

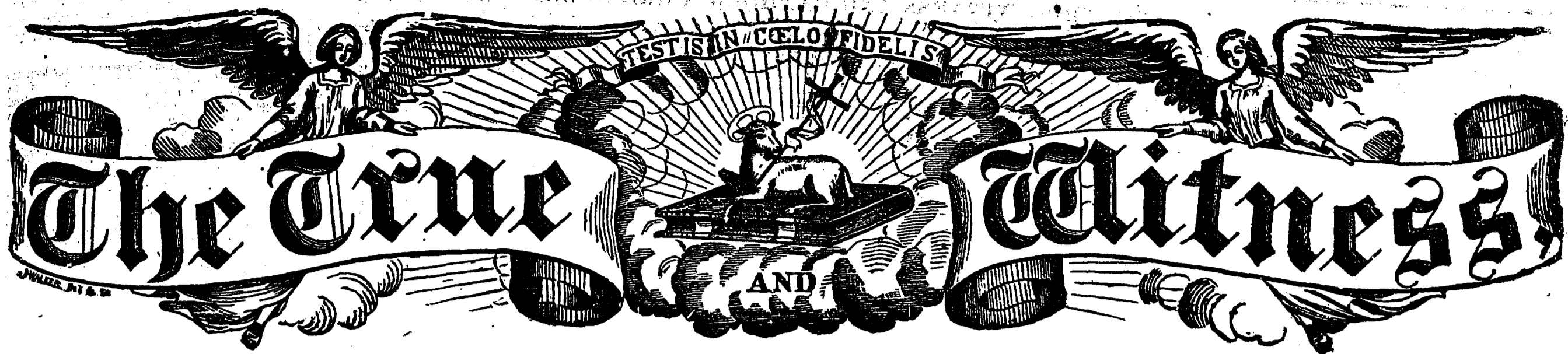
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

XX. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 8, 1869. No. 16

(From the Catholic Mirror.) AURELIA; OR, THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE. Freely Translated from the French of M. A. Quinton. PART THIRD.—THE VNSTAL.

CHAPTER VII.—THE ARCHIGALLUS APOLLO.

Apollo, the Archigallus and flame of Cybele and Isis, was a man of fine, commanding appearance. 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 thin, half-starved 'galli,' 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 Pontiffs 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 baggage, and a statue of Cybele to provoke the pious 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 roof, and in return had arranged for him an existence of ease and plenty.

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 charms so eagerly sought by the superstitious Roman matrons; and she had for sale a complete collection of statues of the 'little gods,' whose number had become so greatly multiplied by the vain, fearful, ambitious or voluptuous passions of the people. 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 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 than one matron had had her stole torn by its sharp bill; more than one citizen had fled, his calves bruised by the repeated 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 disturbed, rushed upon her furiously, its neck stretched, its terrible bill open, and its wings spread out like the sails of a ship.

But Gellia knew the gander, whose attacks she had felt more than once, and she had sworn to punish it. Perceiving on a stone bench near by a long sharp knife with which Enothea had been carving the bust of some god, she seized it hastily, and struck such a furious blow at the 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 Archigallus and brought him out of the house. When he saw Gellia still brandishing the bloody knife, the gander lying in the last struggles of death, and the old hag tearing her hair and calling vengeance upon the head of the young woman, Apollo could not restrain a smile of secret satisfaction. He had often suffered from the attacks of the wicked gander, who respected only Enothea, and it was clear that the bird's sudden death gave him no displeasure. Yet out of regard for the witch, he thought proper to say to Gellia:

'What you have done is very wrong! Quite wrong, indeed! ..... This goose was sacred!.....'

'Should I have allowed myself to be torn to pieces by that ugly bird,' replied Gellia. 'The last time I came here, it carried off the hem of my regilla, and my ankle was bruised black and blue, by its wings. .... But let the sacred goose alone,' she added, giving Enothea a mocking smile. 'Apollo, I want to speak to you of very important matters.'

The Archigallus, paying no further attention to the lamentations of Enothea, who was pressing her beloved gander in her arms and endeavoring to restore him to life with magic words, hastened to introduce the young woman into a

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

Gellia had commenced by entertaining Apollo with some little grievances concerning her husband, but he was not long discovering that there was something more important than matrimonial bickerings. Misiuius, the tender husband had suddenly become gloomy, taciturn 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 Misiuius had been absent a whole month. Where had he been? What had he done during 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. Misiuius 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 revelations.

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

'Well, what news?'

'I come,' said she, 'from the Tiberine field, where I have fulfilled my two expiations. You have reproached me so severely, the last time, for having neglected them.'

'This is quite right, quite right,' repeated the 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 papyrus.

It was a copy of the first proclamation sent by Lucius Antonius, which had been affixed to the walls of Rome during that same night. Apollo gave a start of surprise as he read this document.

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

'Misiuius went out at dusk, day before yesterday, and returned in the middle of the night, carrying a large package securely tied up in emporitic papyrus. He did not go to bed, and all day, yesterday, he was doing some secret work, writing continually. From time to time there came strangers to see him, who went away almost immediately, doubtless with copies handed them by my husband, for one of them, as he went out, dropped this one which I picked up to bring to you. .... Misiuius went out again last night. .... and this morning, when I left home he had not yet returned.'

'Do you know,' said the Archigallus, 'that Misiuius would be a ruined man if the Emperor saw this libel?'

'You think so?' asked the young woman artlessly.

'Certainly I have .... I saw that much ill us said of the Emperor. .... But I am so careless that I have not given much attention to this. .... Besides, how can the Emperor know of the existence of this document?'

Gellia, as well as the Archigallus, was not aware that many copies had been affixed to the walls of Rome.

'Oh! the Emperor knows a great many things,' remarked Apollo in a singular tone; and he added abruptly: 'Suppose Misiuius was a conspirator?'

'Oh! I see it now .... I see it now,' cried Gellia, and she sank on her knees, sobbing bitterly. 'Misiuius is lost!'

'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 solemnly. '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 Gellia 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.

Misiuius 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 his locks were being cut.

But when the flame 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. Eutrapeles 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 told 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 had torn the paper from the wall and taken it to his centurion, who had come to arrest Eutrapeles, holding him responsible for the insult 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 approached the centurion.

'Will you permit me,' said he, 'to see the document which our friend Eutrapeles, usually so devoted to the Emperor, is accused of having written?'

The officer gave Archigallus one of the fragments.

'It is as I thought,' said Apollo, who immediately recognised the handwriting of Misiuius 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, 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 turn of the adventure, that he would have poured his whole stock of precious essences on Apollo's head. However, he embraced him most lovingly which was a less expensive way of showing his gratitude.

'Eutrapeles,' whispered the flame in his ear, 'shut up your shop and let us go in immediately. .... I have something important to tell you.'

The barber hastened to comply with this request, and the crowd dispersed much disappointed.

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

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

'This is all I know,' added the Archigallus, who understood this mute interpellation. 'But Regulus is a great man .... he will know what to do. Good-bye Eutrapeles, you should not lose a moment.'

And they parted.

Thus is explained a great event that caused much wonder among the barber's fashionable customers, to wit: the closing up during half a day of Eutrapeles' tonsorial establishment.

CHAPTER VIII.—ILLUSIONS OF A CONSPIRATOR.

We have stated that on Gellia's arrival home, she had found Misiuius who had just returned from his mysterious journey.

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

'Misiuius, you conspire!' exclaimed Gellia, amidst a flood of tears.

And as Misiuius made a gesture of denial.

'Yes, you conspire,' she repeated in a peremptory tone. 'I know it now. .... I have the proof of it.'

'How do you know it?' asked Misiuius uneasily.

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

'Oh! gods!' sighed Misiuius, and he looked at his wife with stupid wonder.

'You are working your ruin, Misiuius, and mine also.'

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

'Gellia,' whispered Misiuius 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 sacerdotal 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 Misiuius, 'if it is given as the reward of great services rendered Rome by the overthrow of her tyrant? ...'

'That's it! that's it!' repeated Gellia, stamping the floor in a nervous manner. 'The tibi-cine Misiuius is going to overthrow the Emperor! ... unless the Emperor should make a mouthful of this Misiuius. .... 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 Misiuius to start, but as a husband will not give up so easily the point contested by his wife, he resumed in an animated and solemn tone:

'But you are not aware that an army will soon march upon Rome. .... that the general commanding that army waits my signal. .... that it is I who have fixed the day for the uprising ...'

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

'Misiuius, my poor Misiuius,' said she, interrupting him, and there was a great tenderness in her voice, 'are you insane? What is it that has disturbed your mind so? Poor man, where have you picked up these visions? ...'

'Visions, Gellia. .... they are realities! ...'

'So much the worse, then. .... You are a poor fool whom wicked people have caught in a snare. .... They make use of you, Misiuius. .... But you will be the victim! ...'

'Impossible, Gellia. ...'

'Tell me, Misiuius,' asked the young woman, 'when you are in the theatre and you blow your flute to accompany the actor, is it you the audience applauds?'

'Of course not. .... but ...'

'And when you are in the temple,' continued Gellia, 'charming the assembly with the melodious sounds of your instrument, is it you or the sacrificers the offerings are brought?'

'But, Gellia, what connection is there ...?'

'This one, dear Misiuius: you are again playing for the benefit of others. .... The General triumphing will reap the ovations and honors, and Misiuius will be forgotten. The General failing. .... I will not say what will happen to Misiuius. ...'

'What shall I say? Gellia, the die is cast, muttered Misiuius, finding the argument unavailing.

'But, fortunately,' continued the little woman, 'Misiuius has a wife who watches over him and will save him. .... The Archigallus promised me ...'

'Does the Archigallus know?' asked the tibi-cine with terror.

'The Archigallus has in his possession the document I picked up yesterday, and which is, he told me, a proclamation. ...'

But the young woman stopped in her turn, terrified by the sudden change in her husband's features. The poor flute-player had become ashy pale and was trembling in all his limbs.

'Gellia,' he muttered, 'you have ruined me. All will be discovered now. ...'

Archigallus is the bosom friend of the infamous Regulus. .... Do you understand now what you have done? ...'

'Oh,' cried Gellia, throwing herself in her husband's arms, 'can this be true? dear Misiuius ...'

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

Misiuius and Gellia 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.

Misiuius' mother, who died when he was twenty years old, was a freedwoman protected by the 'King 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 odious, that the Sacrificer fled from the forum as soon as this ceremony was ended.

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

Young Misiuius earned thereby enough to live comfortably, but he felt very lonely in the midst of that immense city of Rome, where, since his mother's death, there was no one to care for him. One evening as he was returning home, Misiuius 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 mother's corpse had been consumed on the funeral pile, and she was now without friends or shelter, having been driven from the house by pitiless creditors. Misiuius, the poor orphan, was deeply moved by this sorrowful tale. He tried to find words of comfort for a grief so much like his own, and taking her by the hand, raised the girl from her recumbent position; but hunger and sorrow had worn out her strength, and she fell senseless. The humane flute-player was not far from home; taking Gellia in his arms, he carried her into the house, and having succeeded in reviving her, offered her some food and gave up to her the little room he occupied.

At the end of the year, Misiuius and Gellia went to the Pretor and made a public declaration that they were united by simple 'usage,' an easy but legal form of marriage, the validity of which was never brought in question. The poor people knew no other mode of legitimate union; the wealthy alone could afford to claim the expensive and solemn forms of confarreation and coemptio.

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

Gellia was quick tempered and thoughtless; Misiuius was slow and vacillating, except when his imagination was seduced by fanciful appearances, for then he seized these illusions with childish eagerness, and clung to them with all the obstinacy of conviction. Gellia was superstitious; Misiuius, initiated into the secrets of the temple, despised the vain science of the priests, and laughed at the faith put in the oracles. Gellia was impatient and capricious; Misiuius kind and simple. Gellia's mother had brought her up in luxury, and developed her coquetry; Misiuius had learned from his mother to be contented with little. Whilst Gellia had but very vague desires of wealth, Misiuius fed his mind on the most ambitious hopes, not for himself, 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 having the qualities or defects which were wanting in the other. Everybody liked them; the neighbors compared Gellia to Cana, the Roman heroine of marriage; they said that Misiuius loved her as Philemon loved Beencis, and the Parca should cut their thread of life on the same day. Alas! those kind wishes were not written in the book of Fate.

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

The senators and others implicated in the conspiracy wanted a trustworthy agent in Rome, who would be their means of communicating with the General commanding the army in Germany.

The agent should be so obscure as not to attract attention, and yet so compromised as to give assurance of his fidelity. The king of the

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

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

Statistics are often unsafe guides; but the admirable Government returns of Ireland appear to show that Meath has improved more slowly during the last two decades than any of the adjoining counties with which it may be fairly compared.

By distress and want, feel angry and jealous of the rich; and there is a great deal of dissatisfaction in Meath, though not a few of the landlords are loved by the people with peculiar regard.

The Catholic laity of the diocese of Kerry have resolved to raise a fund to defray the expenses of the Bishop of Kerry [Dr. Moriarty] to Rome to attend the approaching Council of the Church, and also a sum to present to his Holiness as an offering for Peter's Pence.



The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC 3, 1869.

ECCLIESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

DECEMBER—1869.

Friday, 3—Fast: St Francis Xavier, O.  
Saturday, 4—St. Peter Obyriologus B. D.  
Sunday, 5—Second of Advent.  
Monday, 6—St. Nicholas, B. D.  
Tuesday, 7—St. Ambrose, B. D.  
Wednesday, 8—Fast: IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, Obl.  
Thursday, 9—Of the Octave.  
NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It seems that M. Rochefort, editor of the celebrated *Lanterne*, and *redacteur en chef* of filthy 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 scurrilous, and very unprincipled. His admirers insist 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 latter have seized upon several gun-boats built in U. States yards to be used against the Cuban insurgents. As the President has not recognised Cuba 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.

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 monk was he."

He, Victor Emmanuel, not his Satanic majesty, 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 sack, and to amend his ways. "A model king in many respects" 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*—his 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 defrayed out of the taxes wrested by armed soldiers from his starving subjects. "In the worst days of national distress, Victor Emmanuel" — so admits his eulogist in the *Times* — "had again and again to ask for an increase of the Civil List:

his debts had again and again to be wiped off by a Parliamentary vote, and it was from lavishness to unworthy minions that the King had to draw so deeply on the public purse." And this man, whose sole virtue consists in his hostility to the Pope, and whose private character is a libel on humanity, is the Sovereign whom Liberal Protestants delight to honor.

In Ireland moderate men, who seek only justice—and they after all are we trust in the majority, though the least noisy—are waiting quietly for Mr. Gladstone's Bill on the Land Question; but there is a party which by the violence of their language, their menacing attitude and the extravagance of their demands seem determined to render the good intentions of the Ministry nugatory, and to make reconciliation between England and Ireland impossible. To keep alive the spirit of hostility they would sacrifice the interests of the Tenant Farmers, and doom the unhappy men under sentence of imprisonment to an eternity of suffering. But we do not believe that the country, that the Catholics of Ireland, are with this party. These stand firmly on their rights, and insist upon 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 Tipperary, 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 "heartless spouters" as they have been aptly styled, who make their daily bread by agitation, and whom noisy professions 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 hitherto much wronged rural population.

Latest tidings from Ireland would seem to indicate the increase of agitation, and disaffection against the British Government. Telegraphic reports tell us that O'Donovan Rossa has been elected for Tipperary. We doubt the truth of the report; but any how as Rossa is in the eyes of the law a convict, he is civilly and politically dead, and therefore ineligible for a seat in Parliament.

The Red River business 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 honor: 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.

**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 provoked 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 excludes 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 Guibord by his own deliberate act had knowingly and willfully 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 ecclesiastical authorities to receive it into the religiously consecrated portion of the Catholic Cemetery.

This raises the question stated by the *Herald*

of the "Right To Be Buried In Consecrated Ground."

Such a right, legally considered, cannot exist unless in virtue of a special contract. For no one can it be claimed as a legal or natural right, that his body be buried in consecrated ground 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 dead shall be buried, and in ground that may 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 power to compel the performance of any purely spiritual act or religious function.

Now in the *Cote des Neiges* cemetery there are two distinct things. The whole thereof has been by law set apart, or secularly consecrated for burial purposes: and over and above this, a portion of the ground so secularly consecrated, has been spiritually consecrated by the performance of certain religious rites. The questions then at issue are simply these:—"Has any one, not dying in communion with the Catholic Church 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 Joseph 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 the competent judge, for she alone has the power of determining the conditions of communion.

Thus the case of Joseph Guibord is very simple. 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 the Church.

Dr. Rodger's lecture, of which in another column we offer a brief analysis, has provoked a rejoinder from the Rev. Mr. Woods, a Protestant minister of this City, of the Anglican denomination. Mr. Woods avows himself a Ritualist,— "an extreme man of the extreme, Ritualist Ritualistum if you will;" but he 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.

Thus 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 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 meaning he would be in sore straits himself. His words are studiously 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 lieu 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 are no more distinctively Roman, than they are 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 Established 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 does not reply with either a straight forward "Yes," or a straight forward "No," the gentleman addressed responded with a slipperiness worthy of the illustrious Soapy Samuel, by quoting the words of the Prayer Book; in which, before the administration of communion, the minister first is instructed to exhort his hearers to examine their lives and conversations by the rules of God's

commandments; to bewail their own sinfulness, and to "confess themselves to Almighty God, with full purpose of amendment of life;" and is then at liberty to add the following exhortation:—

"Therefore if there be any of you who by this means cannot quiet their own consciences hereof, but require further 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 advice." S. 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 absolution, you will find in the said words something to countenance you; if, on the contrary, you abhor 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 recognises 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. Oxon escapes triumphantly from the snare spread for him. He has delivered his soul. We cannot but admire the ingenuity 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 minister 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 æsthetic point of view it may be 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 an 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—all 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; 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 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 High 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 inevitably accompanied by those external acts, or rites by, and through which the High Churchmen sought to confess the faith that was in them, and to impress it upon others. Hence altar decorations, gorgeous vestments, incense, and lowly prostration before the Divine Presence, concealed or veiled from mortal eyes under the appearance of bread and wine.

Of the Ritualists themselves, the lecturer said but little, but what he did say was couched in

terms which could not offend. If he pointed out and insisted upon the logical untenableness of their position, the absurdity of the "three bran's" theory of the Church, and the inefficiency of Anglican Orders—to the good intentions, the earnestness and devotion of the men themselves, he tendered his homage. Only he earnestly would exhort 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 half in its delivery, was listened to with close attention, broken only by loud 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 gentleman.

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 Neiges* of the remains of Joseph Guibord." This is erroneous. The Roman Catholic authorities offered no opposition whatsoever to the burial 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 in 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 GOVERNMENT?**—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 Britain 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.

**ECCLIESIASTICAL CHANGES.**—The following changes have taken place lately in the Diocese of Sandwich:—Rev. J. B. Duprat has been appointed to the Parish of Paincourt, Dover, in lieu of the Rev. Mr. Raynel, who has become a member of the illustrious order of Jesuits. Very Rev. Dean Laurent, late of Amherstburgh, has been changed to the Parish of Sandwich; Rev. Mr. Flannery to Amherstburgh; Rev. Mr. Gauthier to Maidstone, and Rev. Mr. Ouellette to Corunna, in place of Rev. Mr. Gauthier.

**L'INSTITUT CANADIEN.**—News has been received from Rome, so the *Messenger* informs us, to the effect that the answer of *L'Institut Canadien* 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 *Minerva* 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 from the civil magistrate.

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, Ont.

**THE CATHOLIC WORLD**—December, 1869.—Messrs. Sadlers, Montreal.—Like good wine, this periodical improves with age, but we hope that it is now so well known to the Catholic people of this Continent, as to need no other commendation. The contents of the current number are as follows:—1. Father Hecker's Farewell Sermon; 2. Angela, c. vi.; 3. Dr. Harwood's Price Lecture; 4. Haydn's Struggle and Triumph; 5. Prayer; 6. Immutability of the Species; 7. A Hero, or a Heroine? 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 1869.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.—The articles are on the following subjects:—1. Juvenius Mundi; 2. The Massacre of St. Bartholomew; 3. The Different Schools of Elementary Logic; 4. Mrs. Browning's Latest Poetry; 5. The Pope and the Council; 6. The Constitutional Development of Austria; 6. Literature of the Land Question in Ireland; 8. Contemporary Literature.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—We have received the fourth number of this publication, and we hope we may receive many more...

DR. RYERSON AND THE COMMON SCHOOL.

In a certain school in the county of Victoria, the master a Roman Catholic, and about one half the children Roman Catholics, and the majority of the Trustees the same, a catechism of the History of England was used as a school book...

At page 43, chapter xxxi. under the head "The Reformation" occurs the following question 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 purity."

A copy of the History was sent to the Department, and attention directed to the objectionable passages, when the following decision was immediately 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. I 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."

I think 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 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 in which such books are used is not recognized, loses its existence in the eyes of the law, and the gentlemen at the head of the department do not confine themselves to a bare condemnation of such books, but go farther and indicate the penalty and the means of redress. I think I can safely challenge the Educational Department of Quebec, 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 higher or a fairer sense of equity, or showing a more honest and honorable love of fair play.

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 Lieutenant-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: I 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 government has lost no time in carrying into execution the laws which you passed for the promotion of agriculture and colonization, and for the advancement of education.

The work on the colonization roads has been vigorously proceeded with, and you will be of opinion, on examination of the reports which will be laid before you, that the money voted for this purpose has been expended with economy and advantage.

I have observed with pleasure that many of the electoral divisions have availed themselves of the recent law providing for the formation of colonization societies, and the Government has promptly recognized the societies thus formed. Good results are expected from the law for the encouragement of colonization railways, and several of the municipalities have taken shares in these useful undertakings.

The exploration of the territory in rear of the settlements on the north of the St. Lawrence has been commenced and actively prosecuted, and you will be informed of the progress which has been made. All these measures, at the same time that they favor colonization, are also such as are calculated to attract immigration from other countries, in which object my government takes a common interest with the Federal government and those of the other provinces.

The commission appointed to enquire into the organization and expense of the Civil Service has been actively occupied with the discharge of its duties, and you will shortly be informed of the result of its labours.

I am happy to be able to announce to you that such progress has been made in the division of the surplus debt of the late province of Canada as to lead me to expect an early settlement of 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 this 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 and affection which they bear towards his august 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, and for the continuation of works already commenced.

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 purpose.

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 necessary 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 worthy of your attention, the same care which you have already shown in the performance of your duties. I sincerely pray that Divine Providence may bless your efforts and that your labours may be crowned with success.

A WORD IN SEASON.—It is a custom more honored in the breach than the observance to exalt one man's virtues by comparison with the real or imagined lack of virtue in others with similar opportunities. The Marquis of Westminster, 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 in this way they may be committing grievous injustice; and injustice has doubtless been done to the poor Marquis. We are assured that his charities were large, if unostentatious. They were not often the theme of newspaper praises. He gave often, said a recent London correspondent, in a manner not to let his right hand know what his left did. He was the head of a great house. 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 House 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 unostentatious in his tastes and that was set down by flashy, funny writers as proof of stinginess. As we write, a paragraph from an English journal comes under our observation which says, "The late Marquis of Westminster, rich as he was, didn't mind a patch on his 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 ye be not judged." This, 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 misapprehension with 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 southern side of the boundary line, the bad faith and treachery continually displayed by the American officials, and in this, fortunately, we have a safeguard with respect to the future autonomy of their enormous territory. The Ministry was informed three or four months ago that the Metis required explanations on several points, the land tenure especially, connected with the new state of things; and it is to be regretted that they did not then take the trouble to enlighten them. Unnecessary trouble, however, was never a prominent feature in Lt-Governor McDougall's character. Under the circumstances, we can only counsel moderation and a due regard for the proposals which the insurgents are said to have put forth, and which in themselves only forestall the action which Mr. McDougall himself would very likely have taken had he been quietly installed. As a rule, the Metis are men of a peaceable character, and would certainly not have taken their present stand were they not impelled by the erroneous idea that their lands are about to be taken from them, and put up to public competition—the whole key to the present movement.—[Gazette.]

The retirement of Sir William Logan from the direction of the Geological Survey of Canada, while it excites no surprise, cannot fail to be a subject of deep regret. Under his management the Geological Survey has been a credit and an honor to the country, the one branch of the public service whose peaceful triumphs are unperishable, and whose labours have been unaccompanied by the bitterness of party strife. In losing Sir William, the rooms of the Survey have lost their greatest attraction, for we shall not now have the chance of meeting the famous naturalist, whose ardent manners, so joyous and yet so earnest, cannot 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 brain and active habits will permit of his abandoning those researches from which science and the world have already gained so much, and we may therefore hope that from his retirement will arise the crowning glory of his life.—Evening Telegraph.

KILLING TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.—About ten days ago Mr. John Barrie, produce dealer, Bonsecours Market, discovered that his clerk, Desire Noel, had absconded with different sums of money he had been collecting for some time past. Mr. Barrie at once proceeded to 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. John's. A telegram was at once despatched to the High Constable of St. John's, describing the clerk, and giving instructions for his arrest. This was done, and on Bouchard's proceeding to St. John's next morning he found his man safe in goal. 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 a tall man entered the station, when Bouchard's prisoner exclaimed, "Do you see that tall man?" "I 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 found, was going to the city in the same train as himself and prisoner. The train arrived, and the passengers took their seats, Bouchard keeping an eye on the tall man. On arriving at the Bonaventure Station Bouchard, who was handcuffed to his first prisoner to prevent his escape in the dark, arrested the tall man, telling him that he was his prisoner. "Ma, your prisoner!" exclaimed the man, "why you are a thief and handcuffed. How can you be a detective?" added he with a scornful laugh. Then followed an amusing scene both Bouchard and his prisoner struggling hard to take the tall man captive. It was not until some carriers came to the rescue that he was submitted, and in a short time afterwards Bouchard arrived with his two prisoners at the Chabouliet Station. And thus did the detective kill two birds with one stone. The second prisoner'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 but 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.

Monsieur de Charbonnel, the well known ex-Bishop of Toronto and present Coadjutor in the Diocese of Lyons, 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 steamers, 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 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, N. S., calling at Gaspe, Shediac and Charlottetown, P. E. I., carrying goods also at through rates to St. John and Halifax, hereafter connecting at Picton with steamers to Sydney, Cape Breton and St. John's Newfoundland.

AN INCIDENT THIRP.—On Saturday afternoon a lady named Lemaire, went into the Bonsecours Church, and after she had engaged in prayer for some time discovered that a valuable seal skin muff which she had put on the seat on entering the church was missing. She went to the Central Station and made complaint to Detective Lafon, who yesterday afternoon happened to meet a notorious prostitute named Elizabeth 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, laid down upon the floor of an unoccupied house in Colborne street, in the St. Ann'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 by rats.

It appears that there is some trouble about the Mary Fry, a ship which recently took a load of lumber from Three Rivers. The Captain refused to sign 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 of his moorings and slipped out into the stream in tow of the Advance. Mr. Stoddart upon this telegraphed 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-Governor'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.—Gazette.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint John McLoughlin, Esq., to be Inspector of Powder for the city of Montreal, and James Prendergast, Esq., 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. Jones against Mr. F. X. Beaudry for false arrest and imprisonment and the recovery of \$25 000 damages arising out of the arrest of Mr. Jones under a capias issued at the instance of Mr. Beaudry upon the allegation that Mr. Jones 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 large transactions. This capias was dismissed by Mr. Justice Mackay in a judgment which was subsequently confirmed by the Court of Review, Mr. B. being condemned to pay the costs of contestation; hence the present action. The counsel for the plaintiff are Messrs. Groulx 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 Geological Survey of Canada, while it excites no surprise, cannot fail to be a subject of deep regret. Under his management the Geological Survey has been a credit and an honor to the country, the one branch of the public service whose peaceful triumphs are unperishable, and whose labours have been unaccompanied by the bitterness of party strife. In losing Sir William, the rooms of the Survey have lost their greatest attraction, for we shall not now have the chance of meeting the famous naturalist, whose ardent manners, so joyous and yet so earnest, cannot 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 brain and active habits will permit of his abandoning those researches from which science and the world have already gained so much, and we may therefore hope that from his retirement will arise the crowning glory of his life.—Evening Telegraph.

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

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

A special from St Paul Miss., says:—A constitution has been adopted by the Red River insurgents, embodying a Republican form of Government, and petitions are to be forwarded to Washington in favour of

annexation. A large band of Crow Indians, under their chief Tislakores, are reported to have joined the insurgents. Messengers have been sent by the latter to the Indians to secure their assistance, and most of the 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 guard 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 'Irish 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 mouth of the bag, which is first lined on the inside with a coating of lime (crank poison for man or beast)—the lime helping 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 Duquet is desirous of suppressing the equity into the recent outrage upon the fixtures of the Normal School garden, but adds that although 22 witnesses have already been examined, nothing calculated to implicate anybody has yet been elicited.

Le Courrier du Canada asserts that inquiry into the recent destruction of the gates and gymnastic apparatus of the Normal School gardens has been hushed up because the perpetrators of the damage belong to some of the 'first families of the Ancient Capital.' It protests against this attempted suppression, holding 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; Oreguish, N. S. Rev. A. McKeenzie 6; Lan-downe, J. P. Huley, 2; French Village, M. Ling, 2; Luchel, 25 3d. Coon, W. Donovan, 1; Toronto, Rev. O. Vincent, 10; Matilda, M. Hoalalan, 2; Woodbridge, M. Walsh, 4. Per H. Stafford, Almonte—J. Lehey, 2. 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 French Cathedral, James McCormack, baker and confectioner, corner Bleury and St. Catherine streets, to Miss Elizabeth Kavanagh, of Montreal.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 20 1869. Flour—Pollards, \$3.20 to \$3.25; Middlings \$3.50 to \$4.25; Fine \$3.90 to \$3.95; Super. No. 2 \$4.50 to \$4.75; Superfine \$4.35 to \$4.40; Paucy \$4.70 to \$4.75; Extra \$4.80 to \$4.85; Superior Extra \$0 to 00.00; Bag Flour, \$2 18 to \$2 20 per 100 lbs. Cornmeal per brl of 200 lbs.—\$4.25 to 4.30. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$0.00 to \$0.00. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 22 to \$5.27 Seconda, \$4.10 to \$4.75; Thirds, \$4.05 to 0 00.—First Pearls, 5 60 to 5 65. Pork per cwt of 200 lbs.—Mess, 28.50 to 28.75;—Prime Mess \$24 00; Prime, \$21.00 to 21.50. Lard, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 12c to 19c—good per choice Western bringing 19c to 20c. Onions, per lb.—12c to 13c. Lamb, per lb.—16c. Harey per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.60 to \$0.00. Pease, per 60 lbs.—\$0.70.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Nov. 29, 1869. Flour, country, per quintal 12 0 to 12 3. Oatmeal, do 13 0 to 13 3. Indian Meal, do 8 9 to 10 0. Rye-Flour, do 00 0 to 00 0. BATTER FRESH, per lb 1 3 to 1 3. Do, salt (inferior) do 0 10 to 1 0. TURKEYS AND GAME. Turkeys (old), per couple 10 0 to 12 0. Do (young), do 6 0 to 7 6. Geese, do 7 0 to 7 6. Ducks, do 3 0 to 3 6. Do (wild), do 3 3 to 3 6. Fowls, do 2 0 to 3 0. Chickens, do 2 0 to 2 6. Pigeons (tame), do 1 1 to 1 3. Partridges, do 3 0 to 3 6. Hares, do 1 3 to 1 6. Rabbits, (live) do 0 0 to 0 9. Woodcock, do 3 0 to 4 0. Snipe, do 1 8 to 2 0. Plover, do 1 0 to 1 3. MEATS. Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 9. Pork, do 0 7 to 0 9. Mutton, do 0 4 to 0 5. Lamb, do 0 4 to 0 6. Veal, per lb 0 0 to 0 0. Beef, per 100 lbs 36.00 to 8.00. Pork, fresh do 10.00 to 11.00. GRAIN. Wheat, per minot 00 0 to 00 0. Barley, do (new) 3 3 to 3 6. Peas, do 5 0 to 5 6. Oats, do 2 3 to 3 0. Buckwheat, do 3 9 to 4 0. Indian Corn, do 0 0 to 0 0. Rye, do 0 0 to 0 0. Flax Seed, do 7 9 to 8 0. Timothy, do 0 0 to 0 0. MISCELLANEOUS. Potatoes per bag 3 8 to 5 0. 'ard, per 15 0 11 to 1 0. Eggs, fresh, per dozen 1 0 to 1 3. Haddock 0 0 to 0 0. Turnips do 0 0 to 0 0. Onions, per minot 4 6 to 5 0. Maple Syrup per gallon 0 0 to 0 0. Honey Sugar, per lb 6 7 to 0 8.

Cheese, do 0 3 to 0 9. Apples, per barrel 3 50 to 4 00. Hay, per 100 bundles, 7.00 to 8.00. Straw 5.00 to 6.00.



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

Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock. Every member is requested to attend. By Order, W. J. WALSH, Sec. Soc.

COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART.

The Rev. Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, have the pleasure of being able to inform the parents of their pupils, and friends of Education in general, that the commencement of the different Classes, in the College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Oute des Neiges, will take place on Thursday next, 25th November, Festival of St. Catherine, and anniversary of the opening of the first school in Montreal by the venerable Sister Bourgeois. On VILLANDRE, S.S.C. 26th.

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.

Nov. 12th, 1869.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO TEACHERS WANTED in the Parish of St. Sophia, 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 sons, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any information will be thankfully received at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham—Dolly Graham, now Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, U. S.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN who has taught in Nova Scotia since December 1861, and who holds a First-Class Provincial License for that Province will be open to an engagement after the 31st inst., the expiration of his term. Can 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 Catholic Separate one. To obviate disappointment 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 a housekeeper. Apply at the Office of this paper.

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BROADWAY, TAILOR, 52 ST. JOHN STREET Fourth door from St. James street, on the right where CLOTHING is scientifically cut, and beautifully made. Particular attention given to REPAIRING Being your OLD CLOTHING, and at BROADWAY it will soon appear equal to new. If required, articles will be called for, and sent home free of extra charge. For Style, try BROADWAY. For Economy, try BROADWAY. Remember the Red Number, 52, 52. Gentlemen furnish your own Cloth, and give BROADWAY a trial, and you will find it is on the whole the cheapest and best place in the Dominion.

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GEO. A. CONSITT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, PERTH, CO. LANARK, OXT.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

On Monday, the twenty-seventh day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 24th Nov., 1869.

By GEORGE WILSON, G. P. DAVIDSON, His Attorney ad litem. 4115.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. DAME FRANCOIS E. CARLISLE, Plaintiff.

SAMUEL McCONEY, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that the above named Plaintiff has instituted an action separation de biens against her husband the above named Defendant. CARTER & HATTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 26th October, 1869. 1m11

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—A little light begins to shine through the electioneering chaos. The organ of the Red Republicans and Socialists, the *Rappel*, has published a list of candidates decided upon in a private meeting, which is said to have mustered about 1,000 of the most active members of those subversive and dangerous factions. The names are Rochefort, Ledru Rollin, Barbes, and Prat, 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 will not swear, in which case his election will be void, as will be those of his three fellow-candidates. The oath has to be taken eight days before the election, otherwise the votes given for the candidate are null and void; the two candidates 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 a 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 band of partisans who applauded his every word and gesture. His mere appearance is the signal for thunders of *evvats*. 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. Rochefort took the detention meekly enough, was allowed to communicate with his travelling companion (who hurried on to Paris to electrify a Radical meeting with a highly coloured sketch of this fresh act of tyranny), readily accepted the safe conduct telegraphed by the Minister of the Interior, thanked the commissary for his politeness, and volunteered a declaration that he should cease the publication of the *Lanterne*. His arrival in Paris was delayed barely eight hours.

The *Times* considers the election of Rochefort 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 ripe for Gamon government. 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 between 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 affirmation of liberty."

The *Times*, in an article on the political situation in France, says:—"The hopes which were lately raised of the formation of the Ministry under M. Olivier, have vanished. The Emperor has resolved to retain his present advisers in office. New men may be required to initiate the new relations between the Government and Legislature. Whether their appointment will precede 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 always 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, if necessary, upon him."

PARIS, Nov. 26.—There was a reunion of prominent members of the Thiers party this forenoon to discuss the proposition of interpellation. A resolution blaming the Ministry was adopted.

Electoral meetings recommence in Paris to-day.

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 purlieu of Hatton-garden, behind a burly-gurdy and a learned monkey. A complexion sallow, turning to the green that is found on occasion in the countenance of the Emperor he loves to black ball. A nose pert, audacious, intrusive, rising prominently like from the physiognomy—a prominent forehead, and eyes which sparkle with malice. There is a portrait of Rochefort which represents him very much with the air of a Texan eddy, who is in the act of 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 ferocious. 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 Sainte Beuve 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 hardens eggs and melts butter, but I perceive that you believe in omelettes!" Sainte Beuve treated 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, aged 26, for murder at Toulon. A religious procession of young girls was one day in August last passing through the streets in one of the suburbs of Toulon, when Parnolo several times broke through their ranks, and wantonly stamped in puddles in order to splash their white

dresses with dirty water. A man named Lis, stepped forward to remonstrate with him, when the prisoner replied by first striking and then stabbing him mortally with a poniard in the abdomen and the back. Richi another bystander, who had gone to the assistance of Lis, also received a wound in the thigh. The murderer was then overpowered by two gendarmes, and has now been condemned to death by the guillotine.

Duels between French officers are of rare occurrence, but when a meeting takes place it is always a serious affair. There is nothing in French law to prevent officers from fighting, and, under the circumstances, it is exceedingly creditable to the service that bullies are an extinct race. The only formality which an officer of the 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 colonels would refuse an insulted officer leave to avenge his honor 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 Bignon went out the other morning. After fighting for about twenty minutes, and when the former officer had been wounded twice and the latter three times the seconds interfered, thinking that matters had 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 terminated when the seconds of both parties interfered and of course, expired instantly.

ITALY.

PIEMONTE.—ITALIAN LIBERALISM.—A horrible act took place at Bologna a few days since. A young man of well-known revolutionary principles, armed 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 priests he met, and stabbed three Servites and two parish priests dangerously. When arrested, he said his only regret was not having stabbed more! The deaths by violence in Italy in 1867 were 5,907. The average in Puglia [the lowest] being 628 per 1,000, and that of Genoa [the highest], 16 per 1,000! The Gioventu Cattolica of Bologna has exchanged a warm address of brotherhood with the Catholic youth of the German Vereln. This is as it should be. The revolutionists have their freemasonry, and in its principle of mutual encouragement and help lies their great strength. Why should not Catholics band together and unite in their efforts for the defence of religion wherever it is attacked, irrespective of country or race? Don Bosco's oratory for young men, with its dependent solidities, has been the salvation of Turin and a branch of it is going to be 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 give great "kudos" to the Pope for not preventing the Bishops from attending, and thus carrying out the principle of the "Free Church" etc. You will observe that the Bishops not only never asked leave, but were resolved to attend *quand même* 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 authority of the schismatic and excommunicated president of the Monarchy or Vicarist ecclesiastical court, Chino 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 dispose, without reference to his tribunal.—*Cour. of Tablet*.

ROME, Nov. 4.—The Holy Father assisted at the High Mass on the feast of All Saints, and on the following days at the solemn commemoration for the Dead when he gave the absolution at the end of the service.

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 have arrived, and are principally from the more distant countries, such as China, Australia, India, and South America.

The ninety-six Canadians have been drafted into the depot companies and were presented to the Holy Father by M. de Obarette immediately after their arrival. The *Nazione* mentions their landing at Civitavecchia as that of 200 vagabonds, "for the Pope's service." Some kinds of insult are the highest honor, and the vagabonds of Montreal and Quebec rank with the glorious mercenaries of Castel Sidero and Ancona when the day comes for the march east and northward, and the Pope shall enjoy his own again. The recruitment is a splendid one and nothing can be better chosen as to class, education, and sentiments than the young volunteers whom every English Catholic 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 beautifully stuffed beavers, one of which decorates the hall of the Cercle.

The Correspondence de Rome gives an interesting statistic of the hierarchy by its geographical divisions, as follows:—

	Archbishops.	Bishops.
Papal States	6	58
England, Ireland, and Colonies	10	59
Austria	10	42
Bavaria	2	6
Belgium	1	5
Brazil	1	11
Poland	1	3
Ohio	1	3
Argentine Republic	1	5
Two Sicilies	26	92
German Duchies	1	3
Ecuador	1	5
Spain and Colonies	11	51
United States	7	48
France and Colonies	18	75
Greece	1	6
New Granada	1	7
Guatemala	1	4
Haiti	1	4
Hanover	0	2
Holland	1	4
Mexico	3	15
Modena	1	4
Parma	1	3
Peru	1	7
Persia	1	0
Portugal	4	23
Prussia	2	6
Russia	2	12
Sardinia, Lombardo Venetian States	8	36
Switzerland	0	5
Tuscany	4	18
Turkey	5	5

Venezuela

135	631
Total	766

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

GERMANY.

Of twenty-two Prussian Bishops, only one, Mgr. von der Marwitz of Kilm, has excused himself on account of age and severe infirmities. The whole of the German Bishopsate from the other States will attend.

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

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 22.—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 Bessarabia frontier to the interior of Russia within a few days. The impression prevails that the Emperor will disapprove of these proceedings.

The *Moscow Gazette* has just devoted a long article to the observations made in the *Monde*, on the forced introduction of the Russian language into Catholic worship. M. Katkoff, who never attacks the strongest party says, "You have no logic. Not long ago, it was forbidden to print anything Catholic in Russian. You called that intolerance. Now the Government itself takes the trouble to publish Catholic Catechisms 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 ourselves about your prayerbooks; by not interfering with what does not concern you. We naturally believe that our Lord Jesus Christ has charged the Bishops united to the See of St. Peter, to rule his Church and not the Counts Tolstov and Sievers.' The question is really reduced to this, and it could not even be raised in a civilized country."

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN OHIO.—A brief note from a subscriber at Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio, 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 annoyed Rev. Mr. Coveney, for several days. At length 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. gentleman dead. We have heard nothing further in regard to the awful transaction.—*N. Y. Freeman*.

An Iowa woman, on receiving a decree of divorce in the court-room, found a new husband awaiting her, with a license in his pocket, at the door.

THE END OF FOUR GREAT MEN.—The four conquerors who occupy the most conspicuous places in the history of the world are Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, and Bonaparte.

Alexander after having climbed the dizzy height of his ambition, with his temples 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 fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps and having put to flight the armies of the mistress of the world, and stripped three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her foundations quake fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their god, and called him Hann Ball; and died at last by poison administered with his own hand, unlamented and unwept in a foreign land.

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

Bonaparte, whose mandates kings and popes obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name, after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth, closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving over the deep, but which did not and could not bring him aid.

Thus these four great men, who seemed to stand the representatives of all those whom the world calls great, these four men who each in his turn made the earth tremble to its very centre by their tread, severally died: one by intoxication, or, as was supposed, by poison mingled with his wine, one a suicide murdered by his friends, and one a lonely exile. How wretched is the end of all such earthly greatness.

HOMES.—Homes should be the most attractive place on earth. What a sham life that must be where home is nightly abandoned for theatres, operas, balls, and the society of others? He is unworthy the relation of husband and father who prefers the companionship of others to that of the wife of his youth and the children he has begotten. But the attractiveness of homes is the work of woman. Here is the throne of her power and glory. Not in legislative halls, not at the ballot-box, not in short cloths, but at home, the guardian of infancy, the instructor of childhood, the companion of youth, the partner of manhood, the comfort of old age, let her diminish sorrow by her sympathy, lighten joy by her gaiety, soothe by her tenderness, dignify by her intelligence, elevate by her devotion. She is to make home all this by music, and flowers and books and delightful conversations. Especially home should be intensely religious. The fires of devotion should burn brightly and cheerfully on the domestic altar. Sweetly and gently each spirit should evince its constant and higher communion with Jesus. Home will then be a retreat from care, a refuge from sorrow, the ante-chamber of Heaven.

OUTWITTING THE JEW.—Once on a time, an English Jew wished to disinherit his son for seeking marriage with a Christian damsel. The love struck son took into his counsel, a lawyer, who apprised him, to his great satisfaction, that by becoming baptised he might take advantage of a law of the realm which accorded to an apostate Jew the half of his father's fortune.

The young man did not hesitate a moment, and quickly gave his father to understand that unless he gave his consent to the marriage he would enter into the bosom of the Christian church. The Jew was confounded, and made all haste to Henry Fielding to ask if such a monstrous law was really in existence. Fielding answered in the affirmative, and then added:—"I could perhaps induce to you a way of frustrating the designs of your son."

"Speak I speak," cried the Jew.

"I must have a retainer of twenty guineas!"

"And you assure me that I can disinherit my son so that he will not have right to a penny?"

"I promise you."

"All right, take the guineas."

Fielding carefully laid away the gold and then said to the Jew: "The only thing you need to do is to become a Christian yourself!"

Verily this was outwitting the Jew.

An Eastern writer says: "Whatever may be the age of the world, it is old enough to do better than it is!"

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

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

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

THE PERFUMS OF A HEMISPHERE.—Throughout an area occupied by more than one hundred millions of civilized beings Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is to-day the standard perfume in society. In Europe the patronage of the wealthy classes is about equally divided among a variety of toilet essences and extracts, 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 quietness of aromatic flowers, and for this reason its perfume never degenerates. Being free from the oils which form the basis of the French perfumes it leaves no stain, and its spirituous element being perfectly pure, it is eminently refreshing and healthful. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. In the matter of A. NORMANDIN, An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as Councils can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOHN DESJARDINS, By DESJARDINS & DESJARDINS, Attorneys ad Litem Montreal, 6th October, 1869. 1m9

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, wife of Hyacinthe Bousseau, An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or as soon as Council can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for her discharge under the above Act.

Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869. ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, per HEBLANO & GASSIDY, Her Attorneys ad Litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of MOISE TERRAULT, Undertaker of the City and District of Montreal, An Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-fourth day of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act and amendments thereto.

MOISE TERRAULT.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Marchand & Belanger of Maskinonge, Traders, Insolvents. The creditors of the Insolvents and the said Insolvents are hereby notified and requested to meet at the office of Messrs. T. & C. O. de Lorimier, Advocates, No. 6 Little St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday the twenty-third day of November instant, at two o'clock, P.M., for the public examination of the said Insolvents and the ordering of their affairs in general.

LOU'S GAUTHIER, Assignee.

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

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CIRCULAR.

MONTEBAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, OILS, PEAS, BEANS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SALT BRINE, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer Inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

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

D. SHANNON, Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market, 12m

June 14th, 1868.

JUST PUBLISHED BY BENZIGER BROTHERS, Cincinnati and New York: BIBLE HISTORY, Containing the most remarkable events of the OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT. Prepared for the use of the CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES. BY REV. RICHARD GILMOUR. Approved by the Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati. 8 346 Pages. Beautifully illustrated with 140 cuts and a map of the Holy Land, printed from electrotype, on excellent paper, substantially bound. PRICE—Free by Mail—70c.



APPROBATION. The Illustrated History of the Bible, Old and New Testaments, compiled by a priest of the diocese of Basel, translated into French by Rev. Dr. Bourquard, of Paris approved by many Bishops in Europe, and reproduced in many languages, is presented, with our approbation to the revered clergy, school teachers, parents and youths of this diocese, by all of whom we desire it to be extensively used and circulated. Never was the thorough and intelligent teaching of the Catholicism more needed than at the present day, and the Catechism of Christian Doctrine can neither be well taught, nor properly understood without the Catechism of the Bible. This translation has been well made by Rev. Richard Gilmour, of the Archdiocese.

J. B. PUROCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati. Cincinnati, August 5, 1869.

MESSRS. BENZIGER BROTHERS.—I find your Bible History exceedingly well adapted to the object for which it is designed, a school book. The style is so purely English, that it has not even the semblance of a translation. It is evident that the translator aimed to use Saxon words, where it was possible. While his language is elegant, it is at the same time fitted to the comprehension of children. The moral reflections, the allusions to the mysteries of the New Testament, combined with the well executed illustrations of the work, render the book a valuable acquisition, both for teachers and for school-children. We will adopt it in our school.

Rev. W. H. HILL, S. J., President of St. Xavier College. Cincinnati, Aug. 10, 1869. 4x5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of MOISE TERRAULT, Undertaker of the City and District of Montreal, An Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-fourth day of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the above Act.

Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869. ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, per HEBLANO & GASSIDY, Her Attorneys ad Litem.

MOISE FISETTE formerly Yeoman, and DAME MATILDE DUBOQ, both heretofore of the Parish of St. Hubert, in the District of Montreal, and now absent from this Province, and the said Moise Fisetite to authorize his wife, Defendants. IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Messrs. Messrs Oimert & Lacoste of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Isidore Veronneau one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in any District or Montreal that the said defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the french language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *La Minerve*, and twice in the english language, in the newspaper of the said City, called *True Witness*, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, C.C.O.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL.) THE RE-OPENING OF THE CLASSES of this grand and popular institution, will take place on WEDNESDAY, FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES. 1st SECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL COURSE. 1st and 2nd years.—Grammar Classes. MATTERS: 1st Simple reading, accentuation and declension; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax; 3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calculation; 4th Different styles of writing; 5th Reading of Manuscripts; 6th Rudiments of book-keeping; 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2nd SECTION. 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—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, drafts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions—News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the college, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class" on current events, commerce, &c.

3rd AND LAST SECTION. 4th year.—Class of Poetic Literature. MATTERS. 1st Belles Lettres—Rhetoric; Literary Composition; 2nd Contemporary History; 3rd Commercial and historical Geography; 4th Natural History; 5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &c.); 6th Architecture; 7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy.

LIBERAL ARTS. Drawing—Academic and Linear. Vocal and Instrumental Music. TERMS: Board and Instruction.....\$100.00 per annum Half Boarders..... 20.00 Day-Scholars..... 10.00 Bed and Bedding..... 6.00 Washing and Mending of Linen..... 6.00 Use of Library..... 1.00

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2nd DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions, free of charge.

EDUCATION. MR. and MISS KEEGAN'S ENGLISH COMMERCIAL and FRENCH SCHOOL, No 115 Bonaventure street Montreal. Mr. Keegan holds a first Class diploma from the National Training Establishment of Education, Dublin, Ireland; and Miss Keegan holds a Diploma from the McGill Normal School Montreal.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL, W. J. HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR, ANHERST, N. B. DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57, Between Great St. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. SHIPS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE. G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

TO LET, AS a Wood or Coal Yard, a Large Enclosure adjacent to the property of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and opening on St. Paul Street. For particulars apply to the Sisters of the Congregation, St. Jean Baptiste Street, Montreal, June 25, 1869.

A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL PROSPECTUS. THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.

THE course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses. The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

For Day Scholars.....\$3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders..... 7 00 " For Boarders..... 15 00 " Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

RICHELIEU COMPANY. DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. ON and after MONDAY, the 8th November, the new and magnificent Iron Steamers, QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place) as follows:—

Office of the Richelieu Co., 201 Commissioner Street, Montreal, 4th Nov. 1869. L. B. LAHERR General Manager.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. It cures Scrophulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by its Scrophulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrophulous contamination until cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

GRAY'S UMBRA. A new preparation for restoring grey hair to its original color. Warranted free from Sulphur, Sugar of Lead or Nitrate of Silver.—Price 50 cts. per bottle. GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF BRIN, A delicate and lasting perfume.—Price 50 cts. per bottle. GRAY'S VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE (perfectionne), This Toilet Vinegar will be found superior to most of the imported articles of this description.—Price 25 cts. per bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main street. (Established 1869.) Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the city. Physicians supplied cheap for cash.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 NOTRE DAME STREET. Housekeepers Economise. Save your money and make your own Soap. Harte's celebrated Concentrated Lye is sold by all Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion. Beware of Counterfeits. Price, 25c. per tin. PARODIE'S EPILEPTIC OURE.—The extraordinary curative effects attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor in recommending it strongly to sufferers from that distressing malady Epilepsy.

A BAZAAR AND GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES! ON THE PRINCIPLE OF THE ART UNION IN THE MUSIC HALL, TORONTO, ON Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 8th, 9th and 10th February, 1870.

To raise funds for the building of the new Church of St. Patrick, Toronto, of which REV. J. M. LAURENT is Pastor. The old Church was some years since totally destroyed by fire, since which time the services have been conducted in a school room which is now found quite inadequate to the accommodation of the congregation. The new Church is therefore very urgently needed.

- 1st Prize—A fine Cameo, presented by His Holiness, Pope Pius IX. 2nd Prize—A collection of Roman Views, presented by the right Rev. Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Toronto. 3rd Prize—A handsome Clock, encased in marble surmounted by a bust of the Prince Imperial—the special gift of their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French. 4th Prize—The gift of His Excellency W. P. Howland, C.B., Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. 5th—A splendid Piano from Messrs. Nordheimer's Music Warehouses Toronto. 6th—A fine Painting by Berthon, presented by the Artist. 7th—A sewing Machine. 8th—A Cup of solid Silver. 9th—A rich Poplin Dress. 10th—A Bouquet of Wax Flowers, with stand and glass shade valued at \$40. 11th—A set of Books from P. Donahoe, Esq., Editor of the Boston Pilot. 12th—A Chair by Jacques and Hay's employees. 13th—A handsome piece of Embroidery, valued at \$50. 14th—A Lady's Work-box, velvet finish. 15th—A valuable Silk Dress. 16th—A Doll magnificently dressed, of large value. 17th—A Suit of Scotch Tweed. 18th—A Sofa Cushion, worked in wool. 19th—A Case of Hennessy's best Brandy, (old.) 20th—A beautifully embroidered Portmanteau. 21st—A Fancy Table. 22nd—A Medallion of the Holy Family after Raffaele, on marble.

Together with a large assortment of other valuable Prizes, which will be added to from time to time up to the date of the drawing. The Prizes will be on exhibition at the Bazaar on the Tuesday and Wednesday. On the Thursday evening, at eight o'clock, a Grand Concert, under the direction of Father Laurent, be given, at which the drawing of the Prizes will take place. As a guarantee that this undertaking—the most important of the kind ever submitted to the Canadian public—is bona fide and will be properly and impartially conducted so as to insure to every ticket a fair and equal chance, the following well known gentlemen will superintend the drawing, and form (with others) the HONORARY COMMITTEE.

COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART, COTE-DES-NEIGES NEAR MONTREAL. This Institution conducted by the Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, is a branch of St. Laurent College, now too small for the accommodation of its numerous applicants—is located on the well-known Site of the Bellevue Hotel, on the north side of Mount Royal and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful overlooking a delightful country and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada, besides its proximity to the city will enable parents to visit their children without much inconvenience.

Parents and guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary Education nurtured and protected by the benign influence of Religion and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues. Pupils will be received between the ages of five and ten, the Discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender age, unremitting attention will be given to the Physical intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents.

TERMS: 1. The Scholastic year is of (10) months. 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the College during the vacation. 3. Board and Tuition (\$10.00) per month payable Quarterly in advance (Bankable money) 4. Washing, Bed and Bedding together with table furniture will be furnished by the House at the rate of \$2.00 per month. 5. The House furnishes a Bedstead and Straw Mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes. 6. Doctor's fees and Medicines are of course extra. 7. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction. 8. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the House, a sum proportionate to the clothing required. 9. Parents shall receive every Quarter with the Bill expenses, an account of the Health, Conduct, Assiduity and improvement of their children. OH. VILLANDRE, Superior. Nov. 5th 1869. 3ml2

BURNS & MARKUM, (Successors to Kearney & Bro.) PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, 675, (Two Doors West of Bleury,) MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS VARENNES SALTZBERG: 1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868. Price, vrennes saltzber, 3s per doz. (empty bottles to be re-returned; Yarences saline, (quarts), 2s. 6d per doz. (empty bottles to be returned;) 50c for four gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present with Messrs. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James street, and Phillips Square.



SEWING MACHINES THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal, September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEWING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada.

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing-Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,—having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are—The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Etna Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Florence Family Reversible Feed; a new Family Shuttle Machine, with stand, price \$30; also a new Eliptic Family Machine, (with Stand complete), \$25; Wax Thread Machines, A, B, and C. I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 35 per cent, less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agents. Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention. A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions. Principal Office—385 Notre Dame street, Factory—48 N. zareth street, Montreal. Branch Offices—23 St. John Street Quebec, 78 King Street, St. John, N.B.; and 18 Prince street, Halifax, N.S. All kinds of Sewing-Machines repaired and improved by the Factory, 48 N. zareth street; and in the Adjusting Rooms over the Office. J. D. LAWLOR, 265 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

STOVE. COLE & BROTHERS, HAVE opened with a splendid lot of COAL and WOOD COOK STOVES from \$6.00 up, warrants from the best makers in Canada, COME AND SEE THEM. All kind o Tinsmith's Work, Tin and Japanned Wares, Bird Cages, Warden Wares, Broom, &c. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES very cheap. Iron Bedsteads, the strongest, best made, an cheapest in the city. No. 1, ST. PATRICK'S HALL, 15 Victoria Square. COLE & BROTHER

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS Recently Published and for Sale by MURPHY & CO., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, 182, Baltimore Street, Baltimore. Just Published, in a neat 180. vol. cl., 75 cts.; s. gilt, \$1.25—

THE CHOICE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by Father Moanigohi, S. J. Republished, with the approbation of the Most Rev. Arch Bishop Spalding. This little work is dedicated, under the auspices of the B. V. Mary, to Catholic Youth. Yielding to the earnest solicitation of many Members of Religious Orders and others, having the charge of Youth who feel the great necessity of a Work like this, as a guide to the Choice of a State of Life, this New and Improved Edition, has been issued, in an attractive style, with the view of its adaptation more especially as a Premium Book.

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