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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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(From the Catholic Mirror.)

AURELIA;

OR,

THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE.

Freely Translated from the French of M. A. Quinton

PART SECOND.—THE SLAVE.

CHAPTER VI.—HOW IN ROME A FATHER COULD SELL HIS DAUGHTER.

When Cecilius returned home, it was night.—The unfortunate man could not have said where he had been since morning. He had wandered about, with sinking heart and absent mind, trying vainly to think how he could save himself from the terrible dilemma in which he was placed.

Cecilia sat working by the light of a lamp.—Her features reflected the sadness and anxiety of her thoughts. The fearful scene of the previous day, the prolonged absence of her father who had never failed coming home for the evening meal, those complaints before the pretor, the town-prefect and the pontiff, all these strange events filled her heart with gloomy forebodings.

Then, respecting her father's orders even when they were unjustly rigorous, she had abstained herself since several days from seeing the beings dearest to her heart: Petronilla, Flavia Domitilla, Eutychia, and Ointbus, Ointbus whose betrothed she was, whose ring she wore on her finger—the pledge of a happiness she still hoped for, her only comfort when prayer failed to soothe her troubled soul.

She expected with anxiety the coming of her father, and yet at every noise that seemed to indicate his return, she trembled, like the leaf before the approaching storm. When Cecilius appeared, his haggard looks and the disorder of his garments were enough to reveal to her that something serious had occurred. She felt that she would want strength to bear the new trials which she foresaw; and she raised her eyes to heaven in mute supplication.

'Father,' she said after a pause, seeing that Cecilius remained silent, 'will you not take some food? I have prepared the dishes you like, and have kept them quite warm by the fire.'

Cecilius drew a seat without vouchsafing an answer, and helping himself to the food placed before him by his daughter, commenced eating with avidity.

Hunger and sorrow combined to overwhelm the wretched man. Thought was annihilated. Gradually, as the warm food caused his system to revive, a healthier glow spread on his pale features, and his eyes brightened. Pushing from him the empty plate, he looked at his daughter, the old tenderness overflowed his heart, and leaning his head on the table, he wept silently.

There was something painful to behold in this great sorrow, those silent tears of a father in presence of his only child. Cecilia threw herself at his feet, calling him by the most endearing names; but he rose and pushed her back with a sort of terror.

This struggle was thrice renewed; the daughter endeavoring to soothe by her caresses, the growing excitement of the father who repulsed her.

A strange fire burned in the tax-gatherer's eyes, and his features wore a dark and sinister expression.

'Cecilia,' he said at last, 'what I have to tell you is grave! You have betrayed your father and have ruined him! Child, have you reflected on the fate you have prepared for me?'

And without waiting for her answer, he added, looking at her sternly:

'My daughter, you must declare to me that you abhor those miserable Jews! that you despise their creed, and that you are ready to return to our gods!'

'Oh father, father!' cried the young girl, 'this again? you then have not understood me?'

'That's it, you cannot. And I shall be sold into slavery! and they will sell you also! We shall both be the prey of the Pontiff's and of Parmenon?'

'Who has said that, father?'

'A great jurisconsult, a man of law whom I consulted this morning. It is certain!'

'It is impossible, for you at least. As for me, if God wishes it, I am willing to suffer every thing.'

'So you refuse. You have no pity for me, you consent to your own ruin.'

'Father, do not ask me that which cannot be. Oh? I love you and my heart is breaking. May the God I adore listen to my prayer and shield you from harm! At that price I shall bear the greatest evils as a light burthen.'

approaching his daughter, 'can you think that you are not dear to me and that your misfortune would not be mine? Oh! my daughter, I have suffered and I suffer much! I only ask one word of you, one single word. Say it; in the name of the gods I beseech you!'

'I cannot, father. Do not invoke the gods they are nothing. If what you ask of me were possible, I would do it, believe me. Strong must be your daughter's conviction in her faith, that she should resist when you beseech her for your safety.'

'My little Cecilia,' said the wretched father, clasping his daughter's hands in his; 'do you wish me to die? How could I live if you were not there? what joy would be left in my life? in this humble home? Dear hope of my old age, where will you be?'

The poor child felt her courage giving way before these loving entreaties and these tears. 'Oh! my God!' she prayed inwardly, 'help me! I did not think this trial would be so painful!'

'Do you remember your mother? Cecilius resumed: 'your mother who left you to my care a mere babe? If she were here, joining her prayers to mine, would you refuse her?'

'My mother was a worthy and courageous woman. She would understand me, and she would not ask me to break the solemn vow I have made in my heart.'

'My daughter!.... Believe in your heart if you wish; but for the Pontiff, for those who seek me, and who will come, ah! say that you are not a Christian.'

'Never, father, never! The God I adore claims the secret devotion of the soul, but He wants also that the lips should proclaim Him even before those who know Him not.'

'Great Gods!' cried Cecilius, 'I beseech this child for her life and she hears me not! I ask her to save her father, and her voice is mute?'

'Father, father! do not say that, for I can give my life for you!'

'Listen to me, child,' said the unhappy man, raising his hands imploringly. 'Listen.... You know not what is that slavery which awaits you. But I know it. When you were born your father had passed forty years in the power of a master. May the gods save you from belonging to that man whose will is law—a master. Oh my child! my life! my own flesh and blood. You do not know that my poor body had become hardened by continual tortures, and that Nominatus Capella, to whom I had been sold, could find but one means of inflicting pain—by loading me with irons brought to an almost red heat!'

'Horror!' cried Cecilia. 'See, child, see here!' and the wretch laying bare his arms and legs, showed his daughter the deep scars left by this cruel punishment. 'Well, I could live, because I had hope! because, by selling, day after day, half of my ration, I could accumulate a capital. I added thus hunger to my other sufferings, but in the distant future, I saw freedom, and it came at last.'

'Yes, it came,' continued the old man, growing more excited under the influence of these reminiscences. 'I paid for it, to the heir of Nominatus Capella, eight thousand sesterii, accumulated painfully during the forty years privations! But I have not sufficient time before me to purchase freedom a second time if I lose it,' he cried with wild despair. 'Oh, to die a slave—to die a slave!....'

The unhappy man ceased speaking, until his oppressed chest was relieved by convulsive sobs.

'Child,' he resumed dejectedly; 'you have never known the tortures of a slave: the rod which tears, the whip with its lead-pointed lash, the red-hot blades. Would you then have those fearful sufferings?'

'Father,' said Cecilia, firmly, 'I repeat it, with the help of God, I am ready to suffer everything for Him.—And for you, also,' she added with a look of unexpressed tenderness. 'What more can you ask of me?'

'But it is not you alone! Do you not understand me?' cried Cecilius with sudden exasperation, 'it is you and I. They have told me so, and I know it to be true. Well, I will not, no, I do not want to be a slave again. And I will not be. By all the gods! they will not sell me!'

The old man's anger, softened for a moment by paternal affection, was breaking out more terrible. His excitement was fearful to behold. One would have thought that he saw a phantom advancing to load him with chains, and that he repulsed it with terror.

'No, father, you will not be a slave; no, you will not be sold,' repeated the terrified young girl. 'I cannot understand your fears. Who can have put such ideas in your mind?'

'Hush!' cried Cecilius, and fixing his burning gaze on his daughter, he asked in a husky voice: 'Tell me, do you want us both to perish?'

Cecilia understood him. It was a last su-

preme appeal, and she must weigh the filial love which filled her heart and the piety which had so recently entered her soul: she must choose between her God and her father.

'No father,' she replied solemnly, 'no, I do not wish us both to perish. I love life and liberty, if God wills that I should preserve these blessings. I want you also to live, and to live free.'

'Then renounce, those Jews and their God.' 'I cannot do it, however fearful the consequences of my refusal,' said the young girl with the same force and calmness, although she felt so faint that she leaned against the wall for support.

The old man looked at her with stupid wonder, and stepped back terrified, staggering like a drunken man.

'Oh,' he said with fearful bitterness, 'I am nothing for that child. She wishes my ruin! Parmenon can come now, I have wherewith to pay him.'

'Here I am,' said a voice.

Cecilius looked round and saw Parmenon.—The infamous agent of Regulus had waited all day in the neighborhood. When Cecilius returned home, Parmenon followed him, unperceived, into the house, where, concealed behind the heavy curtain, he had seen and heard all that passed between the father and his daughter.

Cecilius showed no surprise, although he had not been aware of this man's presence in his house. Overwhelmed by his emotions, the wretched tax-gatherer felt nothing but terror and anger. When Parmenon approached him, he merely remarked, with fearful calmness: 'Very well. You come in good time. But wait a minute.'

And going to his daughter, he said to her with terrible earnestness: 'Cecilia, do you understand that I am going to sell you to this man, if you refuse to do, this very instant, what I have asked of you?'

'Father,' replied the young girl, 'I understand that I am alone concerned now, and that I save you. Do what you wish.'

But in her heart she added: 'Oh, my God! if my father were to kill me, it seems to me he would be less guilty.'

'You hear her,' said Cecilius to Parmenon, 'she is a Christian and refuses to return to our gods. I give her to you. Will you take her?'

'One moment,' quote Parmenon, who had received his instructions. 'Is it a sale you propose to make, or a payment? Do you transfer to me all your rights as a father, which would be irrevocable, or do you merely offer me a pledge as a debtor, which would be of weak and uncertain value?'

'I tell you,' cried Cecilius completely beside himself, 'that this girl has betrayed her father and her gods. I dragged myself at her feet, and she would not listen to my tearful prayer. I tell you she is no longer my child, and you can take her away. Do you hear me, Parmenon?'

'Come in men,' cried the latter. Seven men, the necessary witnesses to give validity to the act of emancipation, came in at this summons. There was an 'antestat' to certify to the agreement; a 'libripens' whose duties we have already described, and five witnesses.

'You must repeat before these persons that you manumit your daughter to me,' said Parmenon to Cecilius.

The fatal instant had arrived. The wretched father shuddered; he cast one look on his daughter, and said:

'Child, it is yet time; say a word, one word only, and it will not be you, but me, whom I will deliver to Parmenon.'

'Father, I cannot. Be free; it is my duty to suffer for you.'

A solemn pause followed, during which nothing was heard but the groans of the father and the sobs of the daughter.

At last, Cecilius extended his hand towards the child whom he had but recently called 'his life's hope,' 'his own flesh and blood,' and in a husky and scarcely audible voice, pronounced the words of the legal form:

'Parmenon, I manumit to you this girl, who is mine!....'

'And I,' said Parmenon quickly, as he grasped Cecilia's hand, 'I say that this young girl is mine by the law of the Quirites, and that I have bought her with this copper coin and these scales.'

And he went through the formalities which we have seen performed by the divine Aurelia. In Rome a daughter was but 'a thing, a chattel, relatively to her father, and her manumission required no more formalities than that of a slave or a tract of land.'

'Here,' said Parmenon, throwing his torn register to Cecilius, 'you owe me nothing now.'

Cecilius was crouching in a corner of the room. He heard not; he saw nothing.

'And now, let us go,' added Parmenon.

Cecilia rushed to her father, to clasp him in a last embrace, but the old man tore himself away violently, with horrible imprecations.

Parmenon and his escort withdrew, taking along Cecilia. When they had proceeded a few steps in the street, the young girl heard a fearful cry. She looked back, and in the gloom of the night, she saw two hands extended towards her; then the noise of a body falling heavily on the pavement, struck her ears.

She would have rushed back, but Parmenon seized her roughly by the arm:

'Holloa!' he exclaimed; 'do we wish to escape already? that would be charming. Come, walk along quietly.'

They soon arrived at the slave-dealer's tavern, and the young girl, her tender limbs bruised by heavy chains, was thrown into the narrow 'ergastulum' where thirty slaves slept, confusedly packed together.

CHAPTER VII.—THE SLAVE DEALER AS A LAWYER.

The events we have just described were the sequence of the conversation between Gurgus and Eutrapietes. They had occurred a very small number of days.

Meanwhile, Flavia Domitilla, Petronilla Eutychia and Ointbus, and all the poor Jews of Capena gate who loved Cecilia and who were accustomed to see her every day, were very uneasy at her absence.

Ointbus, particularly wondered at it, and suffered the most cruel anguish, for he could not help thinking that perhaps Cecilia had abandoned the faith so recently embraced, and it was this which kept her away from the society of the faithful. She would then be forever lost to him, for how could he ever take for his companion in life, one who would have deserted her God and trampled under foot vows so recently made.

Another circumstance served to aggravate these fears, or, at least, to announce that something serious had happened: Cecilius had not been seen near the Capena gate during the week, and although his absence could not be deplored as a misfortune, since it gave the poor Jews some respite, it certainly tended to increase the anxiety and the sad forebodings of the colonists.

Ointbus resolved to unravel this mystery. In consequence, one morning, he left his mother, whose anxious fears were as great as his own, and started in the direction of the Maximus Circus—in the neighborhood of which the house rented to Cecilius by Tongilianus was situated—until the determination not to return home, until he should have ascertained what had become of Cecilia.

Upon reaching the crossing of the Triumphal Way, he saw a great crowd of people, and though little curious or inclined to tarry, he was compelled to stop, for the street was so completely obstructed that a consul's lictors could not have succeeded in clearing the way.

Ointbus inquired what was the cause of this gathering, and was told that two men were quarrelling and fighting. It was annoying to be detained by an incident of so little importance, and Ointbus would have turned away, when certain words spoken by a familiar voice made him start and awakened in him a sudden interest.

It was the voice of Cecilius, and the words, accompanied by many curses, were these:

'You wretched vespillo! infamous servant of Libitina! Purveyor of Caron! May the Styx engulf you! It is through you I have lost my daughter! Take this! and this!'

The dull sound of blows were heard, followed by groans. Evidently, the vespillo was getting the worst of the fight.

Ointbus upon hearing these words had pushed forward, elbowing his way through the dense crowd. He succeeded in reaching the front rank of spectators and saw that he had not mistaken the voice: Cecilius was belaboring a man who, although a stranger to Ointbus, was no other than our old acquaintance Gurgus.

When Cecilius fell senseless on his door step, after seeing his daughter carried off by her master, he was picked up and carried in by some neighbors who had witnessed the lamentable scene, the news of which soon spread about.—Gurgus, when he learned that Cecilia had been sold became very indignant; and, not dreaming that he had been the principal cause of this hateful transaction, hastened to the tax-gatherer's house, to crush that unnatural father under the most vehement reproaches.

But at the first word spoken by the vespillo, Cecilius recognizing him, had sprung up from the bed on which he was reclining overwhelmed with grief, and seizing a stick had struck the poor fellow three or four times with such vigor, that Gurgus had sought safety in a precipitate flight.

Cecilius animated by revenge had pursued him and brought him down with a tremendous blow across the legs. A crowd had immediately gathered around the fallen vespillo and his infuriated persecutor. The old man, incapable of appeasing his anger, was continuing to strike the helpless Gurgus, when his arm was suddenly

seized by an iron grip. It was Ointbus who had bounded near him and stayed his hand.

'Has your daughter ceased to live?' he asked tremulously.

'She lives, but it were better she were dead.... and all owing to this wretch!' replied Cecilius, still furious, although the sight of the insignia of Ointbus' military rank caused him to pause.

'What do you mean?' resumed the latter, pale and trembling with emotion.

'Cecilia is a slave!'

'Cecilia a slave?' repeated Ointbus, with a cry of horror.

'Yes.... I sold her!....' said Cecilius gloomily. 'I sold her to pay this wretch!.... What is that to you Centurion?'

And as Ointbus, sinking under this terrible revelation, made no answer, Cecilius raised his stick to strike his victim once more. But Gurgus, who had risen, avoided the blow, and the stick striking the pavement was broken by the shock.

'Fool!' cried the vespillo. 'You strike me, and there stands the man who has caused your daughter's loss.'

And he pointed at Ointbus.

'This man the cause of my daughter's loss? said the unhappy father, with stupor, 'how can that be?'

'Don't you see that it is Ointbus!.... Yes, Ointbus the Jew, the Christian,.... he was to have married Cecilia!'

'Ointbus! That man Ointbus! Oh!....' Cecilius was unarm'd, but his fingers clutched the centurion's arm with such desperate violence that the sleeve of the latter's fine white 'sagum' was stained with blood.

But Ointbus was another sort of adversary than Gurgus. With one jerk he shook off Cecilius; with one look he stopped all further aggression.

'Touch not the shield of the emperor!' he exclaimed in a commanding voice.

And perceiving some hostile demonstrations in the crowd to whom he had been designated as a Jew, he drew from the scabbard his short, broad, Spanish sword, the bright blade of which flashed in the sun.

'Make way there!' he said, contemptuously. The words and the act awed all this multitude; their ranks opened before the centurion.

'Come,' said the latter, addressing Cecilius, 'take me to your house.'

Cecilius did like the crowd; he obeyed.—Gurgus saw fit to follow them.

'Tell me now,' said Ointbus, when they had reached the tax-gatherer's house. 'What has happened? what have you done? where is your daughter?'

'I sold Cecilia because I owed this man ten thousand sesterii, which I could not pay,' replied Cecilius, designating Gurgus. 'But,' he added, looking firmly at the centurion, 'I would have given myself up if my daughter had consented to renounce those accursed Jews to whom you belong....'

'On my God, I thank you?' thought Ointbus. 'Cecilia has remained strong in your faith and your name, which she has confessed!'

'Wretched father!' he resumed, turning to Cecilius, 'did not the thought strike you that those "accursed" Jews would have saved your faith and your name, which she has confessed!'

'Wretched father!' he resumed, turning to Cecilius, 'did not the thought strike you that those "accursed" Jews would have saved your daughter by paying this man?'

'And the Pontiff who claimed twenty thousand sesterii for the sacrifice against Jugatinus? And my place?' Cecilius asked.

Ointbus not understanding this, made him relate all the circumstances with which we have acquainted the reader.

'I am much deceived,' said the centurion, 'if you are not the victim of some villainous plot. But, at all events, the twenty thousand sesterii would have been paid to the pontiff. As for your employment, do you think that Flavia Domitilla would have left the father of Cecilia, whom she loves dearly, in want? such was not her project!.... unhappy father!' added Ointbus in a commiserating and sorrowful tone. 'How much harm you have done because you would not come to those Jews so odious and despised.'

Cecilius, crushed by remorse, overwhelmed by the shame of his act, and his heart torn by the thought of his daughter, bowed his head under the weight of those simple words, and could not find words either to complain or to accuse.

Gurgus, a silent witness to this scene of woe, seemed much embarrassed. The unfortunate vespillo, first, but involuntary cause of the young girl's misfortune, felt that all was over with him. His unreluctant passion had brought him disdainful refusals, bitter disappointments, and, at last, a severe beating from which his bruised limbs were still smarting. Moreover, he felt that Cecilius and Ointbus despised him.

But Gurgus was a good-natured fellow. He

still felt a great tenderness for this young girl whom he had hoped to make his wife...

So, when the centurion exclaimed: 'This is not the time to shed tears. Cecilia must be rescued from the hands of that villain.'

Gurges approached timidly, and taking Olinthus by the hand:

'Allow me,' he said, 'to assist you in this task. All I possess is yours to redeem this young girl and to restore her to her father.'

'Thank you,' replied the centurion, moved by so much devotion. 'You are a worthy young man, and I accept your assistance. Let us go together to see this Parmenon. He will have to give us back Cecilia.'

The two young men departed, leaving Cecilia, who, his hands raised to heaven, was making vows for their success.

Olinthus and Gurges thought that a single visit to the slave-dealer's tavern in the Villa-publica would suffice for a satisfactory settlement of this matter. Parmenon could not refuse to give up Cecilia, when tendered his ten thousand sesterii and a suitable additional amount.

The two young men walked on chatting hopefully about Cecilia; what joy and gratitude she would feel when she would see herself delivered by them.

'It is to me she will owe her salvation!' Gurges was saying. 'It will doubtless be for your benefit, but, at least, I shall have some title to her friendship, and this is a good deal for me.'

'My dear Gurges,' Olinthus would reply, 'when Cecilia will be my wife, we will ever remember together your generous assistance.'

Gurges was not without feeling a certain sadness when Olinthus spoke of his approaching marriage with Cecilia; but when he compared his own mournful garb to the brilliant uniform of the young centurion, he could not blame the young girl's choice.

'By Venus Libitina!' he would say to himself, with rare modesty and touching candor; 'I think I would have done as she did, had I been in her place.'

When the two young men reached Parmenon's tavern, they found that worthy walking up and down in front of his vacant platform.

It had been agreed between Cecilia's future liberators, that Gurges would be the spokesman. This arrangement flattered the vespillio's vanity. It was natural and proper that he should be the negotiator, since he was the original holder of the claim of which Parmenon had made such treacherous use, and since he was to advance the ten thousand sesterii required for Cecilia's liberation.

'We say advanced,' for Olinthus had accepted the offer only as a temporary loan.

Gurges, giving his features the most amiable expression, approached the slave-dealer with a graceful bow, and said:

'My dear Parmenon, I come to repay you four ten thousand sesterii.'

'What does this vespillio want with me?' said Parmenon disdainfully; and he resumed his walk.

'This vespillio is Gurges,' replied Libitina's agent with a certain pride; 'Gurges, who comes with this centurion, to claim a young girl named Cecilia.'

'Ah, very well,' quoth Parmenon, and a singular smile hovered on his lips. 'Only the pretension seems to me rather bold.'

'What difficulty can there be?' asked Gurges.

'Only this, that I do not wish to sell her to you,' replied the trader.

'But,' said Olinthus, seized with a vague anxiety, 'there is no question of sale here. This young girl was transferred to you in guarantee of a claim which Gurges is ready to satisfy at this very moment. It seems to me that the debt being cancelled, the girl given in pledge must be returned to us.'

'Centurion, do you know the proverb?' replied the slave-trader with insolence: 'Ne sutor ultra crepidam. Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last. Which means that you may be a very gallant soldier, but you understand little about this sort of business.'

'None of your impertinence,' exclaimed Olinthus in a threatening tone; 'Come, is it a profit you want? Name the sum.'

'I am an honest man,' replied Parmenon, 'and I need no pay to do what I should and what I will.'

'Then, why refuse to return this young girl to her father, who sent us to claim her?'

'I will not return her, because her father sold her to me, and being therefore her master, I have the right to keep her if I see proper. Is this clear, centurion?'

'Moreover,' he added, 'to guard against any difficulty that may arise, I have had the act drawn up by the astantat.' Here it is, you can satisfy yourself that it is regular.'

Olinthus and Gurges remained dumfounded before this irrefragable proof. This act formed an unconquerable obstacle. The distress of the two young men could easily be detected in the paleness which spread over their features, and the involuntary trembling of their limbs.

'I double the amount!' cried at last Gurges.

'No, amiable vespillio, it cannot be done.'

'I treble it!' said Olinthus.

'No, Centurion.'

'One hundred thousand sesterii! . . . Upon my sword I swear you shall have them.'

'No, no, a thousand times no,' replied Parmenon unmoved.

Nothing remained but to kneel at this man's feet and beg him to relent from his inexorable resolve; but Olinthus understood that it would be abusing himself uselessly.

He withdrew followed by Gurges, who shook his fist at Parmenon and swore that he would save Cecilia.

'and, you, amiable vespillio, you can come both. You, Primpilar, with your cohort, and you, vespillio, with your corpse eaters. I await you, and am prepared to receive you.'

When Olinthus returned among his brethren and told them:

'Cecilia is a slave, Cecilia has been strong in her faith, Cecilia has been sold by her father.'

This news caused a wail of lamentation in the whole tribe, mingled with thanks to God who had given this young girl strength to suffer for His name and to glorify Him by her servitude.

Then came a touching scene. These poor people hastened to bring all they possessed of any value, to Olinthus, beseeching him to accept their offerings, in order that their sister might be redeemed, and not remain in the hands of the wretch who, master of her body, might at a future day become master of her soul.

The mothers followed by their children, brought the poor furniture of their homes and their humble garments, to be sold for making up Cecilia's ransom. The maidens sacrificed joyfully their simple ornaments and the few jewels their modesty permitted them to wear.

As for the men, they offered their strong arms. They would go with Olinthus to tear down and burn Parmenon's tavern, and rescue Cecilia from the flames and ruins.

'Thanks, sisters,' Olinthus would say, addressing the women, 'thanks for your charity and your love. I had not misjudged them when I offered Parmenon one hundred thousand sesterii for Cecilia.'

'Well?' cried a thousand voices.

'Well, he refused,' said Olinthus with despair. 'But I have you, O my brethren,' the centurion continued, turning to the men, 'and with you Cecilia cannot be lost. Yes, we will go and rescue our sister from this wretch, we will give her back to her father and to her God!'

(To be Continued.)

THE COMING COUNCIL.

(From the Cork Examiner)

The English Press has been very sarcastic about the coming Council of the Catholic Church, or where it discusses it with anything like seriousness, endeavors to prove that it does not command the confidence of the most enlightened portions of mankind.

One of the leading English weekly papers, of Saturday, discusses an attempted assassination in a Lutheran Church at Berlin. The Spectator alluding to this event, intimates its opinion that we are on the eve of a deluge of infidelity, which will be analogous to the barbarian invasion of Rome, and as the Goths replaced an effete race by a young and vigorous stock, so the old worn out dogmas will be replaced by a young and healthy belief.

Its substance may be found in the following letter from the Rev. John Anketell, Rector of the American Church at Dresden, and which, as pregnant is it, we give without abridgement:—'I have read with much interest the letters of your Berlin correspondent which have led to discussion on this topic. The results of my own observations during a former residence in Germany and at the present time agree fully with his statements; and, while much has been written on this topic, I have read nothing which more faithfully describes the present state of affairs. The condition of religion here is, in the view of every evangelical Christian, simply deplorable. The reaction against Rationalism in some of the Universities has utterly failed to influence the masses, the sum of whose religion is, as your correspondent asserts, a vague and dim idea of the existence of a God. The Protestant clergy, instead of being looked upon with respect by the people, as in England and America, are here resented with contempt, as a sort of spiritual policemen or religious scavengers. They do no pastoral visiting, and, unless eloquent in the pulpit, have no influence in the community. They are upheld simply by the power of the State, and were this withdrawn there would be no religious reformation. On the contrary, leading ministers of Saxony have admitted to me that, if the hand of the State were withdrawn, the majority of the people would renounce even the outward forms of Christianity, as they have already renounced its truth.'

Now it would be easy to point the finger of reprobation upon the description given of the state of Christian belief in the country which has been the cradle of the Reformation; but there is no cause for exultation in what cannot be regarded as other than a grave misfortune by any one who rightly estimates the importance of Christianity. We ask Protestants who, through a feeling of indifference, or through mere hostility to what they are pleased to describe as Ultramontane intolerance, oppose Catholics in their demand for careful religious education, to think over the sad picture which is presented by the most highly educated nation in the world, and ask themselves whether after all, that enlightenment which ignores the most vital truths is that which is best worth striving for. Let them honestly say whether, with the full knowledge of such a state of things, as by Protestant testimony prevails in Germany, it is more priestly arrogance which demands that Catholics shall studiously be reared in the principles of faith. Here is the land of the Open Bible, here the land which first shook off the 'chains' of Rome, here the people that stand highest in intellectual culture of all the nations of the world, and here the country where education has been based on that freedom which is held up to us as the model for our guidance. And yet at this stage of the world it presents the religious spectacle which is described by observers who cannot be suspected of taking one side of the controversy; and which ought seriously to modify opinions on the subject of education as connected with or dis severed from Christianity.'

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND.

(FROM TIMES SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

No. 4.

TIPPERARY.

I proceed to give you a short account of the agrarian outrages of this neighbourhood. The principal crimes committed here during the last twelve months have been the homicides on Mr. Scully's late estate of Ballycooby, the murders of Messrs. Baker, Bradshaw, and Tracy, and an attempt at intimidation on the property of the Messrs. Vincent. With the single exception of the murder of Mr. Bradshaw, all these crimes are certainly agrarian, and it will be thus perceived that the worst offences of the district are of the same type, and that but for them it would be almost free from crime. Of course I do not pretend to give a statement accurate in every particular, but as I have consulted the best authorities, and have had access

to special sources of information, my account, I think, will be found trustworthy.

The circumstances connected with Mr. Scully's estate require, in the first place, a few words. It comprises only some 300 Irish acres, the lands being, I saw them, though of the best quality, having a rather neglected and desolate look, and the farmsteads, too, being of an inferior kind. This property formerly was a portion of the vast estates of the Earls of Portarlington—derived in part from the Dawson family and in part from the judicious accumulations of a well-known squire of Cromwell's army—and many years ago it was granted by lease to a Mr. James Scully, who sub-let the lands at rents much higher than those now payable. The interest of Mr. James Scully, who in this way had become a middleman, came to an end in 1852 or 1853, and the chief lord's estate was purchased in 1856 by Mr. William Scully, a relation of James. Mr. William Scully found the tenancy emancipated from the middleman, and paying a much reduced rent, though as high probably, as the lands were worth; and in 1856 he resolved to compel them to accept an extraordinary kind of tenure, though I have not heard that his intention was to make any augmentation in the rent. The tenants who had previously held from year to year, and who, therefore, could be evicted only upon a six months' notice to quit, were required to adopt a subordinated letting, under which their rents were to be paid quarterly; very stringent conditions of husbandry were imposed and their interest, no specified term being given, was made determinable on a 21 days' notice. On the 14th of August, 1858, Mr. William Scully proceeded to Ballycooby, attended by a party of police, to serve the notices that were thus to convert a tenure, already precarious, into one almost absolutely worthless; and what followed is unhappily notorious. A large body of men, some with firearms, and evidently collected by preconcert, assembled and offered a fierce resistance; shots were fired, the tenantry looking on approvingly; and the result was that two of the police were killed, and Mr. Scully and some other men were wounded. The victors separated after their triumph, and although the outrage occurred in broad daylight, and in the presence of numerous bystanders, and although large rewards have been offered for the apprehension of any of the offenders, no evidence has been forthcoming, and the magistrates have given up all hopes on the subject.

With respect to this case of Mr. Scully, I must observe by the way that it seems to me a great mistake to authorize the police to assist a landlord, as they practically do, in asserting the civil rights of property. I do not enter into the question whether the contract Mr. Scully endeavoured to impose upon his tenantry was legal, though no lawyer can doubt that it bears out the proverb that *summum jus may be summa injuria*. My objection is of a general kind. I maintain that those whose primary duty it is to aid in the administration of criminal justice ought in no instance in Ireland to co-operate in the vindication of purely civil rights. Such a course makes the Government appear in the eyes of a very quick-witted race an instrument to support class interests; it identifies it with acts occasionally oppressive; and instead of discouraging, it has probably a tendency to promote outrage. Mr. Scully, it is likely, would never have thought of acting in the manner he did had he not been assured of the help of the police; and, but for their unlucky intervention, the affair of Ballycooby might not have occurred. I am aware that it is said the police in these cases attend in order to prevent a breach of the peace, and to give protection to those who are executing the process of the law; but this distinction is too fine to be recognized. They are really turned into armed bailiffs for the purpose of upholding by force claims sometimes harsh, unjust, or extreme; and I cannot but think it highly impolitic that the State and its agents should incur the odium.

It is difficult to find out all the facts that preceded the murder of Mr. Baker, but what follows may I think, be relied on. Mr. Baker was the owner of an estate of some 1,400, or 1,500, a year, a few miles from the town of Tipperary. Two brothers named Dwyer who held small farms on the estate, having been at feud, Mr. Baker, who, I have been told, expressed an intention of giving one brother a lease of both farms, proceeded to serve a notice to quit on the other brother in the usual manner. I have heard that Mr. Baker's purpose was to resume possession of a small portion only of the lands, included in the notice to quit—in fact, merely to square the farms; but, however this may have been, as the process unquestionably comprised the whole of his farm, the tenant who had been served could not know this circumstance. An adjournment was brought upon the notice to quit, and I have been informed that Mr. Baker gave a kind of promise some time previously that he would not have recourse to such a proceeding, and changed his mind in a moment of anger. Soon afterwards the unfortunate gentleman was found shot dead near his own house; the murderer as yet has not been discovered, and I fear that discovery is very improbable.

The murder of Tracey presents features equally dark and ruthless. Tracey was a small farmer, who held land in the neighbourhood of the estate of Lord Derby. Some years ago his farm had been occupied by a tenant who had been dispossessed; and I am informed that the agent of the property promised to give the land to a man named Burns. Tracey was, however, ultimately preferred. Last winter Tracey was found dead, his throat cut in a barbarous manner; and this murder, too, remains unpunished, for though Burns was put on his trial he has been acquitted, with the approval of the Judge, the evidence being wholly insufficient. I may add, in reference to this crime, that Lord Derby issued a circular which menaced any of his tenants with eviction should he harbour or countenance the assassin, an act I venture to think that betrays suspicions, perhaps wholly undeserved, and that savours too much of feudal justice—I might make use of another term—for the second half of the nineteenth century.

As regards the affair of the Messrs. Vincent—the last upon this unhappy list—it illustrates strongly the jealousy and distrust which are among the motives of agrarian crimes. The Messrs. Vincent were the joint proprietors of an estate not far from the village of Emly, in the centre of the celebrated Golden Vale. They were desirous to effect a partition of the lands; but the surveyors they sent, on reaching the spot, were met by a party of armed men, with blacked faces, who warned them off, and fired some shots to hasten their departure. The only reason that can be assigned for this deed is that a report had spread that the rents of the estate were about being raised, and that the tenantry mistook the surveyors for valuers who had come for this purpose. No clue has been found to this outrage also, nor is it probable its authors will be discovered.

These crimes bear the well-known marks of agrarian offences. They all have one common object, to maintain the title of the tenant to his holding, according to a popular standard of right, and to punish those who attempt to disturb it. They have not been committed without provocation; but if we measure the provocation with the crime they appear in a high degree atrocious. They are not the results of individual passion, but are systematic to a certain extent, and show the signs of a kind of method; they exact vengeance not only from the authors of what is supposed a wrong, but from those who, though innocent of it, help to carry it out, and become its instruments. They express, too, though in a monstrous form, the sentiments of a large class; their perpetrators usually elude justice; they obtain the sympathy of a people in no sense generally depraved or wicked. In a word, they are of the kind described by Sir George Lewis when he wrote of them in the worst stage of their evil development; and it must be allowed that their mere number does not form a perfect criterion of the range and prevalence of the spirit that prompts them. The expressions of Sir George Lewis, I regret to say, are still in a great degree ap-

licable. The outrages in question committed by the offenders as administrators of law, of opinion generally prevalent among the class to which they belong. In this character they look not merely to particular but to general results, not merely to themselves but also to those with whom they are leagued, and with whom they have an identity of interests, and not merely to the present but also to the future. The criminal who acts with these views is, as it were, an executioner, who carries into effect the verdict of an uncertain and non-apparent tribunal; and it usually happens that others profit more by his offence than he himself who committed it.

I shall not at present attempt to trace the causes of these deplorable crimes. I shall only remark that, in my judgment, the existing relations of property here, though occasionally grievous in their working do not suffice by themselves to generate the spirit that gives these misdeeds birth; and that such a spirit could only grow up and spread in a state of society that has been for a long time deeply disordered.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Mayo Examiner says over one hundred thousand pounds is annually collected in the county of Mayo alone, on the estates of landlords who are absentees, and spend it out of the country.

In 1852 the emigration from Ireland amounted to nearly 400,000 persons; in 1853 it was reduced to 176,000, while last year it did not quite reach 65,000. In 1853 two hundred thousand persons left the United Kingdom, last year the number was reduced to 135,000.

SCARLATINA.—During the last few weeks scarlatina has been somewhat prevalent in Ballymacarrett. It is characteristic of the present form of the disease that it settles about the throat, and does not spread as ordinary as a red rash over the system. The deaths are few considering the number attacked, which is chiefly attributable to the skillful mode of treatment adopted. Children seem the principal victims.

A CENTENARIAN.—A short time ago a man named Howard, by trade a carpenter, died in this city at the advanced age of one hundred and eleven years. Up to a few months before his death it was his habit daily to walk out for a measure of stout and whiskey, and was in a very healthy condition. He leaves behind him a host of children, grandchildren, and great grand-children. It is believed he was the oldest man in Ireland.—Limerick Reporter.

MADAME RACHEL has cropped up again. It appears that she obtained large sums of money from an Irish lady, mysteriously spoken of as the relative of an Irish legal luminary in high position. This lady has brought an action against Rachel upon an I.O.U. for £2,000. As that interesting lady is now in Millbank Penitentiary, where she is likely to remain for some years to come, it is difficult to understand the object of bringing a civil action against her, for there can be little hope of recovering the money.

FENIANS in disguise are pretty common just now in Ireland, and a leading part of their mission is to discover what the Orangemen would be likely to do in the event of a fresh rising. We have it on the authority of a Fenian gentleman, who is unmistakably identified with the Orange Institution, that recently two persons dressed in the garb of Catholic priests, obtained an interview with him at his residence, ostensibly for the purpose of soliciting assistance towards a public charity but really as it turned out, to glean some information as to the feeling of the Orangemen towards England.

THE HARVEST.—On hilly and dry ground a considerable quantity of the early sown oats have been cut down during the past and present week, and reaping generally will commence by the 1st of September, so that the harvest will not be so late this season as it was expected to have been some time ago. The crop, as regards both grain and straw, will yield above the average. It is said that the potato crop will not be so abundant as that of last year; however, should the blight not make further progress, a scarcity need not be apprehended.—Derry Journal.

A shoemaker in Cork was given into custody on Saturday evening by a soldier to whom he had made some suggestions alleged to be of a seditious character.

LONDONERRY, Sept. 18.—A riot occurred yesterday between parties on a strike and others who refused to join them; both sides were strengthened by their friends, and the riot threatened to become formidable, when the military arrived, and charging into the crowd of rioters dispersed them. Several persons injured but none killed.

THE REPRESENTATION OF TIPPERARY.—A highly influential meeting was held at Thurles to-day, Thomas O'Meara, Esq. coroner, in the chair, at which a requisition was drawn up and numerously signed calling on N. V. Maher, Esq. Turinella, the long tried trusty, and premier patriot, to convene a county meeting on an early day for the purpose of selecting a proper person for the vacancy in the representation caused by the death of the late much to be regretted member Orlan Moore Esq. The requisition was also to be forwarded to other towns for signatures.

THE POTATO CROP.—Yesterday and to-day I heard very general regrets expressed that the disease is spreading rapidly among the potato crops in the County Londonderry, especially about Coleraine, Garvaghy and Newtownhamnavy. It is thought that the intense heat of the last few days, followed, as it was, by heavy fogs, was the cause of its rapid development. A sudden change took place in the weather yesterday, a brisk breeze and cool atmosphere having succeeded, with singular suddenness, the sultry heat of last week. It is to be hoped that this may check the further progress of the disease in potatoes, which are now selling so cheaply as to indicate great alarm for the safety of the crop.—Northern Whig.

It is curious how much persons of Irish family everywhere distinguish themselves when they wander from home. Amongst the recent nominations to the Legion of Honor by the Emperor, I find the name of the Viscount de Butler, a present French subject. It appears that the family of this nobleman emigrated from Ireland to Saint Domingo in the last century, and subsequently settled in France. Of this name—also of the Irish branch of the Butler family—I know there is a Count of high distinction in Hungary. Sir Bernard Burke, in his singularly interesting work, 'The Vicissitudes of Families,' makes some charming observations on the scattering of the old Irish families. There is scarcely a foreign country in Europe in which some men of Irish extraction are not flourishing. They are the men on whom posts of difficulty and danger are often conferred.—Paris Correspondent of the Irish Times.

UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES.—An incident of an unusual and somewhat startling character occurred last evening (Aug. 31) in the late passenger train marked to arrive here shortly after 8 P.M. In one of the compartments of a second class carriage, which was fully occupied, a man of wild aspect, and in appearance like an American, deliberately opened his travelling-bag and taking out a razor announced that he was about to cut his throat, as he should die when he got to Cork. The other passengers endeavored to reason with him, but the man became more excited, and at length said a professional astrologer [doubtless one of these quacks whose advertisements make so prominent a figure in American newspapers] had foretold that a visit to Cork would be fatal to him and since then he could not resist the impulse to visit it. Here the man removed his pocket-cloth, but one of his fellow-travelers seizing his wrist, the razor was wrenched from his grasp. Ultimately, he became perfectly collected, and before parting at Cork, thanked his fellow-travelers for having prevented him from the commission of an insane act.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.—In discussing the Irish Land Question, there is surely one point which ought to be put forward in the most prominent place, and it is that in which is involved the most striking contrast between the English and Irish modes of dealing with the occupation of land. I refer to the building of the houses of the farmers and cottiers—the placing on the soil the peasant's home. No landlord in England expects his tenants, large or small, to erect their own houses, or, in general, to execute repairs which are indispensable. In Ireland it is still the almost universal practice to allow all these expenses to be borne by the occupiers.

Now, whatever may be the legal view of the matter, it is certain that, so long as the cottier farmer is allowed to raise upon the soil the house in which he is to live, so long will it remain indelibly fixed in his mind, that a sort of equitable partnership in the property has been conceded to him; nor does it require any minute analysis of grounds on which an Irish peasant would build his rude reasonings to compel us to admit that the notion is not altogether an unreasonable one. It is to be feared that, as a rule, the smaller Irish 'squires' and landowners live at a higher rate of expense than would be held justifiable in England; and as they have shown themselves unable to husband their resources so far as to enable them to acquire the means of letting houses and land together, it is not impossible that the State may find it necessary to give the tenant a legal interest in that which he can in part, by virtue of creation, call his own and without which the land itself is, so to speak, valueless.

This question must be kept apart from that of all other 'improvements' of the land, important as they may be.

I write as one connected to a small extent with Irish cottier-ridden property, but as having had considerable experience of the amenities of the smaller kind of occupiers and freeholders in England.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT FITZGERALD.

Windslade Rectory, Basingstoke, Sept. 8.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY.—Some two years ago, a man was arrested on a charge of having pushed his wife into the river near the Bridge and drowned her. The husband and wife were seen quarrelling near the Bridge; a woman was heard screaming, there was a splash in the river, and the husband, when arrested, could give no satisfactory account of the woman's disappearance. The river was dragged repeatedly, but the woman's body never was found. After twelve months' detention, the husband was discharged, no sufficient evidence being forthcoming against him; and the story goes that the woman has just returned from America, having been picked out of the river the night of the supposed murder, by sailors belonging to a ship that sailed for America before daybreak next morning, she having undertaken to act as nurse to the captain's children, who were on board.—Warrford Citizen.

The education question keeps pace with the land question in the field of political discussion, and may even outstrip it in reaching a settlement. Mr. Fawcett's motion has brought the contending principles face to face and raised distinctly the issues which are to be determined. Parliament is committed and the Government pledged to decide between them, and the country awaits the decision with no ordinary interest. What, it is asked, is to be the solution of the problem which has so long baffled the ingenuity of the Statesmen?—Times Dublin Cor.

THE HARVEST.—We have seen much of this county and the county Monaghan during the week, which has been a splendid one for sowing the crops. Great progress has been made in Louth in cutting the corn, and the reaping machines have done good service in several districts. Indeed but for their assistance many of the farmers would be placed in difficulties, as there are not hands enough in the county to save the crops, bad laws and bad government having driven them to other nations. In the barony of Farney the corn is all ripe, and the people are doing their utmost to save it, but they proceed very slowly as hands are scarce. The oat crop there is not up to an average, and in some districts not within a third of the produce of last year. Rents should be largely reduced as soon as possible.—Dundalk Democrat.

AGRARIAN JUSTICE.—The Commissioner of the Times remarks with some astonishment that the agrarian code of the last century recognised no distinction between Catholics and Protestants treating all classes of supposed offenders with an equally rigid impartiality, and, he adds with marks of wonder, this wild code 'observed a certain rude standard of right, and administered a kind of perverted justice; it followed, even in the perpetration of crime, a course determined by a strange sort of equity.' The code administered by the societies alluded to was the old Breton Law of Ireland, under which, as we have often said, the people were the real proprietors of the soil, and chieftains only the people's elected rulers, liable to deposition for misconduct, and even to higher penalties in the event of any threatening contumacy, after the sentence of the judges had been pronounced. The 'Special Commissioner,' in his historical researches, has therefore either missed or ignored the one grand fact in Ireland's social economy which forms the key to all its past enigmas, and which opens at once the prime mystery of our existing troubles, and the true secret of their remedial abolition. The English feudal system has, in fact, never taken permanent root in Ireland.—Londonderry Standard.

PARTY FIGHT AT ERMSKILL.—Shortly after the Regatta in this town some Protestants had a dispute with some Catholics who were among the crowd who were witnessing the boat races, when they were attacked by a great number of Catholics, who fell on the Protestants and beat them with sticks, and one young man got a very severe cut on the head; knives were used, and a pistol was produced by one of the Protestant party, but both weapons were taken from them by the Catholic party, who chased some of the Protestants, who made resistance, through the field, and the police could not interfere. However some friends belonging to both parties brought them out of the field when peace was made. Law proceedings I understand, will be taken by both parties for the assaults, as some severe cuts and bruises were made on both parties, some of them being very severely beaten.

The illegal exertions of some of the Antrim landlords during the recent election to coerce their tenants in the exercise of the franchise, seem likely to widen the gulf which separates the Independent Orange Association of Ulster from the old Oligue. At a meeting of the former body, held in Belfast a few evenings since, the following resolutions were passed:—'I. That this association admits the full right of each member to exercise the franchise as his conscience dictates, and regrets that other societies boasting of their regard for civil and religious liberty do not recognise the same right.' 'II. That having experience of the illegitimate manner in which the landlords and their subordinates exercised their power over the tenants of Antrim during the late election, we feel constrained to give our support to any measure brought forward by the legislature in favour of the free and unrestricted right to vote as they think fit, whether secured by the ballot or otherwise.'

'III. That from the course pursued by the Conservative party in both Houses in relation to the question of concurrent endowment, we cannot place any further confidence in them, and repudiate their right to represent the opinions and sentiments of the Protestants and Orangemen of Ulster.' These are now sentiments for Ulster Orangemen to hold.—Belfast Observer.

CORONER'S INQUEST AT BALLYRAT.—An inquest was held in the Court House here, on Saturday, before Hugh Swamy, Esq., and a jury, into the death of William Henderson, from the effects of a severe blow of a stick or some blunt instrument, inflicted upon him on the night of the 14th ult. It appears

the deceased formed part of the crowd of persons which followed the Orangemen who came from the Hillon Park meeting on the night in question. Some altercation occurred on the street between several drunken persons and those passing home through the town, and deceased being in company with his sister was observed by her to stagger forward and his cap to fall off. He explained of being struck by some person. It seems it was either by accident or mistake, and was not thought much of; though a wound was inflicted, so much so that deceased attended to his usual business, until ten days after, when he began to exhibit bad symptoms. These continued up to Friday night when death terminated his sufferings. A young man, named Long, was present, whose name was mentioned in connexion with the affair, but no charge was sustained against him. Verdict—'Deceased came by his death by a blow, inflicted by some person unknown.'

There is an evident want of a word in season on the subject of the reconstruction of the Irish Church, and, though those who lament the destruction of the Establishment may not possibly suspect the advantage of men who helped to pull it down, we cannot keep back what we believe may be useful to them. At present Irish laymen, if not the Irish clergy are manifestly much perplexed as to their future. Every one wishes to create the Church Body which shall hereafter represent the communion and as such receive the material gifts Parliament has placed at its disposal. But after what fashion shall this Body be created? Who shall take the first action towards its reconstruction? In what proportion shall the lay and clerical elements of the Church be joined together to compose it? What, again, is the deficiency of a layman? Questions such as these are agitated from one end of Ireland to another, and as yet have received no solution. Synods and conferences assemble, and separate after having indulged in little but vague generalities which do not contribute in any appreciable degree to the attainment of the desired end. The meeting of laymen on Tuesday reflected the disorganization and confusion which everywhere exist. It was convened with one purpose but no sooner was the meeting constituted than that purpose was abandoned. It had been intended to invite the Dukes of Leinster and Abercorn to preside over the meeting, but an intimation having been received that the Archbishops were not unwilling to preside over a lay conference, the chiefs of the spirituality were at a moment's notice substituted for the chiefs of the laity.—Times.

THE LAND QUESTION.—There is a drift visible in the discussion of this Land question. It may arrive nowhere, for until Mr. Gladstone has spoken even the direction of the stream is uncertain; but still there is a drift and towards a Thirty Years' Settlement, as it is called in India, that is, compulsory leases for thirty years, with rents increasing slightly each year, by an increase arbitrarily fixed, or by an arrangement resembling the commutation of the title. Such a measure would pacify Ireland, and one at least of the objections is a little ridiculous. It is said that such a settlement only postpones the difficulty. Very possibly. A cure only postpones death. Besides, this particular dose can be repeated and thirty years of peace may change all Ireland.—At the same time experience proves that a thirty years' settlement is attended with one considerable evil. For the last seven years the leaseholder will rack the land all he can, so that at the next valuation he may get a low rent. If, however, we could get the system of *Hudostan Proper* in its entirety, a thirty years' Settlement, with right of re-entry on the new valuation, Ireland might get along, at least until the laborers grew very strong.

SCISSORS FOR SETTLING THE LAND QUESTION.—The Irish Times has proposed a 'revelation of Ireland on a letting basis,' and that so long as the tenant pays a fair rent, thus determined, the landlord shall not evict him without compensation for his tenant-right. This tenant-right might, the Irish Times thinks, be estimated at 'five years' purchase of the tenant's actual interest in the farm, that annual interest being one-third or some other fixed proportion of the rent.' The sum paid for it should also, it is suggested, be supplemented by the 'value of the positive improvements he may leave behind him.' The Irish Times also advises that absentee landlords should be 'submitted to a special tax or required, as an alternative, to sell their estates to the Government at twenty-two and a half years' purchase.—The proceeds of the absentee tax should be devoted to works of public utility.' The estates purchased from absentees 'should be sold in lots of thirty or forty acres, to give tenants with small capitals an opportunity of becoming proprietors, and the purchase should be facilitated, as in Prussia, by a system of State loans. Every landlord should be considered an absentee who was unable to prove that he had resided altogether some fixed proportion of the preceding three or five years in Ireland.' The London Companies, the Irish Times is likewise of opinion, 'should be immediately relieved of the duty of managing Irish estates.' The Evening Mail opposes all these views, and considers that an organization of some special defensive measures by the landed interest without delay is required. The Freeman's Journal mentions Lords Derby, Abercorn, Lurgan, Erne, and Downshire as 'noblemen on whose estates the tenants already practically enjoy fixity of tenure.' The only question that remains (says the Freeman) is 'to determine whether or not an arrangement can be made by the law to enable the landlords of Ireland, after fixity of tenure shall have been decreed by law, to obtain any increment or rent; due to a continued average increase of prices without subjecting the tenants to the possibility of a capricious increase of rent being made based upon their own improvements.' 'If this latter be practicable,' adds the writer, in allusion to a remark of Lord Spencer in his recent speech at Tralee, 'the tenant question is solved, and all other improvements in land tenure, as peasant proprietorships and the breaking up of entails, if deemed advisable for other than tenant purposes, can be prosecuted without impediment.'

EXTRAORDINARY ABDUCTION.—Patrick's-Well, 231, August, 1869.—Our Patrick's-Well correspondent sends us the following; 'I have heard on this day that a young woman who resides in the county of Tipperary had a child about two years ago; the father was a young man named Patrick Looby, he having resided in the county Tipperary also at the time. Some time after the child was born it is alleged that he agreed to marry the young woman, and went to the Priest's house with her and her friends. He was to get £300 pounds fortune with her, and he was entitled to £800 as his portion from his brothers, who are living at Parkree near Friarstown, in the county Limerick, extensive and wealthy farmers. He stole away however, and did not carry out his agreement, and left her to bewail his absence. He was solicited several times since to marry her, and even by his own brothers, and always declined; and when she felt satisfied that all entreaty was vain, she, with eight young able Tipperary boys, drove on two side cars to his residence at Parkree, above mentioned, on yesterday (Sunday) morning, about 5 o'clock, a.m. One coming near the house, the man they were looking for was outside at the time; he made an attempt to run away, and one of the men, the brother of the deceived young woman, jumped of the car and pursued him, and soon came up with him; he gave him a 'hand and foot' and threw him to the ground; he got up again and made some resistance, and the brother struck him with his clenched fist and he fell again. The sister called out to take care not to hurt him. After that they tied his hands and feet and threw him into the well of one of the cars, and then drove off with their prize. It is also stated that they were going away they saw four of the R.I. Constabulary at no great distance, and when the captured individual

saw them he screamed and bawled to them to come to his rescue; he read did the same, in order that his complaints could not be understood by the constabulary. There was a cross road near, leading towards Ballinacree, and they turned on it and drove away at a very quick pace, so as that the Constabulary could not overtake them. They thus succeeded in carrying away the prizes.—Limerick Reporter.

The Irish Times has also a Lead Commissioner in France. A letter from that gentleman, published on Tuesday last, gives the writer's impressions of France generally. He says that from out of the bloodshed of the French revolution has sprung a state of things which leaves the French nation now the Lappier, and the richest, and most thriving people in Europe. This grand territory comprises nearly 140,000,000 of acres, and feeds nearly 40,000,000 of inhabitants. It grows beet for sugar manufacture, and its vineyards supply annually 1,000,000,000 of gallons of the best wines in the world. Coals, also, are found in 33 departments, which with 30,000,000 acres of forest, gives an inexhaustible supply of fuel. Iron, marble, granite, limestone, and the finest building stones abound. In manufactures the people excel in all the most luxurious fabrics. Game is plenty, the climate genial—in fact, France, in the writer's eyes, is an earthly paradise. And it is to good laws that he mainly attributes so happy a state of things. That is to say, France owes her present prosperity, in the first instance, to revolution, which gave the land to the people—it is known that three fourths of the farmers in France are owners in fee and then to just and equitable laws for preserving their undisturbed possession. In fact, the whole letter to which we allude affords irresistible arguments in favor of revolution as a remedy for oppressed peoples. Will even 'fixity of tenure' and 'unchangeable rents' render unhappy, desolate Ireland as happy and prosperous as France, which, at a bond, attained freedom and content by means of revolution? We doubt it very much. And yet France groaned under almost as intolerable a tyranny as Ireland does. The peasantry—as our own people are—were the abject serfs of a proud and cruel aristocracy. They were ground down to the earth, but they turned at length upon their tyrants, and baptized anew their country in patriotic blood. And France, purified by the process, became the earthly paradise that this writer paints her. It would be treason-felony, 'flat burglary,' or worse, to hint that the same wholesome remedy applied to Ireland would have similar good results; but candour obliges us to admit that there are some benighted people who really think so.—Flag of Ireland.

The Land question continues to be vigorously discussed in the Irish journals. The Earl of Glencard, in a letter to the Freeman, advocates the passing of an Act which would give the force of law to the custom of Ulster, extend its beneficial provisions to the whole of Ireland, and at the same time provide for a periodical Government valuation for letting purposes, with the power of appeal in cases of dispute to some inexpensive tribunal, such as the Court of Quarter Sessions. He firmly believes that this would speedily result in the southern and western counties, with their milder climate and fertile soil, equaling, if not outstripping, the prosperous condition of the North. He believes that to the custom prevailing in Ulster may be ascribed the prosperity and contentment of that province, and, however much it may be opposed to the principles of political economy, it has stood the test of experience, and on this ground he prefers it to any more theoretically perfect but untried system. The Freeman, commenting on the Marquis of Hartington's speech, calls on the people to declare its will promptly on the land question.—'The avowed principle of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet is to govern Ireland according to the wants and wishes of Ireland. It is, therefore, for Ireland to speak and say what those wants are. The Marquis of Hartington said that it was not to be supposed that a measure can be passed without principles being enunciated hostile to the interests not only of landlords but of all capitalists. Such principles may be enunciated, and have been enunciated, but not as the sentiment of the Irish people. Far from being hostile to the interests of property, the measure of justice they demand must, like every act of justice, be beneficial to all alike, and protective, not destructive, of property. To an unjust settlement there should be a losing side—to a just and impartial one there will be none. We all know the dire forbodings and fearful warnings provoked by the impending downfall of ascendancy. Ireland was written upon the brow of Great Britain—her glory had departed, and the fall of the Established Church was to be the signal for the fall of her empire. The Established Church has fallen, and who is the sufferer?'

The Daily Express objects to the Marquis of Hartington's suggestion that the question should be lifted out of the arena of party strife. It says:—'The problem is a hard one, but the Government which has promised to solve it must make the attempt, subject to all the penalties which are inflicted on Cabinets if they make a great effort and happen to fail.'

The Evening Mail says:—'We have quite as little faith in Mr. Disraeli's settlement as in Mr. Bright's. We treat them equally as dangerous to the property of all kinds; and we solemnly warn the public that if they permit the competition of Conservative Bill against Ultramontane Bill; to be entered upon the result will be a worse fate for landlords than even that contemplated by the member for Birmingham and his Irish associates.'

The Nation suggests a Tenant Convention as necessary to guard against the 'backslidings of half-hearted Parliamentary representatives.' The Convention should consist of delegates nominated by the tenants. The Nation objects to mass meetings, as not being deliberative in the sense in which an elected representative assembly would be, and it equally objects to a conference of self-nominated individuals.

SELF GOVERNMENT.—We do not imagine that any improvement in the condition of Ireland would tend to denationalize her people or reconcile us to the provincial position which the absence of an Irish Parliament assigns to us. But our self-government in Ireland, under such improved circumstances as we supposed, would be entirely devoid of danger to England. We would look to her, rather than to America or any European power as our nearest friend or best customer, our natural ally. Intercourse between the two islands would be as full and frequent as at present, and many mischievous restrictions now kept up by the Trades' Union spirit of the learned professions would break down under the pressure of new and kindlier sentiments. Are all these advantages to be withheld from both peoples in order that a Mr. Scully may retain a legal right to torment his tenantry at Ballynoney, that a Mr. Hare may enjoy the luxury of proclaiming his contempt for merely Irish opinions, that London squiremen may disport themselves in the plumes of Irish proprietors, and that absentee proprietors may forget, amid the dissipations of foreign capitals, the duties they owe to the country which wastes her revenues upon them?—Irish Times.

THE HARVEST IN DOWN.—Nothing can exceed the goodness of the weather for harvest operations. Reaping is progressing in all directions, and the portion of the wheat crop is already carted to the stackyard. Nearly all the grain in this district is ready for the sickle, so that harvest will be quite general next week. The sample of new oats which appeared in our market this week is very superior, and the yield is said to be good. A couple of weeks of such weather as the present will enable the farmer to celebrate his 'harvest home' with gratitude and joy. The present rate of wages is 3s per day for men, and 2s for women. Owing to so much grain being ripe all at once, harvest laborers are in considerable request, and every available hand in this district is employed.—Recorder.

Under the title 'The Message of Peace,' the Freeman's Journal publishes the following circular, which, it states, has been issued by Cardinal Cullen:—

'A solemn triduum will be celebrated in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Marlborough-street, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of the present month of September, to thank the Almighty Giver of all good gifts for having given wisdom and strength to the Legislature, representing all classes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, convoked by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, guided by the most eloquent and provident statesmen of the day, to lay the solid foundation of union and peace for the country, by putting an end to an ascendancy which had its origin more than 300 years ago in the decree of a small Irish Parliament representing only a mere fraction of the inhabitants of the country, and acting against the declared will of the people. Even from its cradle that ascendancy was the fruitful source of innumerable evils; maintained by the sword, confiscation and penal laws during many long years, at an enormous expense, not for religious but for worldly purposes—not for the welfare of the people, but for the benefit of the few—it was at all times well calculated to keep up ill will and discord among the different classes, and to prevent them from ever concurring to promote the public good. As the united wisdom of this great Empire, with the applause of all that is liberal and enlightened of every creed, has determined that, for the future, ascendancy shall make way for religious equality, thus removing the great occasion of discord, and as we may now hope for better and more peaceful days, it is meet that all sincere lovers of religion and fatherland, whether Catholics or Protestants, should thank God, saying with the holy Zacharias, 'Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, because He hath visited and wrought the redemption of his people.'—Luke i. 68. The devotions of the triduum will be as follows:—

1. On Sunday, the 12th of September (Feast of the Sacred Name of Mary), a Pontifical Mass will be celebrated at 12 o'clock by the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, after which a sermon will be preached by the Very Rev. Thomas Burke, O.S.D. Benediction will then be given, and the Blessed Sacrament will remain exposed until the end of Vespers, which will commence at 4 o'clock.

2. On Monday, the 13th, the Mass of the most Holy Trinity, as prescribed for public thanksgiving, will be celebrated by the Right Rev. Dr. McCabe Bishop of Ardagh, commencing at 11 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Very Rev. Monsignor M'Cauley, P.P., Vicar-General. First Vespers of following festival at 4 o'clock. A relic of the Holy Cross, the gift of His Holiness Pius IX., will be exposed for the veneration of the faithful during the afternoon and next day.

3. On Tuesday, 14th (Feast of the Holy Cross), Pontifical Mass at 11 o'clock, to be celebrated by the Cardinal Archbishop. The Right Rev. Dr. Leahy, Bishop of Down, will preach. After Mass the Te Deum will be sung and benediction given.

4. For the convenience of those who may be unable to attend in the morning, the Rosary will be said in the church each afternoon during the triduum at half past 7 o'clock. A short instruction will follow; then the Litany will be chanted, and benediction given with the Blessed Sacrament.

5. The Cardinal Archbishop grants 100 days' indulgence for each time that any one may devoutly assist at any of the above mentioned functions, thanking God for the benefits received, begging of him to complete his good work, to spread the blessings of religion, and to give true peace and prosperity to the country.

6. The Cardinal Archbishop also requests the priests of this diocese, secular and regular, to offer up in thanksgiving for the benefits received the holy sacrifice of the Mass once each day during the triduum, or at their convenience; and he exhorts all religious communities, the inmates of schools and colleges, and all pious Christians, to offer up a communion for the same purpose.

7. To make the thanksgiving general, all the parish priests and heads of religious houses will be pleased to have a Te Deum chanted or said in their respective churches on Sunday, the 19th inst., and to exhort their flocks to show their gratitude to God by returning Him sincere thanks, by avoiding sin, by cultivating a spirit of charity, and by the performance of good works.

8. Finally, the Cardinal Archbishop recommends all the faithful to attend, each day during the coming year, three Holy Masses to their family prayers, begging of God, through the intercession of the Holy Virgin, to bring back all those who are in error to the paths of truth, and to bless the labours of the approaching General Council, so that all may be one body and one foot, under one shepherd, united in the bonds of faith and charity, according to the supplication of Our Lord after the Last Supper. Recollect that prayer is always most efficacious, and that our Divine Lord will not reject our petitions if they be presented to Him by his Holy Mother. Therefore, let us make the days of the triduum, and the coming year, a period of prayer, mindful of the words of Christ: 'If you ask the Father anything in my name, He will give it you.'—John xvi. 23.

† PAUL CARD. CULLEN.

'Dublin, September 2.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

Some strong minded women contemplate a 'husband show' at the Agricultural Hall, Islington the prizes to be distributed by Mr. Bradlaugh of London, and Miss Becker, of Manchester. [Query—What does she know about the matter?] It is said that Mr. J. Stuart Mill was invited to preside, but declined having anything more to do with men than he could help, preferring alike the society and the Government of ladies. So the title-tattle goes.

The Pall Mall Gazette maintains that the argument against granting pardon to Fenians, on the ground of prudence, is as strong as the argument upon the ground of justice. There can be only two constructions put upon such an act both mischievous; one class will regard it as an act of cowardice and the other as the inauguration of a career of revolution.

CHURCH AND STATE.—The English Churchman, in an article upon the present crisis, and advising 'Churchmen, whose cause is the defence of what is holiest and ought to be dearest to them, to ignore all political and sectional differences of opinion, and by an united effort of clergy and laity, maintain what is left to them of the heritage of their fathers,' adds, that 'unless a vigorous effort be made during the coming autumn to stir up public feeling in England, it is, humbly speaking, impossible to suppose that the Union of Church and State in England can continue above three years longer.'

HOUSE OF LORDS.—It is not a little singular that the Earl of Lovelace and his son, Lord Wentworth, both hold seats at the same time in the House of Peers. The only other similar instance in modern times (if we except the cases of eldest sons 'called to the Upper House in their fathers' baronies' in their fathers' lifetime) is to be found in the late Lord Howard de Walden, who, having inherited that title from his mother, sat for several years in the House of Peers before his father was created Lord Seaford. Lord Wentworth, in like manner, inherited the barony of Wentworth in right of his mother, Ada, the only child of Lord Byron by his unfortunate wife, who, late in life, succeeded to the title of Baroness Wentworth.

HOW TO COOK A MAN.—If any one of us looks forward to being eaten by cannibals, he may wish to be informed how he is likely to be cooked. It is a comfort to know that the savages who may devour him are by no means devoid of refinement in their culinary disposition. Some French soldiers were lately taken prisoners by the Canaks, and one of them was killed and eaten. His comrades describe the process. The Canaks first decapitate their victim, a matter of no small difficulty considering the bluntness of their hatchets. Ten or fifteen blows are necessary. The body is then hung up to a tree by the feet, and the

blood allowed to run out for an hour. Meanwhile a hole a yard and a half deep and a yard wide is dug in the ground. The hole is lined with stones, and then in the midst of them a great fire is lit. When the wood is burnt down a little and glows with heat, it is covered over with more stones. The man is then cleaned out and divided into pieces about a foot long, the hands and feet being thrown away as worthless. The pieces of the man are placed on the leaves of a large tree to be peculiar to the tropics. The meat is surrounded with coconuts, bananas, and some other plants noted for their delicate flavour. The whole is then tied together firmly the fire is removed from the pit, the meat is placed among the hot stones, and thus, carefully covered, is left to cook for an hour. Women do not partake of this warriors' feast. Men alone are permitted to enjoy so great an honour and so rare a delicacy.—Daily News.

An instance of that gross ignorance of Catholic doctrine, for which in these days of cheap printing and varied reading there is no excuse, came before us in the West Sussex Journal. A writer, signing himself 'West Sussex,' complains that the Editor, in the report of the opening of the Church at Burton Park, mentioned that the Archbishop had granted forty days' indulgence; and then proceeds to enlighten the readers of the paper upon the import of this terrible sentence in the following words:—'Weep, ye shades and glades of Woolbeding, for him who pronounced these fearful words so near your sylvan precincts! For in reality, what is it which the Archbishop professed to grant? Neither more nor less than leave and license (for those who chose to accept) to indulge in sin for forty days, because they had for that one day (perhaps as much out of curiosity as otherwise) given their time and attendance at what he would call a meritorious act, simply the opening of a new church.'

TIGHT LACING.—The writer of a letter to The Times who signs herself 'Not a girl of the Period,' takes up the cudgels on behalf of the tight laces and impugns the accuracy of our opinion that the practice is as injurious to the health as its effects are noxious to the eye. The latter point we would cheerfully leave to the decision of men of taste. We should have to take exception, however, to those who, from a lengthened residence in *Ohia* have become accustomed to the distorted foot which the ladies of that country delight in producing by arts not very dissimilar from those employed by the seekers after a 'good figure' in Europe. They are prejudiced observers, and their judgment would doubtless be biased. The inquiry to health is a less complicated question. Its occurrence is explained by a very few elementary facts in physiology. Our fairer sex is not probably aware that the human body is so constituted that very free movement of the chest-walls—by alternate elevation and depression of the ribs—is just as necessary for the supply of air to the lungs as are the movements of the bellows by which the blacksmith blows his furnace. If the blacksmith sits upon his bellows he spoils the working of the instrument, and his fire goes out. If a lady encases herself in a stiff pair of stays, and laces them tightly, she would speedily die but for the action of the diaphragm. By this she is saved but her safety is purchased at a ruinous expense. Breathing, as it is thus carried on, produces downward pressure instead of lateral expansion, increasing the difficulties under which the digestive organs, compressed out of shape by the constriction of the waist, do their work and causing displacements and derangements which create, perhaps, more domestic unhappiness than any other circumstance in life. Need was pointed to the gloom of the household where the wife is always ailing, compelled to keep her sofa day by day, and presenting a face which is scarcely less pined and careworn than that of her husband. Doubly embarrassed as he is by the loss of her help, and anxiety for her personal safety? And who do not hesitate to say that to the practice of tight lacing is due a very large number of distressing female ailments, over and beyond those derangements of digestion and circulation to which we have already referred in our former article. The writer in The Times refers us to 'Fairholt's Costumes' for proof that in spite of denunciation, the fashion has flourished throughout Europe for a thousand years at least, and her inference is evident that the continuance of the practice under these circumstances proves its innocuousness—a style of argument by which, we need scarcely remark, the harmfulness of theft, murder, drunkenness, and a few other 'fashions' might equally well be substantiated.—The Lancet.

The moment a great empire fears to protect its colonies it is marked for ruin. It is not that the people who live at home may be less happy or prosperous in pounds, shillings, and pence, but that their greatness is gone. The epoch of their statesmen and warriors has passed away, or at most the divine fire lingers a little but to die out in the dark on the Altar of Freedom whereon Mammon sits in usurping insolence. Greece and Rome tell the story. Holland and Spain repeat it. Who argues that the Greek or Roman, the Dutchman or the Spaniard suffered because they lost vast possessions, and abandoned, or were forced to relinquish the appanages of their imperial state? No one—except some of those who believe that the consciousness of belonging to a great nation animates men to do great deeds, and inspires the masses of the people with a noble pride. But we must feel that the prestige of a State is not only the guarantee of its self respect, but that it is also the measure of the respect paid to it by other Powers. In the journal, above all things notable, it is said and believed for its appreciation of the popular sentiment, there appears, this week an ecstatic eulogium on the big-handed. The energy of the King of Prussia and of Count Bismarck in defying the Parliamentary party which seeks to reduce the national armaments, whilst in another place there is a taunting article on the complaints of the sea and into the far corners of the earth under the notion that they were but extending the dominions of the Crown, and adding to the soil of Great Britain. Russia can spread all over Asia, and menace Europe with fresh absorptions as she lists, but she cannot disown a spot in which she has ever planted her flag—'ubi visum, ubi imperium.' At the present moment Russia owns more land than would cover the surface of the Moon! France bound in iron chains by the fetters imposed on her by great armed confederacy, has little hope for expansion in Europe, and her 'rejoice' has to strike out in Algeria, South America, Cochinchina; but wherever they take root she protects them. We send forth, and repudiate, and lop off; at least, we are advised to do so. But will any one tell us how a line is to be drawn between a colony which we wish to let go and a possession we are determined to maintain? If Canada may go, why must India be held at any risk? Will foreign countries respect the doctrine of expediency, and permit us to disavow Australia and keep Gibraltar? This doctrine, if carried out, will, perhaps, spare the Army some disagreeable bursts of foreign service, and give it a good deal of hard fighting nearer home. That it can be safe, dignified, or successful in its results to the empire at large, is more than can be believed by any man who has read history and who can understand the signs of the time around us.—London Army and Navy Gazette.

PROGRESS OF DEMOCRACY.—It is far easier to pronounce our Election Commissioners still inefficient than to say what machinery should be substituted for them. An attentive reader, indeed, of the pending proceedings at Beverley, Bridgewater, and Norwich would be rather perplexed to reconcile the frankness of the confessions made by the witnesses with the despair expressed by some of the Commissioners at the difficulties of the inquiry. At Norwich the Chief Commissioner is said to have exclaimed in his perplexity that he wished he had never or a dastardly investigation so unproductive, and yet he acknowledged at the same sitting that it was palpable a number of persons had been bribed. The truth we take to be this—That a very cursory inquiry suffices to prove the practice of corruption more or less extensive, but that it is found exceedingly hard to bring the organisation of bribery to light, and to trace the system to its responsible authors. It is not enough to ascertain from a dozen deponents in succession that they got forty shillings apiece for their votes; the object is to discover, if possible, who provided the money and set the machinery of corruption in motion. For that important evidence we have yet to wait, but the testimony of the witnesses as already given confirms in all particulars the views which we have expressed upon the subject a few years ago. It is beyond all question that in almost every place where inquiries are instituted a considerable proportion of electors are found not only to have been in the receipt of bribes, but to have looked upon the practice as in no degree debasing or discredit. Nor is that all. It is shown, also, that the money as a matter of fact, is usually taken without any sacrifice of principle, for the simple reason that there was no principle to be sacrificed. Instances of struggling honesty overpowered by temptation appear to be unknown, or, at any rate, untold. There is occasionally, a little allegiance acknowledged to party colors that is, a 'Red' who has usually had his £5 and voted Red is half unwilling or ashamed to take his £6 for voting Blue, but even this amount of principle is comparatively rare. The majority of the witnesses, by no means few in number, who have divulged their ideas upon this question for the edification of the public have clearly no political opinions at all, and as they put, therefore, no force upon their consciences, and a few pounds would be very useful to them, they think no harm in pocketing the money, especially as 'other people' are doing so, and their own fathers and grandfathers have done so before them. The result is, not merely corruption, but corruption without shame—without even a pretence to public opinion.—Times.

London, Sept. 21.—The Pope has sent a communication to Cardinal Manning in reference to the proposal of Dr. Cumming to appear at the Ecumenical Council. The Pope refers the Doctor to the terms of the letter of invitation addressed to the Protestants, and says he will find that it is an invitation, not to discussion, but only to profit by the opportunity to return to the Church. The Pope says, in conclusion, that there is no room at the Council for a defence of opinions which have already been condemned. The Times, commenting on the above, says the decision of Rome on Dr. Cumming's application is pronounced with unexpected promptitude. The Pope must have acquainted himself with the purport of Dr. Cumming's letter through the newspapers, and replied before its reception. Dr. Cumming is to be congratulated on the authoritative reply elicited. The Pope speaks plainly. If the Doctor had considered the claims of the Church, he would have seen that there could be no room for him in the Council.

London, Sept. 22.—The Ritualists, both clerical and lay, are just now deeply and very generally excited over the contents of the letter or report of Pope Pius IX. in which he repudiates the idea of non-Catholics or persons not in full communication with the Catholic Church attending the Ecumenical Council at Rome and taking part in the proceedings. Puseyism or Ritualism will not do. Delegates must belong to the holy mother by profession. Rev. Dr. Cumming will not, consequently, have an opportunity of an oral discussion with the assembled prelates. He had prepared himself for this, for in a letter recently published he says: 'I wrote to Archbishop Manning, the Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, begging of him, as the Chief minister of the Church in England, such information as he might feel it proper or expedient to furnish on these points, namely: Shall I be allowed to show my views of speech within the limits prescribed by the nature of the Council? Shall I be allowed to show my views Protestants stand aloof from the Roman Church; what we should require of her in order to enable us to resume communion with her as a branch of the church universal? The Archbishop sent me a long and courteous reply, assuring me we should meet with all clarity and respect in making any grave and earnest communication to the Council, at the same time he expresses his inability to give any information as to the 'modus agendi' at the said Council. This, he added, depended on the highest authority of all.'

UNITED STATES.—The following is from the New York Times:—The shipbuilding interest, once so flourishing in this city, when New York was famous for turning out ships of superior model and speed, is now almost ruined. Our great shipyards formerly the scene of bustle and industry, are now almost deserted, or are devoted to other purposes. At this moment there is on the stocks only one vessel while in the month of September, 1863, there were 33 large ships in process of construction in the yards of New York and Brooklyn, each of which was upwards of 1,000 tons burden. The advance in the price of almost every article that enters into the construction of a vessel is among the primary causes of our builders being unable to compete with the proprietors of English yards. Iron, which before the war would be purchased for \$45 per ton cannot now be obtained for less than \$85.—Hemp, for caulking and other purposes, could then be bought for 44 cents per pound; it now brings 12 cents. Copper, then 22 cents, is now 34 cents per pound. Hackmatack knees, which come from Canada and from St. John, N.B., once sold for \$1 25 and \$1 50 apiece; they now command \$2 50, \$3 25 and \$3. Oak timber was once bought for 28 and 30 cents per foot; now the ruling price is 60 cents.—White pine timber now sells for 45 cents, which in 1860 sold for 22 cents per foot. So great, indeed, is the advance in the price of old timber, that the shipping of it from Ohio and Illinois to Europe, has become a most profitable business, and English agents are buying it up here in large quantities for shipment especially as there is no export duty on timber leaving the United States. The abolition of a high duty on Canadian and other provincial products, having put it out of the power of the New York builders to obtain Hackmatack knees, as they once could, at cheap rates; while the agent of the English yard owner is continually sending them in England at an expense very little higher than the cost in St. John. Added to this increase in the cost of building material is the fact that during the war, almost any kind of craft that could float was bought by the Government for transport purposes. Many of these were old; but the owners managed to get good prices for them, by reason of the great demand for vessels which then existed. When the war ended, the Government having no further use for them, sold the worthless hulks for almost nothing. They were bought up by speculators and now comprise the portion of the vessels engaged in our coasting trade. While everything else has advanced about 100 per cent in price, however, wages have not been increased in like proportion. Before the war shipcarpenters received \$2 25 and \$3 50 per day. Now, when there is anything to do, they get only 3 25 and \$3 50. The large shipyards pay out for wages alone, in 'ante-bellum' times, on an average, 6,000 per week; now they can liquidate all their claims of this character with \$5,000,000 yearly being distributed among shipbuilders, shipjoiners, caulkers, shipsmiths, shipwrights and laborers in the yards of New York and Brooklyn, as was formerly the followers of those trades are compelled to seek a livelihood in other vocations, assailed to their tastes in many instances, and the country has sustained a positive loss in consequence of there being no longer a field in which they might display their excellence of mechanical skill.

The True Witness.

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MONTEAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1869.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER—1869.

Friday, 1—St. Remigius, B. O.
Saturday, 2—Guardian Angels.
Sunday, 3—Twentieth after Pentecost.
Monday, 4—St. Francis, O.
Tuesday, 5—SS. Placidus and Comp, MM.
Wednesday, 6—St. Bruno, O.
Thursday, 7—Of the Blessed Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Daily News of the 27th ult. reports that the object of Lord Clarendon's visit to Paris was to announce to Napoleon an arrangement between Austria, Prussia, Russia and England, to preserve peace and check the contagion of the revolution in France in case of the Emperor's death, but not to thwart German unity. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a petition for amnesty to the Fenian prisoners, promises to submit the petition to the Queen, but does not pledge the Government to any particular action on the subject. He acknowledges the soundness of judgment exhibited by the petitioners in attaching their line of character to the offences committed.
PERTH, Sept. 24.—It turns out that Right Hon. Geo. Patton, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, was murdered, as his body was found in the River Tay to-day with a terrible cut in his throat.
PARIS, Sept. 26.—The Emperor and the Empress attended the races to-day at the Bois de Boulogne.
MADRID, Sept. 25.—The Government intend to compel the Bishops to take the oath of allegiance to the new constitution. A reduction of five per cent is to be made in the salaries of all colonial officers. A Republican Club in this city has been closed by Government on account of a resolution declaring that the members would make armed resistance to Monarchy.
BADEN, Sept. 24.—The Session of the Diet of Baden was opened to-day by the Grand Duke, who said the relations of Baden, with the North German Confederation, were of the most friendly character. He was also happy to announce that the national feeling was in the process of development among the people of Germany, and that measures were about to be taken to make homogeneous the depressive system of the confederations of North and South Germany.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 25.—The semi-official journal, the Turki, of this city, publishes in its issue to-day a violent article against the Viceroy of Egypt for his action in refusing the terms of agreement embraced in the second letter transmitted to his Highness by the Turkish Government through Vizier, and also for his proposal to refer the whole subject matter in dispute between his Imperial Majesty and himself to arbitration of the European great Powers; the journal concludes this editorial attack by recommending the Porte Government to at once dismiss Ismael Pascha and appoint Mustapha Lasej Pascha Viceroy of Egypt.
Hon. Mr. McDougall left on Tuesday last en route for Fort Garry.
Some preparations are being made at Ottawa for the reception of the Prince on the 7th inst. A ball in his honor, to be given in the Senate Chamber, is spoken of.
Application will be made at the next session of Parliament for a charter for the Dominion Pacific Railway, to be constructed from a point on or near Lake Superior, via Red River, to a point on the eastern boundary of British Columbia with power to improve the navigation leading to and from Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods.

TRIBULATION CUMMING.—This gentleman is really irrepressible. Of him, as of the young Miss Pecksniff, it may indeed be said, "he is a gushing thing." Baffled in one quarter, he turns up when and where least expected in another; and having made the discovery, rather late in the day, that no invitation to attend the forthcoming General Council has been extended to him, he eases his mind of the pernicious stuff and unhealthy garbage which he had hoped he might have been allowed to vent before the Pope and assembled Bishops of Christendom, by discharging it through the columns of the Protestant press. We hope the process may do him good.

The man has taken to asking questions—and such questions! He propounds difficulties which by their very simplicity astound us; and asks for light which any Catholic child of ten years old, could, without much trouble, give him, were he to address himself with a sincere desire for enlightenment. These questions, and difficulties, as given in our exchanges, we lay before our readers:—

"The articles on which I desire to have light, are as follows:—
"1. 'I most firmly admit and embrace apostolic and ecclesiastical traditions.' It would of course be absurd to require a convert to admit and embrace things of which he is ignorant. May I therefore respectfully beg of the Council to rectify and publish these traditions?"

When an alien becomes naturalised, he takes an oath of allegiance, which oath implies a promise to accept and obey all the laws of the State to whose citizenship he is admitted, though it is not necessary or even possible that he should know all these laws. So the convert to the Catholic Church promises to accept and obey all her teachings, because he believes her to be the one infallible teacher appointed by God Himself; and not because, after having examined what she teaches, he has convinced himself that she teaches truly.

Our friend wishes to be enlightened as to the promise of the convert to Catholicity to the effect that he,—
"will never take and interpret the Scriptures unless according to that sense which the Church has held, and does hold."

This is not a correct translation of the passage in the so-called creed of Pius IV. referred to. It should run thus:—

"Also I accept sacred scripture in that sense, which the Holy Mother Church, whose it is to judge of the true meaning and interpretation of the Scriptures, has held, and holds."

This promise again is the simplest thing in the world. It is merely a promise that he who makes it will always submit his private judgment as to the meaning of any passage of the Scriptures, to the authoritative interpretation of the Catholic Church, whatever that interpretation may be, and wheresoever it may be pronounced. Where no such authoritative interpretation has been given, the Catholic may hold his own opinion, not as a dogma, or article of faith, but as an opinion not condemned, and therefore permissible—provided always that he be ready to renounce that opinion as erroneous, the moment the Church, to whom alone belongs the right and the power to interpret Scripture, shall have condemned it.

The next difficulty is of the same nature.—The convert promises that he:—
"will not interpret the Scriptures otherwise than according to the unanimous consent of the Fathers"

But, argues poor dear Tribulation, "few Roman Catholics are able to give a list of the Fathers"—and as the Fathers often are at variance amongst themselves, Roman Catholics cannot interpret any passage of Scripture.

For the sake of argument, be it so; and what then. No Catholic need or even bothers his head to interpret Scripture, for no Catholic takes his creed, or his religious tenets, from the Scriptures: but always, wholly and solely from the teachings of the Church, as did the first converts from Paganism to Christianity in the first century of our era. All these dark places are at once enlightened by the exhibition of the fundamental Catholic truth or light:—That the Church—not Scripture—is the one infallible teacher, by Christ Himself appointed, for preserving and propagating to the end of time the truths which He revealed to His Apostles. This is the Catholic's rule of faith in the nineteenth century, as it was the Christian rule of faith in the first, as it will be in the last, or till time shall be no more.

The promise of the convert to Catholicity "to accept the Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Roman Church, as the mother and mistress of all churches, and to bear true allegiance to the Roman Pontiff as successor of St. Peter and Vicar of Jesus Christ"—is the next difficulty which the Council is called upon to explain—which it will probably do. But as in the columns of a newspaper it is impossible to treat at length, and as its importance requires, the great question of Papal Supremacy, we must refer Dr. Cumming for light to the many learned treatises published on the subject by Catholic historians and divines. The points which these writers undertake to make good are these.

1. That Christ gave to His Church a constitution which He has never since annulled, or even modified.
2. That, according to that divine constitution, St. Peter was appointed Prince or Head of the Apostolic College, with a special charge to "confirm," or as the Anglican version has it, "to strengthen his brethren,"—St. Luke xxii. 32.—an injunction given to St. Peter before the Church was constituted, and which therefore the fall of the Apostle did not abrogate, since we find that, after His resurrection, Jesus again gave to St. Peter a special or particular injunction to feed His lambs, and the sheep of His fold.
3. That St. Peter was Bishop of Rome,—a fact as well authenticated as can be any fact in ancient or modern history.
4. That the Church being an institution de-

signed to last all days even unto the end of the world, its original organisation, together with the powers and duties imposed by Christ on St. Peter and the other Apostles, must have been intended to last as long as the Church; and that therefore the special powers and duties imposed on St. Peter have been continued to his successors. That this was the belief of the Christian community from the earliest ages, Dr. Cumming may satisfy himself by a perusal of the writings of St. Ignatius in the first century, of St. Irenaeus in the second, of St. Cyprian, of St. Augustine, of St. Jerome, as well as of the celebrated apologist Tertullian, with hundreds of others, who on this one point speak the same language.

The next difficulty that presents itself to Dr. Cumming is with regard to the Canon of Scripture. How is it that, at different times, at different places, and by different learned and devout men, as well as by Provincial Councils, differences of opinion have been expressed as to the books or writings which are entitled to be called, *par excellence*, sacred scriptures? Because, we reply, none but an infallible authority can determine of what writings the sacred canon should be made up: and neither Doctors, though learned and devout, nor yet Provincial Councils, are infallible. Dr. Cumming's question merely shows the absolute necessity of a living, infallible Church, since otherwise we should never know what writings we ought to receive as sacred, or as the Word of God. How, for instance, can Dr. Cumming know that the book called the Gospel of St. John was written by the Apostle whose name it bears? or that the tract called the Epistle of St. James, which Luther rejected, was inspired by the Holy Ghost? If there be no infallible Church there can be no Bible, no certainty as to what should be received as the Word of God: and Dr. Cumming has nothing better for the foundation of his faith, than the opinions of fallible men as to the authority of the writings which he takes as his rule of faith.—Whence do Protestants get their canon of Scripture?

As to the work, the Psalter of Our Lady, by some attributed to St. Bonaventure, to which Dr. Cumming alludes, we know nothing. It is said by some and denied by others that such a work was composed by the saintly man: but whether it be in existence or whether it be on the Index we neither know nor care, since it can be of no authority to Catholics. As to Catholics asking from the B. Virgin "pardon for their sins," they would repudiate the suggestion as a hideous blasphemy. God alone can pardon sin; and even God cannot pardon the sinner unless he repent. We believe however that by her prayers to her God, and our God, Our Blessed Mother can obtain from Him, the grace of true repentance and conversion for sinners. In this sense, and in no other, do Catholics believe that the Virgin Mary can aid them.

A last difficulty presents itself to our friend still groping in darkness. We let him state it in his own words:—

"I also find that the Council of Nice put forth, A. D. 325, a creed commonly called the Nicene. It was slightly altered by the Constantinopolitan Council, A. D. 381. Now, the Council of Ephesus, A. D. 431, enacted the following infallible decree: 'If any one shall dare to compose any other creed or adduce or present it to those who are willing to be converted to the knowledge of the truth, either from heathenism or Judaism, or any heresy whatever, such persons, if bishops, shall be deprived of their episcopal office, and if clergy, of the clerical.' But every Roman Catholic prelate or priest, on receiving a convert from Protestantism, compels him to kneel and repeat the creed of Pius IV., enacted in 1564, one-half of which consists of new articles not contained in the creed of Nice."
"Sorely light is required on the seeming collision between two infallible powers."

The "slight alteration" alluded to by the writer was nothing less than the addition of a new and most important clause to the symbol adopted by the Nicene Fathers:—a clause asserting the distinct personality of the Holy Ghost, which the heresiarch Macedonius had denied, as before him Arius had denied the divinity of the Son. If such an addition to the Creed can be justly styled a "slight alteration," the doctrine of the Trinity must be of slight importance in the eyes of Dr. Cumming, and the distinct personality of the Holy Ghost must be a matter of no consequence at all.

But this was not the last important alteration which the so-called Nicene creed was destined to undergo. Several centuries after the Council of Constantinople, the word *Filioque*, asserting the double procession of the Holy Spirit was added to it, and by the authority of the Pope, whose decision was subsequently accepted by Orientals as well as Occidentals, at the Council of Florence. Yet in this form of the Nicene Creed, amplified though it had been, no creed "other than" that of Nice was imposed on the Church, since the addition did not contradict, or set aside, what had previously been decided. As new errors arise, or assume new modes of expression, the Church must create, or adopt new formulas for condemning them: and it was this necessity which imposed on the Council of Constantinople the necessity of adding to the ori-

* Protestants of the Anglican denomination accept this addition. We know not how it stands with respect to the other sects, or whether Dr. Cumming holds that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father and the Son.

ginal Nicene creed, the clause relating to the Holy Ghost; which imposed upon the Tridentine Fathers, and the Pope, the necessity of adopting new formulas against the errors of the sixteenth century—a century so prolific in heresies. So too will the Church act again as new phases of error disclose themselves. No creed "other than," or contradictory of, that which the Fathers of Nice, of Constantinople, or of Ephesus adopted and defined will she ever set forth: but she will add thereto such new terms, or forms for expressing the one eternal, immutable truth, and condemning the ever shifting forms of error which it is her mission to combat, as the particular necessities of the case may require—terms and formula for expressing the truth which the Councils of the Fourth and Fifth centuries would have employed had they been convened to denounce the errors and heresies which are rampant in the nineteenth.

We content ourselves with indicating the nature of explanations which the perusal of Dr. Cumming's letter naturally suggests. More than this we cannot pretend to do in our limited space: and the old proverb should be remembered that a man, though a fool, may ask more questions in a minute, than the wisest man can answer in a life time.

"It is idle," says the Toronto Globe, "to talk of independence before the country asks for it, or is in a position to receive it." We may add that, unless independence be advocated expressly with a view to annexation, it is idle to talk about independence till we are in a position to maintain our independence, single-handed, against our neighbors, and to make our flag respected throughout the world: until the *civis sum Canadensis* shall suffice to secure protection and immunity from insult, to the humblest of Canada's citizens, no matter where he be.

For this we must be not only independent, but a great military power, able to avenge any wrong or insult that may be offered to us. We must have a powerful navy, and the pendant of our men-of-war must be seen in every Sea vexed by the keels of our ships, in every harbor which our merchants visit. Are we in a condition to maintain such a navy? Could we, single-handed maintain our quarrels against our neighbors, should the latter attempt to encroach upon us? If we have not the power to do these things it is worse than idle to talk of independence. It is dishonest, for it is at annexation, not independence, that the champions of the latter are really aiming. They are sailing under false colors, and deserve the scorn of every honest man.

As betwixt nations, there is now-a-days no law of right, save the law of might. What by force of arms one country can compel its neighbors to perform, so much and no more it may depend upon. Treaties are but so much paper, or parchment, when they stand in the way of the ambitious designs of the country which has at its command a superior force in bayonets and rifled guns, and as on this Continent there is nothing to what in Europe has been called the "balance of power," there is no place for small independent nationalities, whose independence is guaranteed, not by their own means of resisting aggression, and avenging their own honor, but by the mutual jealousies of their powerful neighbors. The "Sick man" in Europe may be kept up by the united arms of France and England, but who would come forward to take the part of the "Sick man" in North America?

STRAINING THE LAW.—Some years ago the Legislature of the Colony of Victoria, Australia, passed a Law known as the Criminals Prevention Act. By this it was enacted that any justice of the peace might cause to be arrested any person within the limits of the Colony, and suspected of having been previously convicted of any transportable felony by any Court within the United Kingdom, and whose sentence should not have expired for a greater period than three years previous to his arrival in Victoria. Upon conviction the prisoner was liable to three years penal servitude.

This was a rather severe law, but it was rendered necessary by the constant influx into the Colony from N. S. Wales and Van Dieman's Lands of "old lags," as they were called, or convicts whose time of servitude had expired. To exclude these ruffians, whose presence is a material curse, and a moral disgrace to any respectable community, was the object of the Victoria Legislature.

But it is now proposed to extend the provisions of this law to the Fenian convicts, who have been undergoing part of their sentence at Swan River, Western Australia, and this certainly seem a straining of the law to effect an object which its originators never had in view. Though every Government has the right, it is in duty bound to protect itself, and therefore to inflict pains and penalties upon all who, by force or conspiracy, seek to overthrow it, yet the common sense of mankind makes a distinction betwixt the political convict, and the criminal. Smith O'Brien was a political convict, and yet the noblest gentlemen in the land might have been proud to number such a man amongst his friends; and though we may

heartily condemn the designs of the Fenian prisoners, and rejoice in their discomfiture, we cannot but think that it is a great shame that the men should be confounded with ordinary felons burglars, pickpockets, forgers, and such like. Yet this is what is the resolution of the authorities of Victoria, to apply the provisions of the Criminals Prevention Act to the liberated Fenian prisoners; and, as may be supposed, it has provoked some very angry remarks from the Irish press, who pretend to find therein another proof of the ill-will that Englishmen bear to Irishmen. We hope that the authorities will reconsider their hasty decision, and that the law may be so modified as to exempt discharged political prisoners from the operation of its penal clauses, so long as they conduct themselves like quiet and loyal citizens.

DUPLICITY OF DR. WHATELY.—We asserted a week or two ago that this gentleman, whilst holding the Government situation of Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, used to boast amongst his intimate friends that the National School system of University, of which he was one of the chief promoters, was essentially an engine of proselytism, and was an agent for destroying *Romish* superstition in Ireland. As publicly Dr. Whately used to profess that his system was eminently non-sectarian, and that Catholics were unjust in attributing towards him insidious designs, we are bound to assign our authority for making such a grave charge against an eminent public man—a charge which, if substantiated, convicts him of grossest duplicity.

Our authority is Dr. Whately's own daughter, who, in her lately published *Life* of her father, tells the following stories. In one instance she represents her father as thus delivering himself, when speaking of the effects of the National Schools:—

"Such I believe to be the progress by which the minds of a large portion of Roman Catholics have been prepared, and are now being prepared for the reception of Protestant doctrines. The education supplied by the National Board is gradually undermining the vast fabric of the Irish Roman Catholic Church."—*Life of Dr. Whately, by his daughter.*

And again, in the same work, and from the same pen, the following passage, of precisely similar import, occurs:—

"I believe, as I said the other day, that mixed education is gradually enlightening the mass of the people, and that if we give it up, we give up the only hope of weaning the Irish from the abuses of Popery. But I cannot venture openly to profess this opinion.—I cannot openly support the Education Bill as an instrument of conversion. I have to fight the battle with one hand, and that my best, tied behind me."

The reader will appreciate the *ratiocines* which have led the Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland to pronounce an unqualified, irrevocable sentence of condemnation against mixed or National Education; and will be able to understand also what manner of double-faced hypocrites are its champions. Catholics should be thankful to Dr. Whately's daughter for the exposure that she has made of the dangers of that system, and of the duplicity of her father.

ANOTHER WATCH SWINDLER.—A French Canadian came to the office this morning with a brand new watch which he had just bought from some parties. He had got it for \$6, and was surprised to find on showing it to some friends that it was worth no more than \$1.50. The detectives are looking after the swindlers and will doubtless soon bring them to justice.—Montreal Gazette.

We profess no pity for the victims of this old trick: the dupes are just as much rogues as are the other parties in the affair, and both deserve to be lashed at the cart's tail. The one approaches his intended victim with a worthless piece of trumpery which looks like a gold watch, and which he offers to sell cheap, because it was stolen. The other, the dupe of this stale artifice, leaps eagerly at the glittering bait, and for the sum of six dollars finds himself master of a thing worth at most some eighty or ninety cents. In a case like this it is hard to say whether the seller, or the would-be buyer of stolen goods is the greater scoundrel.

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

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

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

Last week the truly good people of St. Raphael's, Glengarry, had the happiness of assisting at the exercises of the "Jubilee" which opened on the morning of the 29th ult.

Though the weather was rather unfavorable, the attendance was really very good, keeping the rev. gentlemen busy in the Confessionals until late in the evening.

His Lordship of Kingston, who was on his way from Quebec, honored the amiable and

highly esteemed pastor with his presence, and, besides confessing, celebrated the late Mass the day after his arrival, and at its close preached a very fine sermon on the nature of the devotion, and the conditions for gaining the Indulgence. The opening discourse was delivered by Father McCarthy, and that at the conclusion of the exercises, by the accomplished pastor of Alexandria—the Rev. John S. O'Connor.

Vicar General Hay and Father MacDonell, of Lochiel, lent their valuable services on this long to be remembered occasion.

Thankful should we be at seeing the flourishing state of Catholicity in this portion of the Dominion; truly the labors of the ever to be regretted Bishop MacDonell—labors so long and so lovingly performed—were not in vain, for last week, nearly twelve hundred in this parish have now made the "Jubilee," is but another proof that the good seed sown by that saintly prelate has borne fruit an hundred fold.

Nowhere in Canada can be found people more devoted to their priests, more loyal to Mother Church, or more carefully reducing to practice her inspired teachings; teachings which the experience of every day convinces them, give that peace which the world cannot give; and which best fit them for the enjoyment of that endless peace of God, of which, they who faithfully obey them here below, have a most unmistakable foretaste.—Com.

PAPAL ZOUAVES.—A hundred recruits will leave Montreal, under the charge of the Abbe Moreau, on Thursday next for Rome. 'Le service de la Benediction' will be celebrated on Thursday next, half-past three o'clock, at the Bishop's Palace. Preceded by the Friar's Band, the Montreal College Band, the Zouaves will march to the Bonaventure Station where they will proceed to New York at half-past four o'clock by the Vermont Central Railway.—Herald.

The pupils of the Ursuline Convent have sent to the Rev. Mr. Ant. Gauvreau, of the Archbishop's Palace, the sum of \$150, to pay the travelling expenses of three Pontifical Zouaves to Rome.—Quebec Mercury.

The Rev. Nap. Cinqmars, B. A., late Vicar at the St. John's Church of this city, has been named Curate of St. Edele.—Ib.

The Bishop of St. Hyacinthe has been pleased to name, as Vicar General, the Rev. Mr. Moreau, Secretary of the St. Hyacinthe Diocese.

Richard F. Steele, of Brockville, is gazetted to be Judge of the County Court of Leeds and Grenville.

An order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council extends the time for the renewal of timber licenses for the present year to the 1st November next.

The London Exhibition was the largest ever seen in Canada. There were more articles exhibited and more people present than on any previous occasion.

THE CLERGY AND THE INSTITUT CANADIEN.—The following resolutions which we (Herald) translate from the *Nouveau Monde*, were sent to Mr. Dessaulles, that journal states, by the R. C. Bishop's Secretary, as the only resolutions which would satisfy the Pope, and entitle the Institut to be recognized by the Church, and its members to be entitled to spiritual privileges:—It shall be resolved by the Institut, speaking in its corporate capacity (comme corps) and not by the Catholic part of the members only, 1st. That it submits itself fully and entirely to the two judgments recently given, the first by the Tribunal of the Index against the *Annuaire de l'Institut Canadien pour 1868*, and the second by the Holy Roman Inquisition against the Institut Canadien as being a school for pernicious doctrines. That it be resolved, 2nd. That under the name of pernicious doctrines the Institut understands the reprobation of all those which the Catholic Church condemns or reprobates and notably moderate Rationalism, Indifferentism, Progress, Liberalism and Modern Civilization, as understood and condemned by the Encyclical *Quanta Cura* of 1864, of things which the Institut can henceforth neither meddle with (transiger) nor be reconciled to, since the Roman Pontiff refuses himself to do so. That it be resolved 3rd. That like every other institution having any connection with education and instruction, especially of youth, the Institut recognizes the customary jurisdiction of the Bishop, and recognizes further his right to purge its library of all books which he shall judge prohibited by the Church, or by natural morality. That it be resolved 4th. That the Institut submit its constitution and by-laws to the Ordinary that he may strike out *fasse disparaitre*, all the false principles they may contain, or provisions of a nature to favour the diffusion in the Institut of pernicious doctrines, condemned by the judgment of the Holy Inquisition of Rome already cited.

Mrs. O'Donovan (ROSSA).—Last Friday Mrs. O'Donovan (ROSSA) gave a reading in the City Concert Hall. She was assisted by Messrs. Prince, Hurst and Meyerhoffer, and the band of the Chasseurs Canadiens. On the platform were His Worship the Mayor and Mr. and Mrs. B. Devlin. The Hall was well filled. His Worship introduced Mrs. O'Donovan with a few remarks, after which she read with taste the 'Orange and the Green,' a pretty and suitable poem. The reading of the 'pied Piper of Hamelin' occasioned considerable mirth, especially the remarks made upon the Mayor and Corporation of that unfortunate city. Mrs. O'Donovan's reading of the 'Bells of Shandon' was very fine indeed, her magnificent voice rang out in imitation of the bells in a wonderful manner, 'Beautiful Snow' was also read with much feeling and taste. The performances of Messrs. Hurst and Prince were vociferously encored. Mr. Devlin, near the close

of the entertainment, delivered a short address, in which all assistants as well as the audience were rendered their due meed of thanks.

An important despatch has been received from Lord Granville, Colonial Secretary, in reference to the admission of British Columbia into the Confederation of Canada. It strongly urges on Governor Musgrove and the Council the propriety and advantage of union.

The *Huntingdon Journal* mentions Sir Francis Hincks as a possible candidate for that county.

It is reported that a bricklayer, of Georgetown, Ont., has had a windfall to the amount of £40,000 to his wife, and £8,000 to himself.

QUEBEC, Sept.—The camp at Point Levis breaks up on the 30th inst., the 29th Regiment goes to Jamaica, and the 53rd to Barbadoes.

The St. John's *Telegraph* (N. B.) speaks of the arrival of over three hundred persons returning from the United States, whether they had gone in expectation of bettering their condition. The *Hamilton Times* (Ont.) says that more than one half of those who have emigrated to the United States from Ontario have returned, utterly disappointed, while others would return if they could accumulate sufficient funds to pay the expense of their travel homeward.

Information wanted of Bridget McEniry, who emigrated from Limerick to America in 1842, her maiden name was Kelly; when last heard of was in Kingston, Upper Canada. Information is also required of Mary Mahon, otherwise Kelly, and her three sons, Thomas, Michael, and William, who also emigrated from Limerick to America, about the year 1843; when last heard of was in Oswego, United States. Any information will be thankfully received by their relation, William Kelly, care of Mrs. Anastasia Davoren, North Strand, Limerick.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit ten dollar bills of the Bank of Commerce are in circulation. They are one dollar bills altered, and not very neatly done so that they are easily detected.

Prince Arthur is meeting with a splendid reception in London, 3,500 persons were present at the Provincial show on Wednesday.

THE WEATHER.—Farmers residing in the surrounding country are jubilant over the prospects of being able to save the greater portion—if not all—their grain crop. The weather during the past week has been exceedingly mild and favorable during the harvesting. Even the potato crop which looked so blue some time ago, now presents a most cheering aspect in many places. It is to be hoped the clerk of the weather will do us the special favor of continuing this spell for a few days longer.—Quebec Chronicle.

The convict Poitras suffered the extreme penalty of the law on Monday afternoon, 20th ult., at Murray Bay, for the murder of a man named Ouellet, in the district of the Moisie mines. The trial took place in the early part of this summer, and the execution was fixed for the month of July, but the Government granted the accused a temporary reprieve, owing, as it was at the time currently rumoured, to the fact that His Excellency Sir John Young intended to visit that section of the country. The ceremony attending the execution were conducted by two men from Montreal, the Sheriff of Malbaie being unable to find any person within the limits of his district who would—upon receipt of a large remuneration—undertake the duties of the odious office of public executioner. Poitras, it is said, up to the last moment refused to accept the consolations of his religion, and would not receive the visits of any clergyman proclaiming his innocence of the murder for which he suffered. When, however, he was brought to face the reality of his terrible position on the scaffold he became penitent of his sins, and confessed himself to be the murderer of the unfortunate Ouellet. He was executed at 11.30 a.m. It appears that the executioner, a man who had already hung four persons in this city, was in a state of intoxication and that his assistant was not much better. Under the influence of this state of things they made the rope too long and when the trap was sprung Poitras fell on his knees. He was consequently picked up and brought back to the scaffold where the rope was shortened and the execution was again proceeded with. This time the rope brought the unfortunate man up in time and in less than a minute he was a corpse. There was an enormous crowd present from the vicinity and everything passed off quietly.

St. Johns, Sept. 22.—Last night Mr. John A. Munro was arrested on a charge of murdering a woman and child, whose skeletons have been found. The evidence against him appears to be very strong. The woman's name is ascertained to be Vail, and she with her child were last seen in Munro's company one day last October, in the neighborhood close to where the bodies were found. The coachman who drove them to the place states that the woman and child were staying at a house near by. As far as can be ascertained she never was seen alive afterwards. The man Kane, who was first arrested, has been liberated on bail. The excitement is intense, Munro being a professional architect, and occupying a respectable position in society.

The St. John's (N. B.) News of Tuesday says: The Geological Survey party, consisting of Dr. Sterry Hunt and Prof. Bailey, arrived by the American steamer on Saturday. They had just returned from an examination of the region along the St. Croix River and the Islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, Prof. B. paying especial attention to the Copper Mines located on the latter. Immediately previously to this they attended the Annual Meeting, (held at Salem Mass.,) of the American Association. At this each of these gentlemen read a paper on the Geology of this part of the American Continent. Yesterday they set out for the neighborhood of Musquash and Point Lepreau where they will continue their observations for a few days only, which will probably conclude their operations in this connection for the present season.

The Charlottetown *Herald* says there is now a certainty of an abundant harvest throughout P. E. Island this season.

The Halifax *Evening Express* of the 20th inst. says:—In the course of a few weeks a proposition will be made to the Government of Prince Edward Island, by the Government of Canada regarding the terms on which that Island will be received into the Court if the former feel that the propositions made by the Dominion are fair and equitable no doubt the House will at once be dissolved and the whole question submitted to the people.

The Gold Panic.—New York, Sept. 21.—The day closed up quietly on Wall and Bond Streets, and everything now wears a calmer aspect. The run on the Tenth National Bank was started by some of the City Banks refusing to take their cheques. The Bank at its opening of business to-day had \$1,100,000 deposits, and of this amount one million dollars were paid out. There was some uneasiness as the time approached for closing, but at three p.m. the President addressed the crowd outside, and stated that the Bank would be kept open and all cheques paid. The crowd has dispersed, and all demands have been satisfied. The Bank paid everything in Greenbacks, and made all its clearances promptly at the clearing house. Many Banks were throwing out cheques on the Gold Exchange Bank and some Banks were served with injunctions and legal notices against having cheques paid into the Gold Exchange Bank yesterday. These cheques, however, were certified, and came regularly through the Custom House this morning, and of course had to

be recognized. There is now every prospect that the end of the present dead lock is approaching, and that very soon business will resume its natural current. The Bank statement is unfavorable and reflects the disarrangement of affairs on Wall street.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 24.—The vicinity of Niagara Falls has to-day been thrown into the greatest excitement, over the occurrence of one of the most fearful accidents that has ever happened. Friday had been set apart, by the arrival of H. R. H. Prince Arthur, as one of festivity; but the sad catastrophe has turned rejoicings to sorrow, and merry hearts to sad ones. The particulars of the sad affair are as follows:—Many people have been here, from all parts of the country, to attend the American Revivalist Convention at Buffalo, amongst whom was a large party from Providence, Rhode Island. Five persons of this party, viz., Mr. J. J. Tillinghart and wife, Mrs. C. L. Fisher, Miss Mahala Smith, and Miss Mary Ann Bellon, arrived here by the 12.20 noon train, and immediately proceeded to visit various places of interest. At 1.40 as they were proceeding down the road, leading to the river, the horses became scared and unmanageable, the right horse crowding his mate, and thus dragging him self, with the carriage and its occupants, over the embankment. The place where they fell was just below the head in the road, six rods from the bottom, and the fall was about twenty feet. Mr. Tillinghart and the driver both jumped off, the former doing all in his power to save the ladies, but without success. When assistance reached them, the ladies were completely covered by the wreck of the vehicle, and investigation showed that the following injuries had been sustained:—Miss Smith was dead; she had a severe gash on the top of the head, her neck was apparently broken, the left leg injured, and many fearful dashes about the person in various places. Miss Mary Ann Bellon was the worst injured of the survivors, and her recovery is most doubtful; she has a frightful gash between and over the eyes—a compound fracture of the right arm; several ribs broken, and many very severe bruises. Mrs. Tillinghart has a severe wound over the right temple, and a slight fracture on the right elbow; Mrs. Fisher has her right wrist broken—the two latter will doubtless recover. Mrs. Tillinghart was conveyed to the Spencer House, and the other ladies to the Clifton House. Dr. Mewburn, of the 44th Batt., of Infantry, took chief charge of the sufferers, and received valuable assistance from various other M. D.'s, who were promptly on the spot. To make the scene doubly horrible, near where the catastrophe happened the body of the man known as "Carl Schurz," was kept floating from early in the morning, when found, till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, by the Coroner, before being taken away. The like of this affair has never been known here. In the midst of this scene the preparation for the reception of H. R. H. Prince Arthur were going on at the Clifton House; but, of course, it was beyond question to give the distinguished visitor the greeting intended for him. The Prince arrived at about 4.45 He was escorted with Sir John and Lady Young, Sir John A. Macdonald, &c., to the Clifton House by a royal salute of 21 guns from the Welland Canal Lt. Battery. He was very cordially received by the crowd of spectators, and many cheers; but of course none were so enthusiastic as they would have been, but for accident above referred to.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.—Aylmer, J. Christian, \$4; Lonsdale, D. McHenry, \$2; Quebec, P. Moss, \$2; Inkarnam, T. J. Bishop, \$2.50; Merrickville, P. Gill, \$2; Toronto, J. P. Macdonell, \$2; Richmond Station, J. McKenty, \$4; Sherrington, Rev. J. Pimeau, \$2; Peterboro, J. Quinlan, \$2; Kingston, E. Byrne, \$2; Port Hawkesbury, N. S., J. McIntyre, 4; St. Andrews, Miss M. McMillan, 2; Alexandria, H. McDonald, 2. Per Rev. Mr. Gravel, Compton—J. Farrelly, 2. Per Purcell, Kingston—J. Kennedy, 2; M. O'Gorman, 5; J. Murphy, 3; G. McDonald, 2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Sept. 27, 1869. Flour—Pollards, \$3 20 to \$3.25; Middlings \$3 60 to \$3.75; Fine, \$4 25 to \$4 30; Super., No. 2 \$4 50 to \$4.60; Superior \$4.75 to \$4.80; Fancy \$6 00 to \$6.60; Extra, \$5 57 to \$6.00; Superior Extra \$6 20 to \$6.00; Bag Flour, \$2 50 to \$3.00 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$5 50 to 5.60. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. O. Spring, \$1.09 to \$1.10. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 55 to \$5.60 Seconds, \$4.80 to \$4.85; Thirds, \$4.40 to 4.85.—First Pearls, 5.60 to 5.70. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 29.00 to 29.15;—Prime Mess \$30 00; Prime, \$22.00 to 22.50. Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 18c to 19c—good per choice Western bringing 19c. to 20c. Cheese, per lb.—10 to 11c. Lard, per lb.—16c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.70 to \$0.75. Pease, per 66 lbs.—\$.98.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Sept. 27, 1869. Flour, country, per quinta 13 9 to 14 0 Oatmeal, do 16 9 to 17 9 Indian Meal, do 10 0 to 0 0 Rye-Flour, do 00 0 to 00 0 BUTTER AND EGGS. Butter, fresh, per lb 1 2 to 1 3 Do, salt do (inferior) 0 10 to 0 11 FOWLS AND GAME. Turkeys (old), per couple 8 0 to 10 6 Do (young), do 5 0 to 7 0 Geese, do 4 0 to 6 0 Ducks, do 2 0 to 3 0 Do (wild), do 0 0 to 0 0 Fowls, do 2 6 to 3 0 Chickens, do 1 3 to 2 6 Pigeons (tame), do 1 0 to 1 3 Partridges, do 0 0 to 0 0 Hares, do 0 0 to 0 0 Rabbits, (live) do 0 0 to 0 0 Woodcock, do 0 0 to 0 0 Snipe, do 0 0 to 0 0 Plover, do 0 0 to 0 0 MEATS. Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 9 Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8 Mutton, do 0 4 to 0 5 Lamb, do 2 6 to 4 0 Veal, per lb 0 3 to 0 4 Beef, per 100 lbs \$6.00 to 8.00 Pork, fresh do \$10.50 to 11.50 Lard, per lb 0 11 to 0 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 10 to 1 0 Haddock, do 0 3 to 0 0 Cheese, do 0 8 to 0 0 Apples, per barrel \$0.00 to \$0.10 Hay, per 100 hundred, \$9.00 to \$10. Straw \$5.00 to \$8. GRAIN. Wheat, per minot 00 0 to 00 0 Barley, do (new) 0 0 to 0 0 Peas, do 5 6 to 6 0 Oats, do 2 3 to 3 0 Buckwheat, do 4 3 to 4 6 MISCELLANEOUS. Potatoes per bag 2 9 to 3 0 Turnips do 0 0 to 0 0 Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 0 0 Maple Syrup per gallon 0 0 to 0 0 Maple Sugar, per lb 0 0 to 0 0 Honey 0 0 to 0 0

Married. At St. James' Church, on 22nd inst., by the Rev. Father Toupin, Jeremiah Fogarty, Esq., to Ellen Saunders, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Saunders, Esq., all of this city.

Died. At Rockaway, N. Y., on Tuesday the 21st ult., James Sadler, Esq., of the Firm of D & J. Sadler, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintance.—R.I.P.



A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Monday evening, 4th October. Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock. Every member is requested to attend. By Order, W. WALSH Rec.-Sec.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. GRAND RAFFLE OF PRIZES, TO BE HELD IN THE ST. BRIDGET'S REFUGE, On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1869.

1st Prize Presented by Rev. Father Dowd, Lives of the Saints, value..... \$21.00 2nd Prize—Gift of President, a Dousy Bible, Oalf, Gilt Edges and Plates,..... 10 00 3rd Prize—\$10 in Gold. 4th Prize—Steel Engraving, The Angels of the Pasion, 3 feet 2 1/2 width, Rosewood and Gold,..... 12 00 5th Prize—Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary,.... 6 00 6th Prize—A Gold Pen holder,..... 6 00 THE SELLER OF EACH BOOK SHALL BE ENTITLED TO ONE TICKET. Tickets, 25 Cents each. M. J. McLOUGHLIN, Secretary.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, Nos 6, 8 and 10 St. CONSTANT STREET.

The duties of this School will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the thirtieth of August instant, at NINE o'clock, A.M. A sound English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted on very moderate terms. Parents desirous of placing their children in the above institution are requested to make early application. WM. DORAN, Principal.

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.

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

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

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL, MONTREAL. THIS SCHOOL will re-open on the 20th September inst., at 5 o'clock p.m. The Pupils must: 1st—Pay the First Quarter in advance. 2nd—Furnish a Baptismal Certificate. 3rd—Have the Costume of the School. 2nd

FEMALE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION ROOMS, ST. DENIS STREET. FOR SALE at the above Institution Rag Carpets. Machine Sewing, and Knitting of all kinds promptly executed. The public will confer a favor, as well as extend a much needed charity by patronizing this Institution

A WORK OF CHARITY. ON Saturday, the 25th inst., and following days there will be held in the House of P. A. Fataux Esq., Coteau St. Louis, a Bazaar in aid of a charitable undertaking. The doors will be opened at 7 p.m., and all persons interested in good and charitable works are respectfully invited to co-operate. line

BRITISH CANADIAN CATHOLIC SOCIETY. THE Monthly Meeting of this Society will be held on Monday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Hall beneath the Chapel of Notre Dame des Anges, corner of LaGauchetiere and Cheneville Streets. A. McDONNELL, M.D., President. W. H. HODSON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE. IS HEREBY given to all persons interested, who have the remains of relatives and friends buried in the old Catholic Cemetery situated in the St. Antoine suburbs in the city of Montreal, that the 'Fabrique de Notre Dame, Montreal' will, on the twenty-seventh day of September next and following days, cause the said remains to be disinterred in conformity with the provisions of the Local Legislature of Quebec, 32 Vic. chap. 72. All parents relatives and persons interested are invited to call upon the undersigned for the purpose of coming to an understanding relative thereto, between now and the said 27th of September next, in default of which the said 'Fabrique' will proceed along with the said disinterment. A. CHOQUET, Secretary Treasurer. Office of the 'Fabrique de Montreal,' July 20, 1869. 2nd

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 for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, draughts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions—News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the college, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class" on current events, commerce, &c. N.B.—This class forms a distinct and complete course, and may be followed without going through any of the other classes.

MATTERS. 1st. Book-keeping in its various systems; the most simple as well as the most complicated; 2nd Commercial arithmetic; 3rd Commercial correspondence; 4th Calligraphy; 5th A Treatise on commercial law; 6th Telegraphing; 7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom commissions);

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

Together with a large assortment of other valuable Prizes, which will be added to from time to time up to the date of the drawing. The Prizes will be on exhibition at the Bazaar on the Tuesday and Wednesday. On the Thursday evening at eight o'clock, a Grand Concert, under the direction of Father Lau-eau, 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. Herman, 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 number 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. 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.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The Senate is now holding its fifth and last sitting. As you may have perceived the short Session has not excited very strong interest with the public. It has been languid throughout. Apparently the senators came to their task with no keen relish, and most certainly they are in haste to depart. The Prince's speech was needed to lash them into an evanescent animation. On the whole, the Session of September, 1859, has been characterized neither by animation nor by eloquence. M. Michel Chevalier and M. de Maupas made excellent speeches, MM. Lagueronniere and Sartiges spoke well, and so, it seems thought by some, did M. de Chasseloup-Laubat, although he clearly was wide of the question during nearly the whole of his speech. One word that he said attracted attention, and has been repeated, "The stream of which we follow the course," thus did he conclude his harangue, "cannot be reascended, even though it should sweep people and Government onwards into the stormy ocean."

The Legislative Body, some of the papers say, will not meet until the latter part of October, in order to form its bureau and complete the verification of its powers, and, doubtless, that is the present arrangement; but there are persons who think it may, perhaps, be found desirable to alter it to an earlier date. The health of the Emperor continues to inspire uneasiness, and is, indeed, the one great anxiety of the moment. Whatever may have been the case two or three weeks ago the public has by this time learnt the value of the news given by the Paris papers on that subject. One portion of the Press points to what is set down for it by official directors, another portion accepts the rumours of the day, and tries to colour them pleasantly, while a third class of journals—and perhaps the best informed—limits itself to copying the official bulletins. In reality the Emperor's state is not satisfactory. He is better of the two principal maladies from which he was lately suffering, but there are some apprehensions of a third supervening, of a more serious nature than either of those. He has little appetite, and is confined to the house. The walks he has lately been made to take in the columns of various newspapers are entirely imaginary. The terrace upon which he has been represented as issuing forth from his apartment is upon the other side of the chateau. When up he lies habitually upon a sofa, and is equal to but very little exertion. If he were as well as the papers have represented him we should have seen him by this time driving in the Bois, were it only to ease the anxiety of the public. I do not say that he is in danger, but his health is by no means good, and it would not be surprising to hear that it was thought desirable to accelerate the constitution of the Corps Legislatif, which at present is incomplete. It is reported to-day that the Emperor's medical advisers wish to send him to Algeria for the winter, as they fear the effect of cold upon his system. I know nothing of the truth of this report.

LONDON, Sept. 23rd.—The Times of to-day says:—If the Emperor is now recovered his conduct cannot easily be accounted for. The new constitution may be regarded as already virtually in force. The granting of an amnesty, the tolerance extended to the press, every circumstance contributes to foster the conviction that a new era has dawned. Yet the Emperor remains inactive, as if he considered everything undone. Meanwhile, public opinion demands the convocation of the legislative body. The uneasiness at the delay causes some members to contemplate the invasion of their own premises next month with the view of deliberating with out the consent of the Executive. No one, however, expects a resort to such extremes. The legality of the Emperor's conduct, in allowing six months to elapse between the dissolution and reconconvocation of the chambers depends on a technical quibble, although the legislative body separated before it was constituted. Still it had given formal signs of its existence by several divisions.

There is hardly any infirmity, physical or moral, that need unfit a Sovereign from reigning.—Charlemagne signed his decrees with the pomel of his sword, because, as some of his historians have stated, he was readier with that instrument than with the pen, and the ex Queen of Spain, who certainly knows how to write, avoided the trouble of signing her name by sending forth her public acts merely "marked with the Royal flourish," or, as the Spaniards say it, "rubricado por la Real mano." We have not forgotten for many years a Prince afflicted with blindness governed Hanover, nor how deeply his rule was regretted; and we hear no complaints of another Royal personage, whose days are spent mainly in retirement, with a musical composer as his only companion. But the Emperor Napoleon cannot afford to be ailing. It matters comparatively little whether his malady is acute or chronic, or, finally, whether it all arises from shattered nerves and depression of spirits. The fact is, he does not preside at his Council, and every one can imagine what the Imperial Council is without an Emperor. Not that the Emperor's absence from the Cabinet is an occurrence unprecedented in the annals of his reign. During his campaign in Lombardy and his tour in Algeria the Emperor took the head of the Council Board. But at those epochs both wind and tide befriended the Imperial vessel. Success waited on Napoleon both at home and abroad, and from his camp at Solferino or from his tent at the foot of Atlas the wires were easily pulled. At this juncture, however, no attempt is made at this mere pretence of a lady's lieutenancy. A great crisis is impending. A momentous change is in progress. One can almost imagine the Emperor meeting the members of the Cabinet in the Council-room, and, addressing them in Lady Macbeth's words, telling them that her lord "grows worse and worse," and bidding them "stand not upon the order of their going, but go at once."

Yet the Government of France cannot, under present circumstances, be carried on upon these terms. Were the Emperor's absence from the Council to be prolonged for a week or so, no one could calculate the consequences.—Times.

A letter from Paris in the New York Times, says that much of the enthusiasm exhibited toward the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress, while in the public places of the city, is manufactured, and comes from persons specially engaged and paid for the purpose. The government has in its pay a body of 1,200 men, who precede or accompany the Imperial family on all its expeditions. They receive about \$3 a day besides

their travelling expenses, and they continually change their disguises so as to avoid observation. Their business is to prepare for the reception of their Majesties, to get up an enthusiasm when the population is discontented or indifferent, to watch for the first evidence of plots against the life of the Emperor, and to surround his person when they have reason to apprehend that an attempt is about to be made against it. This force is quite distinct from what is called the secret police, and has a separate organization and chiefs of its own. When, therefore, the Minister talks of "the noble example of courage and confidence," which was given by their Majesties on the occasion of the recent riots, the fact was that at every step of their progress they were surrounded by a little army of spies and defenders, who not only made themselves hoarse with observing, but kept a lynx-eyed watch on the movements of all the persons in the crowd whose manner or appearance suggested motives for suspicion.

From his Swiss retreat M. Edgar Quinet has sent an article to a French provincial paper on the question of the day. He says:— "When a nation has been long deprived of liberty, the temptation is great to palm upon it the false for the true, the past, for the pure diamond. Individual liberty and personal security, and freedom of thought, press and assembly, are in politics what 2 and 2 make 4 is in mathematics. How, then, shall we get over this insurmountable A B O? How is to be born the first element, the liberty and inviolability of the individual? I see only heaps of obstacles, among which it has a hundred chances of perishing even before birth—official candidates, Legislative Body, Council of State Senate, &c. &c. And he concludes with an apologue:—

"There was once a fairy, who said to a knight, 'I am about to make you several presents. First, I will make what we call a lake of anguish; you will try to swim across it, and probably you will be drowned. Should you get across you will find upon the other side a lake of bitterness, a hundred times more dangerous than the first, and in that you will certainly perish. If, by some miracle, you reach the shore on landing you will find an army of giants, friends of mine waiting to finish you with their iron clubs. Let us imagine what is impossible—that they let you escape; in that case you will find in the donjon of the castle a beautiful princess lying upon a sofa, and whose name is Liberty.'"

"Ah!" exclaimed the knight, "why not begin there, since to you everything is possible?"

"You are very indiscreet," replied the fairy. "Another word and I change you into a reptile."

Paris, Sept. 24.—The "Gaulois" asserts that France has sent a note to Prussia and Baden, declaring that she will regard the annexation of the Grand Duchy of Baden as a *casus belli*. The French academy annually makes up a purse for its most needy member, and, in order to do the thing delicately, first tenders it to the eldest member, who passes it to the next younger, and so on till the proper member receives it and keeps it. This year Jules Sandeau was to be the recipient. The purse went safely on its way till it reached the member above Sandeau who happened to be Victor Hugo, and he, with characteristic modesty, accepted the purse and returned a letter of thanks! The disgust of the Academy was immense.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—The Epoca says Gen. Siskles has withdrawn his note. The statement is not generally believed.

The Republican journals are agitating in favour of Placitum.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—The meeting of the Republican Club have been suspended by the authorities because a resolution was adopted condemning the monarchy.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Cabinet of Victor Emmanuel is at cross purposes; its members being very far from being at accord on some of the leading questions of the day. Ministerial negotiations are spoken of, but the exact cause is not reported.

Sept. 21.—It is officially announced that the committee appointed to investigate the grist mill riots, has reported in favor of granting an amnesty to all implicated in those disturbances.

Rome.—Numerous foreign recruits are arriving at Rome for the Pontifical army. Peasants from Abruzzi are being enrolled on the Neapolitan frontier and the foreign committees are urged to renewed exertions. The Pontifical officers are constantly practising with the Remington rifle. The Canadian recruits will small powder before long.

The preparations for the Council are continuing actively in St. Peter's. Either in consequence of secret warnings received by the police or as mere prudential precautions, gendarmes are on guard night and day around the Council enclosure, and the most scrupulous care has been taken in the selection of the workmen employed. In fact, everything is being done to avert the possibility of conflagration, whether malicious or fortuitous, and that the danger of such a catastrophe happening through atmospheric agency may be diminished the lightning conductors on the great cupola are being thoroughly repaired. His Holiness is occupied with the future material comforts of his Episcopal guests, and is visiting the palaces and monasteries in which apartments are being prepared for them.

GERMANY.

Austria possesses at present 263 nunneries and 4-390 nuns. Besides these there are 287 monasteries in the empire with 5,318 monks, 3,441 of whom are priests, 1,877 lay brothers. Thus 10,208 persons in Austria have devoted themselves to a religious life. Of such a country, which can show so many souls devoted to a life of self-denial and of service to God, we have in spite of its transient madness, every reason to be hopeful. The war which at present is being carried on by the revolutionary and irreligious party against monastic orders convinces us more than ever of the extreme importance and value of monasticism. It is in Austria the great bulwark against the spread not only of immorality, but of unbelief. The Revolution, wise in its generation, knows its enemy, and Catholics in Austria ought to avoid the pusillanimity of yielding an inch of ground. To save Austria they must needs maintain the religious orders.

Military eye witnesses of the autumn evolutions of the North German army speak with wonder of the improvements since the war of 1866. If their descriptions are faithful, the force at the command of Prussia is prodigious. The conventions which Prussia has with Bavaria, Wurttemberg and Baden enable her in time of war to summon a disciplined host of 3,212,000—the largest force in Europe after Russia. The display is witnessed with uneasiness by some of the European States, for the camps in East Prussia are regarded as the counterpart of Obolons. What can Denmark do with a power like this?

Two young men, says the Central Med. Zeit of Berlin, died at Sena after eating raw pork. The meat had not been subjected to microscopic examination, and this being an infringement of the law the proprietor of the animal was punished with two months' and the butcher with four months' imprisonment.

RUSSIA.

Rumours are afloat as to the condition of the Emperor of Russia. Mental alienation, melancholy madness, is attributed to him. His Majesty is said to seclude himself for days together refusing to see any one whatever.

STRANGE CONFESSION OF IDEAS.—A Protestant paper advertises for sale a pew which "commands a view of nearly the whole congregation."

THE BAKE DEPARTMENTS IN NEW YORK.—The New York Daily News says:—Detectives from Quebec ar-

rived here yesterday morning, in pursuit of Harris, the absconding defaulter of the Branch of the Montreal Bank at Quebec, whose disappearance was noticed in Sunday's papers. It is understood that Harris is in company with a broker, who also disappeared from the city about the same time, leaving liabilities to a large amount, arrived in this city on Sunday, and they were seen riding through the Central Park on Sunday afternoon. Their whereabouts was discovered immediately after their arrival here, and a police officer, dressed in citizen's dress, placed in a position to arrest them when they returned to their place of concealment, but as they did not venture back again where they breakfasted, no arrest was made. It is said, however, that the detectives are close upon track and are confident of recovering a large portion of money not already squandered. It is said the amount of funds abstracted will reach nearly \$200,000.

THE DIVIDED DUTY.—It is often said that the age of heroic deeds is past; but on September 10, one of the noblest acts of which we have ever read was performed by a poor employe of a railroad company, and within a few miles of New York. Albert G. Drecker is the bridge tender at the Passaic River drawbridge, on the Newark and New York Railroad. On Friday afternoon, just previous to the time for a passenger train to reach the bridge, the draw was open. Mr. Drecker knew that the train was coming. He began to turn the bridge, so as to close the draw before its arrival. At this moment he saw his little son, who was only ten years old, and who was not far from him, fall from the bridge into the river below. The agonised father looked down the track. He saw the train coming swiftly toward the bridge, and knew that to do his utmost there was barely time to close the draw. In the water below him his boy was struggling for life. A leap into the stream at this moment, and he could save his child. But the train came thundering down, and he knew that if he left his post for even a single instant, a hundred lives might be sacrificed. He stayed. Slowly the bridge was swung into position, and the train passed safely over; and none of the passengers knew what their safety has cost the poor workman, who sprang into the river only to take thence the lifeless body of his boy.

AMONG THE INDIANS.—Lieut. Herndon tells us that no tribes of aborigines are found in the deepest forests of South America from the Andes to the Atlantic coast that do not have and use Dr. Ayer's medicines and Lowell cottons. "Tremont," "Suffolk," "Boott," are seen stamped in large red and blue letters upon their garments, while Ayer's Pills and Cherry Pectoral are among the treasures of their habitations. Their native soil furnishes them all their food and most of their remedies, but they suffer from some afflictions which must have the interposition of higher skill.—[Sentinel, Liberty, Va. 145]

The passages of the body must be unobstructed if the animal fabric is to be kept in a pure and wholesome condition. The health of a human being, like the health of a city, depends in a great degree upon the state of those waste-pipes of the system—the channels of discharge. One of the uses of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills is to keep these outlets free. This object is accomplished without pain or diminution of physical strength, and at the same time the stomach and liver are toned and brought into perfect working order. If the blood is corrupt, as well as the internal viscera disordered, purify the venous system with Bristol's Sarsaparilla. 443

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

FLOWERLESS PERFUMES.—It may be true that Chemistry can eliminate perfumes from noxious sources, but it is impossible to obtain an exhilarating, refreshing aroma like that exhaled by Murray & Leman's Florida Water from anything save the fragrant products of the floral kingdom. A sickly crudeness characterizes all the essences and extracts made from foul materials, and when the first odor passes away, a most unpleasant and insubstantial one succeeds. This exquisite preparation, on the other hand, is as fragrant as the living flowers the aroma of which it contains, and continues so from first to last. The counterfeit Florida Waters are made from deleterious animal and mineral oils. Beware of them 584

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

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

GLANDULAR DISEASES.—Many of the maladies generated by virus in the blood faster upon the glands. This is especially the case with those of a scrofulous type. Whenever these important organs are affected, either directly or sympathetically, the only medicine that can be relied on to effect a cure is Bristol's Sarsaparilla. When the great secretive gland, the liver, is chronically disordered, this balsamic preparation should always be resorted to. It is the only specific for ulceration in that tender and susceptible organ, and its tonic element also exercises a wonderful controlling influence in fever and ague, dumb ague, remittent fevers, and general debility.—as an auxiliary, Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills, in cases of this nature, cannot be too highly recommended. 393

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

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, SERRANOS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c.

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

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

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

BRIGHT, BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN. Nothing can gladden the parent's heart more than to see their offspring in the full enjoyment of robust

health, and in possession of that blooming childish beauty now so rarely seen, the bright sparkling eyes, the soft round cheek, the plump well developed form, the rosy complexion, are but the indications (in the absence of constitutional disease) of a vigorous digestion, undisturbed by the presence of Worms in the stomach or bowels, but nearly all children suffer with worms, hence nearly all are sickly, thin and pale. That great specific *Devins' Vegetable Worm Paste*, so agreeable and so efficacious should be used in every family; they are positively a certain cure.

BOARDING SCHOOL

AND ACADEMY OF THE GREY SISTERS.

The Grey Sisters of the City of Ottawa beg to inform the public that they have purchased the building heretofore known as the "Revere House" on Rideau street, to which they intend transferring their Boarding School at the beginning of their school term—1st September next.

From that date the plan of instruction for young Ladies, placed under the care of the Grey Sisters of Ottawa, will be as follows:— 1st. The Academy at the Convent on Bolton street will be devoted to elementary instruction as well as the higher branches in English and French—with due regard to usefulness and social accomplishments, for Day Scholars only.

2nd. The instruction at the Academy, Wellington street, known as St. Mary's Academy, will be the same as at the Academy in the Convent, and for Day Scholars only. 3rd. Complete course for Boarders and Day Scholars at the new institution, Rideau street, known as Notre Dame du Sacre Coeur. In this last establishment young ladies can have separate rooms if such be the wish of their parents. The non-Catholic pupils will be allowed to attend service in their respective churches on Sundays, and will not be required to attend the religious instructions of the institution.

The purchase of this spacious building, whose fine situation is well known to the public, was made with a view of meeting the encouragement they have received on the part of the public as affording greater space, and better guarantees of health for the still increasing number of the pupils. The health, discipline, the domestic education, and general instruction of the pupils will be, in the future, as in the past, the object of the Grey Sisters, who avail themselves of this opportunity to thank the public for the confidence and interest which it has continually extended to them.

Any further information regarding the rules, the terms, the order of studies, and other matters relating to the Boarding School and Academy will be given on application at the Convent, Bolton street. The Classes will be opened on THURSDAY, the 12th of AUGUST, at Ten o'clock. Ottawa, July, 1869. 2m49.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA,

OTTAWA, ONT.

THE cheapest Educational Institution in Central Canada. A complete course of Classical and Commercial Training, as well English as French taught. Music and Fine Arts form extra charges. The classes will open on Wednesday the first of September.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition \$100 per annum, payable half yearly in advance in Bankable Funds. Books and Stationery, Washing, Bed and Bedding may be had at the College—charges extra. Ottawa, August 9th, 1869.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

of the CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W.

The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Work. SCHOLASTIC YEAR, 10 1/2 MONTHS.

TERMS:

PER MONTH. Board and Tuition in the English and French languages, \$6 00 Music, Drawing and Painting, 2 00 Bed and Bedding, 1 50 Washing, 1 00 584

Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents. No deduction for pupils removed before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness. Payments must be made invariably in advance. Reduction made for Sisters.

Classes RE-OPEN on FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. Williamstown, ug. 15th 1869. 5-53

A TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the School of St. Joseph de Wakefield a Male Teacher, holding a Second Class Diploma Application, stating terms, to be made to the Rev. O. Gay, P.P., North Wakefield, County of Ottawa, P. Q. N. Wakefield, 2nd August, 1869. 5-53

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, who holds a FIRST CLASS ELEMENTARY DIPLOMA for the FRENCH and ENGLISH languages, and can be well recommended, is now open to an engagement, and can be communicated with any time prior to the first of October next, stating salary. Address,— "A G., Teacher," office of this paper.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of \$80 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & Co. Marshall, Mich. 2m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. }

In the matter of ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, of the Parish of St. Edward, in the District of Iberville, Insolvent.

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

ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, By T. & C. O. DELORMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 28th August, 1869. 2m3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. }

In the matter of ADOLPHE COUVRETTE, An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court to obtain his discharge under the above Act. ADOLPHE COUVRETTE, per MOUSSEAU & DAVY, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 6th Sept. 1869. 2m5

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS LADY TEACHER for the Roman Catholic Separate School, Lindsay. Must be competent to take charge of a Choir. Good salary given. Apply immediately to,

J. KNOWLSON, Sec., Lindsay, Ont. 2m61

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Dist. of Montreal. }

SUPERIOR COURT.

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

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

JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, By J. N. MONGEAU, Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 28th August, 1869. 2m3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. }

In the matter of ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, wife of Hyacinthe Bousseau, An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or as soon as 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. 2m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. }

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

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

ANDRE PONTBRIANT, By T. & C. O. DELORMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 30th August, 1869. 2m3

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. }

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of MARCOU & HENDERSON, of the City of Montreal, Hatters and Furriers, Insolvents.

On the Seventeenth day of November next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

MARCOU & HENDERSON, By J. N. MONGEAU, Their Attorneys, 2m2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Province of Quebec, } Dist. of Montreal. }

In the matter of JOSEPH DUHAMEL, An Insolvent.

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

Montreal, 17th September 1869. JOSEPH DUHAMEL, By ALPHONSE JACQUES, His Attorney ad litem. 1x5

JUST PUBLISHED

BY BENZIGER BROTHERS,

Cincinnati and New York:

BIBLE HISTORY,

Containing the most remarkable events of the OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT.

Prepared for the use of the CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY REV. RICHARD GILMOUR.

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APPROBATION.

The 'Illustrated History of the Bible,' Old and New Testaments, compiled by a priest of the diocese of Basel, translated into French by Rev. Dr. Bourquard, of Paris approved by many Bishops in Europe, and reproduced in many languages, is presented, with our approbation to the 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 Catholicism more needed than at the present day, and the Catechism of Christian Doctrine can neither be well taught, nor properly understood without the Catechism of the Bible.

This translation has been well made by Rev. Richard Gilmour, of the Archdiocese.

J. B. PURCELL, 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. 4m5

