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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1869.

No. 15.

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

AURELIA;

OR,

THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE.

Freely Translated from the French of M. A. Quinton

PART THIRD.—THE VESTAL.

CHAPTER V.—CONTINUED.

'Consuls, senators, pontiffs and citizens,' commenced the Emperor with feigned composure. 'I have assembled you to witness the interrogatory to which I intend to subject two men who will soon be brought before me.'

'I have long been aware that on the faith of pretended oracles, certain bold individuals have dared to conceive culpable hopes. The empire is threatened by the secret enterprise of an odious sect. It is claimed that the sons of David, King of the Jews, are to take possession of Rome and become the masters of the universe....'

Here the Emperor paused and fixed his eyes on Flavius Clemens and his two sons. Their faces expressed unfeigned astonishment, but gave no sign of the guilty emotion which would have betrayed complicity in the secret schemes alluded to by Domitian.

The Emperor's words, however, had greatly relieved the fears of the courtiers. The conspiracy was, doubtless, still shrouded in impenetrable mystery.

The Emperor continued: 'I have wished to penetrate these dark schemes. A devoted servant, Julius Fronto, has travelled over Judea and brought back to Rome the descendants of David. They are near by, awaiting my commands. Let them be brought in.'

All eyes were now turned towards the herald who, upon a sign made by the Emperor, went out and soon returned with Julius Fronto, and an escort of a few soldiers in whose midst were two young men. The latter approached with downcast eyes and humble demeanor.

Domitian was so much surprised at their appearance that he arose from his seat exclaiming:

'Fronto, where are the sons of David....? Who are these men?'

'The sons of David are at our master's feet,' replied Fronto, leading the two young men to the first step of the throne, and bowing respectfully.

The Emperor and his court gazed with astonishment upon the new comers.

The two young men wore the dress with which tradition clothed Christ and his apostles, and which has been preserved in the paintings of the great masters. They were clad in a plain tunic of coarse woollen stuff, whose ample folds fell to their feet; they were bare-headed, and their hair, parted in the middle, fell on their shoulders in long, thick curls; their feet were protected by sandals fastened with thongs of raw-hide; and each carried a long, knotty staff, shapely like a shepherd's crook.

When we add to this singular dress the dark complexion due to the burning sun of Judea; the black, flashing eyes, veiled by long, silk lashes, and the muscular development of these youthful forms, resulting from hard, daily labor in the fields, we may understand the surprise of Domitian and his courtiers at the sight of the poor young men suddenly brought in the midst of the brilliant crowd who expected to recognise in them the descendants of a king!

It was over a year since Domitian, alarmed by the prophecies contained in the sibylline books and by the rumors which had been spread in Rome relative to the Jews and the heirs of their kings, had sent Julius Fronto to Judea, to hunt up the sons of David and bring them before him, if any still existed.

On his arrival in Judea, Julius Fronto inquired diligently into every circumstance that could put him on the track of those he sought, but it was only after a good deal of trouble and fruitless search that he discovered them. The last descendants of the race of David, having been already tormented by order of Vespasian who had felt the same fears now entertained by Domitian, were hiding to avoid persecution.

They were the grand sons of the apostle St. Jude, the brother of St. James-the-Minor, both relatives of Jesus Christ, and the last scions of the illustrious family which conquest and usurpation had dispossessed of the throne.

These young men resided in the vicinity of Jerusalem, leading the humble life of the ancient pastors, and cultivating the soil with their own hands. It was there Julius Fronto, guided by an informer, found them. The astonishment of the two brothers when Domitian's messenger an-

nounced to them that they must follow him to Rome, there to give account of their ambitious projects to the Emperor, may be imagined.—Never had the thought of worldly greatness entered those simple hearts; never had the presentiment of higher destinies disturbed the peace of mind of those Christians who disdain the vain honors of the world. They had to obey, however. They arrived in Rome about the time Domitian returned from the war against the Dacians.

The Emperor, amidst the enjoyments of triumph, had forgotten the mission confided to Fronto, and did not inquire into its result; but when Regulus spoke to him of Christianity and its progress into his own family; when he saw that singular letter of Metellus Celer, in which mention was made of the advent of two Christian princes to the imperial power, his heart was troubled with its old anxiety, revived and increased by these new developments. It was in vain Marcus Regulus affirmed that the letter referred to the sons of Flavius Clemens. Domitian saw a strange coincidence between the decrees of fate which promised Rome and the universe to the Jews, and this conspiracy which seemed to announce the early realization of these mysterious events.

In this perplexity the Emperor suddenly remembered that Julius Fronto had returned, and he resolved to interrogate immediately those whom his agent must have doubtless brought with him. This is why we now find the Emperor Domitian and the sons of David in his presence.

The former, in all the pomp of the apparel borrowed from Jupiter, the king of the gods! The latter, in all the poverty of the garments of Christ, the God made man!

When Julius Fronto, bowing a second time, repeated:

'Yes, my lord, these are the sons of David!' Domitian laughed aloud, and the echoes of the gallery resounded with the merriment of the master, continued with exaggeration by the foolish multitude of courtiers.

And yet a silent homage was paid to these two poor children. When, surprised at this unexpected explosion of insulting contempt, they looked up they saw, standing near the Emperor, Flavius Clemens and his noble sons, who indignant at the outrage offered to the relations of Christ, contemplated them with deep emotion and sympathy.

Domitian began their interrogatory.

'You are the sons of David who was king of the Jews?' asked the Emperor.

But the two young men remained mute; they did not understand the language of the Romans, a fact forgotten by Domitian, in his haste. A man stepped out from the crowd of courtiers and offered to translate their answers. This was Vespasian's celebrated prisoner, Josephus—Domitian honored him for his vast knowledge, and also, perhaps, on account of his well known hatred against the Christians.

Josephus repeated the Emperor's question in Hebrew. It was six months since the poor exiles had heard their dear native tongue. These sweet sounds gave them new confidence, and their noble countenances became radiant as they turned to look at this stranger who spoke the language of Solyma.

'Yes, we are the sons of David,' they replied together.

Josephus translated this answer.

'Have you any property?' asked Domitian. 'They declare,' said Josephus, 'that they possess jointly, land valued at nine thousand deniers, and which they cultivate with their own hands.'

'You aspire to the empire?' asked Domitian in a tone of irony.

When Josephus had translated this question, the two brothers made no reply, but they looked at the Emperor, and with a significant gesture, showed him their callous hands and poor garments as if to say that labor was the sole preoccupation of their life.

'Yet,' said Domitian, 'your books speak of the kingdom of Christ, which it is claimed, will belong to David's posterity?.... What does this mean?'

When Josephus translated this question, Jude, the elder brother, replied:

'Yes, it is true; the Kingdom of Christ is promised to the children of David, that is to all those who will fulfill the law and keep the commandments; the others will be excluded.'

'And where is that kingdom?' asked Domitian.

'It is everywhere and nowhere,' replied James, the second brother, through the interpreter.

'How can that be?' said Domitian with astonishment.

'It is everywhere because one may conquer it in any country; it is nowhere because it is not of this world, but in Heaven!'

'And it is this kingdom you are seeking?' continued the Emperor, greatly relieved.

'Yes,' replied Jude and James, 'we seek it with all who are our brethren in the faith.'

'Are not these the men called Christians?' remarked Domitian, giving a glance of intelligence to Regulus, and turning towards Flavius Clemens and his two sons, upon whose faces could be read a sympathetic admiration for the candor and simplicity of this language so full of calm assurance.

'They are all men who wish to come with us,' replied James.

And Jude added:

'The God we adore is great enough to multiply His gifts. He will give His crowns to all who love Him.'

'Who taught you this?' resumed the Emperor.

'Christ and the apostles chosen by Him. Our ancestor died to gain Heaven,' replied the two brothers.

'Must one then die to obtain those crowns of which you speak?'

'Doubtless, since God gives them not for a time, but for eternity. However, a day will come when Christ will manifest Himself in all His glory, and appear to judge the living and the dead.'

'Is this day near?' asked Domitian.

'We do not know,' said the two young men; 'when it comes it will be the consummation of ages.'

'So, you desire nothing in this world, and you wait for death to enjoy the great things that have been promised you?....'

'We wait until our God, calling us to Him, will show us His salvation, and our confidence will not be deceived.... But, at present, we wish to see Jerusalem, our flocks and the fields we cultivate....'

The two brothers were deeply moved, and they looked beseechingly at the Emperor as they spoke these last words.

'That may be done,' said Domitian, who no longer feared these two poor lads. 'Have they stated the truth?' he resumed, addressing Josephus.

'Yes, my lord,' replied the Pharisean, who had recently written the magnificent eulogy of Christ, which we find in his works. 'Him they call Jesus and whom they adore as the Messiah announced in our books, said, during his life, that his kingdom was not of this world,.... and his disciples aspire, in fact, only to eternal goods.'

The hatred Josephus bore the Christians was merely philosophical: as a Jew and as a son of the Machabees, he venerated, moreover, the last descendants of the race of David. He strove, therefore, to increase by his answer the interest which the Emperor began to manifest towards these illustrious and humble young men.

Domitian having no further questions to ask, ordered Julius Fronto to take away those sons of David who no longer gave him uneasiness.

When the two brothers left the imperial gallery, no sarcastic laughter was heard, but the eyes of the courtiers followed their retreating forms with secret admiration. These poor Jews, by the sublime simplicity of their language and the unknown elevation of their answers had proved that their wretched garments concealed a greatness worthy of the scions of a royal race.

A general silence followed their departure.—Domitian like his courtiers, was evidently under the influence of those strange words spoken for the first time in the imperial palace. Those who watched every motion of the Emperor remarked that his looks went from Regulus to Flavius Clemens and the two young Cæsars upon whom he gazed with a sort of stupor.

For a long time he remained thoughtful, revolving in his mind some secret question. At last he broke this painful silence by asking Flavius Clemens:

'Do you know the projects of Lucius Antonius?'

This abrupt question sent a shudder through the assemblage; but Flavius Clemens heard it without emotion. He did not even observe the angry look with which Domitian accompanied it, and replied quietly:

'No, my lord, I do not. I believe Lucius Antonius is in Germany laboring to protect the empire against the barbarians, and sustain the honor of the Roman arms.'

'Lucius Antonius is a traitor!' exclaimed Domitian, unable to control himself any longer. 'He has raised the standard of rebellion and wants to march upon Rome!.... But his schemes are discovered and measures have been taken to defeat them,' he added, casting angry looks on the terror-stricken courtiers.

'I was not aware of this,' said Flavius Clemens gravely.

'Have you not read the proclamations posted during the night by his bold agents?' asked Domitian.

'I have read those proclamations, and deeply deplored the act,' replied Flavius Clemens.—

'But as they bear no signature and indicate no seditious plans, I could neither imagine they were the work of Lucius Antonius, nor suspect an insurrection of his legions.'

'Flavius,' said the Emperor, 'are you ready to march with me against that rebel?'

'My arm and my blood belong to the prince. I shall follow you with joy, my lord, and shall fight with all my might at your side....'

'My lord,' cried together, Vespasian and Domitian, 'permit us to accompany our father, and to make our first campaign against Lucius Antonius?'

The Emperor made no reply to this request, although he examined attentively the candid features of the two young men. But turning to the courtiers:

'My will,' he said, 'is to leave Rome within eight days to surprise the traitor Antonius in his first projects. Let each of you—and he repeated the words with emphasis—let each of you hold himself in readiness to follow me.... Greeting....'

Upon this word, which meant that the Emperor wished to be alone, the courtiers hastened to leave the gallery, carrying in their hearts a terrible fear, and the presentiment of the vengeance which Domitian reserved for a later day. The lictors and the pretorians, obeying a sign of the Emperor, followed the crowd, and Domitian remained alone with Regulus and Hirsutus, who, lying at his master's feet, was playing with a magnificent dog of Gallic race, and seemed to look with indifference on what had taken place.

'Well, Regulus, what do you think of this?' asked the Emperor.

'Well, my lord,' replied Regulus, 'you need have no uneasiness concerning these sons of David. Did I not tell you that those oracles mean nothing! The danger is not in that quarter....'

'Where is it, then?'

'My lord, did you observe the faces of those who surrounded you? What anxiety they expressed at first? What joy when they thought you knew nothing of the conspiracy? But what confusion when you mentioned the name of Lucius Antonius!.... By Jupiter! all these people conspire with him....'

'It is so,' said Domitian, gloomily. 'But what do you think of Flavius Clemens and his two sons?'

'They have shown more cunning than the others, that is all.... All those Jews can dissemble with incredible perfidy.... For, after all, my lord, you have read Metellus Celer's letter, which leaves no doubt....'

But the Emperor here interrupted Regulus, pointing at Hirsutus, whom it was perhaps imprudent to initiate into these matters.

The lad, who saw this gesture, laughed hideously, distending his mouth in a fearful manner.

'What is the matter, Hirsutus?' asked Domitian.

'The matter is that my hand hurts me dreadfully, and I am relieving the pain in my own way,' replied the dwarf, in a rough tone.

'What shall I do?' resumed the Emperor, addressing Regulus.

'My lord, you should act like the Jews, that is dissimulate.... At present, severity might be dangerous, but after the rebellion is crushed, we shall have the names of the accomplices, and then....'

Domitian made again a sign of caution.

'It is true, my lord, I am the first to forget the prudence I had recommended.... But we had better interrupt this conversation,' added Regulus, bowing respectfully, 'my lord, you may always rely on my zeal.... I shall soon give you new proofs of it....'

And the informer withdrew. Domitian left the gallery, soon after, followed by Hirsutus.—The dwarf had not lost a single word of the conversation between the Emperor and Regulus. It seemed to have suggested to him some new design, which he was now revolving in his mind.

The Emperor was even more embarrassed than Hirsutus. The necessity of crushing the rebellion in Germany in its incipient state, would require him to leave Rome immediately, and therefore compel him to delay his vengeance until he should have gained a victory over the rebels. He could not persecute his relations now, without danger; for, if they belonged to the conspiracy, their arrest might hasten an outbreak in Rome, and if they were strangers to it, the mere fact of their being Christians would not justify their punishment. The Jews, hated and despised, were not, however, looked upon as criminals worthy of death.

He left Rome, accompanied by the whole Senate.

On the same day, a ship was leaving the port of Pozzuolo, having on board the sons of David. They were returning to their home in Judea.

Before returning to our principal heroes, we must explain two important facts: How Regulus had obtained the documents brought by him to

Domitian; and where Gurgus was going with Metellus Celer's letter to the Grand Vestal.

CHAPTER VI.—THE MYSTERIES OF THE TEMPLE OF ISIS.

On the morning of the day when the first proclamation of Lucius Antonius was found posted on the walls of Rome and carried to Domitian by Senator Palladius Sura, a young woman could have been seen issuing from a house of modest appearance, situated near the Catulania gate, and descending hurriedly the public highway, despite the early hour and the threatening clouds which overhung the sky.

She was of small stature, and seemed of humble condition, if one could judge from the simplicity of her attire, and from the fact that she went out on foot and alone, which was not customary with Roman ladies of some rank. To protect herself from the damp air, she wore the 'impluvium,' a sort of cloak for rainy weather, and under this, the 'regilla,' a long tunic which could replace the stole. A thick veil concealed half her face, but the beauty of the visible half would have satisfied the most fastidious.

Upon leaving the house, the young woman looked disappointedly at the condition of the sky, she even paused, uncertain, but her business must have admitted of no delay, for she pushed on bravely. Having crossed the Capitulania gate, looking carefully to see if she was watched, she rescended, after turning to the left, as far as 'Lata' way which she followed some distance, then, abruptly turning again to the left, she crossed the porticoes of the 'Septa Julia' in all their width. A few moments later she stood opposite two large edifices situated parallelly near to each other, above and below Agrippa's baths. These two edifices were the temples of Isis and Serapis. In front of the latter was an obelisk constructed of red granite, and eighteen feet high, and two marble lions.

There was also an obelisk in front of the temple of Isis, and two colossal statues of the gods who presided over the Nile and the Tiber. The Nile god was leaning on a she wolf which was suckling Romulus and Remus; the Tiber reclined on a sphynx. Each river god held a cornucopia full of fruits. These two groups were carved from blocks of the finest white marble.

A flight of broad marble steps led to the temple of Isis on the side fronting the 'Septa Julia.' It opened on a court surrounded with magnificent porticoes, in the centre of which was the temple consecrated to the Egyptian divinity. At the furthest end of the court were the habitations of the priests in charge of the temple. These buildings communicated on the rear with some fine gardens, known as 'the gardens of Isis,' and which extended to Agrippa's baths.

Before ascending the steps, the young woman looked round to see if she had been followed; but the 'Septa Julia' was deserted at this early hour. Gathering the folds of her impluvium and slightly raising her regilla, she then ran up the steps rapidly; a performance which would have gratified an early riser with the sight of the neatest little foot the proudest matron could ever boast of. The little woman crossed the porticoes with the same haste, and without stopping at the temple, from whose open doors loud voices and noisy instruments were heard, she ran to the building occupied by the priests, and knocked at the door of the middle one.

After some delay, heavy steps were heard approaching; one of the panels of the door slid back on a groove, and the horrible face of an old woman filled the aperture.

Many matrons would have drawn back in alarm at this fearful apparition: but our unknown must have been accustomed to the sight for she manifested no surprise.

'Eothena,' she asked, addressing the old hag with easy familiarity, 'is not the Archigallus at home?'

'Now then!' exclaimed the hag, instead of answering the simple question propounded, 'here is another one who does not know that the Archigallus is never at home at this hour. By Isis! Did you not see that the temple is open? Did you not hear the noise of the ceremony?.... Go there if you wish to accuse yourself.'

'Eothena,' remarked the young woman in a tone of just displeasure; 'is this the way to speak to me? I know the Archigallus is in the temple at this hour.... But I come for another motive.... Apollo will be satisfied, indeed, when he learns how you have received me.'

The hag, who had already drawn back her head thrust it again in the aperture:

'What do you want?' she asked roughly.

'This is astonishing!' exclaimed the unknown. 'But this is not the first time I have come to speak in private to the Archigallus!.... and regarding matters which brook no delay!....'

'Then you must come back at the sixth hour. The Archigallus is never free until that time, and even then, it is the hour he takes his nap,' replied Eothena crossly.

"At least," insisted the young woman, "do not fail to tell him it is Gellia, the wife of Misiurus, who wishes to have a secret interview with him. This is very important."

"He shall be told," replied doggedly the bag, and she closed the panel in the face of the little matron, whose name we now know.

Gellia, more than dissatisfied with this reception, ran down the marble steps as rapidly as she had ascended them, but instead of returning the way she had come, she took the road which ran near the Flaminian Circus, passed Pompey's theatre, and stopped only when she reached the Tiber, between the Janiculum bridge and the Vatican or Triumphal bridge, thus named, because it led to the wide and long street through which triumphers ascended to the Capitol.

The shores of the river and the vast plain depending of the Campus Martius, used as a race course once a year, presented the most extraordinary spectacle when Gellia arrived.

Through the dense fog occasioned by the dampness of the weather, the eye could discover the dim forms of three or four hundred women of all conditions, who, singly or in groups were performing the most singular exercises. Some, descending near the river's edge, with their long hair loosened, plunged in their heads three times, notwithstanding the icy coldness of the water. Others, and they were the most numerous—raising their garments as high as the knee, knelt on the hard ground and painfully dragged themselves forward, beating their breasts, and invoking the gods aloud. Their knees, torn by the sharp pebbles, left bloody tracks on the sand; some would fall, exhausted and faint, but gathering new courage, they would resume their painful task until the whole distance was accomplished.

Gellia, with her habitual vivacity of manner, went straight to the Tiber and dipped her head in the water. She withdrew it quickly, making a very wry face, disappointed in finding it so cold. But the little woman had made up her mind and would not be deterred by so trifling a matter. She took off her veil, and her raven black hair fell loose on her shoulders; she shook off her implacable and remained protected only by her regilla, an animated copy of the statue of alarmed Modesty. Then, kneeling on the margin of the shore she resolutely dipped her head three times.

The ablution ended, the little matron drew from her pocket a snow-white woolen towel and carefully wiped her face and her long hair, which she smoothed with a shell-comb, consulting at tentatively a small mirror of polished steel. Satisfied with the examination, she resumed her impletium and her veil. But this was not all. Raising slightly her regilla, she now knelt on the sand in the rear of the long file of penitents and proceeded to imitate them in the performance we have already described.

All these matrons were 'penitents' of the Archigallus and other priests of the temple of Isis, fulfilling the penalties prescribed by them. Gellia, one of the most devoted, had come to perform the double penance in order to liquidate her debt entirely before calling on the Archigallus. Juvenal has described the mysteries of Isis. He will be our guide in our visit to the temple.

Women alone were admitted into the sanctuary, where the priests are assembled around the altars of the goddess.

In the centre of the sanctuary there was a statue of Isis standing on the terrestrial globe, with this inscription:

"I am all that has been, all that is, all that will be."

On another altar a silver serpent was represented, entwined around a leafless tree.

Are not the words of this inscription the same spoken by Jehovah from the burning bush in Horeb? And is not this serpent a reminiscence of that shown by Moses to the people in the wilderness?

But discordant sounds fill the sanctuary. The priests (galli) are uttering frantic yells and beating their drums or clashing their cymbals. Some simulate madness; others in prey to a real phrenzy, bruise their limbs and tear their flesh. The Archigallus commands silence, and every noise is hushed. He raises his voice and addresses his feminine audience.

He threatens with the most dire calamities those who will remain indifferent to his warnings or rebellious against his counsels. The only means of avoiding these fearful evils is to purchase forgiveness by offerings or to submit to expiations.

He pauses and the horrible noise is renewed, the phrenzy of the priests becomes uncontrollable. Again he commands silence, and speaks:

"Who is she, who has violated the sacred precept and has failed to observe the consecrated days?" exclaims the Archigallus in a solemn voice. "Let her accuse herself and implore forgiveness!"

He points at the silver serpent, and, O wonder! the reptile moves, its mouth opens, its eyes flash.

"Is there no woman here who has transgressed the rules and who wishes to be pardoned?"

This second invitation is received in silence; the assemblage seems struck with stupor. At last a woman makes a sign, and moves towards the Archigallus who hasten to meet her. He leans towards her and she whispers in his ear the story of her faults. Then, the Archigallus leads her to the altar, and both kneel before the silver serpent. The eyes of the priest are filled with tears, his lips speak words of supplication. He implores forgiveness for the penitent at his side.

He then rises and announces in a loud voice that an offering will be made and a severe penance imposed. A priest brings forward the gifts presented by the repentant woman. They consist in a fine goose and large, flat cakes of a rounded shape. The Archigallus presents these gifts to the serpent. He declares that the penitent shall three times plunge her head into the cold water of the Tiber during the early hours of the day; or that she shall crawl round the Campus Martius on her bare knees; or, even if Isis orders it, she shall go to the confines of Egypt, in the island of Meroe to bring back water from the hot and salutary springs, which shall be

poured into the temple. All the priests join in supplications to the divinity to look leniently upon the faults redeemed by repentance and pious gifts. The serpent, which has remained long motionless, moves at last its head in token of pardon.

Such, at least, is the interpretation given by the priests to a slight motion of the serpent's head towards the prostrate woman. They sing "Io, Io!" and utter cries of triumph.

The Archigallus proclaims that the divinity is satisfied, provided the penance imposed is fulfilled.

The example of this repentant matron is followed by others, and the same ceremony is repeated again and again. Each woman listening to the Archigallus as if Isis herself spoke, and behaving herself fully pardoned provided she fulfills her penance.

We shall now return to the lively Gellia. The pretty little matron could see no better way to while away time than a little shopping excursion among the fashionable establishments of the 'Septa Julia.' The hour appointed to meet the Archigallus finds her thus pleasantly engaged.—She hurries off to the temple, and knocks once more at the door with the sliding panel.

The heavy steps are again heard, and Enothea's ugly face shows itself in the aperture.

"Enothea," inquired Gellia, "the mysteries must be ended, and Apollo is doubtless waiting for me?"

"Come in," replied the old woman, with her accustomed roughness.

(To be Continued.)

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND.

(FROM TIMES SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

No. 12.

MULLINGAR, Sept. 14.

The line from Athlone to Mullingar runs along a district of poor uplands, here and there dotted with country seats, but with hardly a single feature of interest. As you approach the little capital of Westmeath the character of the landscape improves; you pass some of the rich pastures for which the county is justly famous, and the scene wears a more civilized aspect. Mullingar, placed almost on the frontier of an outlying tract of the old English Pale—the theatre of many a fierce encounter between the Normann settlers and the Celtic tribes—was once a place of considerable importance; it had its sovereign, burgesses, and corporate rights; but these have become things of the past, as well as the remains of its ancient castle and of its celebrated religious houses. The town is little more than a village of stone houses, running into mud cabins, commanded by a large military barracks, and overlooked by its Protestant and Catholic churches; yet, though it has no remarkable features, its recent history is not uninteresting with reference to the Land Question of Ireland. Twenty years ago Mullingar seemed as if smitten with mouldering decay. It had the look of a beggarly poverty; its slovenly ways and rickety fences were notable for their equal and dilapidation. Small as the place now is, the main street and its shops have generally a rather thriving appearance. You see plenty of new building and paint; there are numerous residences of recent building, and though the neighbourhood is purely agricultural, and its local business has not much increased, few country towns, I believe, in Leinster have lately shown more signs of improvement. The reason of the change I cannot doubt is an alteration in the local conditions, and in some degree the social influences under which the town now maintains its existence. Until not long ago Mullingar was held under a middleman's grant from the Granard family, and as neither the lease nor the chief owners had the power of making long leases, no security could be obtained for building, and stagnation and ruin were the consequence. The process, however, of the Landed Estates Court swept away these mischievous fetters of tenure; and the new proprietor, Colonel Grenville Nugent, being able and willing to give leases of long duration on favorable terms, the town has not been slow to revive, and has in a few years made very rapid progress.

Westmeath being for several reasons an important county as regards the Land Question, I have visited many parts of it. This great midland tract, that extends from the plains of Meath to the banks of the Shannon, comprises a large portion of the watershed of Leinster, and presents a strange diversity of features. To the north it is ridged by continuous hills, for the most part of thin and light soil, with occasionally fertile valleys between, inhabited generally by a rather poor peasantry. The centre, named by the fancy of the Celt 'the Land of Waters,' is largely occupied by a succession of deep and broad lakes, from which sluggish rivers uncoil and descend slowly to the Boyne and the Shannon. This is also in spots a hill country, but it usually expands into broad plains, here and there broken by turf mounds or swelling into gentle eminences, but often stretching into vast green flats that at intervals, especially along the courses of the streams, form magnificent pastures. This is the general character of the landscape from the summit of the cone of Knockree, from which, it is said, on a clear day you can see across Ireland to either sea; from this point the eye ranges over a most remarkable and varied scene of wooded steep and glittering mere, of rich lowland and red moor, spreading out for miles in the near distance. The fine tract, except at the places where a race of petty occupiers still dwells on the edges of the bogs and slopes of the hills, is, for the most part, held in substantial farms, and abounds in beautiful country seats, and the traveller goes through an interesting succession of fat pastures and breadths of tillage, with occasionally mansions and parks between that would be a noble specimen of industry and care, save that thousands of acres want drainage. This, to a great extent, is the nature of the country until you reach the borders of Meath; but to the south and west of the central plain Westmeath rises into a series of uplands, in places divided by low story hills and forming a large uneven table-land, for the most part of little fertility. This district seems comparatively neglected; it does not contain many handsome seats; the character of the agriculture is seldom good; and it is divided chiefly into extensive pastures, many evidently of recent origin, and the holdings of a not wealthy peasantry. The county, therefore, regarded as a whole, abounds in curious contrasts of husbandry, and these, as may be supposed, correspond with no less remarkable social contrasts.

It is not my intention to say much about the general condition of this district; for I wish, if possible, to avoid repetition. Compared with some other parts of Ireland, Westmeath is not a progressive county; its agricultural area has considerably diminished, and, notwithstanding the excellence of its pastures, the increase in the returns of its live stock is not so great as I should have expected; and it should be observed that this coincides with a large decrease in the population. It would not, however, be safe to draw a sweeping conclusion from these facts; I reserve this and similar topics for a subsequent stage of this inquiry. The material condition of the different classes connected with the soil in Westmeath corresponds in the main with that of the same classes in the other counties that I have visited. The wages of the agricultural labourer are from 6s. to 10s. a week; the farmers, except the very small holders, are reasonably well off, the large graziers

especially, as a rule, being wealthy. Rents vary from 3l. 10s. for the best grass lands to 15s. the Irish acre; and land on the whole is not overrated, though most of the light tillage lands let high, no doubt owing to the competition of the poor, now almost confined to soils of this character. The landed system of Westmeath is essentially the same as that I have already described, except that the number of absentee landlords is comparatively small in this county. In other respects it presents phenomena identical with those I have previously noticed—the same divisions of classes by religious distinctions; the same widespread insecurity of tenure; the same creation and growth of equities in the land not protected by positive legal sanction, and vindicated only by local usage. In this state of things a line of demarcation runs between the owner and occupier of the soil and separates them more or less from each other; law fails utterly to throw its shield over innumerable claims of the nature of property; and these are abandoned to loose custom, which may be violated without legal redress by a dominant order that has an immediate interest to do so. Here, as elsewhere, from good feeling, from the habits of acquiescence engendered by the ancestral possession of landed property, far more, I believe, than from any lower motive, the landlords, though too marked off from the people, as a rule respect the social arrangements, the desires and natural rights of their tenants; they neither attempt by unjust evictions, nor by iniquitous raising of rents, to appropriate what really belongs to others, nor do they disregard the tenant right arising from the sale of the goodwill of farms, which in this county is a common practice. But—be sides that in the years that succeeded the famine society in Westmeath was much disturbed by extensive evictions from estates—even now, as always will be the case when social elements occasionally jar and when too much is left to arbitrary power, wrongs in the relation of landlord and tenant occur frequently in this county. Sometimes the zeal of a Protestant proprietor gets the better of his sense of fair dealing, and I have heard of cases in which an undue preference has been given to Protestant tenants as such, or in which, except an extortionate rent, a site for a Catholic chapel has been refused—a compromise between conscience and interest that Mephistopheles himself might smile. Occasionally, too, the spirit of avarice will break through the barriers of mere usage; and I have been informed of more than one instance in which purchasers in the Landed Estates Court have set aside the equitable claims of their tenants. Now and then, moreover, landlords will abuse the extraordinary power their position gives them, and I write with a set of contracts before me of a singular and iniquitous kind, which a proprietor has lately endeavored to compel his tenants-at-will to sign, in order evidently to deprive them of even the scanty protection of the common law, and to free himself from the implied obligations which local usage would impose upon him so long as they held by the tenure of the country. The tenants have refused to sign these agreements; I hope their refusal will not be construed, by those who interpret the Irish Land Question on a theory of the barbarism of the Irish race, as evidence that the benighted Irish tenant prefers vague custom to definite contract.

Westmeath presents in a marked form the contrast of occupation and tenure which I adverted to in a previous letter. The greater part of its fine lands is now held by substantial farmers, or by graziers of a superior class; many of these have, of course, the security of a lease, and in most instances the landlords have either put the lands in good order and built farmsteads before the commencement of a tenancy, or else the lands, being admirable pastures, require little or no outlay. The existing law of landlord and tenant applies, therefore, fairly enough to these cases. It either has no tendency to confiscate what belongs to the tenant on a change of possession, or else its harsh doctrines are excluded by contrast between independent persons. By far the largest portion of the county, however, is still occupied by small farmers, who legally are merely tenants-at-will, though they have added much to the value of the soil by building, enclosing, fencing, and tillage, and though they have purchased their interests in numerous instances, and it is probable that they will long maintain their ground, though the area they hold is being diminished. The existing law is not a rule of right to this body of men in their actual position; it exposes, what is in truth their property, the benefits they have added to the land, to be confiscated by a summary process; it sets at naught the equitable right acquired by a transfer for value with the assent of the landlord. It is idle to say that poor tenants-at-will ought to have assured their claims by express contract, and that law accordingly may disregard them; equality not dependence is the sphere of contract, and these claims, in truth, are supported mainly by usage, forbearance, and acquiescence, without any compulsory sanction. Can any one wonder that, in this state of things, hatred of our institutions should grow up, and that agrarianism should step in to shield by terror the natural rights which law will not recognize? Can we not perceive what must be the feeling of the poor peasant in this situation, when he sees that law refuses to affirm his title to what is justly his own, and, as he imagines, by its one-sided operation assists the wealthy capitalist to supplant him? May we not translate his thoughts into language like this:—"I and mine have tilled these fields for generations; I have made them what they are, have, perhaps, bought them; I cannot compel my landlord to grant me a lease, yet the law leaves me naked and defenceless, while the large man who is coveting my land in the revolution going on around me can make for himself an excellent bargain. Your law is double-faced and unjust. I turn to a code of a very different kind in order to protect my legitimate property."

Such are the thoughts which have doubtless occurred to many of the peasantry in this district. It aggravates the matter that in some instances you find persons of the landlord class disposed to repudiate their natural rights, especially as regards their additions to the soil, which not unreasonably cause misgivings. Such persons will contrast the fine steadings built recently on estates that have perhaps been "cleared" with the rude condition of the farms on which the small holders continue to dwell, and will exclaim that "tenant's improvements are nonsense." Or they will observe that, in the actual state of agriculture, the little dwellings that have been the habitations of the peasantry through the long space of time during which they have been gradually changing the bog or the mountain to fertility, are nuisances that ought to be got rid of; or they will point to the exhausted state in which the small holder's fields are occasionally found, and will ask, "Would you mulct us for deterioration?" In all this there is some truth; but considerations on the other side of the greatest importance are too often forgotten. It is not borne in mind that it is the industry of the petty occupier that, for the most part, has transformed the face of the country, has made tracts of barrenness yield their increase, has caused them to give rent to their owners. It is not borne in mind that the unsightly hovels, now condemned as nuisances to the estate, have been instruments in this work of amelioration, and may, therefore, under certain conditions, be placed in the category of real improvements. It is not borne in mind that as a general rule the good done by the peasantry to the land exceeds the waste in an infinite degree, and that the area they may have injured is as nothing compared to that they have made productive; and it is too easily said that they obtain a sufficient return in prolonged occupation without estimating the fitting compensating period. Through this varied and partial view injustice is sometimes done to the claims of the tenant even by the most upright men; and we cannot wonder that on his side, too, extravagant notions should exist. That tenants in Ireland have a large equitable claim in respect of what they have contributed to the land even the late Mr. Senior

thought indisputable, opposed as he was to small holdings, and conservative in his ideas about the rights of property.—"The Irish landlord, partly politically and partly to obtain additional rent, by means of the potato encouraged or (what was enough without actual encouragement) permitted subdivision and the increase of population. The inhabitants of Ireland, from 4,088,226 in 1792, rose to 8,176,124 in 1841. The landlords were unable or unwilling to expend money on their estates. They allowed the tenants themselves to make the provision—by building and by reclaiming land from its original state of bog, or heather, or stony field necessary to lodge and feed this increased population. It is thus that many estates have been created, and almost all, have been enlarged by generation after generation of tenants without assistance. It was the tenants who made the barony of Ferney, originally worth 3,000l. a year, worth 50,000l. a year. It is to meet cases like these that I propose my tribunal."

This leads me to say a few words on the operation of the law in Ireland as it bears on the subject of tenants' improvements, though I shall treat the question more fully hereafter. That law, founded on the old maxim that what is added to the soil accrues to its owner, has been modified in England by local custom; in Ireland, in some degree, by statute; and in the United Kingdom by judicial decisions. It is, however, still in the abstract unjust, for it fails sufficiently to protect what may be the legitimate claims of the tenant; but in England its harshness is practically nullified by the circumstances that, in that country, the permanent improvement on estates are made, as a general rule, by the landlords and that tenants shield themselves from the law by contract, and take care that when they hire land they shall be repaid should they add to its value. In Ireland however, where in most cases, what is done in the way of improving the soil is done by the tenant, not by the landlord, and where the tenant, in the majority of instances, has not risen to the status of a free contractor, the law is in the highest degree unfair; it refuses to protect what really is the property of the tenant added to the holding, and exposes it to unredressed confiscation. It is impossible to guess what innumerable rights, occasionally of a valuable kind, too often the all of the humble peasant, have been extinguished through this state of law; but it may be interesting to note the opinion on this matter of a great lawyer, no surreptitious, assuredly, of the landmarks of justice, and with instincts on the side of the proprietary classes. Fifteen years ago Lord Westbury observed on the law as to tenants' improvements in Ireland:—

"Was it not the fact in Ireland that in nineteen cases out of twenty a landlord expected the tenant would do something for the improvement of the land, and stood by while it was done? and then, was it not consistent with justice for the law to assume a tacit understanding on his part that the tenant was to enjoy the results of these improvements? Such doctrines as these had been the A B C of equity in this country for a considerable time; and if parties proceeding against their tenants in Ireland could be compelled to proceed in a court of equity, they would be met by the legal apothegm that 'he who seeks equity must do equity,' and they would not be allowed to dispose of the tenant unless they had given him satisfaction for the expenditure he had incurred."

Irish landlords, however, being able to enforce their rights in the forum of the common law, this equity in respect of tenants' improvements is not acknowledged by a legal system that guards the freehold from all interests save those created by grant or contract. It will be observed, however, that a slight extension of the equitable doctrines of salvage and lien would in many instances, protect these rights, and if such a man as Lord Mansfield—that great civilizer of the common law—had sat on the Irish Bench in the last century, he probably would have discovered the means of shielding the Irish tenant from spoliation. But, in the first place, as Mr. Meade points out, it is extremely difficult for judicial tribunals to effect important changes in law when it has once become mature and organic; and, in the second until this generation, the Judges of Ireland, brought up in the atmosphere of unjust ascendancy, were not likely to be keen in an effort to maintain the interests of the Catholic peasant. Let it not be supposed, however, that, in our day, Irish Judges have not recorded a protest against the iniquity of the law. In a celebrated cause heard in 1858, in which a clergyman who had expended a large sum in improvements on land, on the faith of a promise of a lease, endeavored, though technically a yearly tenant, to enforce his equity against his landlord—not, as in the case put by Lord Westbury, to employ it merely as a counter-claim—the late master of the Rolls in Ireland, one of the most upright and outspoken of men, though compelled to reject the petitioner's suit, condemned the law in unqualified language. His Honour observed:—

"I have no hesitation in stating that although in point of law, on the authorities I have referred to, and particularly the case of 'Polling v. Armitage,' the petitioner's suit could not be sustained, yet nothing can be more repugnant to natural justice than that a landlord should look on at a great expenditure carried on by a tenant from year to year without warning the tenant of his intention to turn him out of possession. The defendant's offer to allow Mr. O'Farrell to remove the buildings was a mockery. I have jurisdiction to administer equity in the natural sense of that term, or I should have no difficulty whatever in making a decree against the defendant. I am bound to administer an artificial system, established by the decisions of eminent Judges such as Lord Eldon and Sir William Grant, and, 'being so bound, I regret much that I must administer injustice in this case, and dismiss the petition.'"

The agrarian spirit prevails in Westmeath, and has prevailed for years in extreme intensity. Within a period comparatively recent many outrages of this kind have occurred, and, as usual, they remain undiscovered. From the summit of one of the low hills that mark the boundary of this county and Meath, one of the most experienced lawyers in Ireland pointed out to me the actual spots of 14 of these crimes which have escaped the avenging hand of justice. Within the last few months two agrarian murders of an atrocious character have been committed; but there is nothing very peculiar in them, save that, as usual, they show traces of system, and were done under more or less provocation. The first was that of Mr. Fetherston, and some of the facts are in dispute, though I have endeavored, if possible, to reconcile them. Mr. Fetherston it is said was rather a hard man, and in 1868 resolved to raise the rents of a moorland, which, I am informed, had been reclaimed by the adjoining tenants and on which some had made improvements. They refused to pay the increased rents; and, notices to quit, having been threatened, the ill-fated gentleman was fully murdered. In the second case, a Mr. Anketell, a station-master on the Midland Railway, was assassinated because, having made himself unpopular by the dismissal of servants, he afterwards entered on a small piece of land, from which, I hear he had advised that the occupier should be removed. Such is the state of this fine county; and, from testimony which I can rely on, I have reason to believe that the Ribbon Society is more or less organized in Westmeath at this moment. The immediate causes of this prevalence of crime, I cannot doubt, are that agrarianism has been unpunished for years in this district, and that it was called into being, and has been kept alive, by the "clearances" of estates, and by the extension of the system of large farms. And by, however, be not unworthy of notice that Westmeath, like Tipperary, was for several centuries the scene of civil war and dissensions of race; nor is it improbable that the habits of lawlessness and moral disorder then formed has survived down to the present age. One circumstance must be borne in mind by a candid student of the Irish Land Question. Westmeath, especially on its eastern border, is one of the parts of

Ireland which contains a very large admixture of English blood, yet it has always been a seat of agrarian outrage. This—and I shall recur to the point—is an awkward fact for those who ascribe agrarianism to the inherent savageness and ruthlessness of the aboriginal race.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CARDINAL CULLEN'S PASTORAL.—His Eminence the Archbishop of Dublin has published a pastoral on the Council. The Jubilee began 1st Nov., and is to last until the termination of the Ecumenical Council. The conditions of the 'Indulgence' are that the faithful shall make confession, receive the Communion and fast three days, or one day in each of three weeks. They must likewise visit three of the principal churches of Dublin, which are named, and pray for the peace, tranquillity and triumph of the Holy Catholic Church. 'The indulgence of the jubilee is applicable to the souls in purgatory.' The principal object of the jubilee is to induce the faithful to contribute by their prayers and good works to the success of the Ecumenical Council. The Protestant press and its correspondents (His Eminence adds), in stating that the Council is to assemble to condemn 'true liberty and progress, are proclaiming merely 'fond inventions.' The faithful are not to pay any attention to these 'hostile writers, and busybodies pretending to know that of which they are completely ignorant.' He begs of Catholics to exhort those who are members of such societies as 'the Fenians' to abandon them, seeing what evils have inundated Spain and Italy since secret societies have got the mastery in them. Fenians and members of 'of secret and unlawful organizations incur the penalty of excommunication, and are cut off like rotten branches from the mystic vine, and cannot participate in the blessings of the jubilee.' The Cardinal also exhorts the people to shun drunkenness, faction fights, public assaults, and immoralities. He refers to 'the dreadful crime of murder.' This crime (he says) is bred in abomination everywhere, and it was never congenial to the Irish heart. 'I only refer to it, adds the Cardinal, 'in order to beg of you to maintain among your flocks the greatest horror of what is so hateful to God, lest by hearing or reading of the wicked deeds of others they should look with indifference on one of the greatest and most horrible of crimes.' His Eminence says again:—'I shall merely beg of you to call upon your flocks to pray for our Protestant brethren who are now engaged in reconstructing their Church, or forming a new Church Body, and to ask of the Author of light that He may enlighten them; give them knowledge of the truth, and lead them into the bosom of the one holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church. It is happy for us that no such difficult task devolves on us as our separated brethren have undertaken to perform. The Catholic Church is the work of God, not of man; it does not owe its origin to Acts of Parliament, or to mixed meetings of clergy and laity. It was founded by Christ on St. Peter and the apostles. . . . And He, moreover, gave jurisdiction to the same Vicar (the Pontiff) to assemble, when necessary or useful, all his colleagues in the Episcopate, to consult with them on the great interests of religion.' The Cardinal speaks of Irish Protestants as 'groping in the dark in a vain effort to build up with mortal hands an edifice worthy to be called divine.' On Fenianism His Eminence thus expresses the sentiments of the Catholic Church:—'Whilst the treasures of the Church are now open, and so many opportunities are given to the faithful of recollection with God, I beg of you, reverend brethren, to exhort those Catholics who are engaged in secret societies, such as that of the Fenians, to abandon them, and to listen to the warnings of religion. Many of them, I am sure, have no malice in what they are doing; they are simply misled and unsuspecting young men, gradually drawn into bad company, and only the dupes of others, who wish to make tools of them for their own evil purposes. They think that they are acting in a spirit of patriotism, but in reality they are endeavoring to introduce a system which would bring ruin and desolation on the country. See what evils have inundated Italy and Spain since secret societies have got the mastery in them. Undoubtedly, under a similar rule Ireland would share the same fate, and bloodshed, anarchy, and irreligion would be our lot. Point out these evils, reverend brethren, to your flocks, and endeavor to preserve them from destruction. Let them also know that if they belong to the Fenians or any other secret and unlawful organization they incur the penalty of excommunication, and are cut off like rotten branches from the mystic vine, and cannot participate in the blessings of the Jubilee. You will, moreover, remind your flocks that those who countenance and encourage such secret societies are as much under the ban of the Church as those who are members, and that no member or votary of condemned societies can be absolved unless he abandons all connection with them. Inculcate these doctrines on the minds of the faithful. Many good young men who have been led astray by bad example will derive salvation from your words, and you will not have labored in vain though you may have to regret that some leaders of the organization, imbued with Continental infidelity, may despise your teaching, and laugh at the censures of the Church. The articles which appear in some Fenian newspapers, both at home and abroad, give evidence of their designs, and of the spirit that animates them.'

DEAN MAWE AGAIN.—Dean Mawe has addressed a letter to the 'True Witness.' He says:—"Now, sir; rest assured I will no longer tolerate such liberties with the fair fame of Tralee and its people. They are a religious people, who, within a few years, erected two magnificent churches to the glory of God. They are not Fenians nor revolutionists, who look to jump into sudden wealth by seizing the property of their neighbors; but they are a sober and religious people, who seek to procure an honest livelihood by that steady, honorable, and persevering industry, by which alone a people can ever become wealthy, prosperous, and happy. For the rest the Catholics of the Fenian faction, whether of the press or of the platform, may be assured that I am not afraid of them. I have been in close conflict with them for the last month, and was never better in health and spirits. But stay! I have to ask pardon of the ghost of Castlereagh for introducing the name of the most formidable conspirator into such disgraceful company!"

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—Mgr. Woodlock inaugurated the fifteenth session of the Catholic University on the 26th of an address, in which he said that during last year there had been 376 students connected with the Catholic University, 27 schools affiliated to it throughout the country; that 150,000 had been subscribed during the last 16 years; and that 60 members had been returned to Parliament pledged to secure by legislation the principle of a Catholic University. He then spoke of the duty of charity in terms which are a refutation of the charges brought by secularists against the friends of Denominational education, and quoted an unpublished letter by Dr. Newman showing the anomaly, intellectually no less than religiously, of sending a Catholic into the world accomplished in secular education but ignorant of his religion.

LANDLORDS AND THE LAND QUESTION.—Two meetings of landlords have been held in Dublin during the last few days. The proceedings were strictly private, and it is not known whether the meetings were large, influential, or representative.

The 'Times' Special Commissioner in Ireland is Mr. O'Connor Morris, an Irish barrister, and an occasional leader-writer to the 'Times.'

The Dublin Daily Express states that some Irish members mean next session to bring under consideration the subject of a Royal residence in Ireland, and have pledged themselves to support a measure to carry out the object.

DUBLIN, Nov. 12.—The Irish Times asserts that it has proof that Kelly, the Fenian leader who was rescued at Manchester, was the man who died recently in hospital in this city under the name of Martin, and whose identity was so doubtful.

The Dublin Evening Mail states apropos to the Irish education question, that a declaration in favor of the subjection of national education to Roman Catholic control has been drawn up by Cardinal Cullen, and is now offered for the signature of Roman Catholics, through the hands of a noble lord who has recently changed his creed, and of a baronet representing a southern county in Parliament.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29.—There was a riotous fight on Sunday night, between the Dwyers and the Ryans, on their return from the amusee meeting in Tipperary. Two of them received such injuries that their lives are still in danger. The immediate cause of quarrel was an old dispute about a farm which belonged to a man named Warren, a relative of both factions.

Mr. Munster obtained a summons at the Petty Sessions of Cashel yesterday against Mr. O'Beirne, alleging a charge of perjury committed at the trial of the election petition last February.

DEMOCRATIC FIRE.—A sad case of fire occurred on Friday last, in the townland of Oshagah, about seven miles from Danganooon. In that townland there lives a family of four girls called Loughran, holding a small farm, and, on the day named, they put into an end room of the house a quantity of 'bedsted' fix, locking the door and returning to the field. The room also contained a bed and some wearing apparel. The fire was observed by a person who was passing by, and he immediately gave the alarm, when a number of neighbors gathered, and succeeded, with great exertion, in containing the fire to the one room, by cutting off the burnt portion of its roof. Of course the whole contents were destroyed, and nothing remains but the bare walls. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The amusee movement has two parties to it. One is opposed to agitation the other is actively engaged in it. Some time ago there was a schism and the 'Amusee Association' was set up on the 'Amusee Committee,' which was the first body, being thrust aside by the members of the new organization. The Committee is the more moderate of the two. After the receipt of Mr. Gladstone's letter the Rev. Dr. Spratt, a popular Roman Catholic clergyman, wrote to advise the discontinuance of the public demonstrations, and the adoption of the previous counsel to leave the question in the hands of the Government. The answer of the association was the meeting on Wednesday night. The Committee had written to Dr. Spratt expressing concurrence in the wisdom of his advice, and stating that they were at present obtaining signatures to petitions addressed to the Premier in respectful terms. Clergyman of all denominations, members of Parliament, and other respectable people throughout the United Kingdom, are, they say, putting down their names.—Times Cor.

SUCKING SLAVERY IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.—The Ballinacorney correspondent of the Mayo Examiner writes:—While the population of this extensive barony is decreasing to a fearful extent, cattle and sheep are increasing in a tenfold numerical proportion. Holding after holding, and farm after farm have no sooner become vacated, than they are at once amalgamated into monster grazing walks.—Tenant farmers here have no business competing with stock farmers; the latter don't care at what figure they may obtain the land, grass they want and will have at any price. Droves of splendid cattle are daily leaving for foreign markets, and their places supplied with young stock. Not so with the people; when they are necessitated to go they are not replaced with their own kind.

The attempt on Mr. Bret's life was not agrarian. He had a dispute with a road contractor named Bourke, who met him on his return from an inspection. After some angry words with him in his house he went out. In a few minutes a pistol-shot was fired through the parlour window. Half a dozen pellets lodged in his side, one broke his watch chain, another grazed his watch and lodged in the chair. He is not dangerously wounded. It is the second attempt on his life.—Times Cor.

A NEW SUGGESTION.—One of the chief motives of Irish landlords in refusing leases is to have control over the political votes of their tenants; and even on some of those estates where the 'tenant right custom' exists, it is usual to serve notices of ejectment on the tenant understanding that it depends upon the vote whether or not the notice shall be acted upon. Now whilst so arranging that all Irish tenants should have leases—whilst providing that the only way in which a landlord shall escape giving his tenant a lease for a term of years shall be by giving him a written lease for one year—we would distinguish between the more yeasly and the other leases as to the right of voting. A mere yearly tenancy, even where the covenants are set forth in a written lease, should not be allowed to carry a vote; a lease for a considerable period of years, secured by a written lease, should, in the case of agricultural tenants, be made to form an indispensable part of the electoral qualifications. The landlord would thus lose his political interest in the maintenance of the present wretched system; whilst he would soon find that his pecuniary interest and his general convenience would be incomparably better served by the long than by the yearly leases, which would be the alternative presented to him.—Scotsman.

ORDERING OF TROOPS TO KILMALLOCK.—A communication from the Poor Law Commissioners was received by the clerk of this union yesterday, requesting to be immediately informed if a body of military could be accommodated with temporary 'billets' in the workhouse, as it was the wish of the government to send some companies at once into this locality. The letter which arrived here on Sunday has caused some talk as to what can be the meaning or the object of the government in sending military to Kilmallock. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the disturbances some few years since, military were stationed in our workhouse; but, judging by appearances, at least, no such cause now exists. The authorities must, however, be in possession of some information to justify the measures they have taken.—Freeman.

An attempt was made to upset the morning up train from Trim on Monday, and was only frustrated by the vigilance of a mileman. Some miscreants had raised one of the rails at a short curve about a mile from Athboy station, placing the end of it upon that of the next. All the bolts and fastenings had been removed and thrown into an adjoining field.—Fortunately, the approaching train was stopped at Athboy, or the consequences might have been very fatal. The number of passengers was large, the majority being on their way to Navan to attend the meeting there. No trace has yet been discovered of the perpetrators of the outrage. The 'Evening Mail' says—'We understand that the early train which was fortunately stopped in time to prevent what would in all probability have been a very fatal accident, contained five Roman Catholic priests and 100 farmers proceeding to a tenant-right meeting at Navan. The belief in the district is that the outrage was a Fenian device to stop the meeting.'

The inspectors of the Irish prisons report that 107 men and 665 women, who were sent to gaol in Ireland last year, had been previously in prison twenty-one times or more. Eight of the men and thirty two of the women had been in prison more than 100 times. Three of the men had been in gaol above 100 times. One of the women 139 times, another 224 times, and one of the gaol-birds was committed for her 267th time. These persons, chiefly committed for drunkenness or disorderly conduct spend most of their days in prisons, supported at the public expense. Imprisonment for debt is occasionally made to eke out a living. When the Lord Lieutenant on the mar-

riage of the Prince of Wales, cleared the Dublin Marshalea Prison of those who were supposed to be unfortunate debtors two persons were most reluctantly turned out. A benevolent magistrate allowed them pensions which provided them with food; to meet other expenses themselves arrested in order to obtain accommodation in the Marshalea free of charge.

The subjoined letter, enclosing £10, has been received by Mr. Sullivan from the Most Noble the Dowager Marchioness of Queensberry:—
Dear Mr. Sullivan, — I enclose a draft for the families of the prisoners. As they are not yet released, their wives and little ones require to be cared for. The winter is at hand, and they must need our help.

The friends of Ireland and the Irish will I am sure remember that these poor wives and their helpless little ones are suffering now because of the endeavors of their husbands to assist their agonized country; and however we may think the means they used mistaken yet the least we can do is to assist to the utmost of our power, each one of us, in alleviating the sufferings of those stricken families in the absence of their protectors.

I remain, dear Mr. Sullivan,
Yours faithfully,
CAROLINE QUEENSBERRY.

A. M. SULLIVAN, Esq.

VERY SHAKY.—A Vicar General, writing to the Daily Express, in anticipation of probable improvements to be introduced into the doctrine and ritual of the Protestant Church by her new lay fathers, says:—Keep the old system of religion, say I. If we make doctrinal changes in Ireland, they will be most likely, not in a Ritualistic, but in an opposite, and as some would say, a safer direction. Be it so! But if England, led by our example, make alterations, in which direction would she move? Let us think of that and so, rather than set an example of change, remain as we are. Besides, many of our lay representatives, noblemen, and great landlords, may have taken up advanced notions from seasons in London. Even they, if we begin to change, might wish to screw us up a peg or two higher. For this reason, let us stay as we are. It is a good thing to know one is well. Thus reasons a Protestant divine against reforming the 'reformed religion,' and he has no more exalted arguments to use. A rector, who gives his name and address, writes, in the same paper:—'Sir, — The Lay Conference having resolved by a majority that the laity should be represented in the approaching National Convention in the proportion of two to one as regards the clergy, it is now needful for the latter to protest against such a resolution and to declare that they will not permit it to be carried into effect as it now stands. Let this be done in the mildest manner possible, but, at the same time, in the most determined.—Saviter in modo, fortiter in re.'

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—A most deplorable accident—or suicide it is impossible to say which—occurred on the County Down Railway some time on Friday evening, by which a man named George Johnson lost his life. A train had run over him; but what train it seems impossible to ascertain, as the wheels of several have been examined and no marks of blood have been found upon them. The body was not discovered until Saturday morning. It was frightfully mutilated. At the inquest it was stated that the deceased, who was a mechanic by trade, had been off work for several years because of his insanity, and had only been let out of the lunatic asylum a few weeks ago. No blame is attached to the railway officials.—Northern Whig.

The police are actively engaged in the effort to discover the murderers of Mr. O'Brien, the last victim to the theory of 'fixity of tenure.' They have succeeded in finding some clothes stained with blood in the houses of some persons who they have arrested.

DUBLIN, Nov. 2.—Three simultaneous county meetings in support of the 'tenant-right' movement were arranged to come off yesterday in Limerick, Navan, and Owan. The first, however, broke down, not from any want of interest in the farming classes, for they flocked in at the appointed time in thousands from the country districts, but from the determined opposition of the amnesty party, who felt indignation that a demonstration should be held upon any other subject. The threatened rupture is now complete and final, so far, at least, as Limerick is concerned. On Saturday evening they met and passed a resolution declaring the proposed tenant-right manifestation contrary to the principle of a resolution recently passed at an amnesty meeting, that no concession on the part of Government, not even that of tenure, would be accepted as a measure of conciliation unless preceded by the liberation of the political prisoners, but advising that there should be no interference with the tenant righters. This was a distinct notice of hostility, and as there was reason to expect something more than a protest on paper, the authorities took what they supposed were sufficient precautions to prevent disturbance. An extra police force was ordered into town and the military were kept under arms within barracks. All looked peaceable enough until half past 1 o'clock, when, on a given signal, nearly 20,000 Fenians rushed into the Market-square, and, dashing in, took up the platform, tore it assunder in a few minutes and carried the fragment to Garryowen, where they made a bonfire of it amid cheers of triumph.—The High Sheriff of the county, Mr. E. W. O'Brien, son of Mr. W. Smith O'Brien who was to have taken the chair, Mr. Synan, M. P., and a numerous body of farmers, headed by Roman Catholic clergymen, attended at half past 2 o'clock and endeavored to calm the multitude, but they were received with showers of stones, and threats were uttered that if they attempted to hold a meeting they would be 'torn in pieces.' Some of the farmers had personal reasons for believing that the threats were sincere, for they went away with blood streaming from wounds inflicted by their patriotic brethren. Several of the priests had their hats knocked off, and received other rough usage. They were with some difficulty rescued from the infuriated mob. The tenant-righters had to abandon the meeting and retire to their club-room. The police patrolled the town, and quietness was soon restored.

The Express states that two copies of the following placard were posted in Kells on the Sunday after Mr. Nicholson was fired at:—'Proclamation.—Whereas, it has been alleged that another outrage of agrarian nature has been perpetrated near Kells, we, therefore, deem it expedient to notify all whom it may concern that in our former edict placarded last May in that town we gave due warning of the intention of our Government in reference to tyrannical land-jobbing, and extermination, which seems not to be attended to, we again notify that tyrannical class of Devils that we will not permit them for the future to outrage God's people by banishing them off the land. We will not be made the laughing-stock of nations any longer by the policy of rotten Government promises promising us protection. We will gain for ourselves with the revolver the true form of a Land Bill, well shaped and permanently framed, propelled by the virtue of a lead pill. Be ye not deceived, this we will carry into effect, as the shooting down of the Absentee in London Paris, or in the midst of his guard can be as easily effected through our Agents as that you would not believe also the Royal Irish Peeler might as well go in search of the right man, needle in the Atlantic as to capture the right man, The King of Prussia or his Prime Minister does not feel much surprised at the shooting of landlords in Ireland. We regret to have to take the life of any of those Landlord Assassins who assassinated the People of Ireland in cold blood, but we must get justice.—By order. Dublin, Oct. 9, 1869.'

THE UNEMPLOYED.—The Beehive states that a petition to the Queen is in course of signature, praying Her Majesty to see that measures are taken without delay to

enable the large number of persons at present out of employ and willing to work to go to portions of Her Majesty's dominions where their labour is required and where they may prosper and increase the prosperity of the whole empire. The petitioners also declare that they have heard 'with alarm and indignation' that Her Majesty has been advised to consent to give up the colonies, 'containing millions of unoccupied land, which might be employed profitably, both to the colonies and ourselves, as a field for emigration'; and, in order to discourage and defeat all such projects for discussion they humbly pray that England and her colonies and dependencies may be incorporated by name into one British Empire, and that proclamation be made that Her Majesty is Sovereign thereof, in like manner as she has been proclaimed Queen of India. The petitioners also ask Her Majesty to assemble Parliament without delay that they may inquire into the causes of the present distress and seek a remedy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSION.—The Hon. Mrs. Daly, the only daughter of Lord Heytesbury, married to a son of Lord Dunsandale, has been received into the Church.

THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL ON THE EARL OF DERBY.—On Sunday the Bishop of Liverpool made his triennial visitation to the Catholic Chapel at Brindle, near Preston. In the course of his observations to a crowded congregation, he alluded to the loss of the country had sustained by the death of Lord Derby. That nobleman the bishop remarked was not a Catholic although he numbered many Catholics amongst his acquaintances, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship. This, however did not prevent him from time to time treating matters which were very hard for Catholics to bear. He had denounced them as politically dangerous and morally corrupt and had expressed the necessity of their being muzzled like dogs in hot weather to prevent them from being troublesome and injurious. But those things were said in the heat of debate, and should generously be forgiven and forgotten. Whatever his failings might be in their regard, he never hesitated to treat them with firmness and even with consideration. Lord Derby had allowed them to have land for a new church in the neighbourhood of Bootle under the most favorable circumstances, as he sensed them, and instructed his steward to act accordingly. He had therefore a claim upon their affectionate regard; besides he was a great statesman a brilliant scholar, and an ornament to the country, fulfilling the duties of son, husband, and father with exemplary rectitude. He was not only a just but an indulgent landlord.

There are two distinct tendencies which the present generation of mankind most earnestly, though in some degree unconsciously, obey. We are making the Earth smaller, and we are filling it up. Activity of colonization keeps pace with improvement in the means of locomotion and one follows upon the other as an unerring consequence. By bringing nations together we establish the balance between their respective wants; we enable demand and supply to find their own level, and we help one another to make the most of our common inheritance. It was only owing to the circumstance that steam and rail brought China and America close to one another that Koopmanschap's speculation became at all practicable and, perhaps, susceptible of boundless extension. Steam carried the Chinaman as far as California; rail conveyed him across the Rocky Mountains, and opened before him a field of enterprise hardly to be circumscribed within the boundaries of a continent. Our powers of colonization are advancing as it were upon the principles of geometrical progression. Count the millions of emigrants who have gone from our shores since the cessation of the Napoleonic wars gave new impulse to our prosperity, and forced our surplus population to look out for new homes. Yet the exit from these islands was for many years unaided or unorganized; it was checked by imperfect means, by ill defined ends; it went on at haphazard by individual instinct, counselled by distress, determined by despair. But in this new exodus from China we shall have the intelligence, the combination, the resources of two vast countries to smooth the way for an undertaking likely to turn out profitable to both. Koopmanschap's scheme engages to import 100,000 Coolies yearly which is about half the annual emigration from all the ports of Great Britain and Ireland. In proportion as means are provided we see the migratory spirit gaining ground in what were till recent times stationary communities. Germany, which from 1819 to 1859 sent forth 1,800,000 emigrants, has in all probability exceeded that number in these last ten years. Obedient the same law, the whole North-Sweden and Norway is rapidly unpeopling itself to found new centres of life in Wisconsin and Minnesota; the Italians wander forth seeking their fortunes on the Uruguay and the Plate, and the Spaniards are turning Oran, Constantine, and other parts of Algeria to better purposes than the French possessors of the colony have as yet been able to achieve. In the meanwhile, tracts of European land, in Italy, in Spain, and even in France, are still out of cultivation, and Señor Ruiz Zorrilla, when Minister of Public Works at Madrid cherished a plan of importing some hundreds of English laborers, to whom he would not only have freely given the fertile wilds of Estremadura and New Castile in fee simple, but to whom he would also have secured the blessings of full religious toleration, and, indeed, of general liberty 'as in England.' The fact is, civilized man labors not so much under the scourge of want as under a growing dread and horror of hard work. For the hewer of wood, and carrier of water there is no lack of room either in the Old World or in the New. It is the hard work of the earth that both White and Black men are now shirking in the United States. If the Americans can manage to get it done by the Yellow men, the time may come in which they will be able to spare a few millions of them for some of the happiest but also most unthrifty regions of old Europe.—Times.

During the month of September 32 ships under the Emigration Act, containing 1,393 cabin and 14,224 steerage passengers, total 15,617, sailed from Liverpool. Of these, 24 ships were for the United States, with 13,473 passengers of whom 6,849 were English, 844 Scotch, 2,730 Irish, and 2,819 foreigners. To Canada, 7 ships, with 2,342 passengers, of whom 1,613 were English, 1 Irish, and 628 foreigners. To Victoria, 1 ship, with 102 passengers—63 English, 11 Scotch, 17 Irish, and 11 foreigners. Of 'short ships' 16 sailed, with 795 passengers, who were thus described: To the United States, 5 ships with 536 passengers; Victoria, 1 with 61; New Zealand, 1 with 11; New Brunswick, 2 with 13; South America, 5, with 157; Africa, 1 with 8; East Indies, 1, with 5; West Indies, 1, with 6. Compared with the same month of last year, this gives an increase of 3,692 passengers.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALISM IN LONDON.—A sermon is to be preached in St. Paul's Cathedral next Sunday afternoon, on the subject of a great mission which is to be commenced in London on the 14th inst., and to last to Advent. This mission, which is undertaken chiefly by the High Church party, is expected to be one of the most extraordinary ecclesiastical movements of recent times, some of the churches being open during day and night for the special services, and a large number of eminent preachers having been secured. Up to the present time about 70 churches have been placed at the disposal of the gentlemen who have the management of the mission.

When Dr. Tait was elevated to Canterbury it was thought that we should see a reign of ecclesiastical purity inaugurated, and that there should not be any repetition of the 'cheese' scandal. Unfortunately for the vain hope, however, it is already beginning to be easy to find the Archbishop's relatives by a reference to the rich livings in the clergy list; and

within the last few days the vicarage of Minister, with but few souls to look after, and an income of £800 a year, has been given to a nephew. Dr. Tait may cry down Nonconformity, for certainly Dissent does not provide for families in this style.

THE LAND BILL.—The Daily News says that at the second meeting of the Cabinet, which will take place on Saturday, Mr. O. Forster will, probably lay before his colleagues the outlines of the measure which has been prepared by the Irish government on the Land question. The Daily News believes that the scheme which has been recommended itself to the Irish government is the extension of the Ulster system to Ireland. With some security of occupancy, compensation for improvements and leases would be illusory. The Irish tenant would be met by agreements like those in force on Leitrim's estate. Legislation respecting the Irish land tenure must be based on the recognised, but precarious and often violated customs, and on the common understanding of the country.

WHAT THE COUNCIL WILL DO.—The good people of England, Catholics as well as others, seem to have quite settled in their own minds that the Ecclesiastical Council will decree as a matter of faith the personal infallibility of the Pope when speaking ex cathedra. This is a mistake. In the first place, what the Council will or will not decree as matters of faith is not known to any one. In the second place I think I may safely say that the question will neither be raised or discussed, but will be left, as at present one of those matters upon which Catholics may hold with one side or the other. And of this I am quite certain, namely, that ultra doctrine or ultra opinions will not be mooted, or pushed or agitated in any way. The chief work that will occupy the Council will be a very careful revision of the canon law, more particularly as regards the relations of society towards the Church, such as marriage and other matters of the kind. The present canon law was enacted when the Church and the State were united all over the world. At the present day these relations have changed entirely, and the bishops and clergy, without meaning to break the civil law, are obliged to do so. Another matter, no doubt, that will be discussed is the Rev. clerical Letter of the Holy Father, or rather the present state of Christian society and infidel society as existing in the world.—Also the Gallican Declaration of 1682 will no doubt be condemned, for there has been no General Council convened since it was put forth. There are questions connected with the duties of bishops, and the relation of religious orders towards bishops, and the part they are to take in parish work, which will be discussed, and probably revised. But that any question of a matter of faith, not now defined as such, will be agitated, far less enacted, I am quite certain is not, and never was, in contemplation. Neither ultra view, or ultra doctrines are at all in favor with those who, under Providence, will guide in a great measure the discussions of the Council. Of this you may feel quite assured.—London Register.

NOT IN IRELAND.—The following mild epistle has been just received by an employer in Thorncliffe, who is concerned in a trade dispute:—To A. M. Chambers.—Sir, I think you have tazed your Tribunal power and Oppressed the Poor long enough. Take notice it is no sin to murder folks when they try to clam us to death ill blow some of you to hell before I am much older you not gain to bring your bones black into a country that I have help to make, and drive me into another ill haged Powder and ball that you got them dunt puding headed Jorgery. That know no more that Jack assess about a Pitt hand now you got too north centree fools bringin their shive plans you not get on with them you have to vicht another world before they be a brothe-d her before long you must prepare to mete your foe if you can ill give that d— gray headed old — and the we bige bea' sumthing to smil at.—'Greek Fire.' If the expression of this document be not particularly elegant, its meaning is anything but misty. We commend it to the notice of those public instructors who think the 'threatening letter' indigenous to Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone, we are very glad to hear, has recovered his health, and seems to be spending a happy quiet vacation, with enough enjoyment of a gentleman. A most careful record is kept by observant provincial newspapers of all the doings and goings of our great and good Premier, and so, if we like to take the trouble, we may guess pretty well what he is about any day of the week. It appears that if it is fine he takes long walks, going sometimes as much as seventeen miles over the moor-tops; if it is showery, he stays indoors, and makes a bishop; if it is very wet, he settles down to an idle day, and makes baronets. The beauty of making baronets as a recreation for a wet day is that it is boundless. A Prime Minister can always go that. There are always plenty of people whom baronetcies would just suit. The pursuit, in fact, answers the same end which billiards or pool answer to men less high in power and intellect. If the weather persists in not clearing up, there is always the resource of another game. Mr. Gladstone can always make another baronet, and some of those who have lately received the honour might perhaps smile if they could trace their elevation to the severity of the equinoctial gales, which blew at the wrong time in September. Making baronets is a humbler and less noticeable pursuit than making bishops; but then it is much pleasanter, and much less anxious. There is no howl from the religious press, no sorrowful remonstrance from intimate friends, when a Jew or a manufacturer is made a baronet. The Premier gives pleasure, and the pleasure of giving pleasure in a way that provokes and annoys no one. And Mr. Gladstone has very wisely given himself the greatest amount of pleasure he could since he set himself to his baronet making. Why Mr. Gladstone likes making baronets is very clear. Is there any man alive who could honestly say that he would not find it extremely amusing, on a wet day in the country, to loll on a sofa, and, as one old rich friend after another came to his mind, to start up exclaiming that he too shall be a baronet?—Saturday Review.

The European Mail says: Towards the end of November it is feared there may be mercantile embarrassments, not so much through reckless trading, as through the process of exhaustion succeeding the memorable epoch of 1866. The absence of activity is felt in every department, and the result is that this having continued nearly three years, houses, the partners of which hoped to survive the great crisis, may have to succumb. It is quite evident that the profits of trade since the middle of 1866 have been very restricted.

GREEN THE MURDERER.—It is a curious fact, of which we have been informed on good authority, that the murderer who lately committed suicide at Whitton, when passed his eightieth year, was admitted in his earliest years into the Gato street conspiracy, under the name of Edwards. He joined the conspirators for the express purpose of betraying them, and was in course of time rewarded with a place in the Stamp Office. He continued to be a stamper during 30 years, and was then pensioned as superannuated. He enjoyed his pension up to the time of his death, and during a period of 50 years. The conspirators who were arrested on the 23rd of February, 1820, were named Thistlewood, Brunt Davidson, Ings, and Tidd. They were executed on the first of May following, according to the horrid manner of traitors, that is, they were hanged, drawn, and quartered. Thus Green ended, as he began, by being a villain. And this reminds us of a pitiable object, familiar to all who frequent Regent Street, Leicester Square, the Mall, and Piccadilly. It is a tall blind man in a white smock frock, with his sightless eyeballs, and eyelids sadly inflamed. That is Hare, the accomplice of Burke, who turned King's evidence, and by whose testimony Burke was executed. When in one of the northern counties, he so impudently reproached him with his treachery; and as their chaffing led to a quarrel, they ended by throwing him into a ma-

of quick time, by which he lost his sight. Burke was executed February 18th, 1829; and the word 'Burking' has become proverbial. Happily the law has now provided the anatomical schools with subjects or dissection, and Burking is at a discount. Note their Press.

A Recipe for a Riot.—The following instructions for making a riot are to be found in any cookery-book at present extant. First of all, get an Irish Murphy. Let his coat (or jacket) be turned. Then let him arrive at fever heat mid a boiling pitch of religious enthusiasm, and spurt and splutter for a considerable period. When pat on the spit, get an Irishman to turn him, and threaten him with a roasting. If an attempt be made to wash him, or knock his 'eyes out,' all the better. The police and religious and civil authorities may have a finger in the pie, and keep the pot a boiling, as, in this case, too many cooks don't spoil the process. When well done, serve up for the delectation of the British public.

UNITED STATES

MORE OF IT.—Under the caption of 'Bad News from Maine' the 'Protestant Churchman' gives its readers the following scraps of doleful intelligence.—'Only think of it, "such Popish doctrines permitted in our pulpits without rebuke!"—The sermon before the late Convention of this Diocese was preached by the Rev. Mr. Leffingwell, Rector of Christ Church, Gardiner. It treated of the relations of the Church and the Bible; and the doctrine of the discourse was that they were co-equal in authority, both being 'the work of inspired men. If any difference existed, it was in favor of the Church as the elder. In brief, the Church was made out to be the Divine Ambassador, and the Bible merely its credentials. It was declared not to be enough to appeal to the Bible alone for proof, the added testimony and authority of the Church was necessary. It is sad to know that such Popish doctrines are permitted in our pulpits, and especially so to learn that they are advocated even in the official sermon of a Convention without rebuke.'

A NEW WONDER.—THE ONONDAGA GIANT.—Syracuse, November 10.—It is now settled that the 'Onondaga Giant,' of which there has been so much said and written, for several weeks past, is the greatest discovery of the age.

HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY.

About the middle of October last, 'Stub' Newell of Onondaga County, some twelve miles from Syracuse, commenced digging a well for water, near his barn-yard, and when he delved about two two and a half feet struck the lee of a stone giant. He unearthed the monster, and found it surprisingly beautiful. He at once repaired to Syracuse, gave the information to the press, and sought scientific gentlemen to visit it. Professor Boynton, and several other physicians, proceeded to the Newell farm and viewed the relic. Professor Boynton came then, to the conclusion that it was a statue, made of gypsum—belonging to the archeological age. Professor Hall, of Albany State Geologist, was sent for and made an examination, November 3 and came to the conclusion as that of Professor Boynton. Mr. Newell had previously put up a tent over the body, as it lay in the grave, and receives thousands of visitors daily from every quarter, charging them fifty cents a head. Parties from Syracuse clubbed together and purchased three fourths interest of Mr. Newell for \$30,000, he reserving one-quarter, for which he has been since offered fabulous prices. The giant was removed to Syracuse on the 4th inst., where it is now on exhibition, and visited daily by thousands of people, many of whom step off the cars to take a look at the gigantic stone man.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GIANT

He is 10 feet 4 inches long and a beautiful symmetrical figure. His head is 21 inches long, and well proportioned and combativeness amply developed. He is 4 feet across the chest. His body lies partly on the side, with the left hand under him and his right hand across his abdomen and one foot crosses the other; his head and chest resting nearly square, as if representing a person in death, his countenance is most beautifully and peacefully expressive. He weighs 1,900 pounds. The back of the head is partly washed away, so are the ears, some of the feet, and the back parts of the legs. Small pebbles are embedded in the back, from which fact, and that the water has disintegrated and narrowed deep channels along the back, it is conclusive to the professors that this statue, or fossil, has lain in his grave for ages.

THE PETRIFIED TROPHY.

Although Professors Hall, Boynton and others contend that the soft parts of animals cannot petrify, there are many learned doctors in Central New York, and elsewhere in the State, who hold to the contrary opinion, and, in proof of which, adduce much evidence to sustain themselves. A case of Captain Gady near Chittenango, Madison County, is cited. He was buried eighteen years ago, and exhumed four years since, and found to be entirely petrified, his face and body resembling the limestone and gypsum found in that region. Professor W. Velasquez, late Principal of Yates Polytechnic Institute, made that examination. The Sabotenady Union mentions a case of one Howe, a soldier of the Revolution, who was buried thirty years ago, was disinterred six years since, and found entirely petrified. The wife of Simon Luce, Virgil Corners, was buried thirty-seven years ago, and the body was petrified. The mother of Guel Lewis, Bloctown's Mill, was unearthed, and found precisely as 'the body of Mrs. Luce.' A Mr. Glenny was exhumed, in the Virgil Cemetery, five years ago, and his arms and legs were petrified entirely, and his body well advanced toward petrification. These facts are all substantiated by authentic testimony. Notwithstanding the opinions of some professors that bodies of flesh will not petrify, three-fourths of our learned men have scouted at the idea, and go so far as to assert that this giant is a fossil. They contend that where the giant was found, in a plaster, limestone, and gypsum bed, with a stream of water coursing constantly through it, petrification could take place. That in 1795, in the same town Tully, petrified oyster, clam, and scollop shells were found as also specimens of trilobite and other extinct species of crustacea were found in the earliest fossiliferous strata. That many evidences are on record of the settlement of the French Jesuits here as early as the fifteenth century, and that in excavating many articles of domestic economy have been found in this country bearing dates of antiquity, and must have been used by a race of people of great proportions as skeletons between seven and eight feet high have been unearthed in four adjoining towns. This theory, coupled with the fact that the giant was buried in a peculiar manner, and with all sorts of brushwood heaped upon him, and being as perfectly made on the back as in front, even to minuteness of the fingers on the hand lying directly under him, has every appearance of petrification, and puts the question beyond doubt. Indeed, I must confess, this theory is rapidly gaining ground. If the monster is a statue, then it is the most perfect chiselled one since the days of Phidias's Minerva. Professor Hall was heretofore evasive and remarked that it looked ever so fine; then when he viewed it in its grave said he, 'The more I look upon it the more beautiful and perfect it appears. It is the greatest discovery of the age.' So all think. As you gaze upon it you are impressed with its beauty in feature body and limb. A face beaming with intelligence, a placid expression that seems to baffle the skill of any human chisel, a head with every organ well developed, a chest that in every form shows physical accuracy, as also the arms, body, and legs, in every particular, proves to be the 'human form divine.' It confounds professors, anatomists, and sculptors, as to whether it is a statue or a fossil!—C. Oor. of N. Y. World.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 682 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1869.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR. NOVEMBER—1869. Friday, 26—St. Peter of Alexandria, B. M. Saturday, 27—Of the Immaculate Conception.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

As the season for the opening of Parliament draws nigh, speculation is rife as to the nature and provisions of the Bill which Mr. Gladstone proposes to lay before the country, for settling the great question of the day, the Irish Land Question.

The Witness asks "why cannot all Protestants unite in endowing in Montreal a thoroughly good and decidedly religious, but undenominational seminary or college?"

The answer is very simple:—Because "all Protestants" in Montreal do not agree amongst themselves as to what should constitute a "decidedly religious education."

Why! the very first article, the belief in one God, Creator of heaven and earth, is not general even amongst those whom evangelical Protestants themselves recognise as "Christians."

the evangelical sects of Protestants, differences so awful as to the first article of the creed—a faith in One God, Creator of all that is—a belief which it was thought that Jews and Christians held in common—obtain, how is it possible that "all Protestants" can combine or unite in any one system of "decidedly religious" education?

The salutary discipline of the Catholic Church against notorious offenders was enforced the other day in the diocese of Rimouski, and in the case of two Catholics, who being within the prohibited degrees, had contracted a sham marriage before a Protestant minister of the Presbyterian sect.

This dispensation having been refused, the persons named above went to a Rev. Mr. Fenwick, a Protestant minister, who in violation of decency, and we believe of the laws of the land, pretended to marry them.

We learn from the Voix du Golfe that last Tuesday, M. Edmond Langevin, V. G., and Administrator of the Diocese of Rimouski, found it necessary to launch the thunders of the Roman Catholic Church in order to bring two sinners to repentance.

The subjoined sensational story appears in several of our Montreal contemporaries:—

ABDUCTION.—A GIRL KIDNAPPED INTO A CONVENT AT THE INSTIGATION OF HER MOTHER.—SHE MAKES HER ESCAPE.

A young girl has been for some time in the employ of a merchant, who does business in town, but resides at Longueuil. Her mother is intemperate, and has been in the habit of going to the house where her daughter was employed, in a state of intoxication.

Now what is the residuum of bare, unvarnished fact, which a careful analysis of the above leaves behind? This:—That a mother saw fit to place her child, a minor, in a Convent school where the religious and moral education of the child would be carefully conducted by persons of her own sex;

this is by the Protestant press given to the world as an instance of Romish tyranny.

A pretty world this would be for Catholics, if a certain set of Protestants had their own way in it! Catholic parents would no longer be allowed the control of their own children, or to send them to Catholic schools; and every fellow would be at liberty to decoy young Catholic girls into his house, and to bid defiance to the demands of the Catholic mother for the restoration of her child.

OUR ELEPHANT.—There is trouble with our newly acquired elephant, the Red River district. The accounts that have reached us may be exaggerated, but there can be little doubt about the hostile attitude of the half-breeds of the district, and their opposition to the pretensions of Canada to the possession of the Territory.

The following extract from a communication in the last number of the Dublin Irishman reveals a sad state of affairs. The writer says:—"Another of Dr. Butler's priests was all but beaten in Limerick on All Saints' Day. He is an ex-Killmallock curate, and as remarkable for his anti-Fenian blatherations as he had been bitten by the puny doctor. The people will not longer tamely submit to such conduct."

The people of Yorkville, a suburb of Toronto, exultate themselves that their village is getting lively,—no less than three pugilistic encounters having taken place in the main street during the past week.

Letters have been received by the Very Reverend M. Casseau, G. V. of Quebec, dated Liverpool, 20d inst., from His Grace the Archbishop, giving an account of his voyage. The passage was agreeable across the Atlantic, and the Archbishop and his compagnons de voyage, the other Bishops of Canada who accompanied him, were in excellent health.

Letters also under date Rome, 30th ult., have been received in this City from Monseigneur the Bishop of Montreal. His Lordship was well and gives a good report of our Canadian Zouaves and the reception which they met with at Rome.

PROGRESS OF POPERY.—Our evangelical friends are either plunged in the depths of despondency, or soaring in ecstasy. At one moment they are singing their "Te Diabolum" or song of praise for the destruction of Pope and Popery; at the next, there is wailing and gnashing of teeth because it is evident to them that the gates of hell do not, and never shall prevail against the Church which they hate.

The Scottish Reformation Society is in the desponding mood. It has published its Eighteenth Report, and from this document, instead of learning that the "Beast" is on its last legs, and that the "Man of Sin" is about to give up the ghost, we gather that, in the British islands, Popery is more rampant than ever, and that with ever accelerated velocity, Rome is marching on from triumph to triumph.

"From the 18th Report of the Scottish Reformation Society" we read in a paragraph in the Montreal Gazette "we learn while the total Roman Catholic establishments in Great Britain in 1867 was 1,143, the total in 1868 was 1,267 being an increase of 124 in one year."

THE HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.—A correspondent of the New York Times thus describes the state of the contending parties within the bosom of the "happy family" known as the Church of England as By Law Established:—

"At this moment two clergymen are being tried for heresy; an advanced Rationalist, Mr. Voysey, for denying the Incarnation and Atonement; an advanced Ritualist, Mr. Bennett, for teaching the Real Objective Presence, Sacrifice offered by the priest, and Adoration of the Real Presence. The case, as all such cases are, will be carried to the court of last resort. But the decision of that highest court will not be in the slightest degree accepted by either party."

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Priest-beating is evidently no longer an essentially Orange amusement, and we do not wonder at the strong language which His Eminence, Dr. Cullen, the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, speaking in the name of the Catholic Church, deems it his duty to employ.

It is too much the custom to treat agrarianism as essentially an Irish crime. The truth is, as the Times' commissioner in a letter dated Oct. 23rd points out, that there, where the Celtic race is most pure, where the people are of the old stock, as well as of the old faith, there agrarian outrages are least common; and are most frequent there where the Anglo-Saxon element predominates.

The enemies and slanderers of Irishmen will please take a note of this.

It would seem as if justice, sure even if tardy, were about to overtake Z. Butler at last. He has been arrested for theft, and held to bail in the sum of \$15,000, on the charge of having whilst in command in New Orleans in the year 1862, stolen a lot of silver spoons and other valuable property from a lady of the name of Miss Rowena Florence.

"THE RURAL PRESS."—Under this title a new and neatly printed weekly paper, published at Arthabaskville, has just made its appearance. Farmers will find in it much useful information, and house-keepers many valuable hints.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—The second of this society's monthly literary entertainments took place in their hall, in La Gauchetiere Street, on the evening of the 16th instant, and was a decided success. The hall was elegantly decorated for the occasion with numerous wreaths of evergreens, the mottoes of the society, and a good display of flags representing the different nationalities.

Mr. J. O'Brien next took up the gauntlet in behalf of the historical superiority of Irishmen and right well and convincingly did he set forth his well digested arguments until even those who had been to a degree influenced by the eloquence of his opponent were thoroughly convinced that his was the better side of the question and its upholder competent to deal justly with it.

At the conclusion the Rev. Father Flannery expressed his delight at what he had seen and heard. He complimented the society in the good objects it has in view and assured the members of his best wishes for their future success. The next entertainment we understand will take place on the 21st December next.—Com.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—October 1869.—Messrs. Dawson Bros.:

Of the merit of the current number of the London Quarterly, and of the interest that its appearance has created, there can be no better proof than this—that already a second edition has been called for by the public. This is owing in a special manner to two articles that it contains. One on Islam from the pen of Emmanuel Deutsch, whose remarkable essay on the Talmud, and Jewish legends, which some two years ago appeared in the same periodical attracted such general attention.

The other article headed "The Byron Mystery" contains an exhaustive reply to, and refutation of, the hideous calumnies against, not Lord Byron so much, as against his amiable sister, the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, which in a recent publication Mrs. Beecher Stowe revived and circulated, with what object we pretend not to explain. Suffice it to say that the Reviewer shrinks not from the painful, but necessary task of examining into all the details of the slander; and by letters which he publishes, and which were addressed by Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh, at the very time when as Mrs. Stowe would fain have us believe the first named was driven to the extreme measure of separating herself from her husband by the discovery that, not only was he unfaithful to her, but that he was guilty of the horrid crime of incest.

The contents of the Reviewer are as under:—1. Islam; 2. Isaac Barrow; 3. Higher and Lower Animals; 4. The Byron Mystery; 5. The Water Supply of London; 6. Lord Lytton's Horace; 7. The Reconstruction of The Irish Church; 8. Sacerdotal Celibacy; 9. The Past and the Future of Conservative Policy.

A BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK, OR A COUNTRY FAMILY.—By the Author of "Found Dead," &c. Messrs Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

This is a novel of 124 closely printed pages in which are to be found compressed as many absurdities as are to be found in any book of twice its size.

PROCEDURE CIVILE, Vol. 2nd.—By G. Dutilleul, E. Senecal, St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

Though professedly a second volume only, this book is complete in itself, and contains full information of the highest importance to lawyers and notaries. The book is well printed, strongly bound, and is offered to the public for the sum of Five Dollars.

As the weather gets colder, smugglers increase near the Detroit frontier. A ludicrous incident occurred on Wednesday last. A woman went across from Windsor, and being searched the official found in a sack under her clothes twenty-three pounds of Canadian butter.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS TO THE REVEREND FATHER EDWARD MURRAY, OF WOLFE ISLAND.

On last Wednesday a number of the Catholic gentlemen of this city waited upon the Rev. Father Murray, at his residence on Wolfe Island, and presented him with a valuable gold watch, purchased at a cost of \$150, from Mr. Spangenberg of this city. On the inside of the case is the following inscription beautifully engraved by Mr. Ireland:—Presented to Father Edward Murray by the Catholics of Kingston, November, 1869.

Mr. Murray is a nephew of His Lordship, the Right Rev. Bishop Horan, and has been connected with the Parish of Kingston for the past two years, during which time he has been exceedingly popular with all classes, and the address truly represents his opinion. He has been lately removed to Wolfe Island to take the place formerly occupied by Father Graham.

The following address was read by Mr. Macarow:—

To the Rev. Father Edward Murray:—REV. AND DEAR SIR,—The Catholics of this city cannot allow you to depart from them, and assume the duties of your new mission, without giving expression to the feelings of love and respect they bear towards you.

As a Priest, your conduct has been marked with exemplary zeal for religion, sincere piety and active benevolence—while your social intercourse amongst us has been kind, courteous and unassuming.

While we deeply regret the necessity that separates you from the Catholics of Kingston, we cannot help congratulating the people of Wolfe Island on having secured the services of a Gentleman already distinguished in the Church for his learning and ability.

In losing you the poor of the city have lost the services of a kind and zealous pastor—ever ready to minister to their wants—and from his limited means, ready at all times to afford them a generous assistance.

Be assured, Reverend and Dear Sir, the recollection of your many good and charitable acts will long be remembered by the people of Kingston, and we beg of you to accept our best wishes for your continued happiness and usefulness in your new home.

In conclusion we beg your acceptance of the accompanying gift as a slight token of our respect and esteem at parting with you.

Signed on behalf of the Catholics of Kingston,

D. MACAROW, M. SULLIVAN, M. FLANAGAN.

Kingston, 10th November, 1869.

The Reverend Gentleman responded at some length, thanking the Catholics of Kingston for their kind and valuable gift. Some of the happiest days of his life he had spent in Kingston, and he would long remember the kindness and generosity of his friends on the present occasion.

GLENGARRY, Nov. 15th 1869.

Mr. Editor,—As some future historian of the Catholic Church in Upper Canada, may yet be consulting files of the TRUE WITNESS for information, allow me to correct a misstatement in the following obituary notice of the late Rev. Mr. Brennan, inserted in your issue of the 12th inst:—“At the time of his ordination there were only three Roman Catholic Priests in Upper Canada, two of whom are still living—the Very Rev. Vicar General Gordon of Hamilton, and the Rev. Mr. Lalor, of Picton, Ont.”

Now, there can be no objection to the praise awarded to these gentlemen; but why ignore the names of gentlemen who were then—and some of them—for many years labouring in the same vineyard. Why ignore the names of the Very Rev. W. P. McDonald, Editor of The Catholic, Rev. Messrs. John McDonald of Perth, Angus McDonnell, William Fraser, John McDonald, Joseph Crevier of Sandwich, — Fluet of Amherstburg, — Campon, &c., &c. Some of these priests were active missionaries before the three gentlemen referred to had commenced their Latin. A conversation with some of the old people of St. Raphaels might convey some interesting information to the writer of the above mentioned notice on the subject of Priests and their labours for the good of Religion.

Yours, &c. TAN MHAC TAN MHIC TAN.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14th, 1869.

We, the Officers and Committees of St. Anne's Temperance Society, beg to offer our most sincere and respectful condolence to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased Patrick Crowe, who has been a true and faithful member of our Society, and a good Christian.

Signed on behalf of the Society, M. FARMER, Pres., T. MATHEWS, Sec., T. PHELAN, T. PRICE, J. HARDING, M. BURKE.

At a meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Association of Belleville, held in their Hall, Jones' Block, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 2nd, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—John Fahy, President; John Copeland, 1st. Vice do; John Grainger, 2nd do do; John Foy, Treasurer; John O'Donoghue, Rec. Secretary; W. V. Lynch, Corresponding do, Committee of Management—James Mesagher, J. K. Grainger, P. M. Nulty, P. O'Brien, Francis Flynn, Thos. McNamara, John Johnston.

FINANCIAL REMINISCENCES.—Some years ago, when the Hon. George Brown was loudly proclaiming the financial injuries which Upper Canada suffered from the union with Lower Canada, it became the duty of all the Ministerial or Conservative organs, even in Upper Canada, to develop and to demonstrate a contrary thesis, and to establish that Upper Canada

had obtained a great deal more than her just share of the public expenditure. At this moment, when the division of the total liabilities of the old united Province between the two Provinces is becoming one of the questions of the day, we find one of our French contemporaries at Quebec not unnaturally reverting to these facts and figures, if facts they were. The Canadian accordingly quotes the Leader of November, 1859, and shows that that journal proved that Upper Canada had profited by the sums disbursed for public works to an amount more than double that of Lower Canada, and that a surplus of more than \$1,200,000 in the shape of annual interest, was paid for the debt incurred for Upper Canada above that which had been incurred for Lower Canada. The same and other Conservative journals, adds the Canadian, demonstrated that out of \$54,810,639, which the public works had cost up to 1859, \$36,871,582 had been expended in Upper Canada. The London Free Press goes on to say, also set forth that the public debt had been augmented in favor of Upper Canada by an amount of \$19,000,000 greater than in favor of Lower Canada. Le Canadian says it is to be presumed—presumptions are, however, not always conclusive—that these journals, which are now as before Ministerial, will not deny their own figures and calculations. It also hopes that the Lower Canadian Ministers will take note of these admissions, and will not consent that the public debt should be equally divided between the Provinces. It would be, it reasons, especially monstrous that this should be done, inasmuch as Upper Canada entered the old union with a large debt, while Lower Canada had a clear balance in the Treasury.—Mont. Herald

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Some time ago, Mr. Ogilvie, residing on Sherbrooke street, engaged a cook, She came with the best of recommendations, both as to skill and honesty. The woman was accomplished in her art; she could get up such dinners! There were no little secret among side dishes and sauces she did not know of. In fact she was a treasure, and was paid accordingly. Mr. Ogilvie and family went, a short time ago, to England, leaving the precious cook in charge of the house. On his return he found his house in rather a dismantled condition. Knives, forks, spoons, bed clothes, lace curtains and many other valuable articles had disappeared. The detectives were all notified of the theft, and Cullen and Lafon were specially set to watch the case. Their suspicions were at once directed to the excellent cook. They arrested her last night, and, on searching her trunks, found articles sufficient to convict her of the theft.

Among them was a fine silk umbrella, with Mr. Ogilvie's name on it. The woman, after being put in the cells, got very much frightened, and sending for the detectives, confessed the crime. The bulk of the stolen goods, she said, were in the possession of a man named Gorman, on Bonaventure street. Lafon and Murphy at once repaired to the place indicated and, after a short search, found the missing articles. They were stowed away in bundles, baskets and trunks, and nearly filled a sleigh. The value of the whole was probably about \$300. In looking over the goods the detectives found many articles which must have been stolen years ago. It would seem as if the woman had been thieving at every place she went to for the last three years. Among the stolen articles are sheets belonging to one person, fine damask napkins to another, a lot of fine point lace, long missed by some former mistress, toys taken from the nursery, tea and sugar stolen from the kitchen, and in fact everything necessary, except furniture, to set up house-keeping. The woman's name is Eliza Napier, she is 27 years of age, and by no means bad looking. It is said that she is waiting to marry a soldier.

The surveyors who recently explored the country to the northward by order of the Provincial Government, report that it is covered with heavy timber, and splendidly adapted for settlement. Some of the Three Rivers' lumbermen are extending their researches in that direction, and particularly in the valley of the Mintawa, with the object of beginning operations in the course of the present winter. Settlers are also pouring into the new district, and a road is about to be opened up through it. The country wants the “back bone,” which this and other available districts to the west and north would speedily give it were they densely settled, and the Northern Colonization Railway cannot but powerfully contribute towards that highly desirable main spring of our future wealth and prosperity. Most of the tract in question is finely sheltered by the mountain ranges which run from west to east, and, strange to say, the climate is even milder than in the more southerly tract along the northern branch of the Ottawa.—Mont. Gazette.

The provisions of the new Act respecting winter vehicles will go into effect on the 1st of December in the counties of Huntingdon, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Laprairie, Naperville, St. John's, Missisquoi, Iversville, Shefford, Bromes, Stanstead and Compton. The principal clause of the act alluded to reads as follows:—“No one shall use any kind of winter carriage on any of the Queen's highways or on any public road, unless the horse or horses, or other beasts of draught, shall be harnessed abreast, or placed in such a manner that one or both runners run in the track or tracks of such horse or horses, or other beasts of draught. Provided always that when there is but one horse or other beast of draught, or two horses or other beasts of draught, are not harnessed abreast, then, and in such case, the left runner shall run in the track of such horse, horses, or other beasts of draught.” The penalty for each infraction of the act is one dollar and costs of suit, or eight days' imprisonment. It would be very desirable to apply the act to this vicinity, as well as to the Eastern Townships.—Mont. Gazette.

DIVORCE.—The last number of the Dominion Official Gazette contains a notice from Mr. J. B. Livermore, of Montreal, to the effect that he will apply at the next session of Parliament for a divorce. This, says Le Journal, is the first application from one of our countrymen for an act of that description.

Mr. Blake has given notice of a motion to take effect on the 18th inst. His motion, divided under 13 heads, affirms that the Parliament of Canada violated the spirit of the Confederation act, when it passed an act last session augmenting the subsidy to Nova Scotia, that Ontario as the largest contributor to the revenue must suffer much by such liberality, and that an address be presented to Her Majesty asking her to disallow that act.

Quebec municipal affairs are getting into a critical state. In the year 1870, city bonds to the amount of one million dollars will become due, and unless some satisfactory arrangement can be effected, the city will find itself in a state of bankruptcy, and holders of real estate may, within six months, be called upon to pay a tax of ten shillings in the pound.

GALLANT ACT.—On Tuesday last Miss Tremblay, a resident of Murray Bay, fell off a plank crossing into the Murray river, and would have been drowned but for the timely assistance of Dr. J. Hamel. The gallant gentleman was returning from a visit in the upper part of the village when hearing the cries of the drowning girl, he plunged in without hesitation, and succeeded in rescuing her despite the great rapidity of the current at the place of the accident.—Quebec Daily Mercury.

OTTAWA, Nov. 16.—The following is the personnel of the new Cabinet:—Sir John A. Macdonald Minister of Justice; Sir George E. Cartier Minister of Militia and Defence; Sir F. Hincks, Minister of Finance; H. N. Mr. Kenny, President of the Council; Hon. Joseph Howe, Secretary of State for the Provinces; Hon. Mr. Langevin, Minister of Public Works; Hon. Mr. Campbell, Postmaster General; Hon. Mr. Chapais, Receiver General; Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Hon. Mr. Tilly, Minister of Customs; Hon. Mr. Dunkin, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. Mr. Morris, Minister of Inland Revenue. When Mr. McDougall is appointed Governor of the North-west Territory Mr. Langevin will take the office of Minister of Public Works, and Hon. Mr. Aikin become Secretary of State. Hon. Messrs. Dunkin and Morris were sworn into office this afternoon, and Hon. Mr. Aikin was sworn in as member of the Privy Council, without office. For the present Mr. McDougall keeps the office of Minister of Public Works.

The trustees of a school near Welland discharged the teacher a few days ago on the following grounds: The school was at a very low ebb; not one of the pupils could tell the number of letters in the alphabet; they had never been taught the alphabet; they knew nothing about punctuation; they never heard of it.

Toronto, 18th inst.—The old St. Joseph Convent on Lower Street was burnt down last night. It has lately been used as a dormitory for infirm old men, and the rest as a school. The building was valued at \$5,000, and it is not known if it was insured.

Toronto, Nov. 16.—About 4.30 this morning, a Private Party was mounting guard near the powder magazine, at the west end of the Drill Shed, two shots were fired at him in rapid succession. He immediately returned the fire, but it is to be feared missed the would-be assassin. The guard turned out and searched the vicinity, but without success. In the morning it was found that a ball had penetrated the sentry box and stuck in the fence on Wellington Street. Exertions are being made in the city to capture the scoundrel, but without success.

Toronto, Nov. 16.—The Daily Telegraph of to-day has the following startling despatch from its correspondent at St. Paul Minnesota: Letters from reliable parties in Pembina, published in the St. Paul press, confirm the rumor of the expulsion of Governor McDougall and party from the Red River territory. The Governor had advanced two miles beyond the frontier and stopped at the Hudson Bay Company's post, sending Mr. Provencher forward to confer with the insurgents, who numbered about 600. Mr. Provencher was made prisoner and Mr. McDougall was surrounded in the fort. Owing to the numbers of the attacking party no defence could be made. On the 2nd November the Governor was escorted across the line and is now encamped near Pembina, in Dakota territory. The insurgents, who consisted of French and half breeds, did not offer any violence. A provisional government has been organized, and the determination of the insurgents to resist Canadian domination is loudly expressed. Their proceedings are supposed to have been instigated by American emissaries, with the view of bringing about annexation. Governor McDougall is said to have applied to the Ottawa Government for troops. His family intend returning to Canada. The Hudson Bay Co's officers and the Scotch and other British settlers will support the Governor, but it is uncertain whether they will organize a military force in his support. The insurgents are only partially armed and equipped.

At the Southwark Police Court, on the 2nd Nov., the Rev. Henry Bate Jessop, a clergyman connected with the diocese of Ontario, Canada, was charged, on remand, with assaulting James Haley, one of the porters employed at the Canterbury hall. He was also charged with being drunk and riotous. It appeared from the evidence given on a former occasion that about a quarter past 9 on Tuesday night, the 26th ult., the prisoner was ejected from the Canterbury-hall for misconduct, and when he got to the door he struck the complainant over the right eye with his walking-stick, inflicting a wound. A constable came up and took him into custody, when he was under the influence of liquor and very violent. Mr. Partridge, after hearing the evidence, considered the prisoner was not a fit person to be at large, and accordingly he remanded him, so that some of his friends might come forward to take care of him. Mr. Partridge told the prisoner that since he was brought to fore him on the last occasion he had received several letters from various gentlemen who had known his history, and from their account it appeared he had been confined in a lunatic asylum in Canada for two years. His worstip also said he was informed prisoner had received remittance from his friends in Canada, which as soon as he possessed he expended in less than a fortnight. Haley, the prosecutor, said he had no wish to press the charge. Mr. Partridge said the prisoner could not be allowed to go at large unless some of his friends came forward to take care of him. He had received an intimation from some persons who were willing to send him back to Canada in a few days, and he thought it would be the best thing that could be done with him. The prisoner said he was extremely sorry for his misconduct and was willing to go to Canada, but not in the steamer, as he was so well known. He trusted that when he got away from London he should be able to break off his bad habits. He had two children in Canada. He admitted that he had been in confinement there but only nine months, and that after a heavy loss, the death of his wife. Mr. Partridge told him that he must remain in custody until some of his friends came forward to take care of him. He would be discharged as soon as he obtained two sureties in £50 each to keep the peace for six months. He had no doubt such security would be entered into in a few days, and that he would be removed to Canada. The prisoner thanked the magistrate for his

kindness, and was removed to Horse-monger-lane goal.

The following is from the St. Johns News. Where, oh where, is the wealthy Montrealer who intends to follow B. P. Gregoire's noble example?—We have been informed of an incident in St. Denis, on the Biobellan, which deserves to be recorded. A simple laborer named B. P. Gregoire lately devoted the savings of his life-time—some \$700—towards the establishment of a public library in his native village. Being a bachelor, and having few wants, though already well advanced in age, he thought the best use he could make of his money was to apply it to the instruction of the people. He appreciates the benefit of education from being utterly unlettered himself. Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, Cure of the parish, seconded his views, presided at the purchase of the books, and invited all his parishioners to avail themselves of this good fortune. The library is now put up; books are in circulation, and a moderate fee demanded of the readers will enable the custodian to keep up and develop the good work. Is not the deed of the poor, uneducated man a fine example to the rich?

THE RED RIVER AFFAIR.—THE STATEMENT.—The St. Paul Press of the 11th November thus strips this affair of the portentous coloring sensationally affixed to it:—“We learn from Mr. Sandford, who arrived yesterday from Fort Garry, that the reports received here greatly exaggerated the threatened movement of the half-breeds to prevent the entrance of Governor McDougall, and that in the end it dwindled down to a very farcical demonstration indeed. A posse of about a hundred half-breeds started for the frontier to carry out their purpose of intercepting to new Governor, but the party was rapidly diminished by desertion till it numbered only about fifty men, who amused themselves by barricading the road over which the Governor was to pass. But upon the Governor's arrival a few moments conversation served to satisfy them of the innocuousness of his intentions and, of their own accord, removed the fence from his path, and though not a little mortified at having made such asses of themselves, escorted him with every mark of respect and hospitable courtesy to the capital of his new dominions. We have heretofore referred to the hunting expedition to the Red River, which was organized by Mr. Sandford, who brought his own horse waggons and outfit from Canada, by way of Superior and thence to Red River by way of Sault Ste. Marie, where Mr. Sandford has a hunting lodge, and where he is accustomed to spend a portion of his summers in the vigorous sports for which the woods and lakes of that vicinity afford such ample resources. At Clearwater the hunting party was joined by Hon. Joseph Howe, who accompanied them to Red River, and who returned some ten days ago.”

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Frampton, P. Cassidy, \$2; Anstville, T. Shee, \$1; Lyn J. Rolland, \$1; Leeds, T. Scallon, \$2; Seneca, M. Sweeney, \$1; Kenner, Rev. P. Rougier, \$3; Port Mulgrave, N. B.; Rev. D. O'Connell, \$2; St. Eloi, Rev. J. B. Blanchette, \$2; Knowlton, Mrs. J. Kilmartin, \$2; Toronto, O. Cashman, \$2; Amherstburg, Very Rev. P. Laurent, \$2; Woodstock, J. Dunn, \$2; Napanee, T. Trimble, \$2; Hillier, J. Vicent, \$2; Oronona, Rev. F. Gauthier, D. D., \$3; Fox River, Rev. F. X. Bosc, \$2; Coteau Landing, J. Birmingham, 50c. Per Rev. D. O'Connell, South Douro—P. Sheehan, \$1; J. Leahy, Peterboro, \$3. Per Rev. J. O'Brien, Brockville—J. Flood, Caintown, \$2. Per J. J. Lawlor, St. John, N.B.—Rev. P. Farrell, Peterboro, \$6; Rev. P. Bradley, Cape Bald, \$2; H. Toomey, Carleton, \$1. Per J. O'Reilly, Hastings—J. Smith \$2; J. Armstrong, \$2; J. E. Howard, \$2; Mrs. Graham, \$2. Per Rev. K. A. Campbell, Atherly—J. Healin, \$4. Per M. R. Rae—A. R. Kennedy, St. Raphael, \$2.

Married.

At St. Antoine, Abbe, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Mr. L. L. Pomerville, Parish Priest of St. Jean Chrysostome, Mr. Edward Gorman, to Miss Mary Wright, only daughter of the late James Wright, and the late Mary O'Donnell.

Died.

In the Township of Sheffield, on the 12th instant Patrick M. Mullen, Esq., aged 62 years. Deceased was a native of Newry, County Down, Ireland. His many good and noble traits of character endeared him to all that knew him, and he was followed to the grave by the largest funeral procession ever seen in said Township. His many magnificent benevolent contributions to objects of charity will cause his name to be cherished in the hearts of the poor and afflicted of this vicinity for many years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 22, 1869. Flour—Pollards, \$3 20 to \$3 30; Middlings \$3 50 to \$3 60; Fine \$3 90 to \$4 00; Super. No. 2 \$4 30 to \$4 40; Superfine \$4 30 to \$4 35; Fancy \$4 75 to \$4 80; Extra \$4 80 to \$4 95; Superior Extra \$5 00 to \$5 10; Bag Flour, \$2 18 to \$2 20 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$4 20 to 4 40. Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$0 95 to \$0 90. Asbes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 25 to \$5 30 Second, \$4 80 to \$5 00; Third, \$4 20 to 0 00.—First Peas, 5 65 to 5 70. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 28 50 to 29 00;—Prime Mess \$22 00; Prime, \$21 00 to 00 00. BUTTER, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 20c to 21c—good per choice Western bringing 00c. to 00c. CHEESE, per lb.—12 to 13c. LARD, per lb.—16c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0 00 to \$0 00. PEAS, per 60 lbs.—\$0 70.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Nov. 22, 1869. Flour, country, per quinta s. d. 12 0 to 12 3 Oatmeal, do do 13 0 to 13 3 Indian Meal, do do 8 9 to 19 0 Rye-Flour, do do 00 0 to 00 0 DAME PRODUCE. Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 3 to 1 8 Do, salt do (inferior) 0 11 to 1 2 FOWLS AND GAME. Turkeys (old), per couple 10 0 12 0 Do (young), do do 6 0 to 7 6 Geese, do do 7 0 to 7 6 Ducks, do do 3 0 to 3 6 Do (wild), do do 3 3 to 3 6 Fowls, do do 2 0 to 3 0 Chickens, do do 2 0 to 2 6 Pigeons (tame), do do 1 0 to 1 3 Partridges, do do 3 0 to 3 6 Hares, do do 1 3 to 1 6 Rabbits (live) do do 0 0 to 0 9 Woodcock, do do 3 0 to 4 0 Snipe, do do 1 8 to 2 0 Plover, do do 1 0 to 1 3 MEATS. Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 9 Pork, do do 0 7 to 0 9 Mutton, do do 0 4 to 0 5 Lamb, do do 0 4 to 0 6 Veal, per lb 0 0 to 0 0 Beef, per 100 lbs 26 00 to 28 00 Pork, fresh do 10 00 to 11 00 GRAIN. Wheat, per minot 00 0 to 00 0 Barley, do (new) 3 3 to 3 6 Peas, do do 5 0 to 5 6

Table with 4 columns: Item, Unit, Price 1, Price 2. Items include Oats, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Rye, Flax Seed, Timothy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Unit, Price 1, Price 2. Items include Potatoes per bag, Card, per lb, Eggs, fresh, per dozen, Haddock, Turnips, Onions, per minot, Maple Syrup per gallon, Maple Sugar, per lb, Honey, Cheese, do, Apples, per barrel, Hay, per 100 bundles, Straw.

COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART.

The Rev. Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, have the pleasure of being able to inform the parents of their pupils, and friends of Education in general, that the commencement of the different Classes, in the College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Oute des Neiges, will take place on Thursday next, 25th November, Festival of St. Catherine, and anniversary of the opening of the first school in Montreal by the venerable Sister Bourgeois. On VILLANDRE, S. F. O. 21st 15.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED for the Roman Catholic Separate School at Lindsay, a Head Master One holding a First Class Normal School certificate preferred. Applications with testimonials, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until first of January next. JOHN KNOWLSON, Secretary. Nov. 12th, 1869.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO TEACHERS WANTED in the Parish of St. Sophia, County Terrebonne, one capable of teaching French and English, and one the English language only. Female Teachers preferred. Address,—PATRICK CARRY, Sec. Treas., St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co. P. Q.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

SITUATION WANTED.

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

WANTED.

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

WANTED.

A FEMALE TEACHER for the Catholic Separate School, Arthur Village. One able to play the Harmonium would be preferred. Apply, enclosing testimonials, to R. R. MAURICE, L.D.D.

GEO. A. CONSITT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. PREST, CO. LANARK, ONT.

WOOLS! WOOLS! WOOLS!

BERLIN WOOL, SHETLAND WOOL, FINGERING WOOL, FLEECY WOOL! In every variety of Shades and Color, at F. B. WRIGHT'S, 316 Notre Dame St.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal.

DAME FRANOIS E. CARLISLE, Plaintiff vs. SAMUEL McOONKEY, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that the above named Plaintiff has instituted an action en separation de biens against her husband the above named Defendant.

CARTER & HATTON Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 26th October, 1869. 1m11

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. In the matter of John Desjardins, Trader, of the Parish of Vaudriol, District of Montreal.

Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

An Insolvent. On Monday, the twenty-seventh day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 24th Nov., 1869. GEORGE WILSON, By C. P. DAVIDSON, His Attorney ad litem. 4115.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Emperor still remains Compeigne. He reviewed the troops yesterday, and was greeted with great enthusiasm by the troops and people.

The Manifesto of the Opposition members of the Corps Legislatif published, and signed by 28 deputies. They say that the demands of the people for the right to govern themselves, means an inevitable transformation, the necessity of which each day proves to be more and more imperative. The Opposition intend to use peaceful means to that end, unless an attempt is made to silence them by force.

The manifesto indicates the reforms which the Opposition will insist upon. They pronounce against preliminary oath prescribed for the members of the Corps, and for the abolition of the military law, the country to be armed merely for self-defence. The manifesto concludes as follows: The elective principle is the only one which will stand throughout all rebellions, and must not only be the base of the institutions of the country, but must be kept clear from monarchical compromise and the violence of demagogues.

All Souls' Day, passed over quietly in Paris, the anticipated Republican demonstration being limited to the placing of wreaths upon the graves of General Cavaignac and Baudin, the Deputy who was killed at a barricade in 1852. The Emperor has held several Councils with his Ministers at Compeigne, but the nature of his future policy is still unknown. The expectation of a reconstruction of the Ministry is very general, and the Foreign Minister, M. de la Tour d'Auvergne, is known to be desirous of retiring from his post. There is now no probability of the meeting of the Chambers before the 29th Nov. The elections in Paris promise to be warmly contested, but hitherto the 'Irreconcilables' alone have nominated their candidates.—Times.

In France there is a temporary calm, but a renewal of excitement in Paris is expected from the election contests about to commence in four circumstances of that capital. The extreme Radicals propose to elect avowed enemies of the Empire, and the Moderates have not yet selected any candidates.

The next Parisian elections will be held in the midst of the greatest confusion which has existed in France since the beginning of the Empire and even since the fall of King Louis Philippe; for, in the electoral struggles of the Republic, two parties only, well known and well defined, were fighting in full daylight for the maintenance or for the overthrow of social order. Far from this now; the great majority of Parisians are equally hostile to disorder and to the Empire, which is for them a kind of chronic disorder, as difficult to cure as it is difficult to bear. If that large party could be truly represented—that is, if it could find 'reasonable Irreconcilables,' like Favre and Picard for example—the issue of the elections would not be for a moment doubtful, and they would be again—however contradictory it may seem to foreigners—a declaration of war to the Empire and a new adhesion to order and liberty under any other Government. But such is not the case, and it is not without names like those of Favre and Picard—who, by their loudly proclaimed and unsuspected 'irreconcilability' as well as by their reasonable and temperate spirit, represent so exactly the opinion now prevalent here—that the Opposition can hope to carry the day. Either Socialist candidates at home or non-jurors still in exile, will be deemed necessary to stir the depths of the popular mind, and to call up to the poll the dense battalions of our workmen. When such notes shall have been launched by the Press and the meetings, and when it is felt that the popular current is setting in that way, the middle classes of the Picard and Favre hue will be again—as is too often the case in this country—hemmed in and obliged to choose between an official or half official candidate and a Socialist one, with a dislike nearly equal for both. The Parisian bourgeoisie will be then, as usual, pondering whether the Government or the Socialist Opposition is the most absurd, the most irritating and disagreeable, and especially the most dangerous for the present hour, and will express, finally, by its vote, not which of both is better, but which is worse, and deserves more richly than the other an electoral defeat. Such will be the sense and result of the next Parisian election.

If it would be unjust to make the Government responsible for the tone of the semi-official Press, it must be acknowledged that these newspapers are equally, if not surpassing the Republican ones in their endeavors to bring about a breach of public peace. To be sure, the retreat of the Republican party after its solemn challenge was open to criticism, but after all it was a wise act deserving rather encouragement than blame. Now you may see in our Imperialist Press the accusation of cowardice launched every day against the Republican party for having declined to fight on the day named. Not only does such an accusation, daily repeated, seem calculated to excite French vanity to something like frenzy, but to any impartial looker on, it is the roughest unjust. It is much more courageous to stop such a movement, as M. Simon, Pelléan, and Bancel strove to do, and to face their own party's' invectives, or merely to retrace their own steps and fall back; as MM. Gambetta, Brognot, and even poor Raspail have honestly done, than to face insult, and defy the Empire when standing behind the iron wall of 80,000 men. To be sure, if the battle had been fought on the 26th no war's daring or rather insane feat of bravery would have been recorded in the annals of French revolutions, however rich they may be in such remembrances.—Never has such an army, nor the half of such an army, occupied Paris and without even speaking of the Chassepots, which is not to be resorted on open ground, never was the Parisian people more destitute of firearms. The National Guard has been suppressed since 1852 in the popular and Democratic part of the town, and where it exists it is composed of picked men. I happen to know a National Guard who as soon as he became connected with the Ruyffel was invited to surrender his musket. Now, I do not mean to say that in such circumstances an armed rising is out of the question; far from it—the contrary is unfortunately more likely; but to accuse of base cowardice men who hesitate long before throwing their followers into such an unequal encounter is not only impolitic, but absurd. Many workmen were heard saying that they would have been there if their Deputies had persisted in taking the lead, and when

matters stand so—and it is well known they stand so—the invective of the Imperialist Press, and its daily challenge to come and fight, is an unjustifiable folly. Still less depreciable, are the insults heaped by that Press on the memory of King Louis Philippe, whom they accuse of not having shown himself on the 24th of February as the Emperor did on the 26th inst., when walking on the terrace of the Tuileries, while M. Gague was paying a graceful tribute to the obelisk. To compare such times and such situations in order to draw out the comparison a dull and insinuating flattery is too absurd. After all, the moral advantage of the 26th is already lost by the stubbornness of the Government on one side and by the ill directed invective of its Press on the other.

How often not only to give you my true impression, but also and even more to ally my own anxiety about the future of my country—do I ask myself what the end of all this will be! For one thing is evident—that the present state of things cannot last, and that we are only dragging from day to day towards some great crisis.

A Parisian contemporary gives an amusing instance of the lengths to which love of routine will push French officials. When a dog is found wandering about masterless in Paris he is taken to the fourriers, or municipal pounds, where he is kept eight days, and if not claimed at the end of that time, either hanged or sold according to its value. It seems, however, that to claim a dog it is necessary to have a 'certificate of morality' delivered by the commissary of police of the quarter in which one may reside. Here is a specimen of the document required. It was delivered to a lady:—'We, Commissary of Police of the City of Paris, and specially appointed to the Quarter of —, under our personal responsibility, certify that the black and white haired dog answering to the name of Badiu, which is at the fourriers, belongs to Madame B. living Quai —, and that the conduct of this lady has never given cause for reproach; in faith of which we have delivered the present certificate,' &c. On the margin of the paper is a blank form, to be filled up with the description, not of the dog, but of the lady.

THE SUZ CANAL.—PROGNOSTICATIONS OF FAILURE.—A writer in the Frankfurt Journal, who, as a resident at Alexandria, is well up in the subject on which he treats, does not hold out much hope of a great success attending the Suez Canal. He says:—'At the opening of the canal, in November, an imperial frigate is to lead the way and to be followed by a democratic ruck of mercantile steamers. If there be certain people in Alexandria who imagine that this frigate will stick fast and hold the after vessels prisoners (for large vessels cannot turn), we can only say that they must be unsophisticated souls. Such a want of foresight and tact, M. Lesseps would never be guilty of. The first fleet of steamers will get through the canal all right; but this success will be short-lived, and the real difficulties will soon present themselves. In order that a large steamer will obey the helm she must at least go half speed; but how difficult it is to steer a colossal craft in an accurately direct line must be well known to every seaman. It is true that the canal is twenty-six English feet in depth (and more than this no vessel save such except the Great Eastern requires), but this depth does not extend the entire width of the canal, but only in the middle—as the original plan, on account of time and expense, was abandoned, so that the canal is not equally deep from side to side, but has been dug slanting wise, gradually deepening towards the centre. Therefore the least false turn of the helm, or sudden breeze springing up, could easily drive the boat on to the sand slopes, and the force of such a diversion and the displacement which would occur in the yielding sand, those only can best estimate who are at all experienced in such collisions. For large sailing vessels the canal will not do at all—about this everyone is satisfied. The wind blows ordinarily, between Suz and Gedda directly contrary from what it does between Gedda and Adea. These contrary winds meet about the 20th deg of north latitude, and sailing vessels have been known to wait there five months for a favorable breeze, which can only be reckoned upon twice in the year, about the end of April and in October and November. The towing of large sailing ships for such long distances is so very weather impossible and always much too expensive, so that sailors would much rather adopt 'the Cape' route. It was this difficulty in steam tugging which, for one principal reason, rendered the Abyssinian war so costly. The canal toll of ten francs per ton register can only be borne by purely trading steamers of large capacity, whilst to passenger and mail boats it will only be bearable after the present tariff has been materially diminished.'

SPAIN.—The difficulties in Spain are at their height. It is no longer certain that the Duke of Genoa will obtain the majority of votes in the Cortes. In order to arrive at this result, and to increase this majority to a respectable figure, it will be indispensable to reopen the Cortes to the republican Democrats some of whom would vote for the Duke of Genoa, but who do not wish to re-enter until the state of siege has been raised. But Marshal Prim has declared that it would not conduce to the tranquility of the country if the constitutional quarters were restored prior to the election of a king. The whole is a vicious circle. On the other hand, the Italian journals announce that the Italian government has not received any official overture on the subject of the crown for the Duke of Genoa, and insist very strongly that the offer should be refused. The young Prince moreover, would not repair to Spain at once but would wait until he came of age, continuing his studies, which it would be well not to have disturbed. Side by side with the candidature of the Duke of Genoa that of Espartero is maintained. One section of the radicals, and M. Madz-z-re making great efforts in his favour, and petitions are being signed to that effect. Very many are also being got up in support of the Duke of Montpensier. Others will support the Archduke Victor of Austria. Perhaps those who petition to give the sovereignty to this last Prince do not perceive how ridiculous it would be to drive the Bourbons from the Spanish throne in order to offer it to a Prince of the House of Austria.

If countless volumes have been filled with the history of the struggles for the crown of Spain it is equally certain that the present difficulty of finding somebody to wear it will supply curious chapters to future historians and chroniclers. At this moment the prevailing idea is that the Duke of Genoa will be the man advanced to the vacant throne, but this is perhaps not so certain as it may appear. It is still doubtful whether he will obtain that absolute majority of 171 votes requisite to constitute him King of Spain. The Cortes number 340 members, and of these 171 must give their votes in his favour in order that he may be the King-elect. A considerable number of the deputies will keep away and abstain from voting. Should he however, be duly elected according to the rules laid down by the Spanish law, it remains to be seen whether the vote will appear to his uncles and guardian sufficient evidence of the national wish to warrant his acceptance of the crown presented to him. The King of Italy was by no means averse from his son, the Duke of Aosta, becoming King of Spain and he acquainted him with his feelings on the subject, at the same time abstaining from exercising his authority as King and parent. The Duchess of Aosta would very willingly have been Queen of Spain. But the influence of his wife and father did not avail to overcome Prince Amadeus' strong disinclination to stand forward as a candidate. The case of the Duke of Genoa is different. As a minor and a mere boy, the decision cannot be left to him. The wishes of those nearest to him are very conflicting. The Duchess of Genoa is unwilling to commit her child to Spanish changes and chances. Her husband, on the other hand, has been travelling in Spain under an assumed name, and working, not unsuccessfully, to improve the probability of his

step-son being chosen by the nation now in quest of a Sovereign. Victor Emmanuel feeling the responsibility that weighs upon him seems to lean to the opinion of his sister-in-law that an Italian Prince of 15 is better at school than at the head of a foreign nation most difficult to govern.

MADRID Nov. 19. The nomination of the Duke of Genoa to the Throne has, up to the present, received the support of 161 deputies to the Cortes.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Italian Parliament is convoked for the 18th inst. The Island of Sardinia is in a disordered condition, murders and robberies being frequent.

A circular note, dated the 5th inst., has been addressed by the Government to its diplomatic agents abroad, explaining the attitude of Italy in regard to the Occidental Council. The Government declares, that it reserves to itself the right to reject any decisions of the Council to the opposition to the laws of the kingdom and the spirit of the age. Among other considerations brought forward against the meeting of the Council, the note lays stress upon the fact of the occupation of the Papal States by foreign troops. It is said that the falling off in the character and efficiency of the Italian army of late years is most noticeable and melancholy. Though immense sums, indeed, far more than the financial condition of the country can at all admit of, are expended upon the military establishment, the condition of the army gets worse and worse every day. Though there are many clever and well informed soldiers in the ranks, the vast majority are decidedly below the average in intelligence, and fatally wanted in discipline. An English officer writing from Verona says of them:—'They are held badly in hand by their officers, the slightest effort seems to throw them into disorder, and the number of stragglers is extraordinary.' The army of Piedmont used to be cited as a model of what a military body should be, but since it has become that of united Italy, under a monarchy, it has degenerated until it must be almost useless in actual warfare.

ROME.—VOLUNTEERS NOBLES AT ROME. It is said that a corps of Volunteers is to be formed at Rome consisting entirely of nobles. At present only 500 have enrolled themselves, and as the corps is to be 800 strong, 300 more are required. The members are not limited to the Roman nobility, but may be of any nation. Among the officers already appointed are Alessandro, a Borghese, and a Lancelotti, and the command will be given to a Lieutenant-Colonel taken from the army. The uniform is described as handsome. The members of the corps will not receive any pay, and their duty will consist in guarding Rome. There does already exist a Palatine Guard whose duties are the same, but this guard is composed of shopkeepers, though they, too, give their services gratuitously.

The Pope's enthusiasm about the Council shows no abatement. The other day a German priest brought him an address and a large sum of money from the ladies of a German diocese, and in accepting the gift the Pope enquired whether the Bishop was coming to the Council. The priest replied that he was too old, being in his 71st year. 'You call 71 old?' exclaimed the Pope. 'I am 78, and I feel young, and shall assist at the Council without neglecting my other duties.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

With two exceptions, both caused by infirm health all the English bishops will take their seats at the Council of the Vatican.

The Government has ordered a man of war to convey the remains of the late Geo Peabody to America.

THE GRANTS OF GLENORRITON.—A correspondent mentions that there are only two tenants of the name of Grant on the whole estate of Glenorrison, and that upwards of 400 Grants attended a funeral lately in Canada. There are, however, a great many of the name in Strathpey.

BOYS OF THE PERIOD.—There was a time in the history of the human race when boys of tender years knew less of the world than did Byron, and actually had some respect for their parents. They did not then call immense cartmen to account in the streets for driving too near their fashionable boots, and threaten to punch them then and there. They did not have favorite ballet girls nor keep haubtelois; nor play billiards at midnight in the stylish hotels. But those were the palmy days, you know; the halcyon hours; the pleasant spring-time, and all that sort of thing. Times are changed now, and we have no more boys. They are all 'fellers.' They say to the drama, hi! hi!—they wink at the m ideas and smoke cigarettes. They stand on the steps of the hotels towards the going down of the sun and debit the prices of gold and stocks. Deliver us from these frightfully knowing 'young fellers' of the period.

The New York 'Express' says that there are begging wretches in that city who do not hesitate to deform and cripple their own and other people's children in order that they may excite the compassion of the charitable by exhibiting them in the streets.

It is worth something to live among the divorcees. The clerk of the country containing Chicago makes \$100,000 a year from fees and salary.

DOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN.—BENEATH THE WAVES—LIFE UNDER WATER.—It is a strange business, this diving. The danger fascinates some, but the peril is ever for a moment lost sight of. I put on the helmet for the first time more than ten years ago, and yet I never resume it without a feeling that it may be the last time I shall ever go down. Of course one has more confidence after a while, but there is something in being shut up in an armor, weighed down with a hundred pounds, and knowing that a little leak in your life-line is your death, that no diver can ever get rid of. And I do not know that I should care to banish the feeling, for the sight of the blue sky, the genial sun, and the face of a fellow-man, after long hours among the fishes, makes you feel like one who has been suddenly called away from the grasp of death. I have had some narrow escapes while pursuing my profession; every diver has, or has been unusually lucky to escape them.

I think the most dangerous place I ever got into was going down to examine the propeller Comet sunk off Toledo. In working about her bottom, I got my air-pipe coiled over a large stiver from the stowed hold and could not reach it with my hands. Every time I sprang up to remove the hose my tender would give me the slack of the line, thus leaving me fall back again. He did not understand his duties, and did not know what my signals on the life line meant. It was two hours and a half before I was relieved, and there wasn't a moment that I was not looking to see the hose cut by the ragg'd wood. It's a strange feeling that you have down there. You go walking over a vessel, clambering up her sides, peering here and there and the feeling that you are alone makes you nervous and uneasy.

Sometimes a vessel sinks down so fairly that she stands up on the bottom as trim and as neat as if she rode on the surface. Then you can go down into the cabin up the shrouds walk all over her, just as easily as a sailor could if she were dashing away before the breeze. Only it seems so quiet, so tomb like; there are no waves down there—only a swaying back and forth of the water, and a sea sawing of the ship. You hear nothing from above. The great fishes will come swimming about, rubbing their noses against your glass, and staring with a wondering look into your eyes. The very stillness sometimes gives life a chill. You hear just a moaning wailing sound, like the last notes of an organ, and you cannot help but think of dead men floating over and around you. I have been down especially to rescue the bodies

of those drowned. About four years ago the propeller Buckeye, belonging to the Northern Transportation Company, went down in the river St. Lawrence in seventy-eight feet of water, and it was known that a mother and child were asleep in their stateroom at the time of her sinking. The father begged of me and offered me a good deal of money to take out the corpse, and though I dreaded the work, I at last consented. I had been all over the wreck two or three times, and knew where the stateroom was. The door was fast locked, and I waited a good while before bursting it open.

Of course, a dead person couldn't harm you, but even in broad day, on shore, and with people around you, don't you know that the sight and presence of a dead person brings up solemn thoughts and nervous feelings? I knew how they would look, how they were floating around in the room, and if the father hadn't been looking so wretched above, there was no money to tempt me in there. But at last I got a crowbar from forwards, and not letting myself think gave the light door a blow that stove it in. The water came rushing out, the vessel just then lurched over toward my side, and out they came, the woman first, her eyes wide open and her hair trailing behind, and in her left hand she held the baby of the child. I knew how they would look, but I screamed out and jumped back. Her face was fearfully distorted, showing how hard death had been made, and her eyes looked through the green waters at me in a way that made my flesh creep. The child had died easily, its little white face giving out no signs of terror.

It was a good while before I fastened the line to them and gave the signal to haul up, and I felt so uneasy that I was not long in following. This is one of the drawbacks to any feeling of curiosity a diver might otherwise have: I never go down the hatchway or the cabin steps without thinking of a man floating about there. When the Lac la Belle sunk on St. Joliet flats, the engineer was caught in the rushing waters, and no trace was ever found of his body. His wife came to me hearing that I was to go down to the wreck, and asked me to find the body if possible. I remembered this when I went down, and went groping through the engine-room in momentary expectation of encountering the body. I looked so long without finding it that I got nervous, and had started for the ladder to go up, I felt something strike my helmet and give way, and a chill went dancing over me as I thought the dead body was at hand. But, on reaching up, I found that I had rushed against the fire hose, the end of which was hanging down, and what I so dreaded was still hidden beyond my sight.

A diver does not like to go down more than a hundred and twenty feet; at that depth the pressure is painful, and there is danger of internal injury. I can stay down for five or six hours at a time at a hundred and fifteen or twenty feet, and do a good deal of hard work. In the waters of Lake Huron the diver can see thirty or forty feet a way, but the other lakes will screen a vessel not ten feet from you.

Up here you seldom think of accident or death, but a hundred feet of water washing over your head would set you to thinking. A little stoppage of the air pump, a leak in your hose, a careless action on the part of your tender, and the weight of a mountain would press life out of you before you could make a move. And you may 'foul' your pipe or line yourself, and in your haste bring on what you dread. I often got my hose around a stair or rail, and though I am not called cowardly, and generally release it without much trouble, the bare idea of what a slender thing holds back the clutch of death off my throat, makes the cold sweat start from every pore.—Detroit Advertiser and Tribune.

A pure, smooth skin, is a womanly charm which every individual of the gentler sex appreciates, and may, if she chooses, possess. Every variety of pimple, blotch, sore, pustule, and excoriation—and their name is legion—which disfigures the face, or arms, or neck, may be removed by a course of Bristol's Sarsaparilla; the most agreeable and harmless, yet the most potent of all vegetable disinfectants. Ladies will do well to bear in mind that this balsam for the blood not only cures scrofula, and other malignant external disorders, but all minor eruptions; and is likewise the best tonic and regulating medicine they can use for difficulties peculiar to their delicate organization.

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

THE INVALID'S QUESTION ANSWERED.—'Who?' asks the sufferer from liver complaint, 'should Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills be any more beneficial to me than aloes or colocythion, or rhubarb, or jalap? The medicine is, like them, a purgative.' Yes it is a purgative—but not like them. Its operation is gradual, mild, and conservative. But mark this: it is something more than a purgative. Two vegetable alteratives, the discovery of whose wonderful medicinal properties is comparatively new, give it an efficiency in bilious cases unshared by any of the ordinary cathartics. Hence, Bristol's Pills are surpassing all the mercurial preparations. They affect the liver quite as certainly, and much more favorably, than the mineral salivants, and, unlike them, are perfectly harmless.

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

THE VERDICT OF HALF THE WORLD.—The entire Western Hemisphere pronounces Murray & Lanman's Florida Water the most delicious perfume for the boudoir, the ball-room, and the bath that chemistry has yet succeeded in extracting from living flowers. No empyreumatic oils, none of the course manufactured odoriferous which enter into the composition of ordinary toilet waters defile this exquisite preparation. It contains the delightful fragrance of the petals and corols of rare aromatic flowers growing on the verge of the Northern Tropic, and combining the voluptuous fragrance of the tropical flora with the refreshing sweetness of the blossoms of the temperate zone. Greater care is exercised in its production than in the manufacture of any other perfume, and the floral material used is infinitely more fragrant. As there are counterfeits always sent for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

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

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

CIRCULAR.

MONTEAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and

Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATS, BARLEY, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, SERRANOS, DRIED BEANS, 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 returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSIONER MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1866.

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. Parcel, D.D., Archbishop of Cincinnati. 346 Pages. Beautifully illustrated with 140 cuts and a map of the Holy Land, printed from electrotype, on excellent paper, substantially bound. PRICE—Free by Mail—70c.



APPROBATION.

The Illustrated History of the Bible, Old and New Testament, 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 intelligent teaching of the Catechism more needed than at the present day, and the Overrichness of Christian Doctrine can neither be well taught, nor properly understood without the Catechism of the Bible. This translation has been well answered by Rev. Richard Gilmour, of the Archdiocese.

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

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

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, Superior Court. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, wife of Hyacinthe Bussanau, 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 Act.

Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869. ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, per LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Her Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, Superior Court. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of MOISE TERRIAULT, Undertaker of the City and District of Montreal, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-fourth of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act and amendments thereto.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Marchand & Belanger of Mackinac, Traders, Insolvents.

The creditors of the Insolvents and the said Insolvents, are hereby notified and requested to meet at the office of Messrs. T. & C. O. de Lorimier, Advocates, No. 6 Little St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday the twenty-third day of November instant, at two o'clock, P.M. for the public examination of the said Insolvents and the ordering of their affairs in general. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assg'ne.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

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

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

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

2nd SECTION. 3rd year.—Business Class. This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary or initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, 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.

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

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; 5th Chemistry; 6th Practical Geometry.

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

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2nd door from McGill Street, MONTREAL.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL, W. J. HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR, AMHERST, N. S. DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57, Between Greas S. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL.

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

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

A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL PROSPECTUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department. The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses. The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

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



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RICHELIEU COMPANY.



DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC

ON and after MONDAY, the 8th November, the new and magnificent Iron Steamer, QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place) as follows: The Steamer QUEBEC, Captain J. B. Labelle, will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at FIVE o'clock P. M. The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robert Nelson, will leave every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at FIVE o'clock P. M.

Office of the Richelieu Co., 201 Commissioner Street, Montreal, 4th Nov. 1869

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

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

HENRY B. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main street. (Established 1859.) Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the city. Physicians supplied cheap for cash.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Housekeepers Economize. Save your money and make your own Soap. Hart's celebrated Concentrated Lye is sold by all Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion. Beware of Counterfeits. Price, 25c. per tin. PARODEE'S EPILEPTIC OURE.—The extraordinary curative effects attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor in recommending it strongly to sufferers from that distressing malady Epilepsy. To avoid disappointment ask for Parodee's Epileptic Cure, which is the only genuine article. Price, \$1 per bottle. PERFUME FOUNTAINS. No Party is complete without one of Rimmel's Perfume Fountains. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall. HOMOEOPATHY. This subscriber has a full stock of Books of Instruction and Medicines always on hand. Humphrey's Specifics—all numbers. J. A. HARTE, Druggist. Glasgow Drug Hall 36 Notre Dame Montreal, March 19th, 1869

A BAZAAR AND GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES!

ON THE PRINCIPLE OF THE ART UNION IN THE MUSIC HALL, TORONTO, ON Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 8th, 9th and 10th February, 1870.

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

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

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

S. B. Harman, Esq., Mayor of Toronto. John Crawford, Esq., M.P. for South Leeds. John Wallis, M.P.P. for West Toronto. W. J. Macdonell, Esq., French Consul, Toronto. Frank Smith Esq., Toronto. Michael Lawlor Esq., M.D. Toronto. The winning numbers will be published in the papers. Lists of winning numbers will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. The Prizes can be obtained on production of the winning tickets, either personally or by letter. Parties residing out of Toronto can have their prizes forwarded to any Railway or Express Station if required. To everyone who takes or disposes of a book of ten tickets, a special (free) ticket is presented. Parties desiring to purchase or act as agents for the sale of tickets can obtain them either singly or in books on application. Tickets for the Drawing, one dollar each. All communications and remittances and demands for tickets to be sent (postage paid) to Rev. J. M. Laurent 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 Messrs. D. & J. Sadler & Co., Montreal.

COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART.

COLE-DES-NEIGES NEAR MONTREAL. This Institution conducted by the Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, is a branch of St. Laurent College, now too small for the accommodation of its numerous applicants is located on the well-known Site of the Bellevue Hotel, on the north side of Mount Royal and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful overlooking a delightful country and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada, besides its proximity to the city will enable parents to visit their children without much inconvenience. Parents and guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary Education nurtured and protected by the benign influence of Religion and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues. Pupils will be received between the ages of five and ten, the Discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender age, unremitting attention will be given to the Physical intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents. The Course of Studies will comprise a good elementary education in both the French and English languages, viz: Reading, Spelling Writing the elements of Arithmetic, Geography and History besides a course of Religion, suitable to the age and capacity of the Pupils.

TERMS: 1. The Scholastic year is of (10) months 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the College during the vacation. 3. Board and Tuition (\$10.00) per month payable Quarterly in advance. Bankable money 4. Washing, Bed and Bedding together with table furniture will be furnished by the House at the rate of \$2.00 per month. 5. The House furnishes a Bedstead and Straw Mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes 6. Doctor's fees and Medicines are of course extra. 7. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction. 8. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the House, a sum proportionate to the clothing required. 9. Parents shall receive every Quarter with the Bill expenses, an account of the Health, Conduct, Assiduity and improvement of their children. OH. VILLANDRE, Superior. Nov. 5th 1869. 3m12

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Housekeepers Economize. Save your money and make your own Soap. Hart's celebrated Concentrated Lye is sold by all Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion. Beware of Counterfeits. Price, 25c. per tin. PARODEE'S EPILEPTIC OURE.—The extraordinary curative effects attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor in recommending it strongly to sufferers from that distressing malady Epilepsy. To avoid disappointment ask for Parodee's Epileptic Cure, which is the only genuine article. Price, \$1 per bottle. PERFUME FOUNTAINS. No Party is complete without one of Rimmel's Perfume Fountains. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall. HOMOEOPATHY. This subscriber has a full stock of Books of Instruction and Medicines always on hand. Humphrey's Specifics—all numbers. J. A. HARTE, Druggist. Glasgow Drug Hall 36 Notre Dame Montreal, March 19th, 1869

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

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Our Examiners of Books having reported favorably to us of the late famous Bishop Milner's Prayer Book, entitled The Key of Heaven, and having ourselves carefully examined the same, and found that the regulations of the Holy See in reference to Litanies and other devotions have been fully attended to and several improvements more specially adapted to the wants of this country introduced. We hereby approve of its publication by John Murphy of Our City, and recommend it to the faithful of Our Archdiocese. Given from Our Residence in Baltimore, on the Feast of St. Charles Borromeo, Nov. 4th 1867. MARTIN JOHN, Abp. of Balt. Just Published, in a very neat 180, various Bindings, from \$1 to \$3.50.—THE PURGATORIAN CONSOLER. A Manual of Prayers and Devotions; Exercises, for use of the members of the Purgatorial Arc-Confraternity. By Rev. Michael Muller, O.S.S.R. With the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding. Recently Published, in a neat 320, price reduced to 35 cts. The Second Revised Edition.—THE MANUAL OF THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER. Recently Published, in 120., price reduced \$1.50.—THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER. Just Published, in a neat and attractive style suitable for Framing.—FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION CERTIFICATES. RENEWAL OF THE BAPTISMAL PROMISES on the occasion of FIRST COMMUNION and CONFIRMATION, illustrated with neat and appropriate Engravings, printed on Fine Paper, 9 x 12 inches.—First Communion Certificates, per doz, 50 cts.; or 100, \$3.50. First Communion and Confirmation Certificate per doz. 50 cts.; per 100, \$3.50. Attention is respectfully invited to the above as the neatest, most practical, appropriate and Cheapest Certificates ever offered to the public. IN PRESS.—READY IN JUNE: ACTA ET DECRETA CONCILII PLENARI BALTIMORENSIS SECUNDI. This important Work which will embrace all the Acts of the late Plenary Council of Baltimore, together with all the official Documents from Rome, will be issued in a superior style, in various Bindings, from \$3.50 to \$7 per copy. Early orders, from the Most Rev. Archbishop and the Rt. Rev. Bishops, the Rev. Clergy and others are respectfully solicited. THE FORM OF CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, According to Latin Rite. With explanations. By Francis Patrick Kenrick, D. D. Archbishop of Baltimore. 180. paper, 25 cts. Several New Books, in active preparation will be announced soon. BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PREMIUMS: M. & Co. desire to invite the attention of Colleges, Academies, Schools, &c., to their Extensive Stock of Books suitable for premiums, and for Parochial and Sunday School Libraries, &c. Catalogues can be had on application. Upwards of twenty-five years' experience in supplying many of the leading Institutions, enables them to offer their customers advantages and facilities, as regards Variety, Styles, Prices, etc., not attainable under other circumstances. LATE AND DIRECT IMPORTATIONS. MISSALS, BREVIAIRES, DIURNALS, RITUALS, &c., containing all the New Masses and Offices, in plain and super bindings. Parties ordering will secure the latest editions at Greatly Reduced Prices. Constantly on hand a good stock of Miscellaneous, Theological and Liturgical Works, Writings of the Fathers, Abbe Migne's Encyclopaedia, &c., at the very lowest prices. Early orders, respectfully solicited. J. MURPHY & CO., Publishers.

