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HRONICLE

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No. 7

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

AURELIA;

THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE.

Freely Translated from the French of M. A. Quinton

.PART SECOND. -THE SLAVE.

CHAPTER VII. - (CONTINUED.)

. 'Let us go! Let us go!' was the unanimous

Yes, let us go, repeated Olinthus. Our cause is holy and God will bless it.'

Your cause is impious, and God would turn away from you!' said a voice, which all heard. and at which all stopped.

It was the voice of the Pontiff who had just arrived, having heard the rumor of Cocilia's mis-

' My children,' resumed the venerable priest. with severity, 'since when was violence permitted to the disciples of Christ? When did they learn to trample upon the laws? Centurion, was it to sustain or overthrow them that the

Emperor gave you this sword? A deep stience had succeed to the tumult .-These men but now so unpetuous, remained silent and collected, listening to the voice whose

authority they respected. Father,' snoke at last Olinthus in a respectful tone, 'is not the law odious which robs a father of his daughter? Must we permit that our sister perish in slavery? Does Christ recognise masters and slaves?

'My son,' replied the Pontiff, 'Christ inspires feelings of humanity and gentleness which will cause slavery to disappear in the course of to Ye; but He has never said to the slave :-'Thou shalt revolt against thy master,' nor to the citizen :- 'You will tear down, with violence, that which exists.' Await patiently thec, the designs of God, and however unjust and barbarous institutions may be, respect them until His breath shall destroy them. Let us teach the mas'er charity towards his slaves, let us teach the world that all men are brothers, and the spirit of God will do the rest. Renounce, then, all design of rescuing Cecilia by force, from the master God tas give is the law! Learn to submit to it.

Olinthus bowed to the wisdom of the holy interpreter of the religion of Christ, although he felt his blood boiling in his veins and his heart ready to burst with suppressed grief. Yet, he could not help exclaiming sorrowfully :-

Ofaiber, father ! Cecilia is then lost forever!

'No, Olinthus,' said Petronilla who had come pear him. 'I have the confident hope that this child who, alone among us, has had the happiness to sacrifice berself for God, will be re turned to you by His Almighty hand. Let us go to Flavia Domitilla; she has authority enough to conquer this man's refusal, treasures enough to tempt his avarice.'

"Go, my son," said the Pontiff, "this is just and permitted. During your absence, I shall lift up my hands to God and I trust my prayers will be beard.

'We shall all pray for your success.' cried all these men and women, filled with holy enthusiam, and they followed the steps of the Pon-

Flavia Domitilla offered Parmenon an enormous sum of money if he would relinquish his rights

on the young girl. Parmenon remained immovable.

The Consul Flavius Clemens, bimself, interfered, now beseeching the slave-trader, now threatening him with all his authority.

Parmenon was undisturbed by threats and prayers. He showed the law to the Consul, and quietly told him that he intended to preserve and defend his legal rights.

The reader has doubtless, already suspected that Marcus Regulus was behind Parmenon and

maintained him in this obstinacy. ' See,' the astute plotter would say to his vile tool! 'how all these Jews are coming to us !-Oh, I shall obtain all their secrets through that young girl. Their millions of sestertin! It is laughable! Will not the Emperor give them to me? And, besides, am I not rich falter I will turn you over to the pretor!

. There was a terrible secret between Regulus and Parmenon. Flavia Domitilla and Flavius Clemens struggled vamly to overcome this un-

known obstacle. they admitted the violation of the first law of nature? Would not a court of justice annul this

his child!

were called upon to solve these momentous ques tions. Both were filled with indignation; both such shameful outrages, and promised that this monstrous deed of sale should be cancelled.

It was determined that Cecilius should claim his daughter before the tribunal of Recupera. soil, though an mert matter could be ruled by should deposit with his adversary a guarantee

Parmenon was duly summoned to appear. Marcus Regulus prepared himself for the important struggle about to commence.

CHAPTER VI'I-A CHAPTER ON ROMAN LAW.

Three things had been treated by the Roman legislator with the same dryness of heart and in flexibility of spirit, although two were animated by the breath of God, and the third might be vivified by the thought of man.

These three things were: 'the child,' 'the slave,' and 'the soil.'

All three corresponded to a solitary centre. the master - ('dominus,') the keystone of the Roman legislation, which held them by the same title and with the same inviolable power.

In the beginning the right of property had been the material possession of things; later when it received a legal definition, the transfer to a third party requird a second taking possession 'by the hand,' the symbol and instrument of all human power.

Thence, the 'mancipation,' an unique form of sale, whose etymology - ' manu capere' - indicates sufficiently the brutal meaning.

The child, the slave and the soil were manci pated; that is the hand of the purchaser seized these three things with the same energy and the same immutable right. This new right made the child, the slave, and the soil equally the pro perty of the master until he chose to transfer them by another mancipation.

But, the more precious the thing, the less easily the original right could cease.

Thus, land once manicipated ceased to belong to its owner. The same with the slave, unless he was set free, for the power of the master extended beyond emancipation, through the rights of patronage and certain obligatory services imposed on the freedman.

But, over the child, the essential property, the power of the father never ceased entirely. Set free by the master who had bought it, it became again, legally, the property of the father who could sell it an indefinite number of times.

Such was the law framed by the inflexible genius of Romulus. The law of the Twelve-Tables did not change this, but it limited the rights of the father on his son to three mancinations, after which the son was completely free courageous enough to prohibit the sale of chil from paternal arthority. 'Si pater filium ter venumduit, filius a patre liber esto.'

As for the daughter, a single mancipation was sufficient to liberate her. The Roman legislation set little value on woman.

The son sold by his father suffered al! the rigors of slavery. The only consolation reserved in his favor, by the law, was that he remained ingenuous and even a Roman citizen by right, whilst a slave in fact.

In order to understand the influence of Christianity on a society where such legislation existed, we must cast a look on the reign of Augustus, the luminous point between the greatest height of the Roman power, and its approaching fall.

Like the god Janus who opened the year, and whose double face contemplated the past and looked into the future, Augustus saw all the splendors of the republic, and the foreshadow of the dark days of the empire.

Before him all is bright, glorious, wonderful civilization ; after him darkness, abasement, universal barbarism.

And nevertheless, what occurs during this resplendent period of the republic and this decling period of the empire? What is thought of the child? what is done with the slave? what becomes of the soil?

Until Augustus' time all remains mute, plunged in the immutability of death.

Omnis muta Omnia sunt deserta, ostentant omnia mortem

After Augustus, and all at once, the child takes his place at the family hearth, the slave becomes again a man, the soil thrills under the first touch of the spirit which will animate it.

Up to that time there had been, doubtless, enough? What I want is power, honors, and I great poets, eminent historians, orators, philoso another party, the latter upon being summoned bad elapsed since the poor child was obliged to produce in court the thing claimed, had fallen into the power of this wretch; for, in favor of the child, of the slave, of the soil, even? who mourned over this treble captivity? who condemned these institutions?

Among those Romans who glorified Brutus and Maplius Torquatus for the marder of their formality which preceded all trial. It gave rise of the cruel sufferings to which she had been tors, wished to enjoy the brutal satisfaction of But were the laws of Rome so barbarous that | children, and who looked upon the slave as being assimilated to the brute creation, there were, scenes, on account of the struggle which it was bloom of youth and beauty had already faded doubtless, fathers truly worthy of that name, and customary for the contending parties to engage, away. And yet she found sweet smiles for the Olimbus. He proceeded to perform this task abominable contract by which a father had sold really kind masters. Individual virtues were assisted by their witnesses and their friends—the dear beings she saw in the crowd.

pleader, and Pegasus, the great jurisconsult, such a large number of citizens remarkable for the excellence of their private life.

replied that long since Rome had ceased to see remarks. How is it that these virtuous republicans did not improve the legal status of their children, that they did not admit the slave was guments, and generally decided that the posses a man, that they did not understand that the sor should retain the thing, until further trial, but the will.

> And how is it that the Romans of the decline, so miserably plunged in vice, should have suddenly risen above the brutal traditions of their ancestors; and that the first cries so long ex pected by suffering humanity should have been heard in their poetry, in their bistory, in their philosophy and their legislation? Strange contradiction ! it was during the time of Nero, of Vitellius and Domitian, that these mysterious voices were heard which, condemning the past, prepared the future.

It seems as if Providence purposedly left an interval between the reign of Augustus when there still lived the memory of ancient virtues, and the time when these would disappear under the influence of the monstrous vices of his successors, in order to show more clearly whence come these new doctrines and what was their heavenly origin.

It is, in fact, only when Peter appeared in Rome, when Paul spoke these great words ' My brethren,' that we see this bardness softening, kindness, and the books and the law becoming at least the faint echo of this strange language, so different from what had hitherto existed

The hour of God had come after that of man. He resumed the task which had baffled bumen wisdom, and as the first act of his presence, He imposed on these generations born of injustice of equality.

Thought prevailed on the ruins of form, and science became profound enough to be Chritian. The jurisconsults prepared the emancipaman prevail in his agreements; to them are due demands. the glory and usefulness of those principles by virtue of which our modern society, unfettered and performing all its acts in the name of intel-

like the slave and the soil, was to retain the seal old has flown. of servitude, from which triumphing Christianity alone could free the world.

No voice had yet been raised, strong and emperors Diocletian and Maximian. This text to the hateful Parmenon. upon examination, however, is found to admit a prohibition no longer needed.

Such was the grave interest of the question. to be discussed before the tribunal of the Recuperators, in connection with Cecilia's sale by

On the one side was the formal and pitiless observed, forming part of the fundamental law of Rome, and which had never been abrogated or even modified by any contrary legislation.

Oa the other, the general feeing, public indignation, the voluntary abandoning of a barbarous surprised no one, for the case is shameful enough law, and the secret but certain tendencies of the to suit Regulus, even if he did not have a more Cecilius' claim, the Pretor would not fail to aupublic mind towards generous ideas more worthy direct personal interest in its issue-a fact, how borize the trial. Assuming, therefore, an air of man and of the sanctity of family ties.

Would these considerations prevail against a law which had once been deemed just and necessary?

And if usage and morals which may sometimes transform the law through long and universal persecution. practice, were invoked, would they be powerful enough and sufficiently in conformity with Roman reason to triumph over a positive text and to erase it from the brazen Tables deposited in the Capitol under the custody of the protecting feverish curiosity of the crowd, Parmenon made dealer, should be adjudged to the latter and regod of the empire?

CHAPTER IX .- BEFORE THE PRETOR.

The Pretor decided summarily, cases of little importance or of easy proof, as we have seen an example in the case of Parmenon's claim against Cecilius. But in grave such as when a citizen claimed as his own a thing in the possession of that there should not be, therefore, any possible error as to the object in litigation.

This preparatory proceeding was a necessary to singular, and as in Cecilia's case, painful not wanting in the republic; and there could plaintiff endeavoring to wrench the thing claimed . At the sight of his daughter, a loud cry es-

with the same energy. The Pretor then feigned to perceive the quar-

But this fact only gives more weight to our rel going on under his eyes. He ordered the contending parties to be separated and brought before bim. He then heard their respective arequivalent to the value of his claim.

Subsequently to this first hearing, the plaintift's demand was again examined, and the Pretor sent the case for trial before the Recuperators designated by him. The questions upon which this tribunal was to decide were submitted by the Pretor, thirty days after the first hear-

The suit brought for the recovery of Cecilia was of too great importance for the formalities required by law not to be strictly and rigorously complied with.

Consequently, on the day appointed, the Pretor Publius Aufidius Namusa proceeded to the Forum and took his seat on the permanent tribunal of the urban pretorship, which was situated at the eastern end of the place, a little below and to the left of the Arch of Fabius.

A large and tumultuous crowd had already assembled in the Forum to enjoy the moving spectacle of the struggle between a father and the man who had robbed him of his daughter; and to gloat upon the tears and despair of the the heart opening to the novel feelings of loving | child. In all times there has been found people eager to contemplate with morbid curiosity the sorrows of others.

> We shall seek among this crowd, the persons directly interested in the case at issue.

We find near the tribunal, Cecilius, clad in the garments of a suppliant and with his hair smeared with ashes. It is easy to read on his menon. and stationary in their egotism, the omnipotence careworn face the cruel emotions that fill his breast at this solemn hour. Near him stands his lawrer, the celebrated Pliny the Younger, be accompanied; and he placed before the Pre-He is there to assist the wretched father in his tor the act of mancipation drawn up by the ansad trial; and be endeavors in vain to teach bim tion of matter by making the mind and will of the dignity and moderation which the occasion

Not far from these, stands Olinthus accompanied by a few of his brethren and by some pious woman who have come to sustain his courlect, transmits the soil and all other things with- age, and to comfort Cecilia by their presence fortunately but too certain; but that, in law. out baving to touch them with the hand and and their sympathetic tears. A dark gloom over this mancipation could not hold good, for two casting them off like an uncomfortable gar-|spreads the handsome features of the young centurion: but, nevertheless, a gleam of hope anon Yet amidst this breaking of fetters, the child brightens his eyes from which the happy light of according to the spirit of the new Roman laws;

The devoted Gurges has not failed to come to the Forum. He has brought with him some of subjected to influences and made to entertain his men, and now and then gives them his in- fears which controlled his will and destroyed the structions, in a low voice but with considerable liberty of his consent. dren by their father, for, the first text containing warmth His project is to take advantage of this great prohibition is a constitution of the the heat of the struggle to give a sound heating Younger, and his penetrating glance was fixed on

This illegal intervention is certainly derogafact established by usage, rather than proclaim a tory to the dignity of the Pretor and the respect for Gurges, and, in truth, we have not the heart to censure the noor vesnillo.

not yet made their appearance in the Forum .-But Marcus Regulus is sneaking through the tract alleged that at the time said contract was text of the Law of the Twelve Tables, so long crowd, and the inference is that the slave-dealer made, he was under the influence of a real fear cappot be far.

> Marcus Regulus has declared openly that he would take up Parmenon's case, and appear in radically any convention. person, to plead before the Pretor. This has ever, not generally known.

But Cecilius, Pliny-the Younger, Olinthus and all Cecilia's friends are well aware that he is the cause of the young girl's misfortune, although the sale was perfectly valid, both in law and they do not suspect the secret motives of his from having been freely consented by the father;

Regulus manages to not come too near the old man and his friends, for he augurs little good from their threatening looks.

After some delay, which only increased the his appearance with Cecilia, and surrounded by main in his possession. a numerous escort. He had evidently sought to make an insolent display of his right of brutal possession. The young girl was led forward like a victim ready for the sacrifice. She wore the coarse tunic of the 'slaves, and her hands were tightly bound together with a rope, the end of which was held by one of Parmenon's men.

in order that the plaintift might identify it and notwithstanding the zeal and activity of her friends, the tedious delays of judicial proceedings, protracted by the efforts of Regulus, could not be overmome. Her person bore the evidence subjected. Her face was pale and thin, the

Pliny-the-Younger, the noble and brilliant not be found in the corrupt times of the empire from his opponent's hands, and the latter resisting caped from the Tax gatherer's hips, and with one bound he was near her, clasping her in his arms, and calling upon the gods to restore her to him.

Parmenon seized Cecilius round his waist and endeavored to wrench him from his daughter's embrace, but all his strength could not move the old man who stood immovable like a brorze sta-

O'nothus drew his short sword, and the bonds which held his betrothed captive fell to the ground, cut in twain.

Meanwhile, Gurges was performing wonders. Already Parmenon's escort had been dispersed by the vespillo and his stout companions; the wretch, himself, struggling vainly, was about to succumb under their blows. For a single instant Cecilia found herself free, in the midst of her friends! But the Pretor has spoken in the the name of the law; lictors lower their faces over the young girl's head, and the struggle

All bowed to the majesty of justice and the respect due to the popular and feared Roman

Regulus only waited for this intervention, and Pliny-the-Younger, himself, asked that the case should proceed with the calmness and modera.

tion which should accompany judicial decisions. Publius Aufidius Namusa, then called upon the two adversaries to come forward and state their difference. Cecilius making an effort to overcome his emotion, stood up before the Pretor, and declared that he had come to claim his daughter unjustly held by Parmenon.

The latter replied that the thing vindicated was indeed the daughter of Cecilius, but that the latter, by a regular act of mancipation, had transferred all his rights upon her to him, Par-

He appealed to the testimony of the five witnesses to the sale, by whom he has taken care to

It was now the duty of the two lawyers to present the question in its legal character.

Pliny-the-Younger, in a short improvisation, set forth: 'That the fact of Cecilia's mancipation to Parmenon was not disputed-it was unreasons: First, because the sale of a daughter by her father should be deemed null and voi second, even if it were valid in law it should be set aside on the ground that Cecilius had been

'When the time comes,' added Pliny-the-Regulus, 'I shall prove these facts by uncontrovertible testimony. For the present, all the Pretor must needs know, is that the object of the due to justice; but it will be a great consolation action we claim the right to bring, is to attack the principle of an abominable sale, and, at all events, to oppose to it the exception quod metus As for Parmenon and his victim, they have causa' (the exception 'quod metus causa' could be filed whenever one of the parties to a conwhich impairing or destroying his liberty of judgment, prevented consent) which suffices to violate

> Marcus Regulus knew very well that whatever the grounds of opposition taken against of ease, he replied that he would make no opposition to the trial demanded by Cecilius; that be would show, when the time should come, that but that he protested against the allegation that Cecilius had been subjected to any undue influ. ence or terror. He therefore, demanded that, provisionally, the young girl purchased and paid for by Parmenon, a legally authorized slave-

> Pliny the Younger endeavored to obtain that Cecilia should be placed in the care of a third party, during the litigation; but the mancipation not having been attacked in its form, and having the conditions of an authentic act the Pretor decided that Parmenon should not be deprived of the services of his slave upless by a final sentence of the court annulling the sale.

Cecilia was therefore adjudged to Parmenon. Then, the Pretor sent the party before the tribunal of the Recuperators, but reserved a delay of thirty days to prepare the form of trial.

Parmenon, protected by the magistrate's licinsulting the sorrow of his adversaries. by replacing on Cecilla's wrists, the bonds cut by slowly, in the Forum, defying the anger of those who threatened him, and laughing at the tears 10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm 10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50mm,10.50m

which his cruelty drew from the eyes of the bystanders.

Cecilius gave vent to his grief in heart-rending groads; Olinthus, whilst in oking Heaven, could not restrain his tears; Gurges and his gloomy escort moved about excitedly, as if possessed by the furies. The poor Vespillo had again threatened the slave dealer, and would have assailed him, but for the presence of the Pretor, and the fear that Parmenon would revenge himself upon his helpless slave, of the outrages he might be made to suffer.

The most indifferent speciators were astonished at Cecilia's calm resignation. With voice and look, she comforted her father and her friends, and encouraged them with the hope that God would not forsake ber.

When she departed with her master, the peo ple opened their ranks, and showered their marks of sympathy upon her whilst they followed Parmenon with their curses.

The crowd then surrounded Pliny-the-Younger. He was asked whether be would succeed in cancelling this barbarous contract; a touching appeal was made to his well known eloquence, and they conjured bim to save Cec:lia and re atore ber to ber father.

Some voices inquired threateningly for Regulus, but the wretch had already disappeared from the Forum.

Such was the first act of this judicial drama, in describing which we have endeavored to give our readers a glimpse of the Roman customs.

CHAPTER X .- THE TRIBUNAL OF THE RECU PERATORS.

The second act was to he unraveled before the tribunal of the Recuperators. The three judges having no special court-bouse for their sittings, had met, as we have already stated, in the basilica Julia, the place where the Centumvirs generally assembled, and which from its vast dimensions, would permit them to give more publicity to the important trial.

The Pretor Aufidius Namusa had traced the form to be followed in rendering the judgment. It embraced the double hypothesis of the gain or loss of the suit by Cecilius, for the judges were invariably bound to adhere to the precise course indicated by the Pretor.

This formula or charge read as follows:-Caius Sulpicius Numerius - Aulus Agerius Ursidio-Publius Hortensius Niger. Be ye Judges .- If it appears that Cecilius did sell his daughter to Parmenon, declare that Cecilia belongs to the latter by the law of the Quirites. It it does not appear, condemo Parmenon to restore Cecilia to her father.

If it appears that Cecilius consented to the contract only through fear, declare that it is null and void; if it does not appear, concemn Ceci irus to leave his daughter in Parmenon's bands.'

Marcus Regulus had prepared bimself with great care, for the coming struggle; but yet, be was not without fears as to the result of the

trial. Cecilms and his daughter were only poor people, it is true; but they had powerful protectors in the consul Flavius Clemens, the two Flavia Domitillas, and the young Conars, Vespasian and Domitian; would not the judges be swayed by these influences? If the Emperor had not been absent from Rome, Regulus would have felt no serious anxiety; but Domitian was in Dacia, absorbed in the cares of a dangerous war, and it King Oormac's chapel, the original church, have an had been impossible to solicit his intervention in uncouth yet solemn appearance. The graceful pillars, a matter of whose importance for his secret de- the high pointed curves, and the noble symmetry of have the trial postponed, but Pliny, who foresaw the danger, had thwarted him. On the other walls, are the monuments of ancient Catholic bishops hand, Regulus was aware that this case had or of the former Catholic lords of the soil, whose roused the public indignation; that he was suspected of being the prime mover in it; and he feared that the hatred accumulated in every heart, against him, might excite the judges to decide in favor of his adversary. As, however, he had the law on his side, he resolved to brave all those threats, to crush those adverse influences and to triumph, even if he had to look to hell for support.

No promises, no means were spared to influence the judges, and as a last resort, the astute lawyer evoked the threatening image of the stern Domitian, by spreading the rumor that this trial was a question between the Emperor and the Christians, between the imperial power and the secret tendencies of this odious sect!

The interior of the basilica Julia presented an imposing spectacle. Circular benches had been put up in advance to accommodate the mul titude, at a certain distance from the seats (sub sellia) reserved for the judges, the lawyers and the parties.

The seats of the judges were placed on a semi-circular platform from which they could command a full view of the assemblage. Those of the lawyers were a little lower; the plaintiff occupying the right and the defendant the left of the magistrates.

Further back and on a still higher stand than that of the judges was the curule chair of the Pretor. This magistrate never took part in the trials where he had designated the judges, but his empty chair was there to remind that, whether absent or present, justice was always rendered in his name. To this effect, there was placed in front of the curule chair, a pike, [hasta,] and a sword, the emblems of command, [imperium,] and | by an indigent passactry, who spread over the soil,

of atrength. Not lar from the seats of the lawyers, were placed the clepsydra by which the duration of the pleadings was measured. The clepsydra was a vessel somewhat in the shape of a funcel, from the minute hole of which the water escaped slowly. It took twenty minutes for a clepsydra to be emptied. The number of times it should he filled during a lawyer's speech was deter- it is now cultivated in a fair course of husbandry. In mined in advance. This number could be in a few spots, especially at the edges of the little creased, the opposite party consenting. This atreams that run into the Suir, fine, permanent passwas styled 'granting water' dare aguam.] which was not dutte the same thing as giving force and was not quite the same thing as giving force and

eloquence to the speech.

speech should not flow uselessly.

Regulus never objected to the number of clepsydras consumed by his adversaries. It is troe that he claimed reciprocal indulgence and made an enormous abuse of it.

for the struggle he had to sustain against Plinythe-Younger. He had prepared himself for it with the superstition which it was his wont to mix with his must trifling acts, and he had not failed to consult the auspices. He had even been considerate enough to warn Pliny-the-Younger that those auspices were favorable to him, and consequently threatening for his [Pliny's | case.

'So be it,' Pliny had simply replied, 'we sball see.'

The celebrated lawyer had acted with the greatest reserve, since the beginning of the suit. He knew that he was watched by his adversary's spies, and that advantage would be taken of the most trifling circumstance. Accordingly, he had shut himself up in absolute silence and lived in the most complete retirement. This course made Reglus feel very uneasy, for he kad bad occasion to learn at his own expense the magnificence and power of Pluy-the-Younger's voice, when he concentrated, by study and preparation all the resources of his extraordinary talent and admirable eloquence.

Caius Sulpicius-Numerius, Aulus-Agerius Ursidio and Publius Hortensius Niger, the judges designated by the Pretor, having taken their seats in the court, their criers [ascensia] or ushers proclaimed silence in the assembly.

(To be Cintinued.)

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND (TIMES SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

No. 5. CASHEL, Aug. 10. The road from Tipperary to Cashel skirts the southern verge of the Golven Vale until you reach the hamlet of Golden, on the banks of the Suir, there a small river. The landscape is of the same kind I have described, - great breadth of pasturage here and there, with stre-ka of yellow cornland between From Golden the scene begins to change; you ascend gradually to a wide expanse of uplands occasionally rising to gentle eminences until, crowned by the historical Rock, and almost hidden among hills and ruins, the ancient city of Cashel appears. Of Cashel it may be truly said that its present is less attractive than its past. It is a small, irregular, and dirty town of ill-built and often decayed houses, and it has nothing of the thriving and busy look that is a pleasing feature of Tipperary. The place is an example of the truth that riches are not always the way to prosperity; its Commissioners have an ample landed estate, which enables them to dispense with all local rates but the rents seem to be scantily applied to the improvement of the streets and the few public buildings, to judge, at least, from their squalid appearance Cashel, nevertheless, has scenes of beauty familiar, doubtless, to some of your readers. From the celebrated Rock, overlooking the town, and for ages sacred in popular traditions, and beside one of bose round towers, the origin of which has baffled antiquarians, rise the monldering walls and shattered parapets of the Palace of the Celtic Kings of Munster while clustering beneath the hallowed spot are the venerable remains of religious houses. The Palace blends with an ancient fans, once the principal church of the vicinity, and is united to the ruins of the more modern cathedral, of which it is hardly more that the complement The entire scene abounds in objects that touch a sympathetic mind with interest The dim recesses and low-browed arches of was ignorant. Regulus had tried to the cathedral are fine specimens of what is called the floor of the nave and transepts, or in niches in the names, as so often happens in Ireland, are to be found now among those of the peasantry. The Palace, a massive square flanked by circulars towers. registed the changes of time uninjured, until it was breached by Morrogh O'Brien, a soldier of fortune. who, though a descendant of the Royal builders, did not hesitate to ply the batteries of Cromwell, which have left their traces on an adjoining eminence. I ascended the staircase, and rejoiced at the view-the Golden Vale, spreading out in spaces of emerald and gold to the western suo, the horizon at other points being closed by an amphitheatre of hills confusedly tossed. The dignitaries of the Established Church, into whose hands they have passed by a strange succession, have taken more care of these beautiful ruins than has usually been the case in Ireland, where the representatives of Protestantism have not been zealous in preserving monuments that spoke too elequently of a fallen nationality and an outraged religion. I was happy to see that in many places gaps in the masonry had been repaired, that gates closed the en-trance to the cathedral, that a wall ran round the consecrated precinct. Yat, as I thought of the pile and its guardians, I could not but reflect on the unfortunate policy that for three centuries had committed these ruins, still dear to the hearts of the peasantry of Munster, to the custody of those whose

The country round Cashel for several miles differs. widely from that about Tipperary. It is for the most part an elevated tract of fine dry land with a limestone subsoil, which ascends from the edge of the Golden Vale, eastward, towards the distant bills of Kilkenny. The penetrating eye of Arthur Young perceived its antitude for improved husbandry; he declared it was as fine turnip land as he had ever seen,' but, in his day, it was, in great measure, an unenclosed and uncultivated sheep walk, dotted over with numerous mud hovels. At the period of the Devon Commission, this district had been long before enclosed; it was, in fact, divided between the de-mesnes of gentlemen and the holdings of farmers of the better class; but a large extent had been overrun living on potatoes, and paying their rents out of the soanty crops of oats and wheat they raised from their little allotments, as was inveriably the case in Ireland before the Poor Law and the famine of 1846 in any tract that could be called corn land. There has been great revolution since, and, though many traces of the past remain, the general result cannot be disputed The land has been extensively cleared, the surplus population in some places having altogether receded from it, and, with some not inconsiderable exceptions, cial grasses. Farms vary in extent, from 600 or 700 olal grasses. Farms vary in extent, from out to and these certainly on the increase, the improve-acres to patches that hardly deserve the name; but and these certainly on the increase, the improve-farms of about 30 and 40 acres are common; and, if ments that have been made upon the land during The lawyers were very careful not to waste farms of about 30 and 40 acres are common; and, if the water they had oblained. During the read- I except the very smallest holders, who, I think, must many years have been made by the occupiers; yet in

fate it has been to be the symbols of a faith imposed

by conquest.

with the best appliances required in modern agriculture. Lord Derby's estate on the road to Clonmel is, in a great measure, laid out in this way, and a colony of considerable farmers from England has settled upon a tract near Cashel, the property of Mr. Smith Albeit, on the day of trial Regulus was ready Barry. I paid a visit to one of these gentlemen, whe, in a few years, has turned what was a waste, covered with the wrecks of small, ruined holdings into a scene worthy of the best counties of England I enjoyed the sight of his vast breadths of cors, fast vellowing under the sun of August; of his brilliant sheets of turnips, without a weed; of his pasturer, dotted with the finest Leicesters; of bls machinery and implements, from the best makers. All around the -griculture was of the same kind, and the proneighbourhood, holding from 15 to 55 sorer, can, under reasonable conditions of tenure, compete fuirly with his more powerful rival, though his fields have not such a trim look, and his fences and dwellings are often unsightly. The one has more capital and skill, better instruments, and a more practised intelligence, but the other has not less natural energy it is a silly libel to deny the capacity of the Irish tenant to work hard- he takes readily to an improved mode of agriculture, and he brings to his land, when fairly dealt with, the strong arms, the stout hearts, and the shrewd wit of his whole household. I am by no means satisfied from what I have heard that, all things being taken into account, he does not pay quire as high a rent, and secure as ample a share of profi, as his wealthier and more independent neigh

> It is not, however, to be supposed that the whole of this neighbourhood is well cultivated and that its state is, in all respects, prosperous Mud cabine repeatedly offend the eye, inhabited by a race of poor cottiers; and some properties are still cut up into small patches, for the most part the abodes of a destitute peasantry. The estate of the Commissioners of Cashel is speaking generally, of this character and its condition deserves a few words of notice. I is parcelled out among small yearly tenants, in most instances holding at a very cheap rate; the farms are with rate exceptions, ill-tilled, and the occupiers seem of an unthrifty class; the entire property illustrating a truth not confined to Ireland in its application, that corporate lands, though at low rents. are often neglected and badly managed. In some spots the traces remain of the immense revolution which has passed over Ireland during the last 20 years-the marks of ruined hamlets are occasionally seen; nor have the adjacent lands in all cases recovered from the exhausted state in which they were left. Nor is it to be supposed that this extraordinary change, always more visible in an agricultural district than in one appropriated for many years to grazing, has been accomplished without much bardship; nor yet that the feelings engendered by it have been extinguished in the hearts of all. 'There is hate on that land,' was the significant remark of a peasant who pointed out a fine tract, now rich with crops of turnips and corn, but from which hundreds of cottiers had emigrated; the spectacle of outward wealth, I doubt not, conceals evil recollections and passions. The colony of Englishmen I have referred to, by giving abundant and liberal wages, and by their fair and generous dealings with the people, have, so far as they are themselves concerned, completely conjured away these sentiments; they are liked and esteemed as benefactors of the poor, though in some instances they hold lands from which small occupiers have been cleared;' and this is noticeable, for as a general rule the agrarian spirit that exists in Ireland visits not only the evicting proprietor, but the succeeding possessor, with its savage penalties. Yet in some of these very cases, and in many others, a feeling of dislike, more or less strong, prevails against those who, as agents or lanlords, are considered, often. perhaps, unjustly, as having been exterminators of the people; and this mars the general prosperity of

> The condition of the classes connected with the soil in the neighbourhood is very much the same as that of those about Tipperary. It is a great deal better than it was formerly and, in a material point of view, it cannot, I think, be called unprosperous. The rate of agricultural wages at the period of the Devon Commission was seldom more than 8d, a day ; gentlemen I have referred to give usually from 8s to 91. with a cottage and potato ground at a nominal rent; the labourers they employ are thus well off, and they have, of course, the best men in the market. On the whole this class has not much to complain of: it is in a state of comfort compared with what it was in before the great famine, or even in the days of Arthur Young; but it is, doubtless, penetrated in some degree with the vague discontent mere or less prevalent. As regards the farmers, with the exception of the very small holders, who, as I have said, will hardly be able to maintain, their ground-the expense of tillage, in a neighbourhood like this, being too great for a very minute area, unless the spade shall replace the plough -they unquestionably have advanced in wealth, and, as a body, they are in reasonably easy circumstances. The rate of rents here, in the time of Arthur Young, varied from abou-12s. to 30s. the Irish acre, the amount of produce being, perhaps, two thirds, and the price of most of the articles produced, except core, being probably little more than one-third, of what it is now. When the Davon Commission held its inquiry rents had risen, probably, to 25s. and 55s the Irish acre, and they have only slightly increased since, perhaps 33 or 4s. upon an average, though the amount of produce has been augmented, and the price of most products is considerably higher. Speaking generally, therefore the pressure of rent on the farmer is less than it has been; and though, doubtless, exceptions occur, the land, having regard to its quality and its existing condition, is not over-rented. From all the inquiries I have made, too, the holders of land to any fair extent are tolerably thriving as a class at present; they have, in many instances, money in the Banks; and though their dwellings, their fields, and their fences have too often the appearance of poverty

this is not always a proof of the owner's condition. The landed system of this neignbourhood is, in a slightly perceptible degree, on a more satisfactory footing than that existing near Tipperary. Absentee proprietors are not quite so numerous, and the line petween the owner and occupier of the soil is not marked so sharply by religious distinctions, for there are a good many Roman Catholic landlords; these gentlemen, however, in most instances being not more popular than their Protestant fellows, and managing their estates upon the same principles. I think, too, as might have been expected in a district for the most part agricultural, that landlords here, at least of late years, bave built farmsteads and improved the land, at their own expenses, to a greater extent than about Tipperary, and a large area, probably, is under leases. Yet the landed system of the two districts, viewed as a whole and in its broad outlines is essentially of the same character and is attended by the same social phenomena. Large tracts belong to absentees who commit their tenantry to the care of agents. The mass of the owners in fee are Protestants; the mass of the occupiers being Roman Catholics; and this difference affects injuriously the relations between them to some extent. though the positive effects may be difficult to trace. As a rule though with many and large exceptions,

the hole at the bottom of the clepsydra with the money. On the larger farms the fields are well-rally no certain interest in it; for the most part the hole at the bottom of the clepsydra with the money. On the larger farms the fields are well-rally no certain interest in it; for the most part finger, in order that the water measured for the and I saw a number of excellent homesteads, builty ly uncommon. They are thus reduced to mere was evidently within the last few years, and furnished salage, with moral rights they cannot vindicate and what is worse, it is the immediate interest of those against whom these rights exist to repudiate or, at least, to disregard them. Nor is this all; for in this state of things the landed proprietor may increase industry unfairly; he may, in truth, exercise all kinds of oppression; and though such wrongs may be infrequent here, I heard at least of one notable instance. In this neighbourhood, as elsewhere, the good will of farms is often sold, and whatever may be thought of the practice it certainly ought to be re spected on estates where it has become usual. Yet I was informed of a case in which a landlord allowed an incoming occupier to pay 6001, for the good will, received a considerable part of this sum in respect of spect was gladdening to the eye; yet, as my host irrecoverable arrears, and afterwards, without any very fairly allowed, the ordinary Irish farmer of the just reason, evicted the purchaser, who was technically only a yearly tenant. I am not satisfied that this tale of injustice is wholly true, and such iniquities could not often happen, for otherwise the custom would never grow up; but the mere possibility that such injustice can occur repeatedly, uncondemn ed by law, must have a mischievous social tendency If we recollect what a widespread effect a single ax ample of gross traud may have in shaking mercantile confidence, I cannot wonder that the farmers about feel insecure and dissatisfied, though at this moment pretty well off; especially if we add that, though now infrequent, evictions have been extremely numerous in this neighbourhood at no distant period.

Being at Cashel, I have been induced to visit the well known Mr Charles Bianconi, the successful founder of the "public cars," which for 40 years were the chief vehicles for cheap passenger traffic in Ire land. I wished to see a personage on whose great experience of Iriah character and energy and skill it would be unnecessary for me to dwell, and who I hoped would give me valuable information. Mr. Bianconi, was been a large landed proprietor during many years, and who lives at a handsome place near Cashel, eojoying in a still green old age the ample reward of an honourable career, explained his mode of managing his own estate, and made some striking remarks on the general question. As might have been expected, a very able man, who perfectly understands the value of money, yet appreciates the necessity of encouraging industry, and has been long accustomed, not only to deal with the pacple, but to place reliance on them administers his property on a sound, yet liberal and equitable system. He lets his land at the rents he thinks it worth, believing justly, that a too low is nearly as mischievous as too high a rent; but he makes all improvements on his farm himself, puts them in good order before they are occurred, and, with hardly an excep-tion gives leases. As he truly observes: - "By these means he acted rightly to himself and his tenants, he granded against claims being made on account of the outlay of others, to reject which would be simply unfair, yet to concede which would be often absurd and which would be very difficult to adjust and he placed his tenants in a position in which only they and he could be safe, and they could be expected to do the land justice."

Mr Blanconi gave me a remarkable instance of what he had found to have been the eff ct of merely substituting a durable for a precarious tenure, of en larging tenancies at will into leaseholds. In 1855 he purchased two lots of the Portarlington estate. The rental of the lands was 3051.; they were held by tenants-at-will, who formed a lazy and beggarly population," and the rents were in ordinary seasons arrear. Mr. Bianconi moreased the cental to 4731; but he gave the occupiers leases for 31 years and the result has been that, without the expenditure of a shilling upon the part of the landlord, except in the repair of farmsteads, the higher rent has always been paid, "and the tenantry are now a contended yeomanry." This seems astonishing; but after all only illustrates the truth that security is the first condition of social progress; that, as Arthur Young remarked 93 years ago, "the having leases creates industry in Ireland; and that, give him a fair field and a certain title, the Irish tenant can accomplish wonders. Mr. Riancodi thinks that the land question would have never arisen had the Irish landlords improved their estates wholly at their own cost, and then liberal in given leases; they would thus have excluded the ill defined claims now set up on behalf of the tenant in respect of his additions to the soil. it is now from 7s, to 10s, a week, and is considerably higher during the weeks of barvest. The English and they would have made the persentry compared would have made tively independent. "But," he added significantly, 'it is now very late; the la dlords, from a variety of reasons, have chosen to keep their tenants in subjection; wild and foolish ideas have got abroad; and I fear lest the tenants may before long become too demoralized and excited to be satisfied with the concession of leases." I need not say that I have the authority of this respected and intelligent gen-

tleman to repeat the substance of his remarks. The agrarian spirit exists here, but it is not, I trust, quite as violent as in the neighbourhood of Tipperaty. Yet I would not draw too marked a distinction; few landlords near Cashel would, I suspect order a notice to quit to be served; several threat ening letters have been current, and I heard one gentleman who has thought it expedient to leave the country before beginning an ejectment. The notion that the tenant has a right to the soil, which I alluded to in a former letter, is spread in the same way and hopes of some coming change are cherished. There has been, however, but one murder of late; and but that the authorities seem to have no doubt I should hesitate to pronounce it purely agrarian. The circumstances are peculiar, and were communi cated to me from a source I can rely on confidently As far back as 1850 a Mrs. Topping evicted a Mr. Fitzgerald from the possession of nine acres of land. This caused a fend which seems to have never quite ceased; and in the course of time, for the old story of Montague and Capulet repeats itself, Mrs. Topping's son married one of the Fitzgeralds. The smouldering discord of late grew worse, and a few months ago Mr Topping was shot. This orime, I:ke so many others, is undiscovered; if it be agrarian, it certainly shows that the agrarian spirit can harbour the thought of vengeance during a long period, and does not allow limitations of time to operate as a bar to its penalties.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING.

On Tuesday, Archbishop Manning was present at the solema opening of the Church of St. Joseph, Tadcastor. In connection with the opening ceremony, Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by Bishop Cornthwaite. Archbishop Manning, in his address made the following remarks:-Never was there a moment when the power of the keys in the hands of the successor of St. Peter went out over so vast an empire as it did at the present time, and it was infidelity if they allowed themselves, through a cowardly want of faith, to imagine that the Holy Catholic Church was in the period of diminution and decline. It was not so; it was in time of ascending and of expanse, and that Church, which was becoming every year more and more widespread, and was at taining to an univers, lity which it never before had attained, was united in itself, it was united indissolably. Tried as it had been by every kind of human pride and strength, subtlety, and warfare, it had never yielded. It was not only an outward unity, visible to the eye, but an inward unity of heart and mind and will; a unity of charity and of faith springing from the Holy Spirit of God, which manifested itself in the unanimity of pastors, in the unanimity of the faithful, and in the unanimity of the the water they had obtained. During the reading of documents or other interruptions, they not probable, they learn the secret of spade never failed to ask the crier to hold the water [sustinere aquam,] which was done by stopping prosperous, and in many instances have laid by

he had begun; and the next was that there never was a time when the holy Catholic faith was moreer. plicit, undentable, and he would venture to say, undenied than now. There was not a doctrine of their creed which had not been denied at some time in his rents as his tenents improve, and surcharge their ages past. No sooner was the faith of the Gospel preached amongst men than heretics arose to deny it. There was not a doctrine which was not denied with the sublety of the Oriental mind which to us of the Western world seemed impenetrable. All a'ong the whole line of faith the attack of heresy had been made; and all along the whole line of faith the attack of heresy had been repulsed. Every article had been assailed, and every article had been tended by the illuminated knowledge and emphatic voice of the Church of God. Three hundred years ago a multitude of doctrines had been assailed at once, and in the midst of them that which was at the root of all - the divine authority of the Church itself. And now where did they find a heresy existing?— Where were the Arians of this day? Past, as a shadow falls upon the earth, and was no more seen ; and where were the other forms of beresy, and he might go on to say where now was that greatest of all errors, that which laid the axe to the root of the tree, the denial of the divine authority and infall; bility of the Church of God? Let them look over bere, who live under this condition of things, should Germany in these last days; man had been disputing to and fro whether there rem ined belief in Christianity among the Germans Roman Catholics were listeners to this debate, not disputants. Let them lock over the face of England. He could rever speak of his own country without a profound feeling of sorrow and charity. Not s word would be willing say that should wound anyone, but truth must be spoken. Wher was that kingdom which could not be moved -that immovable kingdom which they had received? Here and there a few alters and a few sanctuaries in the midst of a great wilderness empty churches, silent abbeys, desolate cathedralssauctuaries raised in days of old by bearts that prayed while their hands labored, now lifeless and cold as sepulchres; and that which was far more precious the spiritual church and the intellectual edifice, that reasonable service of Almighty God, in truth, in the knowledge of Jesus Christ, and of his will. Where was this? Scattered, broken; acattered to and fro, like the stones of the temple after the desolation of Titus had wrought its worst. In the midst of all this confusion; in the midst of all this disorder, the kingdom which was immovable stood steadfast, and we heard of no new heresy throughout the whole world And why? Because men had gone too far. No one at this day, and they might believe that no one bereafter, would invent a new Ohristian heresy. Bragmentary Obristianity was discredited. The revisions of Christianity and the making of new doctrines out of the Christian Scripture-this was a leasant experiment of the past; but men had cessed to attempt it They had gone further than this. Private judgement had done its work. It had shaken the foundations of faith, and men now instead of constructing new and artificial systems of the Ohristian religion for themselves, rejected it altogether, or retained in silence, and with pious desire to know the truth - and he must say with loving hearts which made them sad to see-such fragmen's of that ancient faith which they still believed and cherished fondly Private judgment had no longer any existence as an authority; rationalism had ucdermined it. That which private judgment had done against the divice authority of the church, rationalism had done against the certainty of the individual mind. Men had gone beyond these things now, and faith and unbelief stood face to face, prepared for corflict. He said then that there never was a time when the ho'y Uatholic faith was so luminous, so evident, so explicit, so undeniable as now. Controversy against the Catholic faith was Where was it heard? When did they ever see books of confroversay against, for instance, the presence of Jesus Christ in the Blessed Sacrament? There had been a time when England was tormented from end to end by denials of the ductrine of ege holy Mass. The day for that was past. Nay, more than that, by an infinite mercy of God, they eyes of men were turning back to seek for the lamp that hung before the tabernac'e, and the hears of men were aspiring with light and with love after the presence of which they had been deprived. No; controversy was over, and private judgment was out of court. Ressonable men knew that there was only one alternative - Rome or Rationalism - divine au-And the human reason had only the choice, to be the critic, making its own faith, or the disciple of Jeaus Corist. If they looked throughout the Outholic Church, from the sunrise to the sunset, was there ever a time when its unity of the faith was more conspicuous, more undesiable; when the perfect unity of Catholics was a more sensible union of the Church, and a more visible evidence of the truth of their religion? Never was there a time when the Ohurch of God was more manifestly, more visibly immovable. Lastly, the only other evidence that he would give was this, that as the unity of the church stood out with lumin. ous clearness, so never was there a moment when the world around was more conscious of ite own itstability, or more perplexed and beffled, like the builders of that tower, who no longer spoke intelligible things to each other. The whole head wis sick and the whole heart was faint. Look first of all on the civil order of the world. There never wif a time when the authority of man over man, the authority of prince and of law of right was more shaken, floating, fluctuating, and uncertain than it was at the present day. Revolutions lay under the surface of the Ohristian world, and those revolutions for fifty or sixty years had been perpetually breaking out, like a fever which ran in the blood, and was intermittent from time to time, but from time to time manifested itself again in strength The uncertain, the anxious, the dubious state of the public peace of all kingdoms to what was it to be traced? To the enfeeblement of faith, the disobedience of those who rule the world to the divine laws of the kingdom of Jesus Uhrist It was not kings nor princes, nor legislation that created the Obristian world. It was the Vicar of Jesus Ohrist, and the mystical body of the Son of God. It was Obristian faith and the laws of God which created Christianity, and as they only could sustain that which they had made, and as none could sustain that which was not his own work, the kings and the princes of this world could not main. tain the health and the vigor, the light of the Jhristian world which they did not make. And having departed from obedience to it - and all over Europ there was an endeavor to emancipate themselves from the sweet yoke of the Church of Jesus Christ, from its unity and antherity-that was the source of civil disorder, the fountain of all revolution. And as it was in the public and civil order of the world, so much more was it in the religious, and those who had separated themselves from the unity and the authority of the Church of God were at this day finding an inheritance of their chastisement. They had changed from sge to age; there were innumerable contradictions, and they were in contradiction with the past, and contradicted themselves from day to day. In these changes of doctrine, of discipline, of ritual, the minds of men were wearied out, and there c-me, as the penalty of these things, loss of certainty, of surbority, of union, of the confidence of miles hearts, the scattering of their own flock, the desolation of that very system which they would fain to uphold. Not only in religion, but in that which Was at the foundation of all religion, there was a universel confusion, uncertainty, and justability. , Three hundred years ago the private judgmer of the human reason attacked the authority of faith; and that had been avenged, not so much by faith itself, whose only retribution was the charitable and patient preaching of the truth, but by unbelief, and those great truths on which everything rested - truths which, belonged ansolence would certainly respect, they have, gene- Compared with it all human power and all human to the natural order, which were before the revela-

authority rose but to dissipate themselves egain .-This was the first evidence of the words with which

perfections, the immorality of the soul, judgment to come and the distinctions of right and wrong-all these the foundations of what we called natural religion, which even the unenlightened heathen knew and believed, were assailed by the philosophers and sceptics of the day; and men were turning back in order to be assured of the solemn reality of those truths of the Church of God, and they were compelled to take up and defend there truths of the natual order, which the insubordinate reason of ma-, the hundred years ago, bad, in its contest with the Catholic faith, undermined by its efforts. He had heard the other day, in the columns of a newspaper. that if only the Catholic Church would for once gi-e way on at least a portion of its teaching, then it could be dealt with; but there was no dealing with a church which never doubted upon anything which it affirmed-if the Pope only for one moment act on something like an equal footing, then there would be hope of unity. To this he (Archbishop Manning) re plied, that then the hope of unity would be for ever lost. If that divine circle of truth were cut through in one point, all the articles of the Ohristian faith would alike perish together. It was that infallible authority of the Church of God, in virtue of the perpetual presence of the Holy Ghost, which held together the Kingdom of God, on earth immutable and imperishable; and in the midst of the confusions of men - confusions in every order civil, religious, and intellectual, the Church of God stood immovable to this bour-indefectible in its light, for us light was from above; indieso'uble in its unity, for that unity was the unity of Gad himself; immutable in its doctrines, for those doctrines came from the spirit of God in person; immovable on the base where it rested, for it was the hand of God that planted it there. and the gates of hell could not prevail against it.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PROFESSION AT THE CONVENT OF MERCY, ARDEE -On Wednesday last the profession of a religeuse took place at the Convent of Mercy, Ardee. The lady professed wes Miss Ely Finegan, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Finegan, Esq ; Mullingar, County Westmeath, called in religion Sister Mary Magdalena, and she received the black veil from the hands of the Very Rev. John Levins, P.P., Ardee, in the absence of his Grace the Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. Kieran. The impressive ceremony took place in the schoolroom, which was beautifully fitting for the occasion. The Rev. Dean Hackett, Maynooth College ascended the alter steps and delivered a beautiful sermon ou the religious life, which was listened to with wrapt attention. Divine ceremony of the Mass was cele-brated by the Very R-v. J. Levins, P.P., Ardee. The choir, under the able direction of Mr. W. Rothe. organist in Ardee Catholic Church, acquitted themselves in a creditable manner. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament brought all to a close. The sisterhood entertained their numerous guests at a dejeuner. which was served up in the convent in a superior style. - Drogbeda Argus.

EXPECTED RELEASE OF CAPTAIN MACKAY. - A letter from a Catholic clergyman resident in Eugland, to a friend in Cork, contains the following item of news: - It is probable that Captain Mackay will be released unconditionally on the 27th of this month. I give the good news on very fair authority.'- Cork Examiner.

The Magistracy, -- The Right Hon, the Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Captain Llewellyn Black Cloghballymore, to the commission of the peace for the country of Galway, on the recommend. ation of the Marquis of Clanricarde the Lord Lieutepant of the county.

It is stated that the flux spinners of Belfast, having a ned a requisition to put the necessary number of spindles 600,000, on two-thirds time there is no doubt that, unless trade improves, the operatives will be on short time for ten weeks at least

A correspondent of the Kerry Post notices the death, at Causeway, of Mary Dovett, alias Hartnett, at the extraordinary age of 108 I took the troub'e (he says) of looking over the old registry of the parish, and found that the deceased was born on the 24th January, 1761. She retained all her faculties up to a very recent period Her memory was vigorous, and I often enjoyed her descriptive narrative of the Irish rebellion of '93. Her eight and hearing were, comparatively speaking very good to the last

Mr. F. B. Vanghan, of Newport, county Mayo, writes to deny that he was shot at on the same night that Mr. Hunter was murdered. He states that when he was returning home at midnight a shot was fired on the road some 300 yards off, but he has no reason to suppose it was fired at him.

THE TRIAL OF BARRETT IN GALWAY .- On Saturday morning notice was served on Richard Carter. Esq., Sub-Sheriff of Galway to the effect that a sre cial commission would be held on the 27th instant. by Chief Justice Monahan and Mr. Justice Keogh, for the trial of the prisoner Peter Barrett, who is charged with the attempted murder of Captain Lambert of Castle Lambert.

THE LATE CHARLES MOORS, ESQ. M.P. - At a meeting held in Tipperary on Tuesday, Mr. Orauley in the chair, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the family of the late Charles Moore, Esq., M.P. the following resolutions were adopted - Proposed by Dr. Dowling, and seconded by Mr. John Carri-Re olved - That this meeting, on the part of the inhabitants of Tipperary, respectfully desires to express its profound sympathy with Mrs. Moore and family in their bereavement, and to assure them that Mr. Moore's services as a public man, his liberality as a landlord, and his munificence as a private citizen, shall long be gratefully remembered by the peoof Tipperary ' Proposed by the Roy. Mr. M'Grath, R.CC, and seconded by Mr. Simon P. Armstrong. Resolved - That this meeting records its approbation of Mr. Moore's Parliamentary career, and gratefully acknowledge the aid he gave in establishing religious (quality amongst all classes of Irishmen.' Proposed by Mr. Richard Daltor, and seconded by Mr. James Ryan. Resolved—'That by purchasing Ballycohey- thus saving the inhabitants of this townland from eviction-Mr. Moore has entitled himself to the everlasting gratitude of all interested in the welfare of Ireland ' Proposed by Mr. William Hurley, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Dowling. Resolved - That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded by Dr. Dowling to Mrs. Мооге.

PARTY Displays. - The rules are published in an Irish paper of a society established in Londonderry by working men, called the "Liberal Defence Assoelation with the object of preventing all party displays having a tendency to create animesity among The members of the assoher Mejesty's aubjects. ciation ' deem it of the utmost importance" that such a society should be called into existence to arrest the periodical displays held from time to time in the city, which they further describe as a ' monstrous system of intolerance."

RIDEAPPING IN IRELAND - Those strange stories of kidnapping hitherto confined to the region of the nursery, but to which recent occurrences have given a grave import and wider circulation, have received a striking and well authenticated corroboration in au event that has just happened in the district of Caherciveen. On Wednesday night, a farmer named John McCarthy, residing at a placed called Inn Ferry, eight miles from Oaherciveen, retired to rest at his usual hour, his bed occupying one end of 'the sleeping apartment, and three of his children-aged respectively five, four, and three years - being placed at the other end immediately beneath a little window opening on pivots. At an advanced hour of the night, McCarthy was aroused by the acreaming of the child of four, and inquiring what was the matter, one man? The Queen could not touch a bair of my was told by the little fellow that a man was trying mother's head while the latter was guiltless of crime,

child to his own bed tried to persuade him that he had only dreamed, when the eldest boy, from the opposite bed, said, 'Oh, no, father, somebody was trying to take Seawneen away.' Almost immediately after the father was again on his feet, this time in real terror, in answer to a piercing shrick from the eldest boy, whom on looking towards the children's bed, be pisinly saw lifted up bodily to the level of the bottom of the window by a hand thrust in from without. To rush towards the window was the work of an instant, when the child was at once dropped be ween the bed and the wall, and McCarthy, looking through the window, perc-ived three men beating a basty retreat. His first impulse was to give them chase; but he was restrained by his wife, who pointed out to him the folly of such a proceeding on the part of a single, helf-dressed, and unarmed man. Shortly after, accompanied by some of his neighbors, whom he roused up, he made a thorough search of the neighborhood, but with no result beyoud the discovery of some shoe prints leading from the house along the sandy beach in the vicinity.— The marks were of shoes different from those worn by the peasantry, being of a lighter kind, and without nails. - Cork Examiner.

The Limerick Chronicle supplies a welcome piece of intelligence, to the effect that Mr. Butt has consented to become a candidate for Tipperary.

THE PORTADOWN INQUEST. - After seventeen days investigation the Portadown inquiry concluded on Monday with a verdict of manslaughter against Sub Inspector Nunan of the constabulary, for killing Thomas Watson. Nunan stands committed for trial to the Armsgh spring assizes, but is allowed out on bail, himself in £100 and two sureties in £50 each. There was a good deal of excitement on Monday night in Portadowo.

THE STRABANE RIOTS. - At Strabane petty sessions vesterday fifty-eight Roman Carbolics and fifty Protestants were summoned for participation in the late riots in that town. In consequence of informality in the service of the summonses, the cases were remand-

ed for a week. 'LIBERAL' ORANGEMEN .- Mr Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, M. P., was one of those Orangemen who were expected (with a fond foolish credulity) to turn out national Irishmen one of shese days. Well, at the opening of a new 'Protestant Hall' in Antrim some days ago, this patriot delivered bimself of a speech The Nation says of : - It is a thoroughly vicious and wicked production. The narrow notions the bitterness, the malignity of the bigot, with all the wild unreason of the fanatic, are displayed in it from end to end. It preaches not kindliness and tolerance between Irishmen of different creeds, but hate and strife and war. Indeed, it is one of the most shock ing exhibitions of a bad mind and evil temper that we have witnessed for some time in Ireland. Here is an extract from this mischievous barangue :- The outery of the Romanists and others for some time past has been, 'Reduce Ireland to a position of religious equality. Put all religious on a par and Ireland will be happy and prosperous.' They have said, 'Let us have the Roman Catholic and the Presbyterian and the Episcopalian equality sharing in the favor or disfavor of the State, and all will go well with our land. She will be happy and prosperous. discontent will be at an end, and Ireland's welfare will be secured.' But are they satisfied? Is she prosperous? Is she contented? Will the followers of Cardinal Cullen ever be satisfied while a Protestant is left In Ireland? [Obeers, and cries of 'Never'] We have now been placed on a platform of religious equality, and from this platform Rome seeks to mount a step higher to obtain Romish aerendency. And I for one feel that, although I was not prepared to go into the field and fight, and draw the sword and fire the cannon when religious equality became the order of the day, it is the solemn and bounden duty of every Protestant in ireland to determine if necessary to follow the Orange banner once more to the Boyne, rather than we should have Romish ascendency This ' Romish ascendency' is a fine phrase wherewith to inflame the passions of an assembly of Orangemen, who will not trouble themselves to think of the fact that no one is asking for anything of the kind Mr. Johnston then went on to inform his hearers that-Recent events have shown that there is still in existerce that conspiracy against the lives and liberties of the Protestants of Ireland that has existed since first Papacy was introduced into this land The demands of Cardinal Culien and the Roman Catholic bishops for ascendency in the matter of education will, I believe, be steraly resisted by the Protestants of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and the voice will be heard by the Pope bishops and cardinals, " Hitherto shalt thou come, and no fur ther." It is needless for us to remark that Cardinal Cullen and the Roman Catholic Bishops demand no ascendency in the matter of education; they demand only equality and fair play, as any one can see upon consulting the document in which those demands are fully stated. Mr. Johnston went on for a length of time with a lot of the most furious rant. warning Irish Protestants to "beware of the Jesuits," who would now "glory in sowing disunion," between them and the Protestants of England. "We," said be, "will show these conspirators that we will always stand together, that our hearts will always beat responsive to the Protestant call, and here, in Eng land, Scotland, Canada and wherever the flag of England waves, that the unity of England, the triumph of England and the glory of England is still dear to our bearts and that we shall not let the black flag of the Papacy wave over Windsor or England's Crown while there is a Protestant in Ulster."

"THE SACRED RIGHTS OF PROPERTY."-Under this heading the Mayo Examiner publishes a voluminous correspondence between the Rev. Mr. Lavelle and Mr. Norma to the late Sir R. Palmer. The gist of the matter is contained in the following let ter, and it is only necessary in addition to state that the inquiry to the Widow Lavelle is still unredress-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Mount Partry, 26th August, 1869. Sin-May I request the publication of the followng correspondence? It puts in a nutshell the power not alone possessed but exercised by an Irish land-

On the 12th March, 1864, I addressed a note to the late Mr. Thomas Ormaby, J.P., of Krockmore, county Mayo, agent to the late Sir R. Palmer, one of the most extensive (absentes) proprietors of the county, asking permission, in my mother's name, for her daughter to reside with her some time after a treble bareavement, the death of my father, brother, and sister, within the short space of six months. Mr Ormsby's letter of the 15th March, 1864, is the reply. You will please observe that in that communication be multiplies the aged widow into one "family," and thus, according to "the rules of the estate," condemns her to live in solitude to the end of her days. My sister, however, came to reside with my mother for some time; and for this, as "the rules of the estate must be carried out," was the old widow flung adrift, her house and out- flices, built by my father, torn down, the boarding, mantlepieces, window frames and sashes carried off, and her very growing crops handed over to a favourite of the "office," neither kith or kin to her.

My mother has repeatedly asked me ever since to apply for restitution. Ultimately I consented on the 10th of this month; and the reply is the disingenuous letter of Mr. Norman, distorting the plain intent of my request, and thus, by evading, refusing

my demand. I ask how can peace or good, will be expected in Treland while landlords are permitted and empowered by law to commit such unnatural deeds? Is it consistent with the public weal that power so extensive, so arbitrary and irresponsible should be vested in any

tion of Obristianity—the existence of God, His moral to take him away. The father baving removed the The landlord drives her houseless, homeless, homeless, homeless, homeless, and then proceeded in portions. And unless by some means this waste can on the world, for obeying a law of nature, and striv- most aufavourable weather to Amberswood Common ing to comfort herself in her terrible affiction by the in the adjacent township of Ince, where a public

society of her child. Bear in mind, that the rent was paid up to the hour that the Notice to Quit expired. Yet were her very growing crops confiscated, being by a fiction of law, the 'property' of the landlord since the moment be obtained bis habere.

'One such act,' says Mr Sadleir, 'suffices to make a human monster - a multitude of them, a po litical economist.'

Strange as it may sound, I am resolved that my mother must yet have her own. - I remain, your faithful servant,

PATRICK LAVELLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BIRROY OF LIVERPOOL ON EDUCATION. - On

Sunday the 29th ult, his Lordship the Bishop of Liverpool preached a sermon in aid of St. Mary's schools, Douglas. The church was crowded on the | zine is at all times in possession of some responsible occasion and a great number of Protestants were present. Referring to education he remarked that it had often been said that the Catholic Church is gency and make it an unknown thing. Do not believe it. No charge could be more untrue. The fact was that the Catholic men had been in the olden times the mesns of amassing great stores of knowledge to which modern men were deeply indebted for the knowledge they now possessed. They could hardly go into any library without finding stores of books which had been written by Catholics, and they all knew that the Monks in the quietness of their cells had written books that were priceless treasures to of knowledge, the Catholic Church had been the fosterer, the promoter, and protector of li erature. In proof of this, he had only to state that Oxford and Cambridge were great seats of learning long before the Reformation; but, notwithstanding the fact that those universities had been founded by Catholics, an'erior to the Reformation they had been excluded from them by tests which they could not accent. A Catholic not only could not take any honors in those universities, but he could not even pursue his studies there And was it to be borne that in the face of this fact an bistorian like Lord Macaulay should twit the Catholic pobility for their want of learning? Was not learning closed against them? He had no feeling against Lord Macaulay, but when they were told that the Catholic nobility were dencient in culture, they must remember that the cause and explanation of that were in the fact that the Catholic nobility had been excluded from the seats of learning. Do not put out a man's eves. and then condemn him for being blind. They first of all made a man ignorant, and then turned round and blamed him for it. But these obstructions were now being removed, and everything in future depended upon themselves, for there are now being their prople. God was no respecter of persons, and although a man may be born poor, yet his mind mahave those excellencies and qualities which, if he have the opportunity, may enable him to become as learned as any man in the kingdom; and by means of learning the avenues are thrown open to any posiprevent his advancement if he has education. He did not wish to see a poor man always striving for what he could not get; but, at the same time, if the chance of advancement offered itself, he should be in a position to take advantage of that opportunity. -In the Catholic Church a man's birth made no difference; and there were many instances of men of very humble origin attaining the highest honors that Church had to bestow. He warned them, therefore, not to allow their children to roam about the streets growing up in ignorance and vice Those who permitted their children so to do were cruel and upnatural parents. He regretted to see in this Island so many children permitted to live in this way; and he could not but blame those parents who for the most frivolous causes kept their children from school. His Lordship then spoke in strong terms of condemnation of the practices to which children were allowed to resort to order to obtain money from the visitors; and he said that it was high time that some authority —legislature or otherwise · should put a stop to such practices. They should teach their children to be honest, to be generous, and to get their living by bard labor: meanwhile never forgetting the necesgity of having children taught to read and write. If they were not so taught every opportunity would be closed against them, and they would never be anybing more than bewers of wood and drawers of

The secession to the Catholic Church of the Rev. Septimus Andrews, vicar of Market Harborough, is reported .- Northern Press.

water.

The young Duke of Nerfolk bas just given £1000 to the funds of the infirmary at Sheffield. His grace bas very extensive possessions in that town and neighborhood, and his ancestors 70 or 80 years past have held the office of president of the infirmary.

Another seam of coal has been found on the estate of the late Sir R. Clifton, near Nottingham.

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND - Mr. Mechi, in a letter to the Times, states that the wheat crop will probably verage 44 bushels per ecre. His first thrashing has yielded within a fraction of 48 bushels per acre of white wheat, which sold at 5's per quater.

ANTI RITUALIST OCTRAGE: - A telegram from Plymouth on Tuesday states that the parish church of the small township of Modbury, Devon, has been outraged. It was entered, as is supposed, by anti-ritualists, and stripped of all the furniture which might be associated with ' high' service. The altar cloth, the candles, flowers, and decorations were carried away, and vases and the ornaments were smashed. The perpetrators of the outeage are not known; no traces have been at present discovered.

The investigation, at the Manchester Police Court, into the charge against Michael Gallagher, the leader of the anti-ritualists who caused the disturbance at the Church of St. John the Baptist. Hulme, on Sunday, terminated on Wednesday, Gallagher was fined £5, which was paid.

The charred remains of two poor boys were found on Monday afternoon on the top of a lime kiln Upper Holloway London. The workmen say that for several weeks they had noticed the boys wandering about, apparently without home or friends and in a destitute condition. It is most likely that they laid themselves down on Sunday evening on the top of the kiln for the sake of the warmth, and that while they were sound asleep they met with this sad end.

Two new baronetcies have been conferred-one ipon Mr Titus Salt, formerly member for Bradford, and distinguished for his large hearted liberality; and the other upon Mr. James O'Connell, the only surviving brother of the 'Liberator.' Mr. O'Connell is 80 years of age.

THE BLACK LIST. - The Liverpool magistrates are endeavouring to put an effectual stop to drunkenness and immoral and disorderly practices by withdrawing the licenses from all beer-houses where Sunday tradicg has been carried on, or where imprope characters have been allowed to resort. Out of 150 'black list' cases dealt with at the adjourned licensing sessions on Monday, 77 licenses were with-drawn, 72 were renewed, and in one case that of a notorious house in Houghton street, the application was withdrawn upon a memorial being presented against the renewal of the license.

DEMONSTRATION OF SOUTH LANCASHIBE COLLIERS -On Monday morning the town of Wigan was all alive. owing to the annual demonstration of the minera of the town and district. To the number of about 2500 they met on the fair ground, and accompanied by seven bands of music, marched in procession combat an evil that has reached such gigantic pro- where it fell .- Philadelphia Ago.

meeting was held. It was resolved, by a unanimous show of bands, that the South Yorkshire miners should be turther supported in their present strugg's On the occasion of the annual demorstration each member wears a small favour, which in former years has been of some gay colour. Yesterday the ribbons were black and white, the former colour being worn as a tribute to the memory of the colliers who have been killed by the recent explosions in the district.

Soldiers and their Ammunition -- A special gen eral order was issued on Tuesday from the Horse Guards stating that henceforward the service am munition of the army is to be removed from the pouches and placed in the regimental expense magezines In cases where this may be inconvenient, general officers commanding districts are to use their discretion, and report to the Commanderin-Ohief their reasons for making an exception .-Proper care is to be taken that the key of the magaperson in camp or barracks, with a view to the imdiate issue of the ammunition if wanted on emeraverse to learning - that it would real up knowledge | aid of the civil power, will invariably have the requisite quantity of ammunition served out to them before going on duty This supply is to be collected after the duty has been performed, and returned into the magazine.

London, Sept. 27. - The Times, in an editorial on the relations of England and the United States, says the progress and result of the negotiations on the Puget Sound question abows that the Americans and English can keep sufficiently above the mists of na tional prejudices and apply principles of equity to literature. Instead of being opposed to the spread the settlement of international disputes. The work was a trying one for the arbitrators, and any decision would have been satisfactory. The most agreeable feature of this negotiation is the judicial temper displayed by the gentlemen conducting the inquiry. --The San Juan and the Alabama difficulties are the only questions now left outstanding. These if ever brought to arbitration at the same hands, could scarcely resist the anxiety to observe the terms of their commission by doing justice and equity without fear, favor or affection for their own country, which

has distinguished the arbitrators of this claim. DREADEUL SUICIDE OF A GENTLEMAN. - A VETY MO lancholy occurrence took place on Friday morning upon the Edgware and Highgate branch of the Great Northern Railway, near Crouch end. A gentleman named Thomas Jomes Houghton, aged 42, engaged in ber Majesty's Customs, left his home 99 Offordchildren. He went in the direction of the Seven Sisters-road, and thence across to some fields, the unfortunate gentleman asking his children, who were aged severally eight and ten, to keep in his The children, obeying their father kept behind him for some little distance, when he, climbing up an embankment, ran in front of a train which abundance of schools provided for the education of left King's cross about ten minutes after ten, and was immediately killed His head was completely smashed, and his brains were scattered over the line. This shocking occurrence was witnessed by a servant named Berr, residing at MountView road, as well as by the gentleman's own children. He was a married man with three children and much esteemed by tion in life. There is nothing in any man's life to | his friends and neighbours as a respectable man and a good father The police conveyed the unfortunate assigned for this rash act. Deceased filled a responsible situation.

> An English paper says that Great Britain has such immense facilities for building from ships that in the event of any great emergency she could turn out 350 ironclais per annum, or about one per day!

THE FUTURE OF ENGLAND .- It can only be by a reduction, and a very serious reduction of our expenditure, that this nation can live What fetters our trade at present are the burthers put upon material and production by taxes of one kind or other this we must look as the starting point in all our future reforms. It may be necessary to inquire whether we cannot reduce within reasonable limits our overgrown armaments, and whether we cannot economice in every branch of the civil service It is quite clear a saving may be effected in the diplomatic service. We must seriously grapple with the amount scent upon pauperism, for the loss is not confined to the expenditure of the 7,000 000l, which is found too little for the purpose, but extends to the crime disease, and misery which arise from such a mass of destitution. These vices are all reproductive, and act and react upon each other. We must seriously attack the facilities for drinking which exist in such bundence among us, and which, more than any other cause, feeds the pauperism referred to. We find that the expenditure upon intoxicating drinks in he United Kingdom in three years, 1866 1867, and 1868, was no less than 304,949 3331. The mind can scarcely grasp the magnitude of these figures, and will utterly fail in any attempt to realise what lies underneath them. It may suffice for the present to say that this amount exceeds that which was co'lected during the same period of time for all the expenses of the state, including the interest of the national debt. What a fearful amount of waste What a dark index to crime and suffering does this total present! We would confine ourselves however to a purely economical view of this question, and we believe that such an expenditure is abinlutely ruinous, draining the resources of our trade, and, more than this, destroying the nerve and sinew of the people We have not space to enter upon it as a whole. but we will select one or two items that show the importance and gravity of the question involved. The cotton trade of Lancashire is in a most depressed condition, suffering more probably, than any in the conmunity, and yet, while we have spent more than three hundred millions sterling in three years upon strong drinks, which at best, are only luxuries, we have spent in the same period of time only twenty-eight millions upon cotton goods. We argue this altog ther apart from the question as to whether these drinks are in themselves good or bad; we take it as an admitted fact that a large amount of expenditure upon drink is due to excess, and we ask whether such an expenditure can te kept up without impoverishing a nation? All trades must suffer If the workman spends two shillings a week upon drink he has that amount less to spend upon something else, and it can be shown that strong drink is not in any way necessary to his health or comfort. The health of the workman is as necessary to the prosperity of the nation as his skill, but intemperance injures both. It seems to us very clear that the habit of drinking which is only one but the most expensive and most destructive of our laxurious habits must occupy a It is a question affecting all, for this special improvidence encourages al other kinds. There would seem to be within the province of legislation many means which might be employed to check an evil so great and so fruitful to disease and poverty. It is probable that the temperance movement, as it is called, has confined itself too much to the religious and moral aspects of intemperance and has not expounded the principles it lays down upon an econothat can be advanced to a commercial people. If liquors were spent upon cotton fabrics, that in itself. would find fall employment for all the bands and all the mills in Lancasbire. A contemplation of such facts as this will go far to justify the attempts made by various sections of reformers to obtain legal to. strictions upon the sale of strong drinks. The idea of restriction or coercion of any kind is not acceptible to our English notions, but such interference arises from the necessities of the case. It will re-

be checked, and this intemperance subdued, it laimpossible to take a bright or hopeful view of the future of England .- Commercial World.

London, Sept. 3). - The Right Hon. J. Monorieff has been appointed Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, vice Hon, Geo. Patton, deceased.

"MURPHY RIOTS AGAIN -- Mr. Murphy, the Protest nt lecturer, is now in Market Harborough delivering a series of lectures on 'Popery.' Considerable excitement is caused by his presence; and, at the close of his first meeting, held on Sunday, a large mob had congregated outside the building. On making his apprarance on the street the yells and groacs, the ouths and blasphemy, it is impossible to describe or conceive; yet the equanimity of Murphy was uncuffied. Several times he smiled gerenely on the mob. There were shouts innumerable - Murder him, 'Choke him,' Hang him,' Shoot him! 'Throw him in the brook 'Then a well known voice cried, 'Wait, lals till we get over the bridge into the other country. But the next moment he, too, was sent reeling across the road by the resolute inspector. At the descent under the railway bridge there was a crush and a rush. It appeared to be Guards and escorts, or parties detached in | considered that when they got into 'the other county,' the Murphy party would be deprived of the efficient protection of the Forthamptonshire constabulary, but for the second time the mob were The protection was continued, and, so far 'aold.' from Murphy being left to his own resources at this spot, as some anticipated, he was reinforced by Superintendent Hiffs and Police Constable Higgs .-Messis Murphy and Flanagan surrounded by a cordon of protectors, were at length safely boused at their apartments in Church street. The mob remained in the street about half an hour, and having grouped to their hearts' content, gradually moved off. - Liverpool Courier. THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE - It is a remarkable cir-

cumstance that the great necessaries of life, more especially butcher's meat, are every year becoming dearer, and even brend, in the face of the present glorious barrest weather, was raised a penny in the fourpenny losf, or twenty per cent, only a short lime It is not difficult to account for the cause. ago The tradesmen who live by vending the materula by which human beings exist, combine to keep up p ices, and as there is no corresponding increase of wages, but rather the reverse, the injury to the working bees of the hive is incolculable. It is the same in Ireland as in England, for now a days the rapidity of transit seems everywhere to have sent up prices to the highest point This "social evil" is, we suppose, one with which legislation is unable to deal It is frauroad, B readury park, to take a walk with two of his dulent in this way, whether the cause lies at the door of the first producer, or the wholesale dealer, or the retail vendor. Nothing could meet this system of extortion so effectually as a similar kind of combination on the part of consumers. If a given number of families in every street were to club together to buy the carcase of an animal in the market at the Old Swan and divide it amongst themselves, biring the services of a journeyman butcher for this end. they would thereby secure the meat at twopenes or three ence a pound below the price now charged at the retail shops. The spirited proprietors of Compton house have long adopted the principle of being independent of the butchers by buying on the wholesale market for ready money, and the same system generally carried out by consumers, would prove an invaluable boon to society. We bear of cattle finddeceased to the Crouch-end deadhouse, there to a- , ing their way from Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, and wait a coroner's inquest. At present no motive is other parts of South America, but still the price continues to be sustained at famine rates. Butcher's ment thirty years ago could be had for 4d. and 4 d. per pound, whereas it is now double those figures. The increase in population will not account for the difference, because the capacity to breed cattle for the market has likewise increased Nothing will meet the case so effectually as the co-operative plan we have suggested .- Northern Press.

UNITED STATES

PROFESSION OF A NUN - Miss E Dillon made her solemn protession as a religious of the Order of Mercy at the Convent of Mercy, Willoughby Ave, Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 24th, in the presence of a large number of the clergy and laity. The young lady took the name of Sister Mary Bonaventure. The Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, pastor of St. Patrick's parish, officiated at the ceremony, which was of a very solemn character.

ST Louis Sept 30 .- A collision occurred on the Iron Mountain Railway yesterday, resulting in the death of one engineer and serious injury to another.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 -A destructive fire occurred at the corner of Illinois and St. Clair streets. -The fire originated in a large stable belong. ing to G. R. McDonald, containing 22 borses, all of which were destroyed. A desermined effort was made to save them, but the animals were so unmanageable that it was dangerous to go near them. The fire also communicated to three small houses on St. Clair street. Total loss \$80,000.

OMAHA, Sept. 30. - The planing mill and 20,000 feet of lumber, belonging to Charles Ruter, was burned on Tuesday night. Loss \$25 000.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass , Sept. 26 - Capt. C F. Hall, the distinguished Arctic explorer, with Ebierburg and Tookoolita, two Esquimaux, and their daughters arrived at this port to-day in the ship Ansil Gibbs, from Repulse Bay Aug. 23 Capt. Hall brings, as among the results of his five years' residence in the Arctic regions, the most interesting intelligence in regard to the death of Sir John Franklin and his companions and conclusive proof that none of them ever reached Montreal Island. He saw natives who were the last to look upon Crozier and his party. The Captain also brings with him the remains of a young man who belonged to that ill fated band of explorers, and siso various relics of the explorations. He has prepared a report addressed to his friend Mr. Henry Grinnel of New York, which will soon be given to the public through the press. Capt. Hall, is by no means tired of exploration, and proposes next Spring to start anew and push his journeyings to the North Pole. He regards his experience of the last ten years as invaluable to him as a preparation and sid in the future. In the report alluded to he says: "Wherever I found that Sir John Frank. lin's companions had died, I erected monuments, fired salutes, and waved the Star Spangled Banner over them in memory of the discoveries of the North-West passage."

STRANGE ACCIDENT AT A FUREBAL .- A curious accident occurred at Philadelphia on Sunday. At the house of a colored women named Fanny Bishop a number of colored people had assembled to attend the funeral of a child. Around the corpse. which was first place in this inquiry as to the future of England. lying in the lower or first story room, the mourning relatives and friends were gathered listening to the exhortations of a minister, when the entire flat gave way and carried with it into the cellar all the people and furniture that had been standing upon it. The body of the deceased child went down along with the living, the corpse falling among one portion of the debris and the coffin into another part. With the trightened persons shricking for help and endeavoring to release themselves the scene was most exciting mical basis. This is perhaps the strongest argument | and painful. A few moments, however, brought the unfortunate mourners from their unpleasant position. ten millions of the money spent upon intoxicating About twenty persons, men, women and children, were thrown violently together among the debris, and their escape without very serious injuries was most remarkable. Several of the women, when taken out of the cellar, were found to be considerably bruised none of them seriously, except one who was struck violently in the side by some heavy article. After considerable difficulty, the corpse was brought out of the wrecked house in an unharmed condition. The negroes at first seemed to have a superstitious quire all the power of law and of public opinion to horror which prevented them from removing it from

Trne Mitness.

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT 8, 1869.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. остовкв-1869.

Friday, 8-St Bridget, W. Saturday, 9-SS. Dionysius and Comp., MM. Sunday, 10-Twenty-first after Pentecost. Monday, 11-St Francis of Borgia, C. Tuesday, 12-Of the Peris. Wednesday, 13-St. Edward, C. Thursday, 14-St. Callistus, P. M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Oct. 2 .- The Saturday Review has an article on the subject of the relations between Spain and the United States on the Cuban question. The writer says the announcement that the Washington Government approves the communication of Mr. Sickles, the American Minister, to the Spanish Government is only partially intelligible so long as the terms of that despatch are unknown. So also is the announcement that America had no intention to intervene. and was only prompted by humanity. It is certain that the Spaniards consider that the subject concerns themselves alone, and if the Government prosecutes the contest with energy and success, no faction will openly oppose its mea-The potato crop of England will not be up to the average. It is estimated that half of the crop of Cumberland is diseased. Colonel Hill has been appointed Governor of Newfound-

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Telegrams from Dresden report that the small town of Franstein, the seat of an extensive linen manufactory and dye works, about twenty miles from the capital, was totally destroyed by fire last night.

PARIS, Oct. 2. - Despatches received here to day appounce the arrival of the Empress Eugenie at Venice. The Ministers have decided to convoke the Chambers on the first of Novem. ber next. It is said that four Ministers will coon will reach 10,000,000 francs.

VIENNA, Oct. 4 .- The Vienna Presse, which Austrian Government, publishes in its issue this morning advices from Paris to the effect that the Emperor Napoleon hopes to open the com ng the Globe to listen to him:session of the legislative body of France by announcing to the members, among other matters, the fact that an agreement bas been arrived at between the European powers for a general simultaneous disarmament.

MADRID, Sept. 4 .- The republican volunteer forces collected in the cities of Madrid, Barcethe prisoners taken by the military during the late engagements at the Barricades, have cut the 14, 1869. telegraph wires and stopped the mail trains conveying the government despatches.

Very considerable excitement still prevails at Begar, where the populace remains excited and in a very unruly condition.

OTTAWA, Oct. 2 .- Reiffenstein still lies in gaol under the strictest surveillance. His family are permitted to visit him only once a week, and then in the presence of the Governor of the gaol.

The Toronto Globe has really droll ideas on the Irish Land Question. Only listen to him :-"The true remedy for the evils of the Irish land tenure is to let land be free, and treated exactly like houses or dry goods, and the process of redistribution will immediately commence, so that if a man be shift. less and improvident, he will reckon it as a matter of course that he must give place to some one else more provident, and more industrious."—Toronto Globe,

The above paragraph is almost sublime in the ignorance that it displays of the real state of the Brish Land question; of what it is that the Irish condemn; of what it is that they hope to wring from the British Parliament. Or can it be that the Globe is toking, and poking fun at its read

"The real remedy," for the Irish land difficulty, " is to let land be free and treated exactly like houses or dry goods"-forsooth! What! does and immoral; and that other, 'the soil belongs to the whole people, and not to a few alone,' must be not the Globe know that the very essence of the substituted for it."-Dublin Nation. complaint urged against the existing land tenure

the offending of the British government in the matter of the Irish land tenure is, in the eyes of the Irish, this ?- That it leaves the owner of land free, too free, to do what he wills with his own that it allows him to ask what rent he pleases for it, to raise his price for it from time to time when the state of the market appears to warrant him in so doing; and to enforce payment from the defaulting tenant, or tenant whose term of lease has expired, by the process of distraint and eviction, just as if the land belonged to him (the landlord) in the same sense, and to the same extent, as a bale of dry goods belongs to the merchant who has imported and paid for it, or as the house belongs to the city proprietor. It is just because land is free in Ireland, because it actu ally is, in so far as tenants and would-be tenants are concerned, " treated too much like houses o dry goods," that the cry for a thorough, imme. diate reform of the Irish Land tenure is so urgently insisted upon by one party, and so deprecated by others as implying a complete social the Irish idea ! revolution.

The Irish protest against the application to land of the fundamental principles of so-called political economy; and the Globe refers them to those laws for a remedy! They cry out for bread and it offers them a stone, for a fish and it tenders them a serpent? And the Globe professes certainly either to direct or to reflect the public sentiment in matters of politics of Upper Canada! A blind leader indeed is it of the

Had the Globe ever read with attention one line of the writings of the Irish popular party, either in Europe or in America, he could not have fallen into the strange error of believing that the application to land in Ireland of the principles of political economy would solve the Irish difficulty. Easy indeed would be the task of Mr. Gladstone were it really so: if he had but to follow in the lead of the political economists to give satisfaction to Ireland, to allay the bitterness of party strife, and to bind up the wounds caused by centuries of religious and national antipathies .-What makes the task of dealing with the Irish Land question so difficult is, that the only solution thereof, which the Irish Celt will ever accept, is irreconcilable with, is the direct contra dictory of, these free trade principles in land which are actually in force, and which the Globe proposes as the remedy for the evils of the Irish land tenure.

What the Irish demand is this :- That Ireland be legislated for in accordance with Irish ideas. What is the prevalent Irisa idea, with respect to land, and the tenure of land, in harmony with which it is demanded that the British Parliament ing them in small lots to suit would-be purchasers. shall legislate!

as expressed by the leading popular organs of the the bands of a few wealthy individuals, to Irish, whether in Europe or in America, is this: be dealt with as they pleased, just as if it -That the individual can have no rights of pro- were so much cotton, cr so many bales of resign, and that Oliver, Segris, Talhouet and perty in land: that it belongs to the community: dry goods. This we say, this every man must Schneider will succeed them. The estimated and that the claims put forward by the so-called see, would be the only result of Mr. Bright's total loss by fire among shipping at Bordeaux land owners are a usurpation, an outrage upon I Irish Land scheme, of therein he adhered to the the rights of the people. We copy for instance, from the Dublin Irishman of the 14th August is generally recognised as an official organ by the last; and the Irishman is well known as one of ablest and most faithful exponents of the Irish idea upon the Irish land question. We invite access to the market to Irish tenant farmers, and

" Whether the landlords hold the soil by descent or by purchases they hold that which is not theirs The man who buys a stolen ring knowing it to have been stolen, is as bad, and legally as punishable, as the actual thief. And the man who buys land, knowing it to have been stolen from the people, is as bad, and morally as amenable to popular justice, as the actual stealers of the land. This is the best pies that can be put forward for the best landlord in Ireland. He has purchased stolen goods, or inherited stolen pro lopa, and other places, with the view of receiving perty. For every acre of Irish land has been stolen from the Irish people, and is unjustly, if not unlawfully withheld from them."—Dublin Irishmen, Aug.

> And in the same number we are assured that nothing will ever satisfy or pacify the Iriah till the Government "restore to the people the soil which former English Governments stole from them." Nothing short of this, no conceivable compromise of any kind will be accepted. Absolute, unconditional restoration to the people of Ireland of the lands which are now, with the con nivance of the British Government, wrongfully claimed, and held miquitously by individuals, called landlords, is the only settlement of the Irish land question which the popular party, as represented in the national press, will so much as listen

> Another in Suential Irish journal, though bit terly opposed to the Dublin Irishman, with whom it wages incessant war, is the Dublic Na tion. But on the question of property in land both reflect the "Irish idea." Here is what, in a late issue, the Dublin Nation says on this topic:

"No half measures will do. It will be necessary that in the settlement of the Land Question, certa n principles be admitted, upon which alone a satisfacory measure can be framed. Above all, the principle with regard to land which the Irish landlords are so much in the habit of enunciating as just—that 'every man can and ought to be allowed to do what he will with his own'" — (i. e. the free trade principle) —
"must be abandoned and thrown saide as untenable

though differing in many other respects, agree in is scarce any rule that has not its exceptions ; this :- That the Irish idea of land is that it does | and I think that I can point out to you a case in not, and cannot, become the property of the individual, in the sense in which a house, or a bale of dry goods, is, or may be, a man's property it is our duty as Christians, to live as good neigh to do with as he pleases; to let or keep in his own hands; to sell in the dearest market, or not to sell at all, just as he pleases. In a word, the Irish agitation on the Land Question is, in its very essence, a vigorous, almost an armed, cer tainly a menacing protest against free trade in land, against the idea that land should be treated like any other commodity. And yet in legislation in harmony with this essentially anti-Irish idea, does the Globe fendly hope that the true remedy for Irish disaffection is to be found !-And the great ery from Ireland 14,-" We desire to be legislated for, not according to English ideas, not according to what are called the ideas of the political economist, but according to

Mr. Bright, who is looked upon by many as the regenerator of Ireland, well knows that any free trade principles applied to the land of Ireland, if proposed by him, would be received with a general shout of execuation. These principles be, therefore, in his role of an Irish Reformer, casts to the winds; and in his scheme for the settlement of the Irish Land Question, of which he has given the public a rough outline, free trade principles bave no place. His scheme is this:-That the Government buy up from the absentee landlord willing to sell lands, which it shall re-sell to the tenants wishing to purchase, Now, leaving out of sight the fact that when a Government assumes the role of buyer and seller, there is an end to free trade; and that if the Globe's theory be true, the British Government cannot, without exceeding its legitimate functions, buy up either land in Ireland, or cotton goods at Liverpool, with the intention of re-selling them in small parcels, and on long credits, to a humble class of purchasers - we have this fact staring us in the face: - That Mr. Bright's scheme necessarily implies, not an open market, and free competition - (essentials of tree trade) - for the lands which it is proposed that the Government shall sell on favorable conditions to the Irish tenant farmers: but a close or restricted market, from which, with the exception of the tenants aforesaid, the public must be excluded. For it is evident that, if the public indiscriminately, were to be allowed to compete, or bid for, the lands which the Government, according to Mr. Bright's scheme, is to buy from the absentee landlords with the object of resellthe capitalists would be able to outbid the The first, the fundamental Irish idea as to land, I tenants; and the land would fall again into fundamental or essential principles of free trade. That is to say an open market free to all comers. and one in which unlimited competition should be allowed. And if, on the other hand, he restrict exclude the public: if he make it a condition that no single purchaser shall be allowed to nurchase more than a limited number of acres of land, so as to keep the soil for the use and be hoof of those whom his scheme is intended to benefit, then he will not be acting on free trade principles: he will not be treating the land, as the Globe proposes it should be treated, "exactly like houses, or dry goods," of which any man may buy as much as he can afford to buy. In a word, of Mr. Bright's scheme is in any manper to benefit the tenant farmers of Ireland, and to put the poorer classes of the population in possession of the soil, it must violate all the essential principles of free trade; and it must deal with land as an altogether exceptional commodity. differing essentially from dry goods, and all other things over which man claims the absolute rights of property. This fact should be patent even to the Toronto Globe: and it is in this, we reneat. that lies the difficulty of the Irish Land question -the most deficult question that ever British statesman had to deal with.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

the internal affairs of our Protestant fellow-citizens in general, and particularly of our fellowcitizens, Protestants of the Anglican denomination. These rarely are offensive to Catholics: they keep themselves a good deal to themselves, and, minding their own business, they leave us Catholics to do the same, and to go to heaven, or to hell, as the case may be, pretty much our own way. This is no doubt owing to the higher mirable and courteous precepts of the late Prospected by all, and not least by those who, as

readers, since they all breathe one spirit, and all, affairs of our Anglican fellow-citizens: but there which, without giving any just grounds of offence to those with whom it is as much our interest, as bors, your rule may be deviated from.

This case I find in a sermon reported in our City papers as having been delivered by the lately arrived Protestant bishop, Dr. Oxendena clergyman of deservedly high literary reputation in England, an accomplished scholar, and a courteous gentleman. I claim the right to offer a few remarks upon this sermon, which, having been published in the City papers, has in a manner become public property, and may be commented upon surely without disrespect to its author. I shall copy from a report of the sermon published in the Montreal Daily News of the 7th of the last month. I have marked one or two presages in Italics:-

"God has given us His own word to be our direc tory, to be a lamp unto our feet, and a light unto our path. In that blessed book we have guidence for every step we need to take; but we must remember this, that God's own word is only darkness un'ess the Spirit of God sheds His own blessed light moon its pages. What a different book it becomes the moment it is lighted up to us by God's Alwighty When God says, Let there be light, then there will be light to guide us. But you may say how is it that we find persons differing as to God' word. Two persons equally in estnest, equally prayerful, sit down to examine God's word in a hum ble spirit, and yet they rise from the reading of that word perhaps with very different views of the truth. How is that? Brethren, God not only gives us His word as our guide, but He rives us other means to show us the way. Has He not given you kind and wise friends? Are there not Ohristian brethren who are ready to lead aright and show you the way? Have you not ministers who are your spiritual guides? Now if we neglect these, then we cannot be justified in taking up God's word and supposing that that word

Considering that these are words of a Protestant divine, holding high position in the Protestant community, and delivered as part of an in augural address to those to whom he has just come across the ocean to minister, I submit that they are worthy of the serious consideration of the Catholic as well as of the Protestant. For to what do they amount, and what do they

They are, I contend, Sir, a formal and deliberate repudiation of three fundamental Protestant principles .- 1. The right of private judgment; 2nd. The all sufficiency of the Bible alone, to guide mens' feet in the way of salvation; and 3rd. That the Bible interprets itself, and needs neither notes nor comments from man. If we would become wise unto salvation-so at least I understand the learned preacher to teach-we must not only read the Bible in a spirit of prayer and humility, but we must also consult those friends, and those ministers whom God has appointed to be our "spiritual guides." Not the "Bible alone" has God given us; but, according to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Oxenden, "He gives us other means to show us the way." In this, Sir, and so far, you and I, as Catholics, will cordially agree with the Protestant divine.

But what are those " other means" which God has given us? who are our spiritual guides, and by what tokens are we to recognise them? There are many who profess to be these guides—and indeed their name is legion—but they all contradict one another. One says, "Lo here:" another "Lo there:" whilst a third complacently assures us that both are wrong, and that he alone can furnish us with the information so essential to our salvation. Now, by what marks am I, a humble searcher after truth, to distinguish the God-appointed guides from the mere man-appointed, or self appointed guides? Screlyil God has given us such guides, He, if wise and just, bas given us also the means of knowing them; of distinguishing them from the bordes of imposters who swarm around us. This is an im portant question, on the right answer to which depends our eternal salvation. It is to be regretted that the learned preacher did not deem it worth his while to answer it, for I cannot suppose that the question did not suggest itself to him, and to bis bearers.

This is indeed the question of questions. We must remember that the Bible itself, even though it may be God's own word, is, as Dr. Oxenden says, "only darkness," unless it be lighted up for us in a special and supernatural manner, by the Holy Ghost. Now-as certainly this grace is not accorded to all who read the Bible, or else all would read it in the same light, and understand it DEAR SIR,-I appreciate your reticence on in the same sense—he must be a presumptuous man indeed who presumes that he has been made the recipient of such a peculiar grace, withheld from the many who differ from him, although perhaps quite as sincere and diligent in the pur suit of truth as himself. The modest man, every man, conscious of his own unworthiness, must therefore have resource to those "other means" given by God, and indicated by Dr. Oxenden. He will seek the direction of the "spiritual intellectual and social culture of the Anglican guides" whom God has appointed to show the ministers, and more especially to the truly ad- | way, if he can find them, or determine amongst the multitude of rival claimants who are really testant bishop, Dr. Fulford-a gentleman re- those guides to whom he must submit himself.

By the accident of birth one man is an Angli-

whilst the minister, and the kind and wise friends of the other deny that Christ was God, and therefore the legitimate object of man's worship. Doubts spring up in the minds of both as to the soundness of their respective religious opinions. What are they to do? whom are they to consult ? who is to soive their religious doubts? Their respective friends and ministers? If so, then the Anglican will remain an Anglican, and the Unix tarian a Unitarian, to the end of the chapter-and that by divine appointment. But this solution

It is evident therefore that it by no means follows that a man's "spiritual guides," whom be is bound to follow, whom he is bound not to neglect-since were he so to act, he would not " be justified in taking up God's word, and supposing that that word will guide him"are necessarily those friends, those ministers whom the accidents of birth, education, and social belongings may bave given bim. The An glican enquirer atter truth has no better reason for following the guidance of his clergyman than has the Baptist or the Unitarian minister, if our " spiritual guides" are to be determined for us by the mere accidents of birth and education. How then are they to be determined? How shall we know, for instance, to whom amongst the many who call themselves "ministers," we are bound by God's law to address ourselves as the "spiritual guides" whom He has appointed to solve all our religious perplexities? This cannot be determined either from their teachings or from their conduct: for there are moral men in all denominations; and if we could distinguish for ourselves, and from their teachings, the teachers of truth from the teachers of error, we should be able to determine for ourselves the question " what is truth?" and should therefore have on need of "spiritual guides" at all. One thing indeed we may determine for ourselves with itfallible certainty:-That the ministers of any church, sect, or denomination of Christians who give contradictory answers to a question addressed to them in which the fundamentals of Christianity are involved, are not the "spiritual guides" whom God has appointed to lead His flock to the pastures.

For instance: There are, I doubt not, Sir. many Protestants at this moment in this City of Montreal who wish to know how, and in what sense, they are to understand the words of Our Lord " this is my body?" whether these words are to be taken literally, or figuratively? if figuratively, what it is they figure ? and whether the eucharistic celebration is indeed a sacrifice, the great central act of the Christian religion? or whether it be a mere symbolic commemorative rite, such as was the eating of calf's head by the English puritans and their descendants on the anniversary of the execution of Charles I,?

Now, these are certainly questions which lie at the very roots of Christian worship: and were a Protestant to propose them to the ministers of the Anglican Church, what answers would be receive? The High Church minister would give him one answer: the Low Church minister another, and contradictory answer; whilst the intermediate or broad church minister, would try to put him off with ambiguous phrases and unintelligible drivel. What is the logical conclusion? This:-That the ministers of such a church are not the "sri. ritual guides" whom God Himself has appointed to direct man's steps in the way of salvation.

I might give other instances, but I fear I have aiready encroached too much on your columns. Yours, respectfully,

A PAPIST.

In the last number of that excellent monthly, the Catholic World we find a notice of a cock and a bull kind of story that has for some time been doing duty in the Protestant press as an instance of the tyranny that Rome exercises over the human mind. According to the story-it is a very old one, brought out however as span new for the occasion-Pius IX. has just issued a decree prohibiting any physician at Rome from at tending on, or prescribing for any sick person who after three days medical attendance, shall persist in his refusal to accept the sacraments of

The Catholic World is at the trouble to ferret out the origin of this absurd story, and shows that it owes its being to a decree not of Pius IX. but of Sixtus V., to the effect that under pain of excommunication all doctors give warning to the parish priest of their patient's danger if after three days he should appear to be in peril of his life: "but," as the Cathelic World points out beyond that the doctor cannot act, and continues his attendance to the last, irrespective of the patient's religious state or dispositions."

PROTESTANT PROGRESS .- A new paper bas lately been started in London under the title of 🕭 Latest News. In a description given therein of the moral aspect of Protestant England we see the worth of an "open bible":-

"It is the age of dirty speech and of unclean writing. Walk the streets of London by night or day, and the oaths and obscenity will sicken you; while We might multiply enotations from the Irish Catholics, ignored his spiritual authority. I can, another, let us say, a Unitarian: of course in the doubtful double entendre provokes silvery laughin Ireland is that it does treat land "like houses press, both in Ireland and the United States to think, Sir, that, as a general rule, you do well in all probability the kind and wise friends of the ter in many a drawing room. As to dirty wriding and dry goods?" that the very head and front of any extent; but we should but weary our not in any manner interfering with the internal first, as well as the clergyman, are Trinitarians: unless it contains allusions to sinful passions, unless

it portrays the pleasures of sense. Our popular novels, especially, to their endless shame be it said, those written by women, are full of the details of illicit passion, and eagerly devoured by hosts of unsuspecting girls. The drams has for some time been merely a vehicle for the exhibition of the sakles of certain young ladies who keep broughams on eighteen shillings a week The popular songs of the day all turn upon such vices; in the stationers' shops the portraits of the everles ing lorette languish side by side with venerable bishops and grave statesmen; go into society's ball-rooms, and the style of dress ladies adopt approaches to the simplicity of that worn by Eve in Paradise; the records of our hospitals are full of the dire effects of the vice of the day; everywhere we see evidences of this miserable sensuality which is eating into the heart of society .-This is verily the Age of Dirt."

ST PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

The Ladies of charity of the St. Patrick's Congregation propose holding their Angual Bazaar in the Mechanics' Hall, on Wednesday, 13th October, and following days.

They particularly request all those who are in the habit of collecting to do so this year, and invite the assistance of new collectors to cooperate with them in their efforts for the support of the Irish Orphans.

The Ladies earnestly ask the same kind and generous patronage which they have received from their fellow-citizens of every creed and nationality in former years. Persons desirous of aiding the Bazaar by donations of work or otherwise, will please send such donations to St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Dorchester St.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD-October, 1869 .-The reputation of this Catholic periodical is so well established and so well maintained in every succeeding issue that we need but publish the list of the contents of the current number:-1. An Imaginary Contradiction; 2. Sacred Ambitton; 3. Paganina; 4. The Council of Trent; 5. Matthew 27; 6. Angela, c. IV.; 7. Morality of the City of Rome; S. St. Oven's Priory, 10. Lost and Found: A Wayside Reminiscence; 11. The Church in Paris and France; 12. The Total Eclipse of August Seventh; 13. Religion in Prisons; 14. Catholicity and Pantheism; 15. The Seven Bishops; 16. Lines on the Pontifical Hat preserved in Made. Urielli's Private Oratory; 17. Foreigo Literary Notes; 18. New Publications.

(To the Editor of the True Wilness GLENGARRY, ONT., Oct. 2nd, 1869.

SIR .- The worthy Pastor of the Parish of Lochiel, Glengarry, Oat., Rev. Alexander Mc Donell, had the satisfaction of knowing that over five hundred of his flock partook of the Bread of Life, during the exercises of the "Jubilee" in connection with the approaching Œcumenical Council at Rome in December next; which exercises closed on Thursday, 30th ult., after Grand Mass, &c. The above figures, added to chief human support had been taken from us, some three thousand who bad previously approached the Sacraments in the adjoining Parishes of Alexandria, St. Raphaels, and Williamstown. ing condition of our Holy Religion in the ancient county of Glengarry. I ought to add that Fa ther McDonell was very efficiently assisted in the good work by his reverend confreres from Williamstown, Alexandria, and St. Raphaels. Excellent practical instructions were delivered during the holding of the "Jubilee" by Fathers McCarthy, of Williamstown, (now on the eve of his departure for the Eternal City, in the distin guished company of our beloved Bishop, Right ! Rev. Dr. Horan), by Masterson, of Sc. Raphaels, and by O'Connor, of Alexandria; the latter of whom sang the Grand Mass on the last day, while Father McCarthy gave the closing instruction, which was replete with unction, and eloquence of a high order. Thus terminated the devotion of the "Jubilee" in the County of Glengarry, the first part of Ontario, so far as I know, where it has been already brought to a conclusion.—Com.

LETTER FROM HIS HOLINESS THE POPF. To his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, Acknowledging an Address and Sum of money Presented on the Fiftieth Anniversary of His Priesthood.

Venerable Brother-We wish you health and Apostolic benediction. We were singularly delighted by the most kind letter in which you earnestly congratulated Us on the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which We oftered up for the first time the Holy and Immaculate Host to our omnipotent God; for throughout the same and the burning zeal wisely directed, by which some yours since, the old Ohurch, together with the quantities of tobacco, upon which no duties had been and the burning zeal wisely directed, by which presbylery adjoining were totally destroyed by file. Paid. Gazatte. you offer up your prayers for our daily safety, The congregation, had to attend Church in the Messes. I prosperity and peace, and for the most glorious neighboring parishes, and temporary school rooms triumsh of the Holv Church. By your letter we were provided for the children. The pastor, from triumph of the Holy Church. By your letter we were also made aware of the solemn manner in which you commemorated the anniversary day in your Cathedral Church, and of your care manifested in having it celebrated in the other churches of your diocese, and how your priests offered up the Holy Sacrifice, and what numbers of the side friends, and under God's blessing, the Pastor Faithful approached the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist for our intention. Truly, Venerable Brother. We could not but be moved by your | - and a residence for the priest, have been erected, noble sentiments and those of your faithful, which and an old debt liquidated, involving a large outlay, deserving as they are of the highest praise, brought | This is a noble record for the congregation of St. trials which surround Us, arising from the disturbed | now found altogether inadequate for that purpose; state of Christian and civil society; and we reci- and a more commodious structure is needed. Its procate those kind feelings in the humility of our heart. We carnestly pray and beseech God, that He will grant every happiness and health to you and the faithful committed to your care, and white brick,—large, commodicus and elegant. When

gifts of His divine grace.

But we thank you and the faithful for the sum of money sent to alleviate our wants and those of sure pledge of our regard, we wish you. Venerable Brother, and the flock committed to your vigilance, the Apostolic Benediction, which we lovingly impart from the bottom of our heart.

Given at St. Peter's of Rome, 23rd August, 1869, and twenty-fourth years of our Pontificate. PIUS P. P. IX.

. THE LATE MR. JAMES SADLIER.

It is our painful duty to announce the decease of the late Mr. J. Sadher, of D. & J. Sadher & Co., the publishers of this journal. We are too oppressed by this, to us, sad event and irreparable loss, to be able to speak of our friend of so many years standing, and with whom our relation- bave been so intimate, in the terms demanded by his noble and affectionate character. In him the firm has lost an active, energetic, capable, and high-minded member, and the community an honest, upright and public spirited citizen. We cannot now speak of the busband, the father, the brother, and the friend. As yet we are too stunned with our loss to realize its greatness, and the grief is too fresh to find utterance.

But we may be permitted to say, that James Sadlier was a true and faithful Catholic, whose whole life and soul were filled with hearty devo tion to his Church, whose interests he ever kept in view and sought to promote to the best of his ability. As a publisher he sought not simply his own gain; he looked to the spread of Catholic truth and the promotion of Catholic piets; as the publications of the well known firm can amply testify. The Catholics of this country and Canada owe him a debt of gratitude, which they will never be able to overpay to his memory. He was

emmently a Catholic publisher and bookseller. James Sadher was a true man. High minded and honorable, and genial, liberal and hospitable almost to a fault, a true and faithful friend, who never forsook his friend in adversity, open-handed to the poor and the needy, he was honoured and part ii.; 9. Appeal to Young Christian Women; trusted as a business man and as a citizen and neighbour, and warmly loved by all who knew him well, and were admitted to his private friend. ship. The publishers and booksellers of the city hastened to honour by their resolutions the memory of one of the purest and most disinterested members of their brotherhood, and his numerous | Before leaving they went to the Lower Town Church friends and acquaintances here and in the New Dominion felt, at the news of his death, that they bad lost more than a brother. In him they lost indeed a wise counsellor, a dear friend, and a firm support.

Modest, usassuming, never forth putting, only those who were intimate with James Sadher knew that the strength of his intellect, and the solidity of his judgment equaled the warmth and purity of his heart and the nobility of his soul. The writer of this knew him well and intimately, first in Montreal, and afterwards in the city, and has been surprised by the depth and justness of his thought, and his varied intelligence. We had no counsellor whose judgment we praised higher, no friend whose approbation was dearer to us. We felt, as we stood by his lifeless remains, that a while we stood there almost as if by the earthly remains of a dear son.

We cannot give to day a biographical sketch speak trumpet-tongued in behalf of the flourish- he was born near Cashel, county Tipperary, Treland, the 29th of Sentember, 1821, and came to this country with his family when about eleven pressions of good will .- Evening Telegraph. yea sof age, and had with his brothers to struggle; labour. He lived the larger part of his life atter arriving at manhood in Montreal, Canada, ant returned to this city in 1861, where he resided with his family till he died at his summer residence at Rocka way, on the evening of September 21st, so quietly, that the moment of his departure was hardly noticed. He had been ailing and suffering, in mind as well as body, for several months, but hopes had been entertained almost to the last of his complete recovery, and his death came unexpectedly and with a shock upon his friends.

On the Saturday previous to his death he appeared to be beiter, and had the full exercise of his faculties, and made the necessary arrangements of his affairs for his family, and the needed spiritual preparation for his death. He was cut down in the very prime of his life and the midst of his usefulness. It seems bard, but God knows best. and we who loved and bonoured bim cannot be permitted to murmur. We doubt not our loss is his gain .- 'Requiescat in pace.'- N. Y. Tablet.

In calling attention to the advertisement in another column of the Grand Drawing of Prizes in aid of St. Patrick's Church, Toronto, we caunot do better than copy the following from the Toronto Freeman :-

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, TORONTO. - GRAND DRAWno of Prizes. - In our advertising columns will be found the important announcement of a Grand Drawneed of a presbytery, was compelled to live a way from his flock. They were wholly natives of the dear old land, very poor, but full of faith and charity, and deeply revering their priest who had shared their poverty With wonderful energy, with the hearty assistance of his parishioners and that of outset to work to commence the work of reconstruction. In two short years a splendid Separate School House -one of the finest, if not the finest, in the province us the greatest consolation amidst the most bitter has been used for the celebration of mass, but it is

replenish you and your people with the abundant completed, it will be the largest and finest Catholic church in Toronto, with the exception of St. Michael's Cathadral, -- and will be a worthy temple to the glory of God and in honor of St. Patrick, as well as a source of pride to our people. The expense of buildthe Holy See. In conclusion, be assured that | ing such a structure is manifestly beyond the reach we sincerly appreciate your benevolence. As a of St. Patrick's congregation, and it has, therefore, sure pledge of our record we wish you. Vener, wisely been decided to organize on a large scale this drawing of prizes, and appeal, not only to the city at large, but also to the diocese and the whole country Protestants, we know, will help with their wonted liberality, but the appeal is especially to Catholics and Irish Catholics. We therefore hope that all our subscribers- all our readers -- will take an interest in the enterprise, and use their influence to promote its success. As an inducement to agents, it will be noticed that a free ticket is presented to those disposing of a book of ten

We need scarcely add anything to what is contained in the advertisement as to the genuine character of the undertaking.-That it is above suspicion, and will be conducted on proper principles, Father Lau rent's name and the names of the committee, are a sufficient guarantee. The Prizes are valuable and comprise one from His Holiness the Pope, one from the Bishop of the diocese, one from the Emperor and Empress of the French, one from the Lieut. Governor, a valuable piano together with a number of other valuable prizes, of which only a few are mentioned in the list.

We heartily commend the enterprise to all children of St. Patrick wherever they may be-

A farewell dinner was given to the Hon, John Rose, on the occasion of his departure for England, at the St Lawrence Hall, on Tuesday evening, 28th ult Upwards of two hundred sat down to table including the leading citizens of Moutreal of both political parties. His Worship the Mayor presided, Mr. Rose and family left on Friday evening for Eng-

THE PORTIFICAL ZOUAVES .- On Thursday afternoon another detachment of Portifical Zouaves, numbering 114 of our finest young French Canadians under command of Capt Guilbault, tock their departure per train for New York, thence by steamer to Brest and Rome. They attended morning service at the Oburch of the Gesu, and received the Holy Communion from Bishop Tache. In the afternoon they attended service at the Bishop's Palace, and were eddressed by Mgr. Pinsonneault, who also gave them his benediction. About four o'clock they proceeded down Cemeiery atreet to the Bonaventure station An immense concourse of friends and relatives and others had gathered to bid the Zouaves farewell and when after some delay, the train started, cheer after cheer arose from the masses which filled the station house. But the train rushed away and soon the brave young soldiers were out of sight and the crowd dis persed. The detachment is accompanied by Abbes Moreau, Desnoyers and Cote. - Gazette.

PORTIFICIAL ZOUAVES -The second Quebec Detachment of the Canadian Pontifical Zounves left last evening by the Montreal boat, under the care of the Revd. Autoine Gauvreau of the Archbishop's Palace where they consecrated themselves to the Virgin Mary and received the benediction from his Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, who impressively address ed them a few parting words. - Quebec Mercury.

The festival of St. Come, patron saint of C. S. Cherrier, Req., Q. C., one of the oldest and most respected residents of the city, was celebrated in the convent of the Sisters of Providence, an institution with which Mr. Oberrier has long been identified by many noble gifts yesterday morning Monseigneur Tache bishop of St. Boniface, celebrated Mass, surrounded by many of the clergy of the diocese and members of the Cherrier family. After Mass the guests of the worthy sisters were conducted into the principal hall of the convent where the orphace of the institution expressed their gratitude to Mr. Oberrier for his solicitude for the welfare of the establishment. Monseigneur Tache then rose and after a few appropriate remarks read a letter from Mgr. Bourget, bishop of this diocese, transmitting to Mr. Cherrier in the name of the Pope a diploma conferring the rank of Knight in the Order of St Gregory the Great upon Mr. Cherrier as a token of acknowledgement for his devotion to the Holy See and the services be has rendered to the Church. Bisbop Tache also of our deceased friend. We can only say that read a letter from Bishop Bourget to Midame Cherries in which she is highly praised for her many good deeds and inexhaustible charities. Mr. and Mrs. Cherrier thanked the company for their many ex

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS. - We learn that the late his way up through poverty and persevering James Gibb, Esquire, has made the following hand some bequests to city institutions and charities:-£5,000 to Morin College; £5,000 to the Quebec High School; £5,000 to the Finley Asylum; £5 000 to the Jeffery Hale Hospital; £5 000 to the Ladies Protestant Home; £1,500 to the St. Bridget's Asylum; £1,500 to the Sisters of Charity; and £1,500 to the Ladies' of the Congregation of St Rochs. These sums are payable at the decease of his widow, who is left a life interest in all his estate : and the remainder, said to be about £30,000, is to be distributed between the Roglish and French Cathedrals, the St Andrew's, Chalmer's and St Patrick's Churches, in similar proportions to those allotted to the above charities. Mr. Gibb's will is the record of a truly catholic and gene out heart, but is only what was expected of him by those who knew him best. Instances of such generosity are rare, and therefore the more deserving of public acknowledgment. - Quebec Mercury. .

Naw Buitnings. - Two hundred and seventy-one new buildings have been erected in the city since the first of February last.

PERSONAL. - Mr. Provencher, of the Minerve, is to be one of Hon. W. Macdongall's Executive Council at Red River, and we may say that we believe the chiice thus made to be an exceedingly good one. Our late confrere will, we are sure, fulfi sil his pub lic duties with zeal and efficiency. - Herald.

DEPARTURE FOR ROMS - We learn that in the course of the ensuing week, that distinguished young divine, the Revd. Mr. Doberty, together with a number of clerical gentlemen, will leave Quebec for the Ancient City. They will probably attend the Ecumencial Council about to be beld there .- Quebec Chronicle.

To BE TRIED. - Three members of the firm of Messrs Bathgate Bros., tobecco manufacturers wil', about the 16th inst, he tried for feloniously breaking into letter is manifested your ardent piety, love and ing of Prizes, to raise funds for the re building of H. M. Customs Bonded Warehouse No. 9 St John reverence towards Us, and the chair of St. Peter, St Patrick's Church. Our readers are aware that street, and with illegally removing therefrom large

> The Messes. Davernay, proprietors of La Minerve Straw and Le Canada are about to conclude arrang-men's for the publication of an agricultural paper in the French language on a scale, and in a style, bitherto anattempted in this Province. It will be profusely illustrated, edited by a leading agriculturist, and fully up to the scientific attainments and enlightened practice of the day.

GOSFGED RAILWAY .- The ladies of the Ursulines and Hotel Dieu have generouly conceded to the com-pany, as a free gift, 61 arpents of land in St Sauveur, for a terminus. The work is progressing, and seven miles are said to be ready for the track. The bridge across the Jacques Cartier River, in two spans of 120 'est each, is also in course of construction.- Quedec Mercury.

WITTER PREPARATIONS,- Each fire station has been furnished with a sleigh and reel large enough to carry six hundred feet of hose.

OTTAWA, Sept. 30. - It is understood that Reiffen-

WEISKEY MASON STRIKES OUT A NEW BUSINESS .-Mason bas entered upon a new scheme of blackmailing, having sent letters to several parties of respectable position threatening that if they do not compromise with bim he will summon them as witnesses o prove the sale of liquor in a house of ill-fame; he also throatens to publish a list of parties frequenting a fashionable house of prostitution, unless they fee

The Toronto Leader says : - The Provincial Exhibition has been brought to a close, and the people of London may be congratulated upon the result was successful beyond precedent. More articles were offered for exhibition, more people visited it and more money was received then any previous show. The general character of the manufactured and natural productions shown was, too, excellent, and in some respects a great impovement was visible. This is a matter of which not London alone but the whole Province may feel proud.

PRESCOTT, Sept. 39. - The annual exhibition of the South Grenville Agricultural Society was held on the Society's grounds, near Prescott, to-day. A great concourse of people were present, -about 2 000 from Ogdensburg and vicinity. The display of fruit, vegetables, roots, grain and fancy work in the Floral Hall, which was nicely decorated, was very good, but the stock exhibited was mesgre as compare with former years.

POTATO CROP. - We regret to learn from all parts of the country that the rot is making sad havoc among the potatoes, in fact if it continues to increase there will hardly be sufficient for home consumption, and seed for next year's crop. No Variety seems to be free from its ravages and the continued excess of moisture, and the lateness of the barvest, both combined, will diminish the yield as they will have to remain a longer time in the ground, the securing of the grain crops demanding all attention now. - Freeholder, Jornwall.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Port Hope, Rev J Browne, \$2; Lowell, Mass. Rev A Garin, 2; Miramichi, N B, Hon J Davidson, 2; W Davidson. 2; Combermere, G Barrett, 2; York, G River, J Brown 4; St Johns, J Breaman, 2; St Anicet. J McGowan, 2: Stockwell, P Gorman, 8; E McGill, 6; London, J M Kearr, 1; Aytor, R Hannen, 1; Deschambault, Z Bouille, 1; Toledo, Ohio, U S, Rev C Wardy, 2.
Per C Fraser, Brockville-J McHugh, 2.

Birth.

At Elm Cottage, Chatham Street, on the 28th ultimo, the wife of John Pierce, of a son.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Oct 2, 1869. Flour-Pollards, \$3 20 to \$3.25; Middlings \$3 60 \$3.75; Fine, \$4 00 to \$0,00; Super., No. 2 \$4 37 to 4 40; Superfine \$4.75 \$4.80; Fancy \$5.80 to \$5 85; Extra, \$5 25 to \$5,50 ; Superior Extra \$0 to 00.00; Bag Flour, \$2 30 to \$2,50 per 100 lbs.

Catmeal per bri. of 200 lbs. -\$5 25 to 0,00. Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs.-U. C. Spring, \$1,69 to \$1.10.

Ashes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5.50 to \$5.60 Seconds, \$4,80 to \$4,85; Thirds, \$4.40 to 4.85. First Pearls, 5,60 to 5.70.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Mess, 29 00 to 29 15 ;-Prime Mess \$00.00 ; Prime, \$22,00 to 22.50. BUTTER, per lb .- More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 180 to 192 -good per choice Western bringing 193, to 20c.

Onesse, per 1b. - 10 to 11c. LARD, per lb .- 16c.

Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal,-worth about \$0.70 to \$0.75.

PEASE, per 66 lbs. - \$0.78.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Oct. 1, 1869.

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	Indian Corn,	đo			0	D	to	0	0
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	Hay, per 100 bundles,				\$5 5				
	Straw				\$4	,50	to	\$6	i.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

Nos 6, 8 and 10 Br. Constant Street.

The duties of this School will be resumed on WONDAY, the thiertleth of August instant, at NINB oʻolock, A M. A sound English, French, Commercial and Mathe-

matical Education is imparted on very moderate terms. Parents desirous of placing their children in the above institution are requested to make early appli-

WM. DORAN,

Principal.

*WANTED.

A FEMALE TRAUDER for the Catholic Seperate stein will have to be bailed out on the previous School, Arthur Village. One able to play the Harcharge, or taken before the Court at the next a: - monium would be preferred. Apply, enclosing tea-

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

GRAND RAFFLE OF PRIZES.

TO BE HELD IN THE

ST. BRIDGET'S REFUGE, On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1869.

let Paize Presented by REV. FATHER DOWN. Lives of the Saints, value......\$21.00 2nd Prizz-Gift of President, a Douay Bible, Oalf, Git Edges and Plates 1009 3rd PRIZE-\$10 in Gold.

4th Prizz-Steel Engraving, The Angels of the Presion, 3 feet 21 width, Rose-6 h PRIZE-A Gold Pen holder, 600 THE SELLER OF EACH BOOK SHALL BE ENTITLED TO ONE TICKET.

Tickets, 25 Cents each. M. J McLOUGHLIN, Secretary.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or of any of his sors, Peter, Michaela or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklew 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 fohn Graham-Doly Graham, now Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston Texas, U.S.

WANTED.

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

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

MONTREAL.

THIS SOHOOL will re-open on the 20th September inst., at 5 o'clock p.m. The Pupils must:

1st-Pay the First Quarter in advance.

2nd-Furnish a Baptismal Certificate. 3rd-Have the Costume of the School.

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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, Ib70,

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

The old Church was some years since totally 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. gregation.

THE PRIZES:

1st Priza-A fine Cameo, presented by His Holinese, Pope Pius IX.

2nd Prize A collection of Roman Views, presented by the right Rev Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Toronto. ard 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., Lient -Governor of Ontario. 5th Asplendid Piano from Messrs. Nordheimer's

Music Warerooms Toronto. 6th A fine Pain'ing 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 stated and glass shade valued at \$40. 11th A set of Books from P. Donahoe, Erq., Editor of the Boston Pilot.

12th A Chair by Jacques and Hay's employees. 13th A handsome piece of Embroidery, valued at

14 h A Lady's Work box, velvet finish. 15th A valuable Silk Dress.
16th A Doll magnificantly dressed, of large

17th A Suit of Scotch Tweed.

18th A Sofa Cushion, worked in wool.

19th A Case of Hennessy's best Brandy, (old.) 20th A beautifully embroidered Pertmounaie.

21st A Fancy Table. 22nd A Medallion of the Holy Family after Rafe faels, on marble. Together with a large assortment of other valu-

ble 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 Bazasz 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 file and will be pr perly and impartially conducted so as to insure to every ticket a fair

and equal chance, the following well known gentles men will superintend the drawing, and form (with others) the HONORARY COMMITTEE.

S. B. Harman, Esq., Mayor of Toronto.

John Grawford, Esq , M.P for South Leeds, John Wallis, M.P.P. for West Toronto. W. J. Macdonell, Esq., French Consul, Toronto. Frank Smith E.q., Torento. Michael Lawlor Esq., M.D. Toronto.

The winning numbers will be published in the papers. Lists of winning numbers will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

The Prizes can be obtained on production of the winning tickets, either personally or by letter. Parties residing out of Toronto can have their prizes forwarded to any Railway or Express Station

To everyone who takes or disposes of a bock of ten tickets, a special (free) ticket is presented.

Parties desiring to parchase or act as agents for the sale of tickets can obtain them either singly or in books on application. Tickets for the Drawing, one dollar each:

All communications and remittances and demands for ticke's to, be sent (postage paid) to Ray. J. M Lau rent P. P. St. Patrick's Church, Toronto, Ontario to whom all drafts and Post Office Orders are to be made payable, Tickets are also for sale by M. sars.

B. R. MAURICE, L.D.D. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 9.- 1 must tell you that within the last day or two a report of a possible abdication has had a limited circulation in Paris, and it may have conjecture for its sole origin, but persons who know the Emperor well seem to think it may foreshedow a not improbable event. The Emperor is liable to returns of the state in which he has now for more than a month been; future attacks might last even longer than the last, incapacitating him from attending to business and causing immense inconvenience, besides that the anxiety to be up and doing is most injurious to the patient. The Prince Imperial will be 14 in May, an age at which his majority will be proclaimed. There are persons who think that perforce it must come to that .- Times Cor.

ST. CLOUD, Sept. 10 .- Notwithstanding the ramy weather which prevailed to-day, the Em peror came to Paris at about 4 o'clock this af ternoon with the Empress. Their Majesties drove through the Champs Elysees, the Boulevards, and the Rues de la Prix and de Rivoli, returning afterwards to St. Cloud. The Imperial carriage had no escort.

Sept. 13 .- The Emperor is going on well, and has not experienced any fatigue from yesterday's drive. His Majesty slept well, and took breakfast this morning. It is expected that within three days the Emperor will resume his ordinary occupations. A report that the Prince Imperial would shortly make an excursion to the departments of the Nievre and of the Allier is unfounded, as is also the statement that the Court intended to proceed to Biarritz.

PARIS, Sept. 20 .- The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived here to-day. They were received by the Emperor.

PARIS, Sept. 30 .- Later despatches from Bordeaux state that there were only fifteen vessels burnt there at the recent fire. 'The general impression is that the fire was caused by the explosion of petroleum.

Paris, notwithstanding all the bard things said of it, and in spite of its foibles and frivolity, has a very proper appreciation of the importance of skilled labor, and evinces it by the establishartizaus whose workmanship is famed throughout the world. One of its latest educational novelties is a school opened in the Rue Richelieu, where, for the trifling sum of 10f. per month, a girl between the ages of six and eighteen can be practically and thoroughly taught in all those branches which will enable her to earn her livgirl is driven to the only school she can find, the hard one of daily labor, where she is thankful to earn bread enough to eat without caring for method or skill. These she hopes may come afterwards, but the benefits which flow from a are not within her reach.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH. - The absorbing topic of interest beyond the Channel is still the state of the Emperor's health. We believe the ronniers, but has had ups and downs in his recovery like other people, and has had his bad as well as his good days. Emperors, as well as less-august individuals, must now and then be ill, and like them may be so without there being much danger of their dying, but the misfortune is that as soon as they are unable to show that they are perfectly well, the world is incredulous when it is assured that their indisposition is trifling. The interests at stake in this case are so tremen duous, that people cannot feel convinced that if there were danger it would be concealed, and from that the step is not very far to believing paratively at a standstill, we have leisure to look that it is concealed. In spite of the reassuring paragraphs in the Journal Official, fresh sinister rumours are constantly arriving at the Bourse. and down go the funds and other securities. It is said that nothing is settled respecting the Empress's journey to the East, and that, in consequence of the immense preparations which have been made at Constantinople and in Egypt, it will not be abandoned except in case of absolute necessity. The journey of the Emperor, how ever, to Chalons appears to be definitively given up, and it is reported that the breaking up of the camp is accordingly to be no longor delayed.

ANOTHDR VERSION .- From a private source we have received a new account of the Emperor's recent illness. It may be entitled to no more absolute credence than the many stories Oluch, which it has solzed, and the wealth of the which have already found their way from St. people, whose purses have been drained by new taxes which have already found their way from St. Cloud to Paris and from Paris to all quarters of the globe; but it has a certain air of veri-simili tude which induces us to lay it simply before our readers. Our correspondent has been led to believe, on what he considers to be unquestionably Regia cointerressata; it has demolished public treagood authority, that the Imperial rheumatism and local affections have been complicated by a disturbance of the neavous system, connected with his Majesty's long continued idea of his own destiny, and giving rise to a temporary prostration of strength. The Emperor has said more than once that no attack, whether of open foe or secret conspirator, could harm him before his to the state of a corpse. What will the government to the state of a corpse. What will the government mission was accomplished. His mission was to do, which remains sitting broading over the mass of save France from the Republicans and to lead ruins it has left behind? Will it try to bring the her through Imperial autocracy to liberty under present Chamber to life again, or bury it and set to the constitutional dynasty of the Napoleons. The difficult for the Nazione to solve, as it is doubtless reforms just adopted appear to be the end, or at one which considerably embarrases the Ministry it. least the beginning of the end, of this mission; seif. The Perseveranza bolds the same disparaging and to a nervous temperament coupled with an language regarding the late session. If the question nabitual tendency towards peculiar fatalism, the coincidence of a painful indisposition with the dividuals have distinguished themselves, it has but apparent accomplishment of the destined 'mistion,' two short answers to give: Not a man of note has an antiseptic virtue which renders it admirable when may possibly have been as dangerous as our infor- arisen, and not a thing has been done. We might diluted with water for the teeth; a counter-irritant, ment has heard. However this may be, we sincerely hope that the danger has passed away.

dissentients, prorogued Before it separation, however, an important declaration was elicited by Baron Brenier from the Government on the subject of the existing Treaty of Commerce between England and France. Under the new system no such treaty oan be made without the approval of the Legislative Body and the Senate, and, if any change should be required in the present articles, the modifications would have to be submitted to those bodies; but no few formalities are required to maintain what is already in force There is, said the Minister, M. de Forcade, 'no new Act to make; the treaty with England continues as a matter of course between the two contracting parties' The further settlement that the Government remai s firm in its commercial policy was received with great applause; but, in truth, it is very fortunate that the commercial treaties with France were made before the Senate and Legislative Body had any voice in the matter.

BELGIUM.

Lings, Sept. 11 .- The Journal de Liege asserts that the Belgian Government has replied to the Circular Note of Prince Hobeniche to the effect that the only line of conduct possible with reference to the Ecumenical Council is one of complete inaction. It appears certain that Belgium will not send an official delegate to the Council.

SPAIN.

Madrid. Sept. 8 .- The office of the Ministry of the Interior was occupied to-day by the National Guard. The Government had ordered the suppression of a part of the National Guard, which aroused suspicion of some bidden design on the part of the Government, and during the night the post was occupied the National Guard remaining under arms. Several deputies belonging to the Republican party tried persussion, and succeeded in restoring obedience among the mutineers. At five o'clock this morning the post was given up and tranquility re-established

MADE P, Sept. 28. - The troubles at Barcelons have been quelled and the city is tranquil. One hundred and twenty-six persons were arrested for complicity and many escaped. The fogitives destroyed the tele-graph wires and railroad bridges to prevent their capture. Troops have been sent in pursuit, and to protect the laborers engaged in repairing the telegraphs and railroads

MADRID, Sept. 29 - At the Council of Ministers today it was agreed to propose the election of the Duke of Genoa as King of Spain The press, without excertion, bas received with great enthusiasm the letter of the King of Portugal declining to be a candidate

for the Spanish Threee.

STATE OF PARTIES. - Unionists and Progresistas have fallen foul of one another The latter are going over in numbers, so I gather from the papers, to the Democratic and the Republican camps; while the Unionists are broken up into partisans of Prime Alfonso, Montpensier, and even of Serrano, our future King. The Republicans, who seem to be thorough ly organized, are biding their time. But they, too, ment of schools from whence have come the are divided into federals and unitarians. These form their ranks, however, to face their common enemy The principal organs in the press declare that the individual rights inscribed in the Constitution are incompatible with the existence of monarchy, and that, when the final struggle arrives, they will certainly rise in arms against the traitors to the Revolution.

The Spanish papers are still full of the temon-strances or pastorals of the Bishops in reply to the Government circular. It is said that three in particular ing independently. In a city containing an en are selected for a more vigorous prosecution. The ormous laboring female population the working state of destitution to which the clergy of Spain and even some of the Bishops are reduced, is something fearful. We are glad to see that an Association of Prayers for the unfortunate Church of Scain has been set on foot in Ireland, with the approbation of the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, and that similar devotions have been inaugurated at Gibraltar, under systematic course of instruction such as that the auspices of the Vicar Apostolic. Although most afforded at the institution of the Rue Richelieu of the clergy have remained with heroic devotion at their posts, several have been driven away by sheer are not within her reach. starcation, and, if the present state of things is prolonged much longer, Spain will be punished by the silencing to a great extent of the voice of public prayer and intercession which still goes up to Heaven in her behalf. The party of the Duke de Montpensier truth to be that he has been suffering from a is very active; at least five combinations have been somewhat painful and troublesome malady which, put forward for placing one of that prince's children if it is not rheumatism, as the official papers call on the throre. One of them is unfortunate; it contemplates marrying his second daughter to the Duke the throng who has a wife already. The favourite able to work with his private secretary for save. been fine to take a turn in the Allee des Mar- heiress, aged seven, is, according to this notable the railings of a bridge gave way. Up to 10 o'clock scheme, to marry General Prim's son, aged ten-

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Sept. 13 .- After investigating the circumstances connected with the alleged attempt to assessingle Deputy Lobbia at Florence, the Court of Appeal has summoned him and four other persons today to answer the accusation of frandently concocing the charge referred to.

Signor Lobbia and Deputy Cucchi have also been summoned by the Correctional Tribune on the charge of complicity in the robbery of dicements from De-

puty Eambri. REULTS OF THE LATE SESSION .- The Session being now closed, and things for the present being com back and consider the results of the Chamber's legislative action since its convocation on the 22nd of March, 1867. The Nazione will answer for us I: describes the period which has since elapsed as a poco giorioso periodo parlamentari,"-a parliamentary period of little glory. Toe Chamber has held 449 public sittings during this time, and voted 181 projects of law, as they are called What has been the fruit of so much labour? The Nuzione answers, demolition. This ministerial journal bitterly laments that, in the latter period of the session in particular, the Chamber has appeared exclusively intent upon this destructive object, manifesting little or no solicitude as to the urgent necessity which exists for mak. ing some provision for administrative improvements, or the restoration of the finances. To demolish is in fact the proper work of the Revolution. With a revolutionary Chamber what else could be expected? Accordingly, in two years of existence the Chamber bas succeeded in demolishing the property of the imposed and old ones augmented. It has demolished five successive Cabinets, for the fifth, the present Ministry, can scarcely keep on his legs and may ere long tumble to pieces. It has carried the work of demolition into the State revenue by the ties and engagements by setting at nought the Franco-Italian Convention of the 15th of September. and sacctioning the invasion and occupation of part of the Pontifical territory; and, after all these and many other destructive acts, it has demclished itself, by voting a parliamentary inquest to decide whether it bad harboured in its bosom thieves or columniators. After this it could do no more, and awaits its further destiny from the Government. It has reduced itself work to fabricate a new one? This is a problem too should be asked, it says, as to what the Chamber has well wish it were so, and that nothing had been and that it is likely to give in its final quietus by dissolving it But will the new Chamber which the socalled general election will produce be one whit better than the old one?

Victor Emanuel has arrived in Florence His return has been bastened by the necessity of terminatring the operations on the ecclesiastical property. The enterprise nodertaken by the Italian firms of Servadio and the Oredito: Generale, by the Anglo Austrian Bank by the house of Spinger of Vienna, by Solbach Brothers, Siebe and Goldschmidt of Frankfort, Fould and Co, Paris, and Trivu'zi Hollender and Oo., Paris These firms have accepted transac tion of 180,000 000 on 300,000,000, reserving the right to take up the rest if it solts them to do so. The health of the Empress Charlotte has greatly improv ed. She was met out walking with the officer who attends on her in the Forest of Soignies last week, and appeared calm and in good spirits The writing of er memoirs, which her physicians greatly eccourag ed,appears to have been attended with the best results The architect Polotti was buried yesterday at Sta. Maria in Aquiro; Mgr. Villanova-Castellacci, ex-Vicegerent of Rome, celebrated the Requiem Mass and gave absolution. Signor Vespiguani has been appointed his successor as architect of San Paolo fuori le mura. All the younger officers on half-pay in Italy are to be recalled shortly to activity, and a number of the old Sardinian veterans invalided. An apartment of fourteen splendid rooms is being prepared in the Royal Palace at Florenco for the son of Victor Emanuel, Count Mirafiore.

Rems. - The Council. September 2 - The works in St. Peter's have now nearly reached their completion, and the constructions are guarded day and night by a very strong body of police, from which circumstance it is surmised that the revolutionary party have some intentions on them of a mischievous nature It is however, quite pecessary to keep a very stil t watch against the possibility of an accident by fire, as the walls of woodwork and the scaffoldings would cause a fearful expenditure, if destroyed, not to speak of the danger they would entail on the fabric itself. The Congregations are all in full activity, and most of the ecclesiastics engaged in them have foregone their usual vacations in order to devote themselves more entirely to the great work. The Pope daily receives the members of the commissions, a ore them. The same may be said of the Cardinals risiding over the Congregations, who have all given up their autumn bolidays and remain in Rome, where, however, the great heat is now fairly over. Cardinal Reisach is still in town and presided over the distribution of prizes t Sta. Maria della Pace on Saturday,

having, happily, recovered from his illness: THE POPE. - His Holicess visited the schools of St. Joseph Calasanctius, at the church of San Pantaleo, yesterday, being the feast of the Holy Founder of the Scuole Pie. Mgr. Gallo said High Mass, and a great number of Cardinals and prelates also ce'ebrated the Holy Sacrifice at an early hour. The Pope arrived at Vespers, and received the community in the sacristy, as well as a great number of pious persons who had flocked thither to receive his Benediction. A worl spoken by the Pope to Colonel d'Argy, on the feast of St Louis, merits notice. After inquiring after the Emperor's health, the Pope said in a marked tone, I consider France as my best friend.' His Holines: has also this week visited the lodgings preparing for the bishops in the Monastery of Tor de' Specchi, and at the Palszzo Cartoni at St. Giorgio in Velabre, where twenty bishops will be ledged, and where the ancient church of the Patron of England is being out in order for their use, and furnished with alter furniture, the old decorations having gone completely to decay. The part of Tor de' Specchi preparing for the bishors is of course separate from the venerable enclosure of the Oblates of St. Frances.

A letter from Rome, in the Paris Union, has the following: 'Everything is in course of joyous and active preparation for the meeting of the council, and each day bears witness to the rapidity which he works are being carried on in St Peter's. The city, on its side, is taking measures for receiving its illustrious guests in a worthy manner. On all sides houses are being repaired, white washed, and adorned; in the churches the marbles and gilding are being re-polished and refreshed.

PRUSSIA.

tc-night 24 dead bodies, belonging to persons of various ranks in society, have been discovered.

TWENTY EXCURSIONISTS DROWNED. - A terrible catastrophe took place at Ulm, in Wurtemburg, few days back. The members of a Catholic associaion were making an excursion on the Danube in three large boats lashed together, as is sometimes done on that river, when the vessels being suddenly caught in the current were dashed against the piles board more than 20 were drowned.

On Sunday, the 12th ult., the new Church of the Holy Name of Mary, at Croton, Westchester County N.Y, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God by the Very Rev Dr. Starrs, V.G.

last week with torch lights and transparencies to welcome some Rev. Fathers who reached Utice, N. Y., from the Old World. One of the Priests was Father Fetalis, the Commissary of the Order of St Francis in this country. He left Utica, N. Y., last spring and now returns, accompanied by seven Priests who are to locate in this country. By direction of St. Francis Society a salute was fired in West Utica about half past seven o'clock last evening. The cannonading called out a large company of the German residen's of that section. The St. Francis Society assembled at their headquarters, and marched to the residence of the Priests. After some music Father Fetalis appeared and delivered a short address expressing his thanks and the acknowledgments of his associates for the compliment they had received. The band then played again and the friends of the clergy dispersed

THE MOST GENIAL OF TONIOS .- - The reputation acquired by Bristot's Sarsaparilla, in all parts of the world, as a specific for external diseases, is a just tribute to its matchless efficacy as a blood depurative. But it has other merits, which should also be kept in view. It is the finest tonic that the vegetable king dom has yet yielded for the benefit of the weak and feeble. Convalescents will find it an admirable invigorant and restorative. In fever and ague bilious fever, and cases of nervous debility, it sustains the strength of the patient while it acts specifically on the seat of the disease. In short, it is a cordial as well as a disinfectant, and enriches the blood as well

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

A MYRIAD OF BLESSINGS. - Do not suppose that the value of Murray & Lauman's Florida Water consists solely in its superiority over all other perfumes as a perfume. There is a cosmetic virtue in its floral element which smooths and softens the skin; virtue which allays the itching and burning of stings ope that the danger has passed away.

Well wish it were so, and that nothing had occur which sharp and olices the irritation of subbrn, and done, since nothing to any good purpose, at least, has and bites and solaces the irritation of subbrn, and the changed constitution with only three Ministerial courts as we may gather what the animus faintness. As a refreshing and disinfection furnitation with only three Ministerial courts as we may gather what the animus faintness. As a refreshing and disinfection furnitation with only three Ministerial courts are made at the changed constitution with only three Ministerial courts and countries of the changes are incomed an account of the changes are incomed at the changes are incomed an account of the changes are incomed at the changes are incomed

of the Cabinet is towards the quasi-defauct Chamber | gant for the sick room it is especially desirable, and as a delicate toilet perfome it bas no equal in either hemisphere ... As there are counterfeits always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York 585

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murbay & Lanman's Florida Water prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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

THE TONGUE AS A WITNESS. - The telegraphs to the eye the condition of the stomach. Its discoloration indicates a necessity for medicine. Do not disregard the intimation. A timely sperient may prevent a fever, and the best and most agreeable purgative that can be administered is a dose of Bristol's Sugar coated Pills They restore the natural action of the bowels without depleting the system I fact they as an invigorant both on the stomach and the alimentary canal and promote a perfect and regular secre tion and outflow of the bile. To be without them is a mistake, for they are as necessary in a household as the staples of life.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada, For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Camp bell & Co, J. Gardner, J.A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi-

Chemistry in furnishing us new agents for fuel, force, and food, and many other important aids over those we once possessed. Ports from which commerce was driven during the hot months by their terrible fevers are visited all the year with impunity now. Many localities in the South and West kept tenantless by their deleterious miasma are now filling up with populations under the protection of Ayer's Ague Cure. Their afflicting Chils and Fever are so effectually cured by this remedy that the disease no longer turns emigration aside or destroys the setand seems only occupied by the matters to be laid ther if he ventures upon its infected districts. — Gazette, Independence, Mo.

CIRCULAR.

MONTERAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late from of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city. for the jurpose 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, CHES'S, PORE, HAMS, LARD, HEBRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, 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 reurns will be made. Cash advances made equa! to wo-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrc, Tishn Brothers.

D. SHANNON. COMMISSION MERCHANT. And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street

opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868.

BRIGHT, BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.

Nothing can gladden the parent's heart more than to see their offspring in the full enjoyment of robust health, and in possession of that blooming childish beauty now so rarely seen, the bright sparkling eyes, the soft round cheek, the plump well developed form, Koenigeberg, Sept. 13-During to day's festivities the rosy complexion, are but the indications (in the able to work with his private secretary for seveable to work with his private secretary for seveable to work with his private secretary for sevecandidates for the moment appear to be the Duke of
in honor of the visit of the King, a depiorable accident occurred. Owing to the crush of spectators,
dent occurred. Owing to the crush occurred occur the stomach or bowels, but nearly all children soffer day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, with worms, hence nearly all are sickly, thin and pale. That great specific Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, so agreeable and so efficacious should be used in every family; they are positively a certain

A TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the School of St. Joseph de Wakefield of a mill and upart. Out of about 50 persons on a Male Teacher, holding a Second Class Diploma Application, stating terms, to be made to the Rev. C Gay, P.P., North Wakefield, County of Ottawa,

N. Wakefield, 2nd August, 1869.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, who belds a FIRST CLASS The Society of St. Francis were out one evening ELEMENTARY DIPLOMA for the FRENCH and ENGLISH languages, and can be well recommended, is now open to an engagement, and can be communicated with any time prior to the first of October next, stating salary. Address,-" A. G., Teacher," office of this piper.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS of the

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, Beautifully illustrated with 140 cuts and a map of WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W.

The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Work. SOHOLASTIC YEAR, 101 MONTHS.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition in the English and French languages, \$6 00
 Music
 2.00

 Drawing and Painting
 1 50
 Bed and Bedding..... Washing 1.00

Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents. No deduction for pupils removed before the expirtion of the term, except in case of sickness.

Payments must be made invariably in advance. Reduction made for Sisters.
Classes RE-OPEN on FIRST of SEPTEMPER. Williamstown, Acg. 15th 1869.

PROVINGE OF QUEBEO, INSULVENT ACT OF 1864 DIST, OF MONTREAL. | and its amendments. SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, Furriers of the City and District of Montreal, answerable individually, as baving been traders together in the said City of Montreal, in co-partnership, under the firm of Marcon & Henderson, Insolvents.

The seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply for their discharge in said Court in virtue of said Act.

JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, By J. N. MONGEAU.

Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 28th August, 1869.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of \$30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & Co. Marshall, Mich.

INSULVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, wife of Hyacinthe Busseau,

An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock a m., or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for her discharge under the above

Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869. ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT,

per LEBLANO & CASSIDY Her Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT,

In the matter of ANDRE PONTBRIANT, of St. Pie de Deguire, in the District of Richelieu, trader,

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his tavor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

ANDRE PONTBRIANT. By T. & C. C. DELORIMIER,

His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 30th August, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, In the SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of JOSEPH DUHAMEL,

An Insolvent.

The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of October next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal 17th September 1869. JOSEPH DUHAMEL, By ALPHONSE JACQUES, His Attorney ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dit. of Montreal. SIN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of ADOLPHE COUVRETTE,

An Insolvent.

Notice is bereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court to obtain his discharge under the above Act. ADOLPHE COUVRETTE,

per MOUSSEAU & DAV D. His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINGE OF QUEEKC, SIN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, of the

Parish of St. Edward, in the District of Iberville,

The undersigned hereby gives notice that be has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his Vednesday, the seve oreditors and that or or as soon as Counsel can be heard, be will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER By T. & C. C. DELORIMIER His Attorneys ad litem.

Montreal, 28th August, 1869.

JUST PUBLISHED

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.

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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 reverend 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 intelligen: teaching of the Cathechism 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. PURCELL,
Archbishop of Circinnati. Cincinnati, August 5, 1869.

MESSES. BENZIGER BROTEERS. - I find your Bible History exceedingly well adapted to the object for which it is designed, a school took. 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 reflection tions, 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.

will adopt it in our school.

Rev. W. H. HILL S. J.,

President of St. Xavier College. Cincinnati, Aug. 10, 1869.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

MASSON COLLEGE.

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

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

1st section of the commercial course. 1st and 2nd years .- Grammar Classes. MATTERS:

1st Simple reading, accentuation and declining; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax;

3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calcula-

lation; 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 for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches-counting and exchange office - banking department - telegraph office-fac-similes of notes, bills, draughts, &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.

N B-This class forms a distinct and complete course, and may be followed without going through any of the other classes.

MATTERS.

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

2nd Commercial arithmetic; 3:d Commercial correspondance;

4th Caligraphy;

5th A Treatise on commercial law;

6th Telegraphing; 7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom commissions);

8th Insurance: 9th Stenography

10th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course).

3rd AND LAST SECTION. 4th year .- Class of Polite Literature. MATTERS.

1st Belles Lettres-Rhetoric; Literary Composi-

sion; 2nd Contemporary History; 3rd Commercial and historical Geography; 4th Natural History;

5th Horticulture (flewers, trees, &.);

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

MATTERS.

1st Course of moral Philosophy; 2nd Course of civil Law;
3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of the Dominion of Canada;

4th Experiments in natural Philosophy;

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personally and individually, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvents, as well as co partners as personally and individually, well as to parties as provided their afforces, to the said Court sitting in and for the said District, on the nineteenth day of October next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, for their discharge under the provisions of the said Insolvent Act.

Montreal, 10th August, 1869 ANTHONY WALSH, ESJAW H. WARTTAK as co-partners and individually, by LEBLANO & CASSIDY, their Attorneys ad litem.

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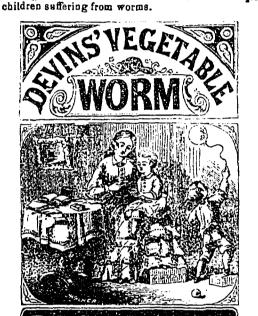
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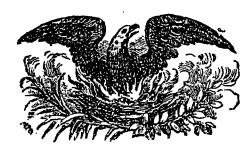
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