, propertionally, from absenteeism as Mayo does, the annual drain of money due to this cause is four millions of money In a single generation, that is to say in thirty years, ireland pays a tribute of one hundred and thirty millions to Bogland. Let the Marquis of Hartington or some other abgentee nobleman tell us what compensation we have received for this sum. It is worth the while of the young men of the present day who intend to spend their lives in Ireland whether as traders or manufacturers, as professional men, or as farmers, to reflect that their industrial career is weighted, from the start, with a load of one hundred and twenty millions. This is the tribute they have to pay, in one tax alone before their work is done, and their life-battle fought. Will they accept any land hill which leaves them under the grinding yoke,

sorage was examined, and report alludes rather prominently to the evidence of a Cabinet Minister."

We supposed, says the 'Army and Navy Gazette,' that our diplomatists would have taken care to secure by proper definitions the advantages gained by the Western Powers through the expenditure of much blood and money in the Crimean campaigo. We imagined that they would carry out in the letter of any treaty to which they affized their signature the spirit with which that treaty was concluded, and that benceforward it would have been impossible for the Czar, with ut a violation of contracts, to erect on the southern shores of European Russia such a tower of strength as Sebastopol was. By a careless slip, for even diplomatists could hardly have been ig. norant of the existence of such a sheet of salt water as the Sea of Azov, the read has been left open to the Russian Government to construct in the Crimes a fortress far more formidable than that could have ever become which was for so long guarded by the Redan and Malakhoff Although by the actual terms of the treaty of peace which concluded the Russian war, the Czar was prohibited from raising a fortress on the abores of the Black Sea, no limit was placed on any proclivities which his Imperial Majest, might possess towards piling up bricks and mortar, granite and sheet from on the shores of the Sea of Azov. --The Russian War Office has not neglected to take advantage of the blindness of the Western diplomatists, and Kertch bas arisen more terribly and more secure than Sebastopol. Within its walls are tanks for a year's supply of water for 10,000 mec, and Artesian wells are also frequent. Its stock of dry pro vision is en a similar scale. It will soon be connected by railway with Moscow, and the rail is to pass not across the Isthmus of Perekop, where it nomically high wages, the great mass of working might be cut by an enemy, but across the bed of the classes - the great bulk of the consumers through Az) Sea in such a manuer that it cannot be as sailed until after the fortress itself bas fallen, and that, by all accounts, appears not to be until after a precious long time.

RELIGIOUS SCHOPLES AT CAMBBIDGE -The following letter has appeared in the ' Cambridge University Gazette. The writer has just resigned his fellowship at Trinity, because he cannot conscientiously proceed to priest's orders. Since his resignation a lay fellow has given up his fellowship also from religious scruples :---

'Trinity College, Cambridge, Oct. 11, 1869.

'My Lord Bishop,-I have the honcur to inform you that I have determined to withdraw from the ministry of the Established Church. I was ordained deacon in 1862 by your predecessor, but, owing to ill health, did not proceed to priost's orders at the time when I could have done so with a good conscience. A course of inquiry, since undertaken and carried on for several years, has led ma to form canvictions very seriously at variance with the formularies which bind the cousciences of the English clergy. This being so I relinquish, as far as in me lies the ministry of the Established Oburch, though. of course, perfectly aware that, while the law re-mains as it is I cannot free myself of certain disabilities attaching to t'e clerical office, notwithstanding the resignation of all its attendant advantages, in cluding, in my own case, a fellowship in this college. I reserve the right of publishing this letter, in order to make known the step 1 take to all whom it may concorn, and also to draw attention to the anomalous and unjust state of the law aff cting those who see fit to resign office in the Establishment.-I have the bonour to be, my Lord Bishop, your very obedient servant,

'SEDLEY TAYLOR! 'The Right Rev. Lord Elshop of Ely '

The death of the Hon. and Rev. Father Joseph Maxwell of the Society of Jesus, is announced in the daily papers. Father Maxwell was a well-known and much respected member of his illustrious Order, and at the time of his death he was senior priest of the mission at Dalkeith, near Ediaburgh He was born in 1811, and was a brother of the present Lord Herries.

It is said that the convent case, Sauli v. Star, is likely to come before the ocurt again, application having been made for a new triv.

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UNITED STATES.

A country paper says sugar has gove up so high as to produce a slight increase in the price of sand.

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The Washington Chronicle avers that the question of Re iprocity with British America has for some time past been under the consideration of the American Gabinet

Elder Smith, at Salt Lake Oity, recently married the widow and two daughters of his brother, says the New York Herald, and a reporter of the Telegraph inquired what relation the cuildren of the two daughters would bear to Smith. Thereupon Smiths son thrushed the reporter, and his curlosity is supposed to be satisfied.

It is binted that General Butler will turn the tables on those who are suing him for property which he caused to be seized and sold at New Orleans, by getting a bill through Coogress making it a pensi oftence for any person to bring such a suit against any officer in the Union army.

We understand that the Rev. Edward Sullivan, Rector of Triaity Oburch, Chicago, has refused a call from St. Mark's church, New York, at a salary of \$12,000 b year and a parsonage. - Church Observer. Only fancy the sum St Paul would ferch in the clerical market if he were to come to life again his horor at being bid for like a leading Prima Donna by a lot of wealthy Obristions who fancy that they can buy their way into Heaven by B heavy contribution drawn from bank balances, which in many instances should be applied to the poor ?- Mont. Gazatte.

The New York 'Nation' takes a gloomy view of American prospects fo the coming year. In a recent article on 'Fall prospecte,' it says: 'In spite of out the country - are less able to purchase commodities than they were a few years ago. The Wer, great mass of the people are not prosperous. taxation and a protective tariff have impoverished as beyond belief There is less wealth in the country, and of what there is, Commissioner Wells has well shown, more is in the bands of the rich, and less in the hands of the poor.

New York, Nov. 23 - The United States District Attorney, Judge Pierepont, received instructions yesterday to proceed against the Spanish gunbosts now almost ready to sail, lying in East river, for a breach of the neutrality laws. The libel will be filed to day, and the order of the District Court ob-tained for their seizure. The concentration of a large fleet of iron-clads and war vessels in the Cuban waters was made in anticipation of any trouble that might arise between our government and Scale growing out of this question. It is said the Spinish representatives here, when informed of the conclusion our government bad arrived at in the matter, resorted that it would result in hos ilities between Spain and the United States. This, however is looked upon as mere bravado.

A story is told of the Federal officers of Wyoming, which is rather hard on the denizens of that randy clime. It appears that the Governor had arrived at Obsystene late in the week, and on the following Sunday these gentlem n appeared in their best clothes and longest faces. The Governor inquired if there was services, and was informed by a citizen that ' they didn't do that sort of thing out there much ' On further inquiry, the pious man learned that there was 'a sort o' meetin' bouse up town, but it was not used often, though they had spiled one of the best lots in the city to build it' Soon after breakfist a committee called on the Governor and informed him there was to be a big Sunday 'hoss race,' and they would like to have him act as 'judge.' The Governor declined, bowed the gentlemen our, and they at once held a consultation, when it was upanimously sgreed that, as the 'Governor did not like hoss racin,' they would arrange a prize fight, and the Obeirm n returned to and addressed His Excellency thus ; I say Guvnor, we have konklooded not to have a race, but to bey a prize fire, and wood like you to jedge it.' The Governor again declined with thanks, when the committee departed in high dudgeon, and one of them said : ' That feller is mighty stuck up, and is tryin' to play Grant on us, by refusin' of all our honours; but he can go to the The emigration from the Mersey last month was devil, for all we keer, so he kin.' All day commitenormous. Upwards of 11,000 left the country. The | tees calling, inviting the Governor to foot races, dog or which, perhaps, will aggravate its pressure ?- number of Irish emigrants is much less then in fights, cock-pits, and other Sunday games peculiar the frontier, when at length, wearied and disgusted, His Excellency put on his hat, and accompanied by his Staff, walked out to stroll about the city and escape the annoyance. Going above the town, the party entered the graveyard and surprised to notice but few gravestones put up, while a large number of boots were seen sticking out of the ground. The Governor enquired what it meant and a citizon explained that when a man was bung by the Vigilantes they buried so as to leave the feet sticking out while only those who died naturally were buried in the regular way and entitled to gravestones! The Governor gave a look at the meny boot soles sticking up all aroung him, and then at the scattering head-boards, and, with a shake of the head, left the place, evidently very favorably impressed with the peaceful and orderly character of the people he had come to preside over. -VANDEBB'LT BRASS - The enormously supendous work of art is unveiled - its well was the mainsail of a three-thousand-ton ship. There never before wes such a mass of brass in one place. As for the illustrious Vanderbilt, it cannot be denied, we suppose, that he is quite a rich man; that he bes had the art and the energy to crush struggling rivale in the course of his long career; that he has given employment to many thousands of men by depriving other thousands of their bread; that he has been able to amass in his own hands the means and resources which would have and ought to have, furnished to hundreds of other people a fair and honorable subsistence. So his Money counts by millions; tens of millions we understand. A wealth-worshipping community could do no otherwise than dedicate to bim a vast mountain of moulded brass. Bat it re-minds one unpleasantly of Dean Swift's picture of William Wood, the manufacturer of the brase halfpennies, when the Desn compared Wood to Golish-He, Goliah, had a helmet of brass upon his head, and greaves of brass upon his legs; and the weight of his shield was five hundred shekels of brass. In short, like William Wood, he was all over brass, and he defied the armies of the living God.' Not that we mean to say that Mr. Vanderbilt is by any means an impious man. On the contrary, he is, we believe, a member of the ------ church. Either he, or else the other rich person whose name we forget is ac. THE POOR PEOPLE IN NEW YORK -The N. Y. Times asks "when shall we have dec at homes for the poor ?" And presumes to say :- We doubt whether people of very limited means are much worse off in any city than is t' is. The lowest class of tenement houses are-well, the public have known what they are for years past. So have our "millionaries" Look from Saturday until Monday, so that there may be no at this one fact : a single block in the Sixth Ward has been found to contain recently 561 families, comprising 2.527 persons. It is believed that these families pay \$60,000 a year for rent. The rooms, we are by the entry of ministers of religion into naval assured, are " unhealtby"-it would be a miracle if hospitals and prisons had been hitherto interfered they ware otherwise. Think of the circumstances with, so that patients and prisoners who may desire | under which the young grow up in these over-crowdto see the clergyman of the persuasion to which they ed nooms, without being cared or, or clothed, or pro-belong may have every facility to do so. Lected from evil influences. And yet ladies complain LONDON, Nov. 23. - It is now absolutely certain that they have no "mission," and that there s noth-

The Coroner having stated the object for which the jury had been assembled, and the body having

been viewed The first witness examined was Thomas Hinch, who deposed that he was coming home from Oavan on Monday evening, at half past five o'clock, on a car with five other persons who had been present with bim at the tenant-right meeting in Cavan; when the car arrived at Donmaloor, they met a party of men on the road, amongst whom were Alexander White ; White presented a gun down the road, but did not fire it; be saw Robert Hewitt with a gun in his hand; a man asmed George North was there, and seemed to be actively engaged in preserving peace. Francia Macivica, deposed to having seen John Edward Rea fire a shot at Morton, who fell after it. It was between light and dark when the shot was filed. Before he saw Bes fire the shot he heard four other shots. Witness was about two yards behind Morton when he was shot. Could not say whether Morton was, walking or riding when he was shot (laughter). Rea was standing at the end of Hewitt's house, on an eminence, when he fired the shot.

Irish limes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The 'Echo' newspaper understands that, in their preliminary conversation upon the Irish land ques tion, the Cabinet are not entirely in accord.

The 'Dundee Advertiser' has been requested to insert a detailed account of a presentation of an umbrella and pocket handkerchief. Our contemporary declined.

London, Nov. 25 - The completion of the Suez Ganal is already having the effect of seriously deprecisting freights to and from India and Ohina, around the Cape of Good Hope.

MURBAIN. - That fost and mouth disease attacks buman beings has recently been demonstrated in the neighborhood of Forres, Morrayshire, where this malady has been prevalent for several months. The other week a woman had been frequently in contact with cattle laboring under murrain, at a farm near Forres, was for several days bad with some sort of disease about her mouth. On examination by the lospector and others the disease was pronounced to be murrain-Scotsman.

Dr. Thirlwall, the Bishop of St. David's, in a reent charge to his clergy candidly admitted that the Church Establishment could not last much longer. --He predicted that it would soon break 'into two or three parts, one of which would be merged, sooner or later, into the Ohurch of Rome '

The Globe understands that it has been resolved by the committee of the National Protestant Union that vigorous efforts shall be now instituted throughout the country to 'educate the people in the principle that it is the duty of the state to defend and maistain the Reformed Faith as by law established, and to uphold a system of national education; based on Scripture. We wonder what the National Protes-tant Union means by vigorous measures. If the measures already adopted with the same object as this association has in view, are merely mild attempts to persuade people they will be in earnest some day, we may expect something powerful indeed, and that the mountain will bring semething forth worthy its | Eogland, have now decided that the commander-inlabour.

FORGERINS AND OTHER SCANDALS IN ENGLAND. - A series of forgeries has been discovered in London amounting to many thousand pounds in the aggre gate, in which one William Linden, described as of 21. Walbrook, and 37. Oraven-street Birand, and for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued, is alleged to have been implicated. The forgeries have been committed in relation to bills of lading upon large quantities of corn and other commodifies, and two firms alone connected with the Corn Exchange are said to have been defrauded to the amount of about £20,000. The warrant has been placed in the hands of an experienced city detective for execution. and minute descriptions of the personal appearance of the accused man have been circulated in all the principal towns, especially the outports. He was sen in London so lately as Thursday last, but up to Saturday evening had not been apprehended.

ing instigated by a special examiner of the Court of Livingstone himself, dated. Ujil, May 13th, 1859. bles in the sire in the

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former years, as passengers to the States now leave ireland direct.

A correspondent of the 'Pall Mall Gazatte' gives ad account of an old lady being attacked by a couple of blackguards, who under the mask of religion insult a defenceless woman, and render themselves worthy the name which the ' Pall Mall Gazatte' gives them -'Spiritual Highwaymen.' The writer cays :- In a ruilway carriage lately, I saw a most respectable looking widow lately set upon by a young man, one of three propagandists, each armed with a cartouche box full of tracts. The poor old soul almost shrunk under the fire of words poured into her ear with the volubility of a veritable mission 'chassepot,' She soon looked seriously hit, and at last burst into tears and hid ber face in her bandkerchief. How much further the gantle persuader carried his cruelty I know not, but I could distinguish that through her tears she was confessing that she knew how wicked she was and so on, in what to me was a most pitiful manner Presently the train stopped and she rese to get out, when her assailant fired his last shot into her ear, ' Doo't forget !' at which it was painful to see the old lady turn her terrified look and trembling voice to promise she would remember. His confederates congratulate i him, and he replied proudly, ' Yes, think we made an impression there.' For my part I quite expected to see a demand of money for the good cause, but the offence did not amount to this. bough I can quite noderstand how it might. Another instance of a similar kind. My female servant complained that she had been very much frightened on her way to church by a man with a fierce countenance accosting her suddenly with, 'Where are you going ?' and before she recovered her surprise he said in the same startling manner, 'You're going to hell !' We wonder who pays these ruffi inly fellows Sarely religion has come very low in the opinion of some of the so-called religious societies, when it can be dragged through the dirt by such people as these. RELIGION IN THE NAVY .- The Lords of the Admiralty having received representations as to certain inconveniences experienced by ministers of religion in their spiritual ministrations to men in her Majesty's neval service who do not belong to the Church of

chief, or senior officer, at any port. upon receiving information from the minister of and denomination as to the place and hour of worship of such denonination, shall cause the same to be notified in the most convenient manner on board her Majesty's ships. Their lordships have also intimated their desire, when the discipline of ships will not be interfored with that as large a proportion of men of good character as possible shall, while in the home ports, have leave restriction as to the place of worship they may wish to attend. Their lordships have at the same time ordered that every restriction shall be removed whereby the entry of ministers of religion into naval belong may have every facility to do so.

Juhn McCall deposed that when he was on bis way to his own house on the evening in question be called into Read uncle's house, and Reas came in with a gun in his hand. That was after the firing with a gun in his hand. That was after the firing with a gun in his hand. That was after the firing adultation of the Marseilles Land Company are now bissing to the intro-gram from the flow are provided with the last for the Marseilles Land Company are now bissing to the intro-gram from the flow are provided with the last for the Marseilles Land Company are now bissing to the firing duction of the Marseilles Land Company are now bissing to the flow are provided with the set of the flow are provided with the base for the flow

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE DEC. 8, 1869.

bis debts had again and again to be wiped off by of the "Right To Be Burned In Consecrated commandments ;" to bewall their own sinfulness, terms which could not offend. If he pointed out

Trne Witness. The AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

At No. 663 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers Two Dollars. If the rubscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we contique sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

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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, DEC 3, 1869. ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

DECEMBER-1869.

Friday, 3-Fast St Francis Xavier, O. Saturday, 4 - St. Peter Obrysologus B D. Sunday, 5 - Second of Advent. Monday, 6 - St Nicholas, B. D. Tuesday, 7 - St. Ambrose B D. Wednesday, 8 - Fast. IsMACULATE CONCEPTION ОЫ. Thursday, 9 Of the Octave. NEWS OF THE WERK.

It seems that M. Rochefort, editor of the celebrated Lanterne, and redacteur en chef of filty slanders against Louis Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie, has been elected by the free and enlightened of Paris as their representative. The elected and the constituency are no doubt worthy of one another. Like master, like man, says the Book of Proverbs. As to M. 'Rochefort all that is known about him is that he is very ugly, very scorrilous, and very unprincipled. His admirers insists that Mirabeau was also an ugly man; but in truth M. Rochefort more closely resembles, physically as well as morally, the filthy Marat than Mirabeau; and the obscure Lanterne is worthy of a place alongside the bloody Ami du Peuple, or the infamous Pere Duchesne of the Hebertists.

The situation in Spain does not improve. The election of the young Duke of Genoa is by no means certain : the Carlists though suppressed. are far from being extinct as a party : and again, the extreme republicans in spite of their late defeat are not discouraged. They are bent upon a Federal Republic, and in this are more logical than their opponents. Anything which is not either Carlist, or Republican is but an intrigue. 'External troubles too, are not wanting to Spain in this, the hour of her trial. She has a good casus belli against the U. States, in that the lat ter have seized upon several gun-boats built in U. States yards to be used against the Cuban insurgents. As the President has not recognised ba as a belligerent there is no conceivable excuse for this conduct : but Spain is too weak to resent it, and this no doubt is what prompted Gen. Grant to its adoption.

a Parliamentary vote, and it was from lavisbness to unworthy minions that the King had to draw so deeply on the public purse." And this man, whose sole virtue consists in his boshility to the Pope, and whose private character is a libel

testants delight to bonor. In Ireland moderate men, who seek only justice-and they after all are we trust in the ma- dead shall be buried, and in ground that may jority, though the least noisy-are waiting quiet ly for Mr. Gladstone's Bill on the Land Ques tion; but there is a party which by the violence of their language, their menacing attitude and the extravagance of their demands seem determoded to render the good intentions of the Ministry nugatory, and to make reconciliation betwirt England and Ireland impossible. To keep the interests of the Tenant Farmers, and doom to an eternity of suffering. But we do not behere that the country, that the Catholics of Ireland, are with this party. These stand firmly on their rights, and insist opon justice : but if the first be recognised, and the other done, we believe that they would ask no more. The nominations of O'Donovan Rossa for Tupperary, and of Mr. Luby for Queen's County could serve no good end, and were intended we suspect only to prevent that amicable settlement of the Irish Question on which good men of all classes are bent ; but which the "beartless spouters" as they

have been aptly styled, who make their daily bread by agitation, and whom noisy professi na of patriotism dispense from the hard necessity of earning that bread by the sweat of their brows, dread as a calamity. Their occupation would indeed be gone, if justice were done to Ireland. and to her honest, industrious, but hitberto much wronged rural population.

Latest tidings from Ireland would seem to indicate the increase of agitation, and diaffection against the Brilish Government. Telegraphic reports tell us that O'Donovao Rossa has been elected for Tipperary. We doubt the truth of the report ; but any how as Rossa is in the eyes | the Church. of the law a convict, he is civily and politically dead, and therefore ineligible for a seat in Parlia. ment.

The Red River busicess looks serious, though accounts from that quarter may probably be exaggerated, especially with regard to the numbers. and designs of the so-called insurgents. It is certain that they have expelled Mr. McDougall the Lieut. Governor appointed to rule over them : and that the latter has had to recross the frontier to Pembina, where it is said he will pass the winter. What our authorities will do we know not. They are in a very difficult position, from which they can scarce retreat without loss of bonor: and it seems impossible for them to advance, separated as geographically we are from the Red River, and dependent for our communications with it upon an alien and, whatever some may say to the contrary, a hostile country. The employment of force against the insurgents is out of the question, as the latter well know : and if, which however is doubtful, they form the majority of the population, we must compromise the matter with them, or in other words, humbly withdraw our pretensions. It is said, and perhaps truly, that the Yankee Fenians are getting ready to improve the occasion by siding with the insurgents.

Ground." NA MARE METERAL PROPERTY AND Such a right, legally considered, cannot exist upless in virtue of a special contract. For no one can it be clumed as a legal or natural right, that his body be baried in consecrated ground on humanity, is the Sovereign whom Liberal Pro- set apart by religious rites for burial purposes. For the sake of decency and of the public health,

the civil magistrate very properly insists that the not be disturbed or used for other purposes. He can insist therefore that there be cemeteries: but he cannot insist that the land so set apart or secularly consecrated, shall, also be spiritually consecrated ; for he has no right or nower to compel the performance of any purely spiritual act or religious function.

Now in the Cote des Nerges cemetery there alive the spirit of hostility they would sacrifice are two distinct things. The whole thereof has been by law set apart, or secularly consecrated the unhappy men under sentence of imprisonment for burnal purposes : and over and above this, a portion of the ground so secularly consecrated. has been spiritually consecrated by the perform ance of certain religious rites. The questions then at issue are simply these :-" Has any one. not dying in communion with the Catholic Courch a legal right to be buried after death in that particular portion of the cemetery which by special spiritual acts has been set apart, or consecrated by the Church for the reception of the bodies of those who die in her communion?' And-"Did the deceased Josep! Guibord die in communion with the Catholic Church ?"

To the first question we reply-No. No one can claim as a legal right to be buried after death in ground spiritually consecrated.

Of the second question, the Church alone is he competent judge, for she alone has the power of determining the conditions of communion Thus the case of Joseph Gubord is very sum ple. His friends are at liberty to bury him in ground legally or secularly set apart or consecrated for burial purposes: but they have not the right to bury him in ground spiritually consecrated, for the reception of the bodies of those,

and of those alone, who die in communion with

Dr. Rodger's lecture, of which in another column we offer a brief analysis, has provoked a reioinder from the Rev. Mr. Woods, a Protest aut minister of this City, of the Anglican denomination. Mr. Woods avows biaself a Ritualist, - "an exireme man of the extreme, Ritualista Ritualistarum if you will ;" but be takes exception to a statement of Dr. Rodger's to the effect that, with the exception of the Papal Supremacy, Ritualists hold all the doctrines held by Roman Catholics.

This the Rev. Mr. Woods denies, and we give him the benefit of his denial. He repudiates the doctrine of Transubstantiation, as condemned in the 28th article; but at the same time he holds and teaches "that in the Holy

Communion there is a mysterious and indefinable

and to "confess themselves to Almighty God, then at liberty to add the following exhortation : "Therefore if there be any of you who by this means cannot quiet bis own conscience berein, bat requireth farther comfort or counsel, let him come to me or some other discreet and learned minister of God's word, and open his grief ; that by the ministry of God's holy word he may receive the benefit of absolution together with ghostly counsel and ad-vance." * * * 8 Oxon.

The querist may of course interpret this answer either affirmatively or negatively. "Which is Wellington and which is Napoleon ?" asked the inquisitive old lady at the show. "Whichever you please, marm; you pays your money, and you takes your choice." So with the question-" Does the Church of England, or does she not, sanction auricular confession, and recognise the power of the priest to absolve ?" put by Mr. Satchell. "Whichever you please, sir ;" replies the Soapy prelate; " there are the words of the rubric, dark and ambiguous as the Delphic oracles of old, and you can take your choice." If you are in favor of the practice of confession, and sacerdotal absolutio, you will find in the said words something to countenance you ; if, on the contrary, you abbor the practice as rags of Popery, you will see that the rubric no where enjoins the necessity of confession as the divinely appointed means of obtaining pardon for post-baptismal sins, or re cognises the efficacy of absolution ; which is to had "by the ministry of God's word"-whatever that ambiguous or mysterious phrase may signify-" You reads your rubric, and you takes your choice." With this reply Mr: Satchell must be satisfied, and S. Oron escapes triumphantly from the snare spread for him. He has delivered his soul. We cannot but admire the ogenuity with which Anglican prelates parry troublesome questions, and baffle their tormentors, high church, and low church.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF RITUALISM .- According to announcement Dr. Rodgers, late Protestant musister at Memphis in the United States delivered a lecture on the above named subject on the evening of Wednesday, 24th ult., in the Academic Hall of St. Mary's College. The lecturer who has the advantages of a fine physique, a clear and powerful voice, and an elegant delivery, was introduced to the large audience by the Rev. Father Merrick.

Mr. Rodgers commenced his discourse by a definition of Ritualism. From an æithetic point of view it may considered as an effort to make religion, and religious services, attractive to the multitude; but this was not all, for it had also a didactic side, and was resorted to for the purpose of impressing upon the mind the truths and significance of Christian dogma. The preacher sought to effect through the ear and the sense of hearing, the same object which the Ritualist sought to attain through the medium of the retina, and the sense of sight.

The lecturer next considered the matter from in historical point of view. He showed how, one by one, a large section of the Anglican church, educated at Oxford, had been compelled by the force of inexorable logic to adopt the distinguishing doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church-sll of them indeed with the exception of the Supremacy of the Pope. First it was discovered that the canon of the New Testament as accepted by Anglicans, rested wholly on the authority of the Pope as head of the Roman Catholic Church; that for many hundreds of years after the origin of the Christian religion, there was no universally received canon of Scripture : that there were no means of knowing with certainty, what books were to be accepted as the Word of God, and what rejected. This controversy was closed by the authority of the Pope. But if the Church, speaking by the Pope, were competent to decide so great a question, it could only be because she is infallible ; from the civil magistrate. for if liable to err, she may have erred in her authoritative definitions as to the Canon of the New Testament; and thus the writings which Anglicans receive as the Word of God, may be spurious. But if competent to settle the question of the Canon of Scripture, the Catholic Church must be infallible, and therefore competent to settle authoritatively all other questions are no more distinctively Roman, than they are of faith. To be consistent, or logical, we must either accept all, or reject all; and therefore. amenable to the stern laws of logic, the Oxford school of Higb Churchmen found themselves compelled to adopt all Catholic dogma, with the exception of the Papal Supremacy. So the belief in a real presence in the Eucharist arose again in the Protestant mind.-With it, of course, sprang up a belief in an Altar, a Priest, and a Sacrifice as the essential, characteristic, and central act of Christian worship; and this belief was naturally and mevitably accompanied by those external acts, or rites by and though which the High Churchmen sought gorgeous vestments, incense, and lowly prostration before the Divine Presence, concealed or veiled from mortal eyes under the appearance of bread and wine.

and insisted upon the logical unterableness of with full purpose of amendment of life;" and is their position, the absurdity of the "three bran:h" theory of the Church, and the ins fi. ciency of Anglican Orders-to the good intentions the earnestness and devotion of the men themselves, he tendered his homage. Only he earnestly would exbort them to consider their consciences seriously, and to examine whether they could logically defend their actual position Such is a brief outline of a lecture, which occupying nearly an hour and a balf in its delivery, was listened to with close attention. broken only by lond plaudits, by a numerous audience, comprising many of our prominent Catholic clergy. We hope that at some future day we in Montreal may have the pleasure of hearing Dr. Rodgers again ; and should he visit any of our other Cities in Canada, we bespeak for him a numerous attendance, and a hearty welcome, as for one who is an eloquent lecturer, and an amiable zentleman.

> We hope the Montreal Gazette will pardon if we point out to him an error into which he has fallen with regard to the action of the Catholic Church, and the ecclesiastical authorities of Montreal, towards the body of a man who died excommunicate, that is to say outside the pale of the Church. The Gazette speaks of " the refusal of the Roman Catholic authorities in this City to permit the burial in the cemetery of the Cote des Nerges of the remains of Joseph Gui. bord." This is erroneous. The Roman Catholic authorities offered no opposition whatsoever to the burnal of the excommunicated man in the Cote des Neiges cemetery : what they refused was this—To bury him in that particular part of the said cemetery which by, religious rites, or consecration, has been set apart for the reception of the bodies of those who die 12 communion with the Church, and of those only. The Gazette will see that this is a very different thing indeed from a refusal to allow the body to be buried in the cemetery, and will we hope correct its error.

IS EMIGRATION A SIGN OF BAD GOVERN-MENT ?- The Troy Whig, quoted by the Montreal Gazette of the 25th ult. asserts that "the agricultural towns and counties of New England have sent out more emigrants to till the fields of New York and the Western States, than Great Britag and Ireland have sent to the United States." If the facts be as stated, and if as some pretend the emigration of a people be a sure proof of bad laws and misgovernment, New England, from which the exodus has been greater than that from Great Britain and Ireland, must be a worse governed country than either of the last named.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES .- The following changes have taken place lately in the Diocese of Sandwich :- Rev. J. B. Duprat has been annointed to the Parish of Paincourt, Dover, in lieu of the Rev. Mr Raynel, who has become a member of the illustrious order of Jesuite. Very Rev. Dean Liurent, late of Ambertsburgh, bas been changed to the Parish of Sandwich Rev. Mr. Flannery to Amhersthurgh: Rev. Mr. Gauthier to Maidstone, and Rev. Mr. Ouellette to Corunna, in place of Rev. Mr. Gauthier.

The London Times reads Victor Emmanuel, now rising from a bed of sickness, a sermon upon the old, old text : --

"The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be :" "The devil got well, the devil a mouk was he."

He, Victor Emmanuel, not his Satanic ma jesty, is a first rate article as a King, moralises the Times, but as a man he is a bad lot, a very bad lot indeed; and so the Times exhorts him as a man to live cleanly, to forswear seck, and to amend his ways. "A model king in many re' spects" says the Times, " it is to be hoped that his fever has left him a wiser, and a better man." A model king no doubt, and the virtues of his reign are duly sung by the London bard. He has spoiled his neighbors, and by fraud and force rendered himself master of their domains, and the oppressor of their peoples : he has unchained the demon of persecution, and let slip the blood hounds upon the Catholic Church, cheering them on to acts of outrage against priests and nuns: and in the words of the Times-thus encouraged, "his subjects turned against the priests : they -demolished ecclesiastical tribunals, suppressed monks, taxed canons, and laid violent hands on prelates of the highest rank." Unable " to fight the Austrians" as the Times admits, because Austrians carried rifles, and swords, and bayonets, and such like unpleasant things, the brave Italian Liberals found it safer and pleasanter to attack the Church, and wage war with women, and with men whose profession forbade them to carry arms; for Liberals are wise in their generation.

"But after this glowing eulogy of his merits as a King, the Times is forced to admit that Victor Emmanuel is a very bad man : a nasty sort of man, a crowned Falstaff, without Falstaff's wit, one with whom decent people cannot consort, whose presence is an insult to any modest woman, and whose costly licentiousness has to be de-Trayed out of the taxes wrested by armed soldiers from his starving subjects. "In the worst days of national distress, Victor Emmanuel"-so ad-- mits his eulogist in the Times-" had again and Cemetery. again to ask for an increase of the Civil List:

RIGHT TO BE BURIED IN CONSECRATED GROUND .- This is the heading of an article that appeared the other day in the Montreal Herald. and which was p ovoked by the circumstances we are about to narrate.

A few days ago a man named Joseph Guibord died rather suddenly, and without the services of the priest. The deceased at the time of his death was member of a society called L Institut Canadien, now under the ban of the Church; and membership with which virtually excludee from all participation whilst living in the Sacraments, and after death in the offices of the Catholic Church, which, as do all other religious bodies -claims the right of determining her own conditions of Communion.

The friends of the deceased notified the fact of the death to the ecclesiastical authorities, and demanded for him the last offices which the Church renders to her children departed. These, seeing that the said Joseph Gubord by his own deliberate act had knowingly and wilfully refused to submit himself to her when living, were of course refused. His friends were told that they might bury the body of the deceased in the Cote des Neiges Cemetery if they so pleased ; but not

in that particular portion of it which by special religious rites has been consecrated or set apart for the reception of the mortal remains of those who die in peace with the Catholic Church, and in her communion. Upon this the friends of the deceased took his body to the Protestant Cemetery where it now lies; and they have also instituted legal proceedings to compel the ecclemastical authorities to receive it into the reli giously consecrated portion of the Catholic

presence of Our Lord which is yet 'verily and 'indeed'—a real presence."

> What Mr. Woods means we know not, and we suspect that if called upon to explain his mea ing he would be in sore straights himself. His words are studiedly ambiguous. He does not say that in the consecrated bread and wine, and in virtue of the consecration, he admits a "real" presence-but in the "Holy Communion," or act of communicating ; thus virtually ignoring a real objective presence, and substituting in heu thereof a purely subjective presence, dependent upon the faith of him who communicates. This seems to be his meaning in so far as we can fathom it : but if we have misunderstood him we will upon explanation, cheerfully retract.

Mr. Woods also repudiates what he calls " the distinctively Roman doctrines or practices-invocation of saints, indulgences, purgatory, veneration of relics, cultus of the Blessed Virgin." As a scholar, which we believe he is, Mr. Woods must know that the doctrines and practices above enumerated are not "distinctively" Roman," because they are held and practised by schismatic Greeks and other religious bodies not in communion with the See of Rome. They distinctively Russian. For Mr. Woods' sake, we regret deeply that he repudiates the cultus of her whom he cannot deny to be the Mother of God.

We shall say more on this subject in our next.

SHUFFLING OUT OF IT .- A Mr. Satchell, a member if not a minister of the Protestant Es. tablished Church, has written to the Protestant Bishop of Oxford to enquire whether auricular confession, and priestly absolution are in accordance with the principles of the Church of England? To this embarrassing question, to which of course a Bishop of that church dates not reply to confess the forth that was in them, and to imwith either a straight forward "Yes," or a straight press it upon others. Hence altar decorations, forward " No," the gentleman addressed respended with a slipperiness worthy of the illustrious Soapy Samuel, by quoting the words of the Prayer Bock; in which, before the administration of communion, the minister first is instructed to exhort his hearers to examine their

This raises the question stated by the Herald " lives and conversations by the rules of God's but little, but what he did say was couched in Literature.

L'INSTITUT CANADIEN. - News has been received from Rome, so the Minerve informs us. to the effect that the answer of L'Institut Ca. nadien has been examined, and been declared to be insufficient and insolent. Instructions have, in consequence been transmitted to Canada that all priests withhold from the members of the said Society, absolution even in articulo mortis.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY .- In the Minerve we read that the Bishops in France have applied to the government !!! for permission to assist at the Council. Thank God that we live under a different regime, and that our Bishops can perform their sacred duties without authority to do so

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of the People's Journal, an ably edited, and handsomely printed paper, published at Hamilton, Opt.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD-December, 1869. -Messrs. Sadhers, Montreal.-Like good wine, this periodical improves with age, but we bope that it is now so well known to the Catholic people of this Continent, as to need no other recommendation. ' The contents of the current number are as follows :- 1. Father Hecker's Farewell Sermon; 2. Angela, c. vi.; 3. Dr. Harword's Price Lecture ; 4. Haydo's Struggle and Triumph; 5. Prayer; 6. Immutability of the Species ; 7. A Hero, or a Herome ? 8. The Sanitary Topography of New York; 9. The Basilica of St. Peter; 10, Beecher's Norwood; 11. Church Music, part 1; 12. The Early History of the Catholic Church on the Island of New York ; 13. Matters Relating to the Council; 14. Foreign Literary Notes; 15. New Publications. Price, \$4 per annum.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW-Oct 1860. Messre. Dawson Bros., Montreal.-The articles are on the following subjects :-- 1. Juventus Mundi: 2. The Massacre of St. Bartholomew; 3. The Different Schools of Elementary Logic; 4. Mrs. Browning's Latest Poetry; 5. The Pone and the Council; 6. The Constitutional Development of Austria; 6. Literature of the Of the Ritualists themselves, the lecturer said Land Question in Ireland; S. Contemporary

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-DEC 3, 1869.

CANADIAN JLLUSTRATED NEWS. - We have received the fourth number of this publication, and we hope we may receive many more, for it does credit to Montreal and deserves to be supported. Some improvements in the illustrations may be desirable, and in good time will such progress has been made in the division of no doubt be made. Of the literary department the surplus debt of the late province of Canada we feel ourselves at liberty to speak in terms of as to lead me to expect an early settlement of unqualified praise. Judging from the specimens before us the Canadian Illustrated News is a first rate family paper.

DR. RYERION AND THE COMMON SCHOOL. LINDSAY, 24th Nov., 1869.

In a certain school in the county of Victoria, the master a Roman Catbolic, and about one half the children Roman Catholics, and the malority of the Trustees the same, a cathechism of the History of England was used as a school book to which some took objection. The author of the catechism has not given his name. The publisher is Adam Miller, 62 King Street, East, Toronto. The catectism had seen its seventh edition in the year 1864.

At page 43, chapter xxxn. under the head "The Reformation" occurs the following ques tion and answer :---

Q .- " What is meant by the Reformation ?"

A .- " By the Reformation, is meant the reforming of the Christian religion from the errors of Popery, and reducing it nearer to its primitive parity."

ment, and attention directed to the objectionable menced. passages, when the following decision was imme diately given by Dr. Ryerson -" I have received the catechism of which you complain. It is not authorized to be used in the schools. I never saw it before. It. is very objectionable in the matters to which you refer, and very likely in other matters. 1 will thank you to show this letter or a copy of it, to the Trustees of the school in which the catechism in question is used, and inform them that if the use of it is continued they will forfeit their share of the school fund, and become personally responsible to the rate payers of this school division for the amount of it, on the complaint of any individual rate payer."

l thick it may do good to publish this decision. so that Roman Catholic parents may know what their rights are in matters of this kind in the common schools of Ontario. That no history or other book containing matter offensive to their] religion is authorized to be used; that masters crowned with success. have no right to introduce such books; and that Trustees allowing their use become personally responsible to the rate payers for the amount of Government grant withheld. A common school gentlemen at the head of the department do not confine themselves to a bare condemnation of bec, with its well and widely known love of justice and even indulgence to the minority of that Province, to show on its records anything more just, more liberal or prompted by a bigber or a fairer sense of equity, or showing a more honest and bonorable love of fair play.

The commission appointed to enquire into the organization and expense of the Civil Service has days ago Mr John Barrie produce dealer, Bonset their chief Tistakores, are reported to have joined the been actively occupied with the discharge of its had absconded with different sums of money he had the Indians to secure their assistance, and most of the duties, and you will shortly be informed of the been collecting for some time past. Mr. Barrie at result of its labours.

I am happy to be able to announce to you that the question.

Our gracious sovereign having been pleased to direct that one of her sons should join the army in Canada, and His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur, being about to reside for some time in a tall man entered the station, when Bouchard's pristhis Province, I thought it my duty to offer him, in your name, the hospitality of the Province during his sojourn in this city, and I was happy to see that the people everywhere united with the authorities in affording him proofs of the respect as himself and prisoner. The train arrived, and and affection which they bear towards his the passengers took their seats, Bouchard keepaugust mother and all the members of the Royal family.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The public accounts will be submitted to you and you will find that, notwithstanding the extensive works which have been undertaken on the colonization roads, and the repairs and enlargement of several of the public buildings, the expenditure has on the whole, been within the estimates.

At the expiration of the financial year ending on the first of July last, there remained in the public chest a considerable surplus, and I have good reason to hope that there will be the same result at the expiration of the six months ending on the first of January next.

The ordinary votes will be asked from you for the different branches of the public service, A copy of the History was sent to the Depart- and for the continuation of works already com-

> It has become necessary to make provision for the erection of buildings for the use of the public departments, and you will be asked for a vote for that ournose.

> Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council .-

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

You were occupied during the last session with important measures respecting municipal organization and various other matters of public interest. The great number of subjects then submitted to your consideration did not allow you the necess ary time to complete all these measures, and your attention will be again directed to them.

You will also be asked to consider the adoption of means for the more effectual organization of a police force in this Province.

I have no doubt that you will devote to these subjects and to any others which you may deem you have already shewn in the performance of your duties.

I sincerely pray that Divine Providence may bless your efforts and that your labors may be

A WORD IN SEASON .- It is a custom more honored in the breach than the observance to exalt one map's virtues by comparison with the real or imagined lack of virtue in others with laid down upon the floor of an unoccupied house in in which such books are used is not recognized, similar opportunities. The Marquis of Westloses its existence in the eyes of the law, and the minster, who died at about the same time, has been used as a foil to the glorification of Mr. Peabody. Men seem to forget sometimes that to this way they may be committing grievous in- by rate. such books, but go farther and indicate the penalty justice; and injustice has doubtless been done to and the means of redress. I think I can safely the poor Marquis. We are assured that his Mary Fry, a ship which recarly took a load of lumchallenge the Educational Department of Que. charities were large, if unostentations. They ber at Three Rivers. The Captain refused to sign were not often the theme of newspaper praises. He gave often, said a recent London corresponden', in a manner not to let his right hand know what his left did. He was the head of a great bouse. He had to leave behind him wealth to support it and gave his son the career for which he was diligently training himself in the Flause of Commons. It is likely he fell somewhat short of a model of generosity; but that is no reason why he should be held up by men, absolutely ignorant of his daily life, as an example of avarice and niggardiness to be contemned. He was very simple and unostentations in his tastes and point John McLanghan, Eq., to be Inspector of that was set down by flashy, funny writers as Powder for the city of Montreal, and James Prender proof of stinginess. As we write, a paragraph from an English journal comes under our observation which says. "The late Marquis of Wes'minster, rich as he was, didn't mind a patch on bis trousers or on his boots; but then he gave a good deal of money to hospitals and other charitable institutions." Were it not wise in cases like these to obey the Scripture rule,-" Judge not that ve be not judged." 'Fnis, we believe, is intended to apply even when the merits of a peer, on the one hand, with the burthens of family and state upon him, and that of a bachelor banker with no such calls upon him, on the other, are the matters to be judged .- Mont. Gazette. The half-breeds and Indians of the Nor' West may be laboring under a misapprehection with the laws which you passed for the promotion of regard to their new form of government, but it is absurd to suppose that they have any ' American affinities.' They have long been disgusted with the American management of the tribes on the vigorously proceeded with, and you will be of southern side of the boundary line, the bad faith and treachery continually displayed by the Ameribe laid before you, that the money voted for this can officials, and in this, fortunately, we have a purpose has been expended with economy and safeguard with respect to the future autonomy of their enormous territory. The Ministry was in-I have observed with pleasure that many of formed three or four months ago that the Metus the electoral divisions have availed themselves of required explanations on several points, the land the recent law providing for the formation of tenure especially, connected with the new state of colonization societies, and the Government has things; and it is to be regretted that they did promptly recognized the societies thus formed. not then take the trouble to enlighten them. Good results are expected from the law for the Unnecessary trouble, however, was never a encouragement of colonization railways, and sev- prominent feature in Lt Governor McDougall's character. Under the circumstances, we can only counsel moderation and a due regard for the The exploration of the territory in rear of the proposals which the insurgents are said to have settlements on the north of the St. Lawrence has put forth, and which in themselves only forestall been commenced and actively prosecuted, and the action which Mr. McDougall himself would you will be informed of the progress which has very likely have taken had he been quietly installed. As a rule, the Metis are men of a All these measures, at the same time that they peaceable character, and would certainly not favor colonization, are also such as are calculat have taken their present stand were they not ed to attract immigration from other countries, impelled with the erroneous idea that their lands movement. - [Gazette.

once proceeded tp the Central Station and informed detective Bouchard of the circumstances The detective, on instituting inquiries, discovered on Sunday night that Noel had gone to St. Johns. A telegram was at once despatched to the High Constable of St. Johns, describing the clerk, and giving instructions for his arrest. This was done, and on Bouchard's proceeding to St. Johns next morning he found his man safe in gaol The darbies were put on, and detective and prisoner went to the station and there had to wait some time for the train. While waiting oper exclaimed "Do you see that tall man?" do" was the reply. " That is the man that stole the money from Roy's cash box." Of course this was enough to interest Bouchard in the man, who, he four d, was going to the city in the same train

the Bonaventure Station Bonchard, who was handcufted to his first prisoner to prevent his escape in the dark, arrested the tall map, telling him that he was his prisoner. ' Me, your prisoner' exclaimed the man why you are a thief and handcufted. How can you be a detective ' added he with a scoraful laugh. Then followed an amousing scene both Bouchard and his prisoner struggling hard to take the tall man captive It was not until some carters came to the rescue that he submitted, and in a short time afterwards Bouchard arrived with his two prisoners at the Chaboillez Station. And thus did the detective kill two birds with one store. The second prisoper's name was Jean Baralier, and his crime was the robbery of a sum of money from Mr Roy's cash box which had contained \$500 hat an hour before the robbery, and which sum it was evidently Baralier's intention to get hold of. Fortunately it had been conveyed to a more secure place. The first prisoner was committed this morning at the Police Court for trial at the Quarter Sessions, and the second having confessed to the robbery, was sentenced to three months with hard labour.

Monseigneur de Charbonnel, the well known ex-Bishop of Toronto and present Condjutor in the Dio cese of Lyone, has been delegated to represent Cardinal de Bonald in the Ecumenical Council.

The Herald understands that some leading merchants are about to establish a new line of scamers, under the name of the Montreal and Maritime Provinces S S. Company, -- the nominal capital to be \$500,000, only \$200 000 of which would be needed to place the required number of steamers on the route to enable weekly trips to be made with regularity throughout the season. Should the proposed amount be raised the vessels could be placed in readiness for the spring trade. The route proposed is to Picton, . calling at Gaspe, Shediso and Charlottesown, P.E.I., carrying goods also at through rates to St. John and Halifax, hereaf er connecting at Picton with steamers to Sydney, Cape Breton and St. John's Newfoundland.

An IMPUDENT THEFF -- On Saturday afternoon a lady named Lemaire, went into the Bonsecour's Ohurch, and after she had engaged in prayer for some time discovered that a valuable seal skin muff worthy of your attention, the same care which which she had put on the seat on entering the church was missing. She went to the Central Station and made complaint to Detective Lafoo, who yesterday afternoon happened to meet a notorious prostitute named Eliza Manning, arrayed in a beautiful set of furs. On closer examination he discovered the muff the woman wore to be that stolen from the church. In a moment afterwards the woman was arrested and taken to the cells. She has been sent to the Quarter Sessions for trial.

FOUND DEAD .- On Friday evening last, Thomas McAvoy, about 56 years of age, being intoxicated, Colborne street, in the St Aun's Suburbs, when he was found dead yesterday with an empty bottle near him. The deceased was known to be a person of very intemperate habits. A cat which was lying upon the body no doubt prevented its being destroyed

It appears that there is some trouble about the

KILLING TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE. - About ten annexation. A large baud of Orow Indians, under Obeese. Straw tribes are reported favourable to the insurgent cause. fearing that immigration will deprive them of their hunting grounds.

A man named J Fitzgerald was before the Police Court to-day on a charge of having fired at the sentry on grard at the Drill Shed on the 16th inst. Sergeant Stephenson swore that the prisoner last night confessed to having done so. The case was remanded until Monday .- [Toronto Globe 26th ult.

The Toronto Leader says that not very long ago a Canadian was cautioned to depart from a town in New England on the ground that he was a British subject, and therefore responsible for the fact that ' the greatest lecturer ' in America had been locked up in an 'Irlsh dungeon' by order of the British government That greatest of American lecturers was George Francis Train.

The farmers around Toronto have been playing a sharp game on the produce dealers of the city, when disposing of their barley. The "swindle" is thus explained by the Telegraph :- "Some fair samples of grain are reserved to be put in the month of the bag, -which is first lined on the inside with a coating of lime (rank poison for man or beast) - the lime help-ing at once to whiten and to draw the moisture from the damaged grain with which the bag is all but filled, or so filled as to leave room for the sample covering on the top. Hundreds of loads of so much rotten stuff, we are assured, have been foisted upon unsuspecting dealers here since the close of harvest." Our contemporary calls for Government action in the matter.

Mr. Scott, of Grey, has given notice of a series of resolutions, which after recounting the distress of poor settlers who have not yet paid for their lands, concludes by declaring, -' That in all cases where the commissioner is furnished with satisfactory evidence of the inability of the settlers to pay, either by reason of the high price originally paid for the same, or from the inferior quality of the land, he shall have the power of making such a reduction as in his opinion will be just and meet.'

Le Journal de Quebec contradicts the report that Judge Doucet is desirous of suppressing the enquiry into the recent outrage upon the fixtures of the Normal School garden, but edds that although 22 witnesses have already neen examined, nothing calculated to implicate any body has yet been elicited.

Le Courrier du Canada asserts that inquiry into the recent destruction of the gates and grmnsstic apparatus of the Normal School gardens has been bushed up because the perpetrators of the damage belong to some of the 'first families of the Ancient Capital.' It protests against this attempted suppress ion, bolding that justice should be done even though the Heavens should fall

The Emigration Department is preparing for the reception of 30,000 settlers from Europe next Spring.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Niagara, P Clarke, \$2; Sorel, W McCallian, 2 Oreignish NS. Rev A McKenzie 6; Landowne, J P Hanley, 2; Frenchvillage, M Ling, 2; Lochiel, 25 3rd, Con., W Donovan, 1; Torono, Rev O Vincent. 10; Matilda, M. HoolaLan, 2; Woodbridge, M Walsh, 4

Per H Stafford, Almonte-J Labey, 3.

Per C O'Neill, St Andrews-A Kennedy, 2. Per J Labrosse, St Eugene-P Reilly, Point Fortune, 1 50.

Married.

On the 17th ult., at the Frerch Cathedral, James McCormack, baker and confectioner, corner Bleury and St. Catherine streets, to Miss Elizabeth Kayanagh, of Montreal.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 29 1869.

Flour-Pollards, \$3,20 to \$3.25 ; Middlings \$3.50 \$3 60; Fine \$3,90 to \$3,95; Super., No. 2 \$4 50 to \$4 25; Superfine \$4,35 \$4,40; Fancy \$4 70 to

E4 75 ; Extra, \$4 80 to \$4,85 ; Superior Extra \$0 to 00.00; Bag Flour, \$2 18 to \$2 20 per 100 lbs. Gatmeal per brl of 200 lb3 - ¥4 25 to 4 30. Wheat per bush of 60 lb3 - ₩L C. Spring

0 0 0 0 0 0 đo Apples, per barrel \$3 50 to \$0. Hay, per 100 bundles, \$7.00 to \$9 00 \$4,00 to \$6.



REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST: PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the ST. PATRIOK'S HALL, on Monday evening, 6th December.

Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock. Hvery member is requested to attend.

By Order, W. J. WALSH, Bec. Sec.

COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART.

The Rev. Pathers of the Congregation of the Holy Oross, have the pleasure of being able to inform th parents of their pupie, and friends of Education in general that the commencement of the different Classes, in the College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Cote des Neiges, will take place on Thursday next, 25th November, Festival of St. Gatherine, and antiversary of the opening of the first school in Montreal by the venerable Sister Bourgois

CH VILLANDRE, S.S.C. 21615.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED for the Roman Catholic Separate School at Lindsay, a Head Master One holding a First Class Normal School certificate preferred. Applications with Testimonials, addressed to the

undersigned, will be received until first of January next.

JOHN KNOWLSON, Secretary

TEACHERS WANTED.

Nov. 12th, 1859.

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

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

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN who has taught in Nova Sectia since December 1861, and who holds a First-Class Provincial License for that Province will be open to an engagement atter the 31at inst., the expiration be his term. Oan come well recommended by his Parish Priest and the Inspector of Schools &c., to all of whom he can refer. Any good school acceptable, yet would infinitely prefer a Uatholic Separate one. To obviate disappointmont no communication can possibly be attended to before 6th November. Address, "Teacher," office of this paper.

WANTED.

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

HONOR CUI HONOR.

QUEBEC, Nov. 23 .- This day, at three o' clock, the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in state to the chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament building. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, the Lieu-tenant-Governor was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and the House being present, the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to open the third session of the first Parliament of the Province of Quebec with the following Speech from the Throne :-- <

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

1 am happy again to meet you assembled to deliberate on the affairs of the province. Since last session Divine Providence has been pleased to afford us an abundant harvest, which has added to the prosperity of our people. The goverament has lost no time in carrying into execution agriculture and colonization, and for the advancement of education.

The work on the colonization roads has been opinion, on examination of the reports which will advantage.

eral of the municipalities have taken shares in these useful undertakings.

been made.

ed to attract immigration from other countries, impelled with the erroneous idea that their and put up to in which object my government takes a common interest with the Federal government and those interest with the Federal government and those of the other provinces.

the bills of lading and Mr Stoddart, thereupon took] out a capias and proceeded to the wharf with a posse of constables to execute it but the Captain out his S moorings and slipped out into the stream in tow of I the Advance. Mr. Stoddart upon this telegradhed to Quebec to stop her. - Gazette.

It is said that the Local Government is about to purchase the Symes property on Mount Carmel street Quebec, with the view of erecting the Lieut.-Gover nor's residence upon it, that it is also in treaty with the Imperial Government for the purchase or cession of the site of the Jesuits Barracks for the use of the proposed Departmental Buildings.-Guzette.

The Liegtenant Governor has been pleased to apgast, E.q., to be inspector of Powder for the city of Quebec.

Another cause celebre is looming upon the legal horizon. An action has been taken by Mr. W. D B Janes against Mr. F. X. Beaudry for false arrest and R imprisonment and the recovery of \$25 000 damages arising out of the arrest of Mr. Janes under a capias B issued at the instance of Mr. Beaudry upon the allegation that Mr. Janes was secreting his goods and about to leave the country with the object of defrauding the detainer out of the payment of \$436 in some barge transactions. This capias was dismissed by Mr. Justice Mackay in a judgment which was sub-acquently confirmed by the Court of Review, Mr B. being condemned to pay the costs of contentation; hence the present action. The counsel for the plaintiff are Messrs. Girouard and Kerr and the case will be tried before a special jury next March or April.-Gazette.

The retirement of Sir William Logan from the direction of the Gaological Survey of Canada, while it excites no surprise, cannot fail to be a subject of deep regret Under his management the Geological Sur vey has been a credit and an honor to the country, the one branch of the public service whose peaceful triumphs are unperishable, and whose isbours have been unaccompanied by the bickering of party strife. In losing Sir William, the rooms of the Survey have host their greatest attraction, for we shall not now have the chance of meeting the famous naturalist, whose arties manners, so joyons and yet so carnest, caunot fail to impress the most casual observer. But though he is well entitled to seek repose from the active duties of head of a laborious department, we can hardly believe that his busy orain and active habits will permit of his abandoning those restarches from I which science and the world have already gained so I much, and we may therefore hope that from his retirement will arise the crowning glory of his life .--Svening Telegraph.

Mr. Boyd, of the County of Prescett, has introduced a measure in the Ontario Legislature fixing a penalty F of three months imprisonment upon the selling of liquor to persons under twenty-one years of age.

MOBE DISALLOWANCE. - The law relating to the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates, passed by the Local Parliament of Quebec, has been disallowed we understand .- Herald.

Wheat per bush. of 60 1	b3Ū.	Ċ.	Sprin	g, \$	0,00	CF ONE FOND LOOK 47	
to \$0.0. Askes per 100 lbsF	irst Pot	a \$!	5 2 2 1	~ ~	5 27	BROADWAY, TAILOR, 52 ST. JOHN STREET	
Ashes per 100 lbs First Pots \$5 22 to \$5.27 Seconds, \$4,10 to \$4.75; Thirde, \$4.05 to 000					Fourth door from St. James street, on the right		
First Pearle, 5,60 to 5.65.						where CLOTHING is scientifically cut, and beauti- fally made. Particular attention given to REPAIR-	
Pork per hrl of 200 lbs - Mess, 28,50 to 28,75;- Prime Mess \$24,00; Prime, \$21,00 to 21,50,					ING Bing your OLD OLOTHING, and at BRUAD-		
BUTTER, per 1b More inquiry, with intest sales of						WAY it will soon appear equal to New. If required,	
common to medium at 18c	to 19 c					articles will be called for, and sent home free of extra charge For Sivle, try BROADWAY. For	
Western bringing 19c. to : Ongress, per 1012 to 1						Economy, try BROADWAY. Remember the Red	
LARD, per 1016c.						Number, 52 52, 52. Gentlemen furnish your own	
Barley per 48 lbsPrice	s nomin	ıal,—	-wort	h al	bout	Oloth, and give BROADWAY a trial, and you will find it is on the whole the cheapest and best place in	
\$0.00 to \$0 00.						the Dominion.	
PEASE, per 60 lbs \$0,7	<i>.</i>						
MONTREAL RETAIL	MARE	ET	PRIC	RS.		WOOLS ! WOOLE ! WOOLS !	
		No	v . 29,	186	9.	BERLIN WOOL,	
•		в.	ð.		ð	SHETLAND WOL.	
Flour, country, per quiats		13	0 to		•	FINGERING WOOL.	
Oatmeal. do Indian Meal, do	• • • • • • • •	13 8	0 to 9 to		3	FLEECY WOOL In every variety of Shades and Oolor, at	
Rye-Flour, do		õõ	0 to		ŏ	F. B. WRIGHT'S.	
BAIRY P						356 Notre Dams St:	
Batter, fresh, per lo			3 to		8		
Do, salt do (inferior)	0	10 to	1	0	SLIPPER PATTERNS! TEA COSIES!	
FOWLS A	SD GANE					SOFA CUSHIONS !	
Turkeys (old), per couple	••••	10	0	12	0	A choice assortment in Beaded, Wool and Raised	
Do (young), do Geese, do	••••	6 7	0 to 0 to		6	Work, of the newest styles. F. B WRIGHT,	
Ducks, do		3	0 to		6	386 Notre Dame St.	
Do (wild), do	••••	3			6	2 m 1 2	
Fowls, do Chickens, do	••••	2 2	0 to 0 to		0 6	GEO. A. CONSITT,	
Chickens, do Pigeons (tame), do	• • • • •	ĩ	Č to	-	3		
Partridges, do	• • • •	3	0 to		6	ATTORNEY AT LAW,	
Hares, do Rabbits. (live) do	••••	1 0	Sto Oto		6 9	SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.	
Rabbits, (live) do Woodcock, do		š			ō	PERTH, CO. LANARE, ONT.	
Snipe, do	••••	1	8 to		0	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.	
Plover, do	••••	1	0 to	1	3		
MBJ Reaf non lb		0	4 ta	c	9	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.	
Beef, per 15 Pork, do	••••	ŏ			9	In the matter of GEORGE WILSON, of the O.ty o	
Mutton, do	••••		4 to		5	Montreal, Shoemaker,	
Lamb, do Nacionalia	••••	0	4 to 0 to	-	6	An Insolvent.	
Yesi, per ib Beef, per 100 lbs	· · · · ·		.00 to		8.00	On Monday, the twenty-seventh dry of December	
Pork, fresh do			,00 te		1.00	next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.	
631	IN					Wontreal, 24th Nov., 1869	
Wheat, per minot		00	0 ta		0	GROKGE WILSON,	
Barles, do (new)		3	3 to		6	By C. P DAVID'S N, His Attorney ad litera.	
Pens, do Oats, do	****	5 2	0 to 3 io		6	4115.	
Buckwheat, do		3	9 to		õ		
Indian Oorn, do	••••	0	0 to		0	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal.	
Rye, do Flar Seed. do	••••	07	0 to 9 to		0	DAME FRANCES E. CARLISLE,	
Flax Seed, do Timothy, do	• • • •	ó	0 to		ĕ	DAME FRANCES E. CHILINDER, Plainter,	
MISCELL						٧8.	
Potatoes per bag		3	9 to	-	0	SAMUEL MoCONKEY, Defendant.	
Lard, per lb	••••	-	11 to		0	Wation is hereby given that the above named	
Eggs, fresh, per dozen Haddock	• • • •	1	0 to 0 to	1 .	3 0	i ni tation indituted An Action 64 Separation, 64	
Turnips do		õ	0 to		ĕ	biens against her busband the above named Defend-	
Onions, per minot,	••••	4	6 to			ant. CARTER & HATTON	
Maple Syrup per gallon Maple Sugar per ib	••••	0	0 to 5 to		0	Attornies for Plaintiff.	
Maple Sugar, per 15 Honey	••••	e	7 to	-	8	Montresl, 26th October, 1869. Imit	
		• •			•	ана на селото на село Селото на селото на с	

Venezuela

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. DEC. 3, 1869

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631

FORE GN INTELLIGENCE.

about 1,000 of the most active members of those

subversive and dangerous factions. The names

are Rochefort. Ledru Rollin, Barbes, and Pvat.

for 1st, 3d, 4th, and 8th districts respectively.

All four are non-jurors, although M. Rochefort

declared his willingness to swear or not to swear,

just as his supporters please. It is supposed he

void, as will be those of his three fellow-can-

didates. The oath has to be taken eight days

before the election, otherwise the votes given for

the candidate are null and void ; the two candid-

ates who stood nearest to him on the poll are

brought forward at a second election, and the one

who gets the larger number of votes is declared

elected. Of the working men voters it is thought

that i great majority will give their voices for

the non-juring candidates. M. Rochefort does

not, shine as an orator; his speeches hitherto

have been brief and monotonous. But this is

quite immaterial in the eyes of an enthusiastic

hand of partisans who applauded his every word

and gesture His mere appearance is the signal

for thunders of wwats. He is the demigod of

the unwashed crowd. He has done his best to

make capital out of his detention at the frontier.

which was much too brief and innocuous to entitle

him to a martyr's crown. The papers publish an

account of it given by the commissary of police

who arrested him, and who did so, as he at the

time told him, only while he communicated by

telegraph with his superiors at Paris. M. Roche

fort took the detention meekly enough, was

allowed to communicate with his travelling com

panion (who hurried on to Paris to electrify a

Interior, thanked the commissary for his police-

ness, and volunteered a declaration that he should

cease the publication of the Lanterne. His

arrival in Paris was delayed barely eight hours.

to the Corps Legislatif the last important protest

of an angry populace. The Gamins have sent

one of themselves to the Chamber, but this does

not prove that France is rife for Gamin govern

ment. France, with the exception of the first

district of Paris, has returned men who can best

arbitrate between Imperialism and revolution.

who will at least hesitate in making a choice be

tween Napoleon and Rochefort. It is reported

that the Emperor in giving commands to prepare

his speech for the opening of the Chambers,

said .- "I desire the widest and most absolute

The Times, in an article on the political situa

tion in France, says :- The hopes which wer-

lately raised of the formation of the Ministry

under M Ohvier, have vanished. The Emperor

has resolved to retain his present advisors in

office. New men may be required to initiate the

new relations between the Government and Le-

gislature. Whether their appointment will pre-

cede or follow the opening of the Chambers, or

whether they will result from imperial preference

or Parliamentary vote, is of little consequence.

If the Legislature is true to itself, it will alway-

affirmation of liberty."

The Times considers the election of Rochefort

FRANCE.

the prisoner replied by first striking and then stabbing bim mortally with a pomard in the abdomen and the back. Richt another bystander, who had gone to the assistance of Lis, also re-PARIS, Nov. 9 .- A little light begins to shine through the electioneering chaos. The organ of ceived a wound in the thigh. The murderer the Red F epublicans and Socialists, the Rappel. was then overpowered by two gendarines, and has published a list of candidates decided upon in has now been condemned to death by the guila private meeting, which is said to have mustered

dresses with dirty water. A man named Lis,

stepped forward to remonstrate with him, when

;

1111

lotine. Duels between French officers are of rare occurrence, but when a meeting takes place it is always a serious affair . There is nothing is French law to prevent officers from fighting, and, under the circumstances, it is exceedingly credit. able to the service that bullies are an extinct race. The only formality which an officer of the will not swear, in which case his election will be French service has to go through previously to going on the ground is to obtain the permission of his colonel, and it is needless to add that few colouels would refuse an insulted officer leave to avenge his bopor or shelter an officer from the consequences of provoking a quarrel. A duel between two officers of the 6th Hussars, quartered at Castres, has just taken place. What the cause of the meeting was is as yet a secret. Sufficient to say that Captains Clemencon and Brignol went out the other morning. After fighting for about twenty minutes, and when the former officer had been wonnded twice and the latter three times the seconds interfered, thinking that matters bad been carried far enough, and that honour was satisfied. This, however, was not the opinion of Captain Clemencon, who, taking the affair out of the hands of his seconds, declared that the duel must proceed till one combatant fell mortally wounded. The consequence was, that swords were again crossed and the combat continued. After a few passes the officer who had refused to consider the duel ter minated when the seconds of both parties interfere was run through the heart, and of course, expired instantly.

ITALY.

Radical meeting with a highly coloured sketch PIELMONT. -- ITALIAN LIBBRALIEM - A horrible act of this fresh act of tyranny), readily accepted the took place at Bologna a few days since A young man of well-known revolutionary principles, armed safe conduct telegraphed by the Minister of the himself with a sharp iron instrument used in his trade of joiner, and going out into one of the principal streets, literally 'ran a muck 'against all the pricets be met. and stabbed three Servits and two parish priests langerously. When arrested, be said his only regret was not baving stabbed more! The deaths by violence in Italy in 1867 were 5,907 The average in Puglia [the lowest] being 6 28 per 1 000, and that of Genoa [the bighest], 16 per 1 000! The 'Gioventn C-ttolica' of Bologon have exchanged a warm address of brotherhood with the Catho'ic youth of the German Verein. This is as it should be The revolutionists have their freemasonay, and in its principle of mutual encouragement and help lies their great strength Why should not Oatholics band together and unite in their efforts for the defauce of religion wherever it is attacked, irrespective of country or race ? Don Boscu's oratory for young men, with its dependent sodalities, has been the salvation of Turin and a branch of it is going to de established in Rome under the direction of its founder.

> The Parliament is convoked for the 18th of November and the speech from the throne will make a reference to the Council, and gave great 'kudes' to valy for not preventing the Bisbops from attending, and thus carrying out the principle of the 'Free Church'&c You will observe that the Bistops n t only never asked lesve, but were resolved to attend quand meme and other parts of my letter will give the measure of free action accorded to them in the administration of the primary functions of their office. In Sicily especially the authori y of the schismatic and excommunicated president of the Monarchia or Vicariste ecclesiastical court, Cirino Rinaldi is supported by fresh acts of persecution every time the Bishops, as they are bound to do, disregard his authority, and marry, profess, or dispense, without re

.... 1 1 - 1 135 766-----Total

This does not include the missions, but only the regularis constituted hierarchies. GERMANY.

Of twenty-two Prussian Bishops, only one, Mgr. von der Marwitz of Kulm, has execsed himself on account of age and severe infirmities. The whole of the Garman Eciscopate from the other States will at-

It is again reported that Bismarck is in ill health. A correspondent writing from Berlin says the Count suffers greatly from sleeplessness, which has co shattered his nervous system that the slightest excitement projuces an effusion of bile.

RUSSIA.

Sr. PETERSBURG, Nov. 26. - The old law limiting the residence of Jews has been enforced in some parts of the empire. Recently two thousand of these people have been removed from the Bessarabian frontier to the interior of Russia within a few days. The im pression prevails that the Emperor will disapprove of these proceedings.

The Moscow Gazelle has just devoted a long article to the observations made in the Monde, on the forced traduction of the Russian language into Catholic worship. M. Katkoff, who never attacks the strongest ovrty says, 'You have no logic. Not long ago, it was forbidden to print anything Catholic in Russian. You called that intoleranc. Now, the Government itself takes the trouble to publish Catholic Oateoblams in Russian, and you still accuse it of intolerance. How is it possible to satisfy you?' 'In the simplest of all possible ways'; I would reply to M Katkoff - by not troubling yourselves about us, any more than we trouble ourseives about your prayerbooks: by not interfering with what does not concern you. We naturally believe that our Lord Jesus Obrist has charged the Bishops united to the See of S. Peter, to rule his Church and ret the Counts Tolstov and Sievers.' The question is really reduced to this, and it could not even be raised in a civilized country

A TERBIBLE TRACEDY IN OBIO - A brief note from subscriber at Bellefontaine, Logan County, Obio, tells us of a fearful and sacrilegious murder of the priest resident in that place, Rev. John Coveney, of the Diocese of Cincinnati. One Powers, who had apostatised from the Catholic Church, and is supposed to have become crazy, had visited and appoyed Rev. Mr. Coveney, for several days. At lergth Powers forced his way into the room of the Rev. gentleman, where he was saying his Breviary Office, and becoming excited, drew a revolver and shot the Rev. gentlemen dead. We have heard nothing farther in regard to the swful transaction .- N.Y. Freeman.

io the court room, found a new husband awaiting

THE END OF FOUR GREAT MEN-The four conquerors who occupy the most conspicaous places in the history of the world are Alexander, Haonibal, Cæsar, and Bonsparte.

his ambition, with his temp'es bound with chaplets. dipped in the blood of millions, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there were no other worlds for him to conquer, set a city on fice, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal after having, to the astonishment and constripped ' three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights,' and made her foundations queke fiel from his country, being hated by those who ouce exultingly united his name to that of their god, and called him Hani Ball : and died at last by poison administered with his own hand, unlamented and unwept in a foreign land.

Cæsar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyeing his garments in the blood of one million of his fors : after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassionted by those he considered his nearest friends, and in that very piace, the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandates kings and popes obe after having filed the earth with the terror ame, after bavio deluged blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth, clo days in lonely banishment, almost literally from the world yet where he could sometimes country's banner waving over the depub, but did not and could not bring him aid Thus these four great men, who seemed to sta representatives of all those whom the work great, these four men who each in his turn ma earth tremb's to its very centre by their severally died : one by intoxication, or, as we posed, by poison mingled with his wine, one a e one mutdered by his friends, and one a lonely How wretched is the end of all such earthly ness.

Terrible mistakes are made in the treatment, of Piles. The object should be 'to' restore the natural peristaltic of the bowels, strengthen the internal membrane, and soothe the irritation and inflammation' which pervade the seat of the disease. This is precleely the operation of Bristol's Sugar-conted Pills. They invigorate the intestical passages, while they detach and carry off without pain the acrid matter which abrades them. For habitual costiveness, which is generally the primary cause of the complaint, they are considered by medical practitioners preferable to any of the remedies of the pharmacorceia.

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell. Davidson & Co K Campbell& Oo, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

AFRICAN WINES. It is not generally known that Cape Colony produces the most delicious wines grown on the face of the earth A cargo received as a remittance by our neighbors Dr. J. C. Aver & Co. contains several varieties raised there, among which the Constancia commands the highest price of any wine in the world. Almost the entire crop of it is consumed in the palaces of Europe, this rare exception being sent to them in exchange for their medicines, which have long been the staple remedies of South Africa. [Boston Journal. 149

If a Man Wants a Bottle of Whiskey, let him buy it and take it home like a man, and not sneak home with a bottle of "Bitters" or "Cordial," and pretend that it is medicine. If he wants a tonic that is something better than a temporary stimulant, he should get a bottle of Peruvian Syrup' (an Iron Tonic), that will vitalize the blood, and give durable strength to the system.

"Give me sound reasons for taking a medicine or I will not try it," says the rational invalid. This is fair and right. Assertion is not proof. In recommending Bristol's Sarsaparilis, therefore, as a spenific for scrofula and all the types of ulcerous and eruptive disease, it is proper to remind the public that, for over one-third of a century, it has been uniformly successful in cases of this kind. Its cures are a part of the medical record of every civilized region of the Western Hemisphere No physician will attempt to gaic-say this fact. Let the sick icquire for themselves touching its reputation as a standard antidote for all disorders referable to a depraved condition of the blood and the secretions.

403 Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Oo. J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H R Gray, Picault & Son, J Goulden, R S Latham, and all dealers in medicine,

THE PERFUME OF A BEMIEPHERE .- Throughout an area occupied by more than one bundred millions of civilized beings Murray & Lauman's Florida Water is to-day the standard perfume in society. In Europe the patronage of the wealthier classes is about equally divided among a variety of toilst essences and extracte, but in North and South America this famous perfume takes precedence of all others. The causes, of its great popularity may be stated in a few words. It is not a chemical compound, but the genuine quintersence of aromatic flowers, and for this reason its perfume never degenerates. Being free from the oils which form the basis of the French perfomes it leaves no stain, and its spirituous element being perfectly pure, it is eminently refreshing and Lealthful. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York. 567

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada, Forsale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicise :

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

CIRCULAR.

MONTERLL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from , the late firm of Messral A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late Produce basiness would respectively inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, OORNMAAL, BUTTER, ORBER, PORK, HANS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED Fish, DRIED, APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every Brick connected with the provision trade, &c , &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

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

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

BY BENZIGER BROTHERS. Oincinnati and New York:

JUST PUBLISHED

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BY REV. RICHARD GILMOUR.

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APPROBATION.

The 'Illustrated History of the Bible, Old and New Testamer 16, compiled by a priest of the dicess of Basel, translated into French by Rev. Di Bourquard, Bishops in Europe, and ages, is prestated, with CIEIRY, bs of this diocese, by all extensively used and cirborough and intelligent more needed than at the ism of Christian Doctrine nor properly understood he Bible. en well made by Rev. cbdiocese. J. B. PURCELL, chbishop of Cincinnati.

An lows woman, on receiving a decree of divorce her, with a license in his pocket, at the door.

Alexander after having climbed the dizzy height of

sternation of Rome, passed the Alps and having put to flight the armies of the mistress of the world, and

have the last word on the subject. It is for the
Legislature to enlighten the sovereign to bring
its wishes to bear on him, and to impose them, it
necessary, upon him.

PARIS, Nov. 26 .- There was a reunion o' prominent members of the Thiers party this fore noon to discuss the proposition of interpellation A resolution blaming the Ministry was adopted.

Electoral meetings recommence in Paris today.

PARIS, Nov. 26 .- Troops have been despatched to Alby, in the department of Farn, to quell a disturbance reported there.

A PICTURE OF M. ROCHEFORT .- He is ugly but so was Mirabeau, the ultra Radicals say. A face such as one might meet any day on the Canabiere of Marseilles, or, to come nearer home, in the purlieus of Hatton-garden, behind a hurdy-gurdy and a learned monkey. A com plexion sallow, turning to the green that is found on occasion in the countenance of the Emperor be loves to black ball. A nose pert, audacious. intrusive, rising promontory like from the physiognomy-a prominent forehead, and eyes which sparkle with malice. There is a portrait of of the Oercle. **Bochefort** which represents him very much with the set of the bierarchy by its geographical the air of a Texan editor, who is in the act of divisions, as follows :handing his familiar fiery answer to the challenge of Colonel Buncombe at the whiskey store round the corner; but to-night he does not look fero cious. In fact, he is timid, uneasy, oppressed with emotion .- He wears a dark moustache, and flourishing a tuft a la Yankee under his chin. As a whole the man's appearance is not prepossessing; candour is wanting, and, for the moment firmness .- Standard.

A capital story of Saunte Beave appears in the Lyons journal, the Decentralization. He was dining in company with the Pere Lacordaire, and the conversation turning on religion, Sainte Beuve, said : " I don't understand your revelation, and I make a point of believing nothing I do not fully understand.' 'Pardon me, sir,' said Lacordaire, ' you do not understand why fire bardens eggs and melts butter, but I perceive that you believe in omelettes ?' Sainte Beuve treatel the Pere Lacordaire with the greatest deference ever after, and always spoke of him with the utmost respect.

BRUTAL MURDER.-The Court of Assizes of the Var, France, has just tried an Italian laborer named Parnolo, sged 26, for murder at Toulon. A religious procession of young girls was one day in August last passing through the streets ia one of the suburbs of Toulon, when Parnolo several times broke through their ranks, and wantonly atamped in puddles in order to splash their white Turkey

ference to his tribunal. - Corr. of Tablet. Rous Nov. 4. - The Holy Father assisted at the High Mass on the feast of Ail Saints, and on the

following days at the solemn commemoration for the Dead when he gave the absolution at the end of the **IVice. As the time for the Council approaches Rome is beginning to fill with strangers from all parts of the

world. Up to the present time about ninety Bishops bare arrived, and are principally from the more distant countries, such as China, Australis, India, and South America.

The pinety-six Ganadians have been drafted into he depot companies and were presented to the Holy Father by M. de Charette immediately after their arrival. The Nazione mentions their landing av Civ ta Vecchia as that of 200 vagabonds, 'for the Pop 's service.' Some kinds of insult are the highest

nour, and the vagabonds of Montreal and Quebec, rank with the glorious mercenaries of Oastel fidardo and Ancona when the day comes for the, march east and northward, and the Pope shall enjoy Li own again. The recruitment is a splendid one nd nothing can be better chosen as to class, educa-"ov, and sentiments than the young volucteers whom every English Ostholic will be proud to claim as at least fellow subjects. The chaplain, M le Obanoine Moreau, has brought a quantity of Canadian produce and curiosities as presents for the Pope and the officers of Zouaves, and among them two beautfully stuffed beavers, one of which decorates the ball

Bishops.

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			Arch	bishops.
	Papal States			6
	England, Ireland	l. and	Colonies	10
	Austria		• • • •	10
	Bavaria			2
,	Belgium			1
	Brez 1			1
-	Bolivia			, 1
ł	Ohili			1
	Argentine Repub	lic		1
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I	Tuscany	••••	****	4
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Hous .- Home should be the most attractive on earth. What a sham life that must be home is nightly abandoned for theatres, operas, and the society of others? He is unworthy th tion of husband and father who prefers the panionship of others to that of the wife of his and the children he has begotten. But the a tiveness of home is the work of woman. Here throne of her power and glory. Not in legi halls, not at the ballot box, not in abort clothe at home, the guardian of infancy, the instruct childhood, the companion of youth, the partn manhood, the comfort of old age, let her dim sorrow by her sympathy, heighten joy by her g soothe by her tenderness, dignify by her intellig elevate by her devotion. She is to make hon this by music, and flowers and books and delia conversations. Especially home should be inter religious. The fires of devotion should burn by ly and cheerfully on the domestic altar. Su and gently each spirit should evince its constant bigher commanion with Jesus. Home will the a retreat from care, a refuge from sorrow, the chamber of Heaven.

OUTJEWING THE JEW .. Once on a time, an Er Jew wished to disinherit his son for seeking mar with a Christian damsel. The love struck son into his counsels, a lawyer, who apprised him. great satisfaction, that by becoming baptise might take advantage of a law of the realm accorded to an apostate Jew the half of his fa fortune.

The young man did not hesitate a moment quickly gave his father to understand that unle gave his consent to the marriage he would enter the bosom of the Christian church. The Jer confounded, and made all baste to Henry Fieldin ask if such a monstrous law was really in existe Fielding answered in the affirmative, and added :- 'I could perbane indicate to you a way of frue

ing the designs of your son.' Speak | speak |' cried the Jew. 'I must have a retainer of twenty guineas.' 'And you assure me that I can disinherit my so that he will not have right to a penny?' I promise you ' 'All right, take the gainess.' Fielding carefully laid away the gold and then to the Jew : 'The only thing you need to do is come a Christian yourself!' Verily this was outjewing the Jew.

An Eastern writer says : 'Whatever may be age of the world, it is old enough to be better then it is.' .

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11044, 85 80 p-) discharge under the said act.	Richard Gindour, of the Art
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		MESSES. BENZIGER BROTER
	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 7 IN MULT CHERRICE	History exceedingly well ad
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bright	An Insolvent.	Dist. of Montreal. 5 for t
weatly	Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock a m., or as soon as	The twentieth day of Octobe
nt and	Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to	hundred and sixty rice.
hen be ante-	the said Court for her discharge under the above	-
	Act.	No. 5491
	Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869.	ISAIE A. QUINTAL, of the
aglisb	ROSE BOTGRETTE DUFORT, per LEBLANO & CASSIDY,	in the District of Montreal,
arriage	Her Attorneys ad litem.	<i>₹8</i> ,
n took		
to his sed he	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.	MOISE FISETTE formerly MATILDE DUBUO, both
which	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ? In the SUPERIOR COURT	of St. Hubert, in the district
ather's	Dist. of Montreal. 5 for the said District.	absent from this Province
	In the matter of MOISE TERRIAULT, Undertaker of the Oity and District of Montreal,	Fisette to authorize his wife
it; and	Insolvent.	TH IS ADDED
less he sr into	NOTICE is hereby given that no the twenty-fourth	IT IS ORDERED, on the Peti Onimet & Lacoste of Counsel
W WAS	of November next, at ten of the clock in the fore-	much as it appears by the retained
ing to	noon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the under-	one of the Bailiffs of the Supe
tence.	signed will apply to the said Court for a discharge	Canada, acting in the Distric
then	under the said Act and amondments thereto. MOISE TERRIAULT.	writ of Summons in this cause
istrat-	40104 (BakiA001)	the Defendants have left their d
(D.1.97%)	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.	of Quebec, in Oanada, and cer District of Montreal that the s
[In the matter of Marchand & Belanger of Mask'nonge,	advertisement to be twice inse
	Traders,	guage, in the newspaper of the
y scn	Insolvents.	ed La Minerve, and twice in th
	The creditors of the Insolvenis and the said Insol-	the newspaper of the said City
j	vents, are hereby notified and requested to meet at the office of Massrs. T. & C. O de Lorimier, Advo-	be notified to appear before the answer the demand of the Plai
n enid	cates, rio, 6 Little St. James Street, in the Oity of	after the last insertion of suc
to be	Montreal, on Tuesday the twenty-third day of No-	upon the neglect of the said
.	vember instant, at two o'clock, P M., for the public	and to answer to such demand
A 11-	examination of the said insolvents and the ordering o-	foresaid, the said Plaintiff will
e the then	their affairs in gene:al. LOU'S GAUTHIEB.	ceed to trial, and judgment as HUBERT, PAPINE

Assignee.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY. 0,0.0,

EBS.-I find your Bible dapted to the object for ol took. The style is so ot even the semblance of that the translator simed it was possible. While s at the same time fitted ldren. The moral reflecmysteries of the New he well executed illustrabook a valuable acquisifor school-children We

W. H. HILL, S. J., W. B. HILL, C. C. St. Xavier Oollege, 415

he SUPERIOR COURT the District of Montreal.

or, one thousand eight

Parish of Boucherville, Esquire, Notary. Plaintif.

y Yeoman, and DAME beretofore of the Parish ct of Montreal, and now ce, and the said Moise te,

Defendante.

tition of Messrs. Moreau l for the P sintiff, in as turn of Issie Verouneau perior Court for Lower ict of Montreal, on the e istued, written, that domicile in the Province nnot be found in the said defendants by an serted in the french lane City of Montreal, cellthe english language, in ty, called True Winss, his Court, and there to aintiff within two months ch advertisement, and Defendants to appear d within the period all be permitted to pros in a cause by default.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE - DEC. 3, 1869

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. MASSON COLIEGE,

TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL.) THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand and popular justitution, will take place on WED-NESDAY, FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

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

MATTRES :

lat Simple reading, accentuation and declining; and An equal and solid study of French and Eng-

3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calculalish syntax

4th Different styles of writing ; lation ;

5th Reading of Manuscripts;

6th Rudiments of book-keeping; 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2nd accrica

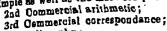
3rd year-Business Class

This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary or initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches-coanting and exchange office - banking department - telegraph office-fac-similes of notes, bills, draughts, &c., in ometer all kinds of commercial transactions-News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is cay in Lugish and a reader of the college, and is chiefy intended to post the papils of the "Business Class" on current events, commerce, &c. N B-This class forms a distinct and complete

course, and may be followed without going through any of the other classes.

MATTERS.

lat. Book-keeping in its various systems ; the most simple as well as the most complicated ;



- 4th Caligraphy; 5th A Treatise on commercial law;

6th Telegraphing; The Banking (exchange, discount, custom commissions);

Sth Insurance; 9th Stenography;

19th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course).

3rd AND LAST SECTION.

4th year .- Class of Polite Literature.

MITTERS.

1st Belles Lettres-Rhetoric; Literary Composi

- aion :
- 2nd Contemporary History ; 3rd Commercial and historical Geography ;
- 41b Natural History; 5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &.);

- 6th Architecture ; 7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy
 - 5th year .- Class of Science.

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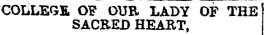
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