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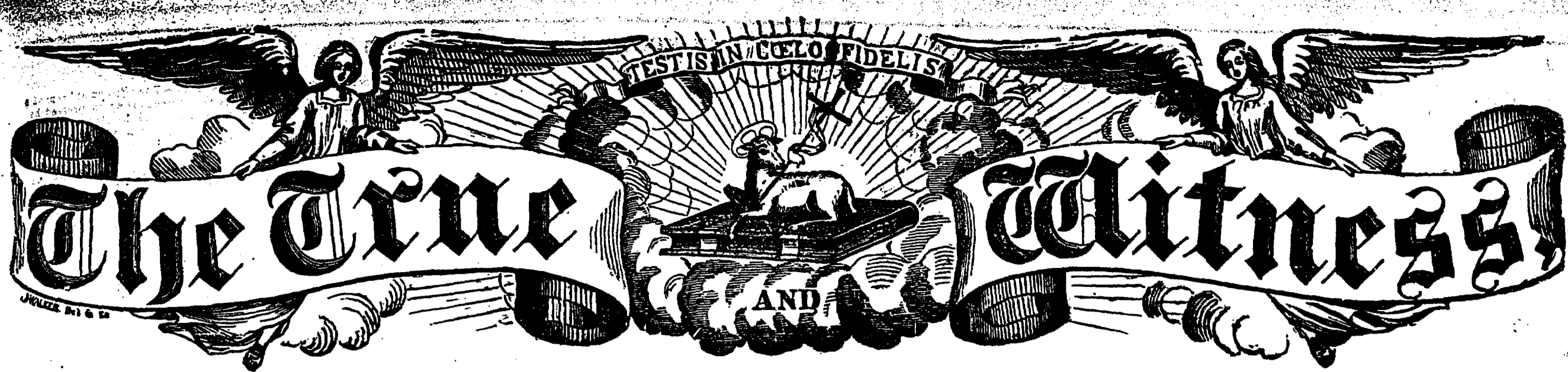
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1870.

No. 28.

THE DOUBLE SACRIFICE, OR THE PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES. — A TALE OF CASTELFIDARDO.

Translated from the Flemish of the Rev. S. Daems
Canon Regular of the Order of Premonstratensians,
(Abbot of Tongerlo, Belgium.)

CHAPTER VII.—PRO PETRI SEDE.

We have not yet met with the principal hero of our story. We are now about to make his acquaintance.

We find ourselves in a large room of a stately house in a city of the province of Antwerp.

The appearance of this room is somewhat singular.

Not a hand's breadth of the surface of the walls is to be seen; for they are completely covered with wooden shelves filled with books of all sorts and sizes, great and small, bound and unbound, old and new.

Let us spend a few moments in examining them; for when I see a library, I can find out the mind of its owner, and become acquainted with the man who has collected the books. Like follows like.

But what books have we here? Rousseau, Voltaire, Diderot, Volney, Foe—good for lighting the fire.

Milton, Dante, Taffo, Shakespeare, Vondel. Here is something better.

And in the third book case: works on languages, Flemish, French, English, Danish, Swedish, &c., &c.; too long to enumerate.

And farther on: natural science, history, antiquities, and I know not what besides. My belief is that the gentlemen yonder at his writing table reading so intently is, to judge by his books, something of an indifferentist, or, as some men say now, a free-thinker.

A free-thinker! This is still a rarity in the Campine; but, good Campiner, if you should meet with such a thing, put on your spectacles, and let them have a good magnifying power, that you may be able to observe him well, for he is well worth the trouble. A free-thinker, then, is a wonderful sort of animal, who does anything but think freely.

But we have not fully examined the room. The middle is filled with great glass cases, which leave but a narrow passage between themselves and the book-cases. And in these cases are coins of every age, from the old Romans until now; of every land in America or in Europe; of every form, square, round, or octagon; of every metal, gold, silver, copper—ay, of nickel. Farther, old iron pots full of ashes and bones, varied by stone weapons, rusty daggers and swords, medals, &c.

Still farther, skeletons of animals, little and big; and farther again, a collection of birds, from the mighty ostrich to the tiniest humming-bird. There a collection of minerals, of seals, of postage-stamps, of portraits. It is a collection, in short, of collections. Last of all, a multitude of grotesque little wooden figures such as little children draw, with a stroke for a nose, another stroke for a mouth, and two great dots for eyes. What are these! Above them is written, 'false Gods from the wilds of America.'

And where is the image of the True God—the image of the Crucified.

You will seek it in vain. It is nowhere to be found.

We may rest assured, then, that we are in the library of a free-thinker.

It is even so; and yet the free-thinker is not so bad a man as you may perhaps imagine. Mynheer Morren, such is his name, is indifferent as to the service of God; he takes little or no heed of the fulfilment of his duties as a Christian, but he was carefully trained in his youth, and he is an honorable man in the ordinary sense of the words. He is grave in his demeanor, and leads a strictly moral life. He is a kind of philosopher, who is too proud to bow to mysteries which are beyond the sphere of his reason.

He is tolerant, however, and wishes all men to follow their own convictions; so he places no impediments in the way of his wife's piety, who is the very pattern of excellence; nor does he interfere with his only son Victor, who treats in her footsteps, and resembles his father only in his enthusiastic love of study. For Mynheer Morren, as we have seen plainly enough by the aspect of his room, is a passionate lover of learning, and it is, in fact, the thirst for knowledge, which, for lack of a trustworthy guide, has led him into the way of error.

When five and twenty years ago, he married Rosa Verbruggen, the sister of Mevrouw Van Diel, he was still a believer, or her hand would

never have been his. It was long afterwards, and by slow, very slow, degrees, that the evil lessons of false philosophy had quenched the light of Faith in his soul.

Mynheer Morren had always a special predilection for the study of languages, and, among the seven or eight with which he was more or less acquainted, he spoke English, German, and Italian fluently.

His son Victor fully shared his love for this pursuit.

While his father, as we have said, was busied at his reading desk, he sat at a little table absorbed in his book. After a time he raised his head. 'Father,' cried he, 'Italian is a glorious language. What a poet Dante is. Listen to this verse, how the sound is an echo of the sense.'

Mynheer Morren was well pleased with the interruption, for he passionately loved his son, and he was never better pleased than to witness his intense sympathy in his own linguistic pursuits.

The reading of the passage was interrupted by a knock at the door. It opened at a loud 'Come in' from Mynheer Morren, and Joseph and his sister entered the room, followed by Mevrouw Morren.

'Victor,' cried Morren joyfully, 'here are our good friends from Schrambeek.'

The 'Divina Commedia' was flung hastily on the table, and Victor grasped Joseph's hand heartily, for the two youths were bosom friends.

'Well, well, how are you all at Schrambeek. Is your mother so fully recovered that you can both leave her together? You came, no doubt, by the fast train.'

The young people had so much to say, that they scarcely knew where to begin.

'You received the letter giving an account of mother's recovery.'

'Certainly; but we did not expect her convalescence to be so rapid that you should be already able to leave home together.'

'Yet so it is, or else—'

'But,' interrupted Meer Morren, ringing the bell, 'sit down; we are forgetting everything in the unexpected joy of seeing you both. Well, well, what a pleasure it is. Barbara, to the maid who came to answer the bell, bring two bottles of our best wine and cigars.'

'Good, Mynheer,' was the answer, and Barbara departed on her errand as fast as her old legs would carry her.

'Barbara,' Victor called after her, 'some of my cigars, do you hear?'

Barbara loved her young master dearly, for she had watched over him in his cradle like a second mother.

'Mary and I will go to the garden,' said Mevrouw. 'It is so lovely to-day it will be a real pleasure to enjoy the fresh air in the summer-house; and while Joseph tells you all about his mother's recovery I shall hear it from Mary.'

They left the room, and Joseph sat down with his uncle and Victor at the library-table, while Barbara fetched the wine and cigars.

'You seemed surprised just now,' began Joseph, 'at our coming. I have told you already that my mother is now so well that we felt no anxiety in leaving her alone with Erika, but besides this we had reason enough to make no delay.... Dear uncle, dearest Victor, I have come to bid you farewell, it may be, for ever.'

'To say farewell, Joseph,' they both exclaimed. 'What is going to happen?'

'I see Dante on the table. Well, I am going to his country.'

'To Italy? But what are you going to do there?'

'What am I going to do there. To fight for the Church and against the revolutionists. To shed my blood, probably to offer my life, in the holiest of causes.'

Mynheer Morren was about to reply when a second knock at the door interrupted the conversation, and he had hardly said 'Come in,' when two persons entered who were evidently on a most intimate footing in the house. They were two young gentlemen, faultlessly attired in the fashions of the day.

'Ah!' cried Mynheer Morren, 'here are two more friends. Welcome Ernest! welcome Tommaso! Come in and sit down.'

The visit did not seem to be so welcome to Victor in whose glance at the two visitors a slight expression of contempt might have been discerned.

The two gentlemen made many apologies; they had just come in, they said, as they were passing, to say good day, but finding Mynheer Morren engaged, they would go on, for they feared to disturb him by an untimely visit.

'Certainly not,' was the reply; 'at least stay for a few minutes. Tommaso, you are Italianisimo. I have the honor to introduce my nephew, Joseph Van Dael, who is come to tell us that he is just starting for your country. And,' turning

to Joseph, 'my dear nephew,' he continued, 'this is my friend Ernest Van Doreau, and this Mynheer Tommaso di Roccabianca.'

'It is always a pleasure to me, dear uncle,' said Joseph, 'to become acquainted with any friends of yours.'

'But we will sit down again,' continued the old gentleman. 'Come, drink a glass of wine, and then we will go into the saloon.'

As Mynheer Morren was speaking the Italian fixed a piercing eye upon Joseph, and then exchanged a look with Ernest, which seemed to say—this is not one of our sort.

This fellow, with his fiery eagle glance, was a Roman 'carbonaro,' who had been obliged to leave his country some years before, and was now lurking in Belgium under the high sounding name of Tommaso di Roccabianca.

The saloon, to which they now repaired, was adorned with pictures; the walls were hung with antique leather, one side with costly tapestry bearing the inscription, 'Ryodorus fecit.'—It was furnished with fine old carved chests and skillfully wrought cabinets, full of Venetian glass and costly china.

The conversation which had been interrupted for a moment, was renewed, and became more lively. It was carried on by persons of various nations, yet all the party could speak Flemish, for Tommaso, who had already spent some years in Belgium, had, with natural readiness, learnt enough of the language to be able to express himself without difficulty, and to understand it with the greatest ease.

'You were telling us, Joseph,' began Mynheer Morren, 'that you were about to enter the Pope's service, but what induced you to make such a decision?'

The young man, doubtless, was not very willing to lay open the secrets of his heart before strangers, but he answered after short pause.

'I have offered myself, dear uncle, to obtain the grace of my mother's recovery.'

'Oh! And you really believe that you have thereby obtained her restoration to health? It is a miracle, then, my young friend. How can you imagine such a thing?'

'Not so. My mother's recovery may have been simply natural. But, dear uncle, suppose it to have been a miracle, there is no impossibility in the case.'

'Miracles? Nonsense. Old women's tales. Fables believed also by wise men. You would not say that your favorite English poet the great Shakespeare, was an old woman.—What does he say?—'

There are more things in Heaven and earth Than are dreamt of in your philosophy.

But I will not make too much of my mother's recovery. The doctor has declared that it was quite contrary to his expectations, and I have reason to believe that it may be ascribed to the health-giving power of the Sacrament of Extreme Unction.'

'Now this is better and better,' interposed Ernest. 'Mynheer Van Diel is absurdly a century behindhand: he believes that a person can be cured by a little oil out of a bottle!'

'Mynheer,' replied Joseph with dignity, 'I will not contradict your assertion; so far as it concerns me personally, I am willing to be accounted, not only one century, but even eighteen centuries behindhand, if they are to be accounted behindhand who are not modern free thinkers. But,' continued he, with increasing energy, 'you wound my Christian feelings, you make a mockery of the holiest points in my belief, and this I can never endure in cold blood. Do you think I can shake by doubts that which has been believed for so many hundred years?'

'But I am free, at all events, to express my own opinion,' replied Ernest, 'if I do not believe these things. Alas, that you do not believe them. I venture to prophecy to you that there will come an hour when you shall believe them—an hour when you shall, perhaps, call despairingly for the help of a priest of the Lord. Will God then vouchsafe to you the means of salvation of which you now dare to make a mockery. He alone knows; but I pray Him not to remember your blasphemy against you at that hour.'

The young gentleman betook himself to his cigar, and was soon enveloped in smoke.

'But, Joseph,' said Mynheer Morren, who wished to give a turn to the conversation, 'what has this to do with your determination to go to Rome? Surely you might know that the Papal cause ill deserves support.'

'As I said just now,' replied Joseph more calmly, 'I have entered that service in fulfilment of a vow made to obtain my mother's restoration to health. But how can you say, dear uncle, that the Papal cause ill deserves support? If you neighbor, be he called John Brown or Victor Emmanuel, wished to take your garden from you on the pretext that it is necessary to him in order to make his property four square, would you be pleased with any one who should favor

such a pretext? Would your own Victor deserve to be called your son were he to fail to uphold your rights by every means in his power? And a crowned robber, for whom history is even now heating her pitiless branding iron—a crowned robber shall masterfully snatch from my Father his possessions, secured to him by the most ancient and the holiest rights, and I, a cowardly degenerate son, shall stand by with folded arms instead of drawing my sword in his defence?—Oh, then, farewell to my glorious name of Roman Catholic!'

'Bravo, Joseph,' cried Victor, 'that is well spoken. You are a worthy son of our old crusading fathers. And now see,' he continued, 'what follows from the principles which now pass current in Italy. Let the Emperor Napoleon but once take it into his head to mark the boundaries of his empire by their natural limits of the sea, the mountains and the Rhine, and what would Belgium have to say against it? It is as clear as the mid-day sun.'

'No, caparra!' broke in the Italian, 'there is a great difference between the two cases; Ma Puntia d'Italia corpo di Bacco.' Italian unity of Italy, here is the reason. All Italy pants for it, and the Pope and his personal interests must give way to the common good, or be forced to yield to it. Too long already has our beautiful country languished under the yoke of dukes, priests and foreigners.'

'Italian unity, Mynheer? This is not in the power of the revolution to effect,' replied Joseph. 'It is a dream in which the freemasons themselves have no belief, and their leaders less than any. Do you know what the heads of the Italian movement said of the unity of Italy, which had been too long bruised about in every tone and accent? "The independence and unity of Italy," wrote the freemason F.lice from Ancona in 1829, "are dreams, the principle is vain; but it is a means of exciting uproar, and as such we may use it." The bell weather, Vindice, uttered a cry at Castellamare, in 1838, which removes all doubt as to the aim of the revolution. "We have resolved," so ran the words, "that we will not suffer a single Christian to remain upon earth. We will lay the Church in her grave."—(Cretinon-July l'Engle en face de la Revolution. Ed. 1859, t. ii. pp. 136 and 148)—Madmen! the experience of eighteen hundred years has not taught them that the Church arises from her seeming death, to cast the earth over the coffins of her persecutors. Ah, your motto, "Unita d'Italia," may sound well, if you will; but it is vain, and if you set it in array against ours, "Pro Petri Sede," I forebode to you a final overthrow, though you may first rejoice in a temporary triumph.'

The conversation ran for some time longer on the subject of the Pope, and the necessity of his temporal possessions; but Joseph, strongly supported by Victor, who—half to his father's vexation and half to his satisfaction, showed considerable information and power of argument—gave the two liberals so decided an overthrow that they were fairly driven off the field, and at last left the room in visible mortification and displeasure.

'Per Bacco!' muttered Maso, when they were outside the door, 'if we were in Italy my dagger should soon stop the mouth of this hateful vassal of the Pope; and the son of your Morren deserves nothing better.'

'Joseph,' said Mynheer Morren, 'I am afraid that you have annoyed these gentlemen. You are a doughty champion of your principles.'

'I am sorry on your account, uncle,' replied the young man; 'but they deserve no better.'

'No, no,' said Victor, 'you have used your weapons well. That Maso, with his fiery eyes, seems to be a dangerous fellow. Who knows what he hides under that fine-sounding name, di Roccabianca. Nothing good, methinks.'

The two visitors had just taken leave when Mevrouw Morren returned with Mary from the garden. The conversation now turned upon various matters especially the recovery of the widow Van Dael, Joseph's departure, and the state of Italy. Mynheer Morren being now left alone to maintain his own opinions found so many and formidable opponents that he was obliged at last to acknowledge the Pope's cause not to be so indefensible as he had at first believed, though he still persisted in calling his nephew's determination a folly. 'And yet,' he continued, 'I love you the better for it. It is folly, but it is an heroic folly; and I love the man who will lay down his life for his principles.'

At last the hour of parting came. After a last farewell to Mevrouw Morren, Joseph left the house in company with Victor. The old Meer Morren followed at a little distance with Mary. The two young men conversed earnestly together. Apparently they were exchanging their utmost thoughts.

The train stood ready to start, so that the brother and sister had but just time to get in,

and exchange a last farewell with their friends from the carriage.

'Farewell, farewell!' cried Meer Morren. 'Addio!' was Joseph's answer—he had already mastered one word of Italian, 'farewell till we meet again.'

And the train quickly vanished.

When Mynheer Morren entered his library the next morning, he found, contrary to custom, his son was not there. After making a few guesses as to the cause of his absence, his eyes fell upon an open letter lying upon his table.—He read it, turned white, then red, then white again, his lips were strongly compressed his eyes flashed fire from under his knitted brows, and he rang the bell hastily and violently.

CHAPTER IV.—THE SON OF THE RICH MAN, AND THE SON OF THE BEGGAR WOMAN.

'Well, Peerjan—no news?' inquired Sus, the smith of Schrambeek, from the midst of a group of villagers, of the old Piquet, as he came out of the 'Eagle.'

'That's to say—yes,' was the answer, 'great news, and nothing out of the newspapers.'

'What then? Let us hear. Let us hear; came from many voices.

'Give a guess.'

'That the schoolmaster is going to marry the brewer's daughter.'

'Bah! Everybody knows that.'

'That your Koben caught a man stealing wood yesterday.'

'How! that might easily happen. When I was a Piquet in deed, as well as name, I have caught more thieves than he could shut up in Schrambeek Church.'

'Holla, Peerjan; you are not going to say that we are all thieves, for Schrambeek Church will hold the whole village.'

'Yes; but I don't mean that,' continued the Piquet, who saw that he had spoken somewhat beside the mark. 'Guess again, good people; great news.'

'Come, come, tell us at once; we can't guess.'

'You know the Pope of Rome, eh?'

'No, no, indeed,' replied several voices.

'Know him,' cried Tist, the baker, 'personally, no, by name, yes.'

'But this is the case,' continued the Piquet; 'the Italians want to take away his land from him.'

'The villains,' roared the smith, 'if I could get at them with my sledge-hammer.'

'Be silent, and let me speak,' said Peerjan, 'when I have done, you can do what you will. I say, then, that the Italians want to take away the Pope's land from him; for you must know that the whole of Italy is to make one great kingdom, and they want to have Rome for its capital. So it comes to pass that the Pope and other Princes must give up their dominions.'

And suppose they will not give them up?' inquired Wouter, the carpenter.

'Then I suppose they will be taken by force,' answered Tist; 'that is the fashion now-a-days.'

'That is as clear as water,' muttered the smith, 'but blacker than a smith's face.'

'That's to say,' continued Peerjan, 'that is not so clear as you seem to think; it will not be so easy as it seems. You must know that at this very moment there is a number of young men full of hope, strong and courage as lions, who are going off to Rome to fight for our Holy Father the Pope.'

'Yes, I know that well enough,' scornfully answered the little landlord of the 'Cross Bow.' You think, I suppose, that nobody reads the newspapers but yourself. But what is your piece of news from Schrambeek?'

'Well, if you cannot wait, it is this: Joseph Van Dael is going to set off in a few days; he has entered the Pope's service.'

'Bravo! That is grand!' cried they all.

'And,' continued Peerjan mysteriously, 'I have heard and I believe it is on account of a vow which he had made for his mother's recovery.'

'Well done!' cried they all in amazement; 'all the better.'

'I have always said,' pronounced the baker oracularly, 'that Joseph was a jewel of a young man.'

At this moment Teresa, the beggar woman, approached the group.

'Teresa,' cried the carpenter, 'do you know the news? Joseph Van Dael is going to Rome.'

'As if I did not know it,' said Teresa laughing. 'Well! the young man is in the right, and he is not the only one who will go.'

And the old woman hobbled away on her crutch.

'Well,' said Peerjan, 'if I had thirty or forty fewer years on my shoulders—'

'If I had no wife and children,' added the smith.

'But, Peerjan, if all Italy was one country, would it be as big as Belgium?' inquired the baker.

'Not possible, Peerjan,' said the smith, laughing.

'Not possible. What do you say that for? I will soon show you that it is possible. You must know that between Spain and Italy there is nothing but the sea; well, there are no hills in the sea to interfere with the view; it is a flat plain. Where is the wonder, then, that I could see Italy from Spain?'

'Just,' remarked the baker, 'as we can see over the Scheidt from Antwerp to St. Anneken.'

'Just so,' replied the Priest; 'the only difference is that Italy is farther from Spain.'

When Peerjan got upon his old stories of the war, he did not stick at a few lies to enhance his fame. He had repeated them so often and so confidently, that the good man at last came to believe them himself.

Teresa, in the meanwhile, is hobnobbing from Fehrambeek on the way to Laarboeven, a neighboring hamlet. She is going, doubtless, to see her son Martin, who is in the service of a farmer there.

'Well, well,' she murmured to herself, 'what will he say to it, my good boy; and the farmer too, and his wife and children who think so much of him. Ah, who would ever have thought it of my Martin? But don't I see him there by the fence with Farmer Andries? Yes, yes, it is he.'

'The laborer, of whom Teresa had caught sight, was a great, tall fellow, strongly built and broad across the shoulders, with a head of thick, frizzed hair. He would be a luckless wight who should fall into such hands; yet he had an open, gentle countenance, and his blue eyes gleamed with the light of a good and peaceful heart. It was the temper of a lamb in the body of a lion.'

'Martin,' said Teresa, as she came up to him, 'can you walk with me a few steps along the road? I have but one word to say to you.'

'Surely, mother. What's the news?'

'You shall hear; but come with me.'

When they had left the field, Teresa said:—

'Young man, you must go to Rome.'

(To be Continued.)

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND

(FROM TIMES SPECIAL COMMISSIONER. No. 25. Dec 20)

My tour through Ireland having been completed, I proceed to examine in detail the land system of the country as a whole, according to the plan I have before laid down. The first question that presents itself is how that system is, as it were, expressed in the material condition of the land, and in the state of its landed classes, which will be fairly answered by noticing briefly the resources and position of the Irish nation.

In former letters I expressed an opinion, founded on inquiry and observation, that the material progress of Ireland had been considerable since the famine period, and that the country enjoyed at present a fair portion of material prosperity. The elaborate returns prepared for the Government confirm a conclusion reached only by unreasoning patriotic violence. It cannot be doubted that in the last 25 years the wealth of Ireland has greatly increased, that her main industry has been much improved, that many obstacles to her advancement have vanished, that a change for the better has been felt by all orders and ranks of the people. However fallacious statistics may be, the proof of this, I think, decisive. The superficial area of Ireland is, in round numbers, 21,000,000 acres, and though a fifth of these are now waste, more than 2,000,000 acres have been reclaimed and enclosed since 1841. If the breadth of land devoted to tillage has not extended since that time, and has even contracted within the last few years, there is reason to believe that farming of all kinds is more profitable than it has ever been, and it is certain that the staple produce of the country has been immensely developed. The value of the live stock of Ireland was estimated in 1841 at rather more than 21,000,000; in 1861, at the same rates of price, it had advanced to nearly 35,000,000. It has been calculated that, at current prices, it would have exceeded 45,000,000. Simultaneously a decided progress in the opulence of the country has become manifest and all classes have had a share in it. The rental of Ireland was probably not 12,000,000, in 1841, and was often liable to great reductions; it is now not less than 15,000,000. It is relatively a less burden than it was, and is as well paid as that of England or Scotland. In 1845 the Devon Commission could only report that the 'large farmers' were 'tolerably' well off, and that the 'small farmers' were 'in a very wretched' state; at this moment it has been supposed that the accumulated savings of these classes amount to 20,000,000, and as a rule, except the very smallest holders, they are in reasonably easy circumstances. As for the agricultural labourers who, in five-sixths of the country, were in a state of abject destitution, unparalleled perhaps, in any other part of Europe, asking out existence on 4s a week, their wages have been very nearly doubled; and if they are still too poor in some districts, they are not on the whole in a bad condition. The face of the country fully attests this general progress of the landed classes; the agriculture of Ireland though still backward and very imperfect in many districts, is nevertheless a great deal better than it was when the Devon Commission described it as 'in the highest degree defective'; and the exertions of not a few landlords who, since the events of 1846, have devoted themselves to their estates, have contributed largely to this change. It should be added that every statistical test—investments in Government stocks and railways, returns of probate and legacy duties deposits in banks and their circulation—shows that this improvement has been unretarded and has pervaded the whole nation; but I shall notice two points only, which seem to me especially remarkable. The habitations of the better class in Ireland were only 304,264 in number in 1841; twenty years afterwards they were more than 410,000; and, though the population within this period declined from more than 8,000,000 to 5,700,000 souls, the consumption of almost every article that forms a luxury for the humbler classes has increased in an extraordinary manner. I shall not try to decide what extent this general progress is to be ascribed to the ordinary growth of society, or to the increase of prosperity of England and Scotland, in which Ireland has necessarily shared; to the numerous yet ill-explained agencies by which, during the last twenty years, the wealth of Europe has been augmented. It may be affirmed that two

of the contrary, it has prevailed. The landlords, and the lords, have made the permanent improvement upon the soil, and in fact, have given thousands of instances, its present productive character to the land; the mode of tenure as a general rule, is not by lease, but by will, determinable by a six months' notice to quit; the holdings where tenant-right exists are completely within the sphere of its influence, and the occupier, though his legal title is usually precarious, has in numerous cases an equity in the soil, which morally gives him an interest in it, more or less on a par with the rights of the owner. One-fourth, perhaps, of the tenantry of this class may be in a position to deal with their superiors at arm's length; but three-fourths, at least, are a mere peasantry, disabled from the very nature of their case from making a perfectly free contract, and bound to the soil as the source of existence; and the whole class may be said broadly to hold by the high system of occupation.

It is deplorable to observe how unequal our law is in dealing with these two classes of tenants. It is a reasonable rule of right for the first; for its principle that whatever is added to land becomes the property of its owner seldom works wrong in cases in which the landlord makes the chief permanent improvement; and its right doctrine that grant or contract can alone create an interest in the fee is not often injurious to a tenant who holds either by lease or by a distinct bargain. But it is injurious in the highest degree in the case of tenants by precarious tenure who have permanently added to the value of their farms, and who, in this way, or through tenant-right have acquired an equity in the soil; for, as to these, it repudiates their moral rights, and it exposes them to be summarily destroyed. Instead of declaring, as it ought to do, that such claims create an interest in the freehold in the nature of a lien or an estate, it rejects them altogether from its sphere, and it actually gives the owner of land facilities to extinguish them for his own benefit, to which he is ever tempted to have recourse, as the process adds to his own property. As the law now stands, an Irish landlord has not only the power of appropriating to himself, by the raising of rent or by eviction, what he longs rightfully to his tenants at-will—the ordinary tenant it must be borne in mind, of the great body of the present farmers, but he has an apparent interest to do so, for the act of spoliation in most instances, would have the effect of increasing his rental, or of relieving his estate from a burden. Such a state of law, in truth considered in the abstract, is, in its application to this immense class of cases, a mere inversion of justice; and were it generally enforced, and pushed to its limits it may be confidently said that it would check all progress would utterly blight agricultural industry, and would throw society into confusion. Its operation has been happily restrained by usage, humanity, good sense, and forbearance, apart from means of another kind; and though its practical mischiefs are real and serious, they fall far short of what they are in theory. In a considerable part of the Province in Ireland a custom, still of extraordinary force, protects the equitable rights of the ordinary tenant, secures him usually in his possession of his soil, and in the fruits of his labour deposited in it, and to a great extent overrides the law and nullifies its oppressive injustice. This custom practically has the effect of vindicating, in an overwhelming majority of instances, the interest of the farmer of the North in his land, though his legal tenure be merely at will; and whatever may be its defects, it is found accompanied by comparative prosperity and order. In the rest of Ireland no such powerful exists to mitigate the wrongfulness of the law, and consequently, his interests are much less protected his equities in the soil, in 'hemse' ves'les, are under a much less weighty sanction, and society is more backward and disturbed. Even in this part of the country, however, the law at least in ten years—is not often brought to bear on the tenant harshly; and, setting aside a well known check on which I shall say a word afterwards, it is tempered by the conscientiousness the deference to opinion, the kindly feelings, the habitual acquiescence of those who may profit by its abuse. As a matter of fact, the equitable interest of the tenant of the South in his holding is not often unfairly invaded; and the great body of the landlords of the South are a great deal better than the law of the land.

These modifying circumstances have been sufficient to lessen the mischiefs of a bad law, and to make the system of landed tenure prevailing in the greater part of Ireland consistent with a fair amount of progress. Nay, they have been sufficient to cause even whole districts, for the most part occupied under these conditions to advance as yet more rapidly than districts held under a system more favoured by law, but introduced after such social disturbance. But that the existing relations between the law and what I have called the Irish mode of occupation produce real and immense evil is a matter that does not admit of question. The necessary tendency of this state of things is to retard improvement; by exposing the just rights of the tenant to confiscation, and to provoke discontent in a whole class, the most important seriously in the nation. One of the best proofs of this is that in Ulster, where the law is, in a great degree, been supplanted by the custom that guards the interest of the tenant, we find comparative progress and order; and that, in the case of farms in the class here referred to, you see, as a general rule, throughout Ireland, better cultivation and more comfort wherever the vices of the law have been, to a considerable extent, neutralized by the security afforded by reasonable leases. Unfortunately, this system of tenure has, in its operation, had direct results fraught with widespread and alarming evil. Occasionally, even in the North, some unjust or excessive man will make use of the law to infringe the custom that alone maintains the rights of the tenant; and the consequences are not only an act of wrong, but the disturbance of, perhaps, a whole neighbourhood. The inequities of the law, and the impossibility of resistance, being suddenly revealed, a feeling of irritation runs through those who are equally sufferers; a sense of insecurity is widely diffused, and though, owing to the rare occurrence of such cases, society is not permanently injured, the sentiment of dissatisfaction thus evoked is more deeply rooted than might be supposed. In the South, where no potent local usage exists to vindicate the interests of the tenant, the exercise of oppression in the shape of law on the part of the landlords is more common; the effects of such acts, which, though infrequent now, were but too numerous, not very long ago, spread a gloom and indignation far and wide, and create a general hatred of the law, and we see the result in the state of the country, in the mutual disorder of the landed classes, in the social disorder that abounds, though other causes no doubt co-operate. To this antagonism between law and justice we must, I believe, ascribe the formidable spirit which in the South of Ireland, has fashioned a popular law of terrorism, with which the peasantry generally sympathize, to operate as a check on landlords. No doubt agrarianism is a deep seated malady, which may be traced to the historic fact, that it is a symptom of chronic social disorder, which manifests itself in a variety of forms; but the true secret of its present strength—apart from its more outrageous violence—is a conviction in the hearts of a whole class that the conditions under which they hold their lands are essentially unfair. Unhappily, as I have before shown, this conviction will probably grow more profound in proportion as the peasantry of Ireland acquire a greater interest in their holdings, and advance in intelligence and wealth; and were the existing law to continue as it is I think that the agrarian spirit, as it is now manifested, would become more intense, and be quickened by the very prosperity of the people.

It appears, therefore, upon examination, that the ordinary system of tenure in Ireland, however modified by various influences is, in different degrees, productive of mischief. The law falls so manifestly

well with the interests of a small minority of proprietors, it is also against the interests of the immense majority of the nation which protection to other proprietors, and the arbitrary raising of rent and which repudiates his equities in the soil, extensive as these frequently are sets law directly at issue with right, and with the existing facts of society, and it would be simply intolerable, if its operation had not been restrained by numberless causes. Its consequences, however, have been deplorable; and how ever numerous are the ills that at this juncture afflict Ireland, in whatever degree, the state of the country may be ascribed directly to agitation, to the lawlessness of an excitable race, to the upheaving of passions long pent up at the prospect of a social change, however unhappy the conditions of the past may be mingled with the Land Question, the feelings engendered by the conditions of tenure are, in my judgment, the most formidable evil. An effort of the imagination is required to comprehend the sentiments of the peasant who knows that the whole force of law may be used to destroy his rights iniquitously and work his ruin; he will be disheartened in proportion to the weakness of the checks that he can successfully oppose; he can never enjoy complete security; and social disturbance inevitably follows. Yet the State still maintains this vicious system; the power of the armed force of Government is employed to vindicate that which sometimes is an exhibition of extreme wrong; and the authority of the Crown is invoked to support what may be sets of mere spoliation. We satirize ourselves if this being made clear we complain that the ordinary Irish farmer has sympathy with our institutions, and that he turns away from our merciful laws; let us, at least endeavour to do him right, to redress injustice, which we must admit that even our statesmen have been slow to perceive before we condemn him as incorrigible. The system attended with such results must undergo a thorough reform: in this great matter of Irish tenure, law and right must be made to harmonize. I must ever be a subject of regret that the change was not gradually effected, as it unquestionably might have been, by the gentle process of judicial decision; that the Judges of the land did not long ago modify the principles of the law to the usage of the people, so to the real necessities of society, in a court especially requiring the process. That this was done must be attributed to the fact that, during its period when our law was capable of great judicial development, the Irish Bench represented only a minority of ascendancy and conquest; and in this in other things, the Imperial Legislature will be obliged to make good the unhappy shortcomings of the past.

The land system of Ireland, moreover, examined upon the side of ownership is not in a satisfactory state. As I have often pointed out, absenteeism prevails to an extent that is really calamitous; many of the largest proprietors are absentees; and in the South a marked religious distinction associated with an insular past, divide the great body of landlords from the people. I have indicated before the unfortunate consequences which, coupled with a system of tenure, may be traced to this condition of affairs, how when whole tracts are without the influence that gain effect on landed property, too often becomes an object of dislike; how disputes are bred between landlord and tenant draws a barrier between them difficult to level and too suggestive of ill-omened recollections; how the antagonism in social and political life, in part flowing from the separation, has terminated in the South of Ireland in wresting from property its natural power, and rendering it odious in too many places. I shall dwell on these topics again, but shall make one mark upon absenteeism, reserved for a last glance at its effects. The great evil of absenteeism is morally especially in such a country as Ireland, the withdrawal of the presence of the proprietor; but I will agree with those who contend that it is absolutely without economic mischief. It is easy to refer to the vulgar fallacy that Ireland is at the loss of the whole sum remitted to absentees abroad, that this is simply a drain on her resources. I conceive however, that, economically, Ireland suffers from absenteeism in this way—that its tendency is to remove to a distance the market for many Irish commodities which otherwise would find a market at home, and thus to lessen prices to some extent; and that it diverts a considerable fund from productive to unproductive employment. I cannot, however, enlarge on this here; and I must leave a subject not exclusively Irish to be discussed in a more regular manner in the greater part of the north of Ireland, land property, resting on a social basis very different from that of the other provinces, still fortunately possesses considerable power, and notwithstanding some adverse influences, will long maintain its natural authority. As regards the whole system of ownership in Ireland, unadvised as it is in too many places, it is obvious that any change in it must be, in the strict sense, voluntary and most fully respect the rights of property. Such a change must be gradual and partial, and can only be thought of as supplemental to any settlement of the Land Question; yet it may be the duty of real statesmanship, on grounds of high political expediency, to afford facilities for this consummation.

Our Special Correspondent in Rome, writing on the 22nd instant says:—'I believe it is pretty certain that the Most Rev. Dr. McGavigan, who was nominated dignitary for the Archbishopric of Armagh but who from the first was unwilling to accept the responsibility, has been excused by the Holy Father from acceptance of it.'—Freeman.

The Derry estates of the Marquis of Waterford are about being sold, and the tenants thereon are taking active steps to purchase their own farms. They are all comfortable people, and with a little assistance would be in a position to buy the fee simple of their holdings, and thus become proprietors themselves. At meetings held by the tenants six deputies have been appointed, who are to go to London to apply to the Government for assistance to enable them to effect their object.

The Freeman's Journal has received a list of twenty families consisting of one hundred and thirty-eight individuals who have received notices to quit in one district, there being not one shilling of rent due. Further particulars are promised.

A clerk in the Cork branch of the National Bank was recently arrested on a charge of embezzling £1,000 belonging to the bank.

Mr. J. Bright's popularity is on the wane. At a large meeting of workmen at Bethnal Green, Mr. Anderson's remark that Mr. Bright was 'the friend of the working man' was received with a storm of hisses.—Irish Times.

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Mr. Heron has thought proper to contradict a rumour that he would not present himself to the voters in the premier county. 'I have considered it the proper course,' he says, 'not to petition for the seat, and I have adopted that course for reasons which will occur to every independent mind. He has definitively stated his intention to stand again to the event of a vacancy.'

REPRESENTATION OF LONGFORD.—There is a rumour that Major O'Reilly, M.P., having accepted an appointment from the Government, will vacate his seat, and that the priests of Longford, feeling themselves now unpledged will adopt Mr. John Martin. In that case of course, no petition would be put forward against the return of the Hon. Mr. Greville Nugent.

The opinions of the Irish National press were very generally commented upon by the English press of Saturday and Monday. The feeling of disappointment and disgust evinced by our people against Mr. Bright is allowed to be deep, and likely to be lasting. The 'Standard' says it is probable he will, before many weeks, the most unpopular of the English ministers. Of course, their condemnation of Mr. Bright is simply a party move, and no matter what course was adopted by him, the 'Standard' would quibblingly condemn it, the real difference between the English parties being the enjoyment of office rather than any abstract principle. With regard to Bright, I hope the memory of his heartless and unworthy defence of the jailers will not be forgotten soon in Ireland; and I would suggest, as a means of keeping his baseness ever present in the minds of our countrymen, that he be henceforth known as Hypocrite-Bright.—Dublin Irishman.

The Cork Examiner has the following 'proposal' for the revived discussion of the Repeal question:—'The goal of the Union would seem to be on the eve of gaining a position amongst the practical questions of Irish politics. The old cry has been heard at several of the great popular demonstrations lately held in connection with the agrarian movement—the idea, as yet, has barely assumed a definite shape, and has not as yet been expounded in Parliament, if we except Mr. G. H. Moore, but here are indications that has taken possession of the minds of a considerable and active party in the country, by whom it is held in reserve for the present, simply that public attention may be concentrated on a question of more immediate urgency. We do not row into the party who have taken up the cry as a means of venting a fancied injury inflicted by the British Government; but to a section of patriotic and earnest men who believe with the Dean of Limerick, that here are diseases in the present condition of the country which it will be difficult to cure by any measure short of the concession of perfect autonomy.'

SIR GEORGE BOWYER, BART., A REPEALER.—This morning we received the following letter from Sir George Bowyer, and although not intended for publication, we think it should go before his former constituents in order that they may learn the change he has taken place in his opinions on the question of Repeal. There is no doubt at all that Sir George is right. No matter what laws may be passed for Ireland, neither prosperity nor lasting peace will visit her till she is legislated for by her own sons, as the London Parliament will never be able to understand the wants of the country.

My Dear Sir—I am off on my duty at the Council next Thursday. Can I do anything for you in it? I do not know what the government are going to do about the land. But my own opinion is that the only complete remedy for the evils under which the country suffers is an Irish Parliament in Dublin. I have been for a long time coming to the conclusion that the British Parliament never will and never can understand what the country requires. Until there is an Irish Parliament, Ireland will always be made a tool of English Party Leaders in the House of Commons.

I hope to see the day when the Legislative Union will be repealed, and I believe this will be best for England as well as Ireland.—Believe me yours sincerely, George Dowdes.

THE 'SATURDAY REVIEW' ON THE IRISH QUESTIONS.—'THE DAY.'—As the time draws near when the Irish land scheme of the government is to be made public, attention is naturally concentrated in England on the minor details of the bill which it is supposed can be properly proposed. But when the debates in the House of Commons begin, it will not only be inevitable, but it will be most desirable that the discussion should take a much wider range. There are, for example, a large number of persons here who deny altogether the proposition that it is desirable that the political control of Irish landlords over their tenants should cease. They say that such a control is entirely in harmony with the English Constitution, and that it is very beneficial to Ireland, by encouraging the continuance of very wholesome relations between the upper and lower classes. If this is not the view by which the House of Commons is prepared to abide, then it will have to be explained to the Irish that the political control of which they complain will be minimized, if not extinguished, by measures which Parliament is prepared to adopt; as, for example, by securing the tenant against capricious evictions, by encouraging long leases, and by the ballot. The expediency of making small holders the proprietors of the land, will also be discussed, and when it is discussed, let us hope it will be discussed fairly. It is said that the great landlords are necessary to lead the way to improvement, and that the Irish farmers are too ignorant and careless to make good proprietors. Neither of these arguments are sufficient, although both are very well worth considering. If the creation of small proprietorships is to be treated as an open question, the benefits of small properties, as well as their very serious defects, ought to be weighed. What reason is there to think that the small Irish tenant of to-day is less fitted to become a good proprietor than the French peasant was at the time of the French Revolution? How can it be more than a mere surmise that the holder of small holdings, under the promptings of self-interest, would not learn as fast from larger owners, and from reading about and visiting well-cultivated districts, as tenants are likely to learn from wise landlords? If it is said that to make the tenant a proprietor would lead to endless subdivision of land, it may be asked whether the history of small proprietorships shows that subdivision is always pursued to the point where ruin becomes inevitable. Even the question of Irish independence must receive some notice from Parliament. Here again it would be advantageous both to Englishmen and Irishmen if the whole subject were fully argued out. On the one hand, Irishmen might be brought to ask themselves what they mean by such phrases as the management of Irish capital, the development of Irish industries, the making of Irish laws, and the assessing of expenditures of Irish taxes, being left in Ireland's own hands. First, they may be got to see that if, as they mean, that there should be two Parliaments of co-ordinate power in the two islands, the steady persistence of an Imperial policy would be wholly impossible, and to ask it to ask that the British Empire should be broken up by Mr. Laville, we imagine, would reply that he did not

want anything of the sort, but that all be wanted was that all purely local questions should be referred to a local assembly. No one can deny that the local settlement of local questions is a very favorite idea with Englishmen, and the only question is how far it can be advantageously carried. Matters that at first sight seem local may be of imperial interest and moment, and it is often very difficult to draw the line. Englishmen may find something to consider in this desire of the Irish for local independence. It is commonly said here that the Irish may be as well contented as the Scotch, who send their members to Westminster happy? Because they practically are the Scotch happy? The wishes of Scotchmen are not what they want. The wishes of Scotchmen are not what they want. The wishes of Scotchmen are not what they want.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.—The Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, O. C. Dean of Limerick, has addressed to the Irish Times the following letter in reference to the declaration of the Catholic Priesthood in favour of the liberation of the political prisoners:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

The speech of Mr. Forster, published in your last issue, looks like the shadow of a coming message of peace. 'Amnesty' comes from Vienna; 'Amnesty' is echoed in Paris; 'Amnesty' has laid the foundations of permanent peace and power in the United States. Is it not assuring to hear that Mr. Bright at Birmingham, and Mr. Forster, later in Sheffield, have made no feel that we shall soon echo 'Amnesty' from London and Dublin? Mr. Bright hopes that the Government will soon be able to 'unbar the prison doors'; but why not be able to unbar them now? Mr. Forster says that when public safety shall have been insured, the poor prisoners will be let free; but is not public safety insured at this very moment? I do not think it is possible for a Government to possess a greater pledge, or a grander opportunity. When, in the history of all Ireland had the English Crown fourteen hundred Catholic priests pledging themselves for the tranquillity of the country? Obviously, when the persons of millions declare that peace and tranquillity would result from a concession which they demand they unequivocally declare that they will labour to maintain them; and in the exertions of such men, so pledged is there not found the accomplishment of what they promised. There can be no greater guarantee of public safety and respect, or one which of its nature would bind the priesthood of this country to become the special guardians of peace and order—indeed, I may add the people to the priests in this aspect of effects of confession; because in the consciousness that the clergy were sponsors for a tranquil future, the country would labour earnestly to redeem their pastors now. Let us then hope that the time of clemency has arrived, and that we are not to be an exception to a whole world rejoicing. Here is a real pension to the clergy—something which they really desire, and for which they will feel grateful for ever. In the spectacle of England giving up his children to 'Soggarth Aroon,' there is a graceful acknowledgment, and a conscious strength which will lay the foundation of a new feeling and a new era.

MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL BARRY IN SEARCH OF A SEAT.—London. Before the Cabinet meeting, which took place this afternoon, and at which all the Ministers attended, Mr. Bright 'interviewed' Mr. Gladstone at his private residence, and the Attorney-General for Ireland (Mr. Barry) who arrived in London this morning, had an interview with the Chief Secretary at the Irish Office. The President of the Board of Trade and the First Minister of the Crown remained in conference for more than an hour, but the newly appointed law officer's visit to Mr. O'Connell's residence was of longer duration. Mr. Barry has come over here, with a two-fold object. In the first place to assist Ministers so far as he can with his advice in their deliberations on the Irish land scheme, and with that view he was in attendance to-day at Downing street, while the Cabinet was waiting at the First Lord's official residence in an apartment immediately adjoining the Council Chamber. Secondly, to feel his way with an English constituency so that through their suffrages he may obtain a seat in the House of Commons. The story goes that the judgeship, vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Hayes, will before long, be filled up by the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Denman, for many years Lord Palmerston's colleague in the representation of Tiverton. Mr. Glyn, the Whig Whip, and an expert in electioneering matters, having taken 'soundings,' reports that Tiverton can be 'managed,' and as Mr. Gladstone is understood to be most anxious that the Attorney-General for Ireland should be in Parliament while the provisions of the Government Land Bill are discussed, the idea seems to find favour that Mr. Barry might replace Mr. Denman. There are some difficulties in the way of carrying out this little arrangement. Among others, certain disinclination on the part of a section of the Cabinet, to sanction the appointment of another judge in the Court of Queen's Bench here, but I learn in well informed quarters that the necessity for getting the first Irish law officer into Parliament early in the next session is considered so great, no steps will be left untraced to make a vacancy in the representation of Tiverton, so that if the Hon. Mr. Denman be raised to the bench, Mr. Barry may have an opportunity of appealing to the electors for senatorial honours.

A favourite solution of the Irish Land Question has been the proposal to extend Ulster Tenant Right, under the sanction of law, to the whole island. Mr. Longfield admits the advantages of Tenant Right. Under it, in Ulster, free trade in land, as far as the right of occupation is concerned, prevails in the most perfect manner. The system promotes the punctual payment of rent. If there are arrears, it provides a fund for their discharge. It is questionable if the landlord himself loses, however greatly the custom may seem to limit his rents. The disadvantages of the system are that it complicates matters when a new settlement is made of rent, and it renders the tenant unduly dependent on the landlord's honour and solvency. Such inconveniences might, however, be perhaps palliated by the adoption of a scheme drawn out by Mr. Longfield, under which the Tenant Right should be considered as of the value of seven years' purchase, and the tenant be entitled to deduct from his rent interest for money expended by him. At all events, in its present form, although Mr. Longfield admits that the system works well in Ulster, he should, even if it were possible, not wish to see it extended to the whole of Ireland. Were the tenant to cease to be, as now, dependent on the liberality of his landlord to a degree inconsistent with a democratic Constitution, there would yet remain the objection that under it 'no man can take a farm unless he has double the capital that would otherwise have been necessary.' Least of all, however, does Fixity of Tenure appear to Mr. Longfield a panacea for Irish difficulties. He condemns the claim to such a tenure as flagrantly unjust to the landlord, and as, in fact, not called for by any process on the part of actual proprietors to evict their tenants. 'As to evictions of solvent tenants,' he laments, 'he pronounces, "to be more rare in Ireland than in England." A law establishing Fixity of Tenure would, besides, he declares, be as impolitic as unjust. It would be all but impracticable, in the first place, to settle the valuation on which the Fixity of Tenure would have to be founded. Valuations of the same plot of land now, as Mr. Longfield shows by

examples, vary almost infinitely. They would become still more uncertain as soon as the possession of land ceased to be a subject of contract by mutual agreement; for that at present furnishes an average market value. If it could be carried out, its first effect would be to prevent two men from making a bargain just in itself useful to the public, and profitable to themselves. As such a state of things must speedily be found intolerable, the law would be repealed. Thus, the sole consequence would be that the men now in possession would be enabled to violate their engagements, but that no future tenants would gain anything by the change.' The claim to Fixity of Tenure, in short, is treated by Mr. Longfield as a demand which the honest Irish farmer sometimes raises, by no means in the expectation that it will be conceded, but by way of haggling, but which with the dishonest arises from 'a greedy desire to obtain by political changes the wealth which ought to be the reward of thrift and honesty.' Acquiescence in such usurpations would, in his view, strike a fatal blow at the sanctity of property, and be utterly without effect in diminishing the existing reign of violence among the Irish peasantry.—London Times.

AGRIAN OUTRAGES, though not of an aggravated character, are still reported from different parts of the country. The Mayo Constitution states that on Tuesday night a shot was fired into the house of a herd, employed by Mrs. Frances Semple, of Castlebar. No one received any injury. A few days ago according to the same journal, four men entered the house of a herd named Kane, residing at Devenish, near Westport, shot his dog, which ran out at them, and warned him not to prosecute his neighbours. The Limerick Express reports that several threatening notices, couched in the vilest language, have been sent to two respectable men in the Queen's County, residing near Mountmellick, and that notices of a similar class have been received by others whose residences are possibly in the vicinity. The Limerick Chronicle says that a few days ago Sir David Roche received a letter warning him not to hunt with the Limerick foxhounds in a certain part of the county. He disobeyed it, and the result is that on Saturday the hounds were quite sick, having, it is believed, been poisoned. The bad example of Kilkenny has been quickly followed. A few days ago Mr. St. George, a landed proprietor at Headford, in the County of Wick, having had threatening letters addressed to him and to his agent, Mr. Morris, adopted the bold and manly course of appealing to his tenantry to declare whether he or his agent had done anything to deserve such a communication. Having called a meeting of the tenants he read the following copy of the letter received by Mr. Morris:—

Terryglass, County Tipperary, Jan. 3, 1870.

TO THE NOTICE, that inasmuch as that it is lately reported to us by our Brothers in the District of Headford, County Galway, that your employer, the murderer St. George, now as his agent, has not complied with our first Notice to give back to the old tenants their holdings, as it is our law not to take the lives of any offenders against our law before giving them fair time to repent and to do fair play to those we wronged out of their Birth Houses. It is also ordered by our Councils, that you will give up your Employment as Agent to the murderer, or you will get the Death of Hunter of Mayo and no mistake, and that when and where you least expect it and that before long, as there is no Orange Law will in death prevent or stop us till we get rid of Land Lords Tyrants and Murderers.

To St. George and Morris his Range of an Agent, Headford Co. Galway signed by Order of Rory of the Hill.

PS Let ye not at your own peril delay to comply to this our Notice as our trusty Brothers will find ye out in England Ireland or Scotland or in France.

See this is your ad. (Collin.) He declared his belief that the letters had been sent by strangers who wished to take advantage of the distressed state of the country in order to become possessed of the lands which the tenants held; and he expressed a hope that he and they might continue to live as they had done hitherto, in peace and harmony. The tenants presented an address to Mr. St. George, in which they spoke of him in the warmest terms of attachment, and gave expression to the sorrow and indignation which they felt at finding that anyone had been found capable of writing such documents.

An Irish landowner thus states his case in a letter to the editor of the London 'Times':— Sir, I have purchased property in Ireland with Parliamentary title to the extent of £150,000. My conveyances specify every charge, encumbrance, and right to which the estates are liable. They specify all the charges payable; they specify the rights of the tenants—holding by lease, the terms, conditions, and duration; if 'at will,' the period for the determination of the tenancy. They specify all the rights of the public ways, water-courses, and, subject to these, the State has conveyed to me absolutely the estates, with all their profits and easements. I have paid for them, and the national credit is pledged to me. The State cannot give to the tenants anything else connected with these estates without taking it from me. Without paramount reasons and full compensation, the State has no right to take from me what it has sold to me. To do so would, I submit, involve a breach of faith and a loss of credit—quite as great, as it seems to me, as if the Government of Italy were to grant to others the lands which it has sold, or the American Government were to pay in paper its loans contracted in gold.

Through your columns I desire to place these considerations before the people of England, dealing with the Irish Land Question. Your obedient servant, AN IRISH LANDLORD. Jan. 29. Some Orangemen or Orangemen of the famous county Monaghan have hatched—and given to the light of day a document breathing fire and fury. As men must strive to show something like a cause for everything they do, these valiant brethren show the necessity of their manifesto in the receipt of a letter which came to the hands of a brother named John Nesbit—at least the story says so—in which letter he was called an Orange puppy; wished a short life and a sharp death; and treated to a couple of graphic illustrations—one representing a man shooting another—called 'the long G.M.'—by means of a pair of pistols, and the other depicting 'his worthy friend, the Devil, Prince of Orange,' conveying from the scene a coffin containing the 'long brother.' Upon this ingenious basis the brethren build this striking superstructure:— 'Orangemen of Monaghan, Attention! 'A Brother has been threatened with Death by Papish Assassins. 'Shall our Brethren Fall Unavenged? 'It is useless to Appeal to the Laws or to the Government for Protection. 'After all the blood that has been shed in Ireland, After all the outrages that has been committed, Not a single criminal has been detected or convicted since the present Government came into Office! 'Therefore, your Brethren call upon the people to protect them. 'Orangemen of Ulster, we appeal to your strong arms and brave hearts. 'No Surrender! The letter to John Nesbit may be a genuine letter, or, it may have been concocted, but Orangemen have tried so many tricks of that sort lately that we cannot be thought uncharitable if we assign the illustrated letter to the brain and hand of some grim, unscrupulous Orange joker. It offers a very good specimen whereon to hang in this conspicuous way the fancy doctrine of retaliation by indiscriminate murder.—Dublin Nation.

A deplorable occurrence, arising out of the excessive use of spirits, occurred in Valentia, County Kerry, on Saturday night, whereby a fine young man, Mr. O'Carry, who was to have been married this morning lost his life, and altogether through his own folly. He attended a 'wake' held in the neighbourhood, and as is too frequently the custom at such gatherings whiskey and tobacco were freely handed round. After drinking a few glasses of whiskey, Mr. O'Carry boasted that he could drink more of it than any one in the house, and, having been handed a large bottle he drank of the contents and immediately lay down and expired. It is to be hoped that the lesson taught by this shocking case will not be lost on those whose office is to direct and instruct the peasantry in those remote localities, and who have it in their power to insist on the discontinuance of 'wakes' altogether, or at least on such a change as will do away with much of the frivolity and dissipation that attend them.—Correspondent of the Express.

A paragraph in 'Saunders' directly states that 'it has been determined to present a petition against the return of Capt. in Grenville-Nugent for the County of Longford, on the grounds of treating, intimidation, and undue influence exercised by the Catholic clergy.' There is a rumour that, to make way for Lord Adere, 'who has expressed a wish to represent the County Limerick,' Colonel Monnell will create a vacancy in the County by resigning, and will offer himself as a candidate for Limerick City at the earliest opportunity. The new Attorney-General is also mentioned in connection with Limerick City, but the more probable rumour is that an English vacancy will be provided by retirement. The final item of election news, and by far the most striking of the whole, is, that in the event of a vacancy for the City of London, the Orangemen will put up no less famous a personage than Mr. John Madden of Hilton Park, just because he has been summarily dismissed for his bad language. The force of folly can no further go. Dublin Nation.

By the death of the Bishop of Kilmore, which is announced in the 'Daily Express' the first fruit of the Irish Church Act falls into the lap of the State. The event occurred on Friday night at Turvey, where the Bishop had gone in feeble health. His friends indulged a hope that its genial climate would enable him to ride over the severities of winter; but the decay of nature had set in, and, after rallying a little, he sank in a few weeks.

The full particulars of the late disastrous accident at Clifden have been tardily made public. It now appears that a cask of paraffin oil had been washed ashore on the Anghar coast, and taken by the finders to a house at a little distance. There it was opened and through the incautiousness of some one standing by, the 'snuff' of a candle fell into the oil, which instantly exploded and the house was wrapt in a sheet of flame before the unfortunate people could make an attempt to save themselves. One young boy was burnt to ashes and sixteen persons of whom three at least have since died of their injuries and six others have been prepared for death—were burned in such a fearful manner as to make death almost a mercy. It is said that even those who may eventually recover are threatened with total loss of sight. Seven families are 'worse than beggars' so writes a correspondent of the 'Galway Vindicator'—at a time of the year when they can neither sow nor reap, and it is to be hoped that the earnest appeal to the charitable in their behalf which has been made by the Very Rev. Canon M. Manus of Clifden and his coadjutors priests will meet with a response proportioned to the dire necessity and grievous suffering of the victims.—Dublin Nation.

THE COMMAND IN IRELAND.—Rumor has it that Major-General Earl de L. Warr, C.B., will succeed Major-General Sir Arthur Cunyngheam, K.C.B., in the command of the Dublin division shortly. We believe, however, that there is not the slightest foundation for the report. It is proposed, we understand, upon the expiration of Lord Strathairn's period of service, to make the Dublin division a Lieutenant-General's command, and to abolish altogether the appointment held by Lord Strathairn. At least, such are the present arrangements; but at a time like the present, when reforms and reorganizations are the order of the day, it is hard to say what may be decided upon before even a few weeks have elapsed.—Army and Navy Gazette.

A circumstance illustrative of the state of society in Tipperary has just been reported. Some property belonging to a tenant farmer, seized under a decree for rent, was offered for sale a few days ago, but though there were over three hundred persons present, not a single bid was made, and the attempt to sell proved abortive. It is stated by way of explanation that previous to the auction placards were posted up about the place calling on the people to respect the 'tenant-right' of the person against whom the decree had been obtained.

The persistent attacks made by the Tenant Leagues upon the management of the Smith Barry estates in Tipperary are producing their natural results. Although they have disclaimed any personal hostility to Mr. Leopold Cust, D.L., the agent, and professed only to find fault with the system, they have aroused a feeling of ill-will which centres in him. There is reason to believe that the tenantry and workmen on the estate do not generally entertain such a feeling; for they have, in fact, borne public testimony on more than one occasion to his considerate treatment, but it exists in the minds of some persons, and has assumed the worst form. Mr. Cust received on Sunday through the post another threatening letter, which was in the following terms:—

Tipperary, Jan. 22. 'Quit the — quit this place, or you will be shot; quit, we want no snoopers here to become J.P. for the overgrown paupers; this jumped up street boy. What a place to send them. He came in a bad place for himself. He will be shot. Clear out of the place at once. We will shoot the — Orange dog; we will make English dogs stop at home. Remember Ballycobby; we can do the same again, and we will do it.'

This is the second attempt made in a few weeks to intimidate Mr. Cust. The following is a copy of a threatening notice which was posted on Tuesday night on the gates of Captain Oliver Day Stokes, J.P., Carr Craig, county Kerry:— 'Mich! Cain to ke notice, if you do not drop busting poor people from cutting litter what the wind is blowing of no use to Cap Stokes, you making a Hero of yourself. If you don't give up I am telling you, you will suffer and that sorely. 'You went near getting a blow some time ago. 'This work is all done to let Cap Stokes know you are a careful man. No more notice from me—you may act as you please. 'Sweepy is a great man too—I would advise him to stop at home, or if he don't he will get the same treatment as helper to you. 'P.K.D.O.'

The authorities have interfered to put an end to the practice of singing street ballads containing seditious sentiments or eclogues of assassins. Some persons who were vending them in Cork, Thurles, and Drogheda have been brought before the magistrates by the police and obliged to give bail for their future good conduct.

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, Feb. 16.—The 'Telegraph,' in reviewing the debate in the House of Commons last night on the occasion of the introduction of the Irish land reform bill expresses great satisfaction with the proceedings. It thinks that the real union of Great Britain and Ireland may be dated from last night. The new bill is so perfect that it is invulnerable in all points. A MORNING EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The returns for the past month of January show that all

the ships sailing from the Mersey under the Act were for the United States, and that they carried 3,095 passengers, of whom 1,939 were English, 166 Scotch, 368 Irish, and 690 foreigners. There were also 21 ships which sailed independently of the Act as follows: Six to the States, with 394 passengers; two to Victoria, with 46; two to New Zealand, with 21; one to the West Indies with 2; six to South America, with 73; two to Africa with 25; one to the East Indies, with 12; and one to the Sandwich Islands with 6 in all, 489 passengers. The total emigration of the month was 239 in excess of that of January, 1869.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO PENITENT CONVICTS.—The 'Standard' urges an inquiry into the alleged cruelties towards the Fenian prisoners.

The 'Daily News' while admitting the advantage of emigration, says: 'The work of conducting it must be left to individual enterprise or associated zeal and public spirit. What has been done by the people of Ireland without State subsidies or loans can surely be accomplished by the people of England, under conditions not so adverse.'—Exchange.

The Court of Queen's Bench has confirmed the magistrate's conviction of the commission being agents, thus deciding that such transactions are illegal.

The great Convent case has been settled. Miss Saurin is to receive back the £300 she brought to the Sisters of Mercy. Each party has to pay her own costs, estimated at about £8,000 in all.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Times, in reviewing last evening's debates in Parliament, rejoices that the Government has adopted the idea so often advocated in its columns, viz. the withdrawal of the troops from Canada. The Times admits that Canada is the only English colony liable to be invaded in case of war. Peace is so assured that it is foolish to provide now for its rupture.

Some workmen, with more ferocity than manliness, have been creating some excitement at Tourncliffe, near Leeds. They almost murdered women and children, sacked houses, beat the police, took armed possession of the place, and, it is said, have committed murder. They are Englishmen, and it has become necessary to fill the neighbourhood with military for the protection of life and property. But they are Englishmen, and only a few have been arrested, and none of them freed on. In Ireland they would have been charged by the police with fire-bayonets, fired on by the infantry, and some of them trampled to death by the cavalry. Probably, as in the Manchester case, some of them might falsely be tried for murder, and condemned to death. Yet these Englishmen say 'life is as much respected in Ireland as in England.'

An interesting return from the office of the Registrar-General gives the population of all the large towns and cities of the United Kingdom up to the present time. The population of London is 3,214,707, an increase of nearly double in thirty-nine years. It comprises an area of 78,000 statute acres, or about 121 square miles. Birmingham has a population of 369,904; Liverpool, 517,567; Manchester, 374,993; Leeds 259,627; Sheffield 247,178; Edinburgh, 178,970; Glasgow, 468,189; and Dublin, 321,540. In nineteen towns, embracing those named and others, the population, in 1861, was 6,175,311, and it is now 7,209,600—an increase of 1,033,289 in nine years.

QUASI COMMUNION.—A schismatical Greek Arch-bishop has been exchanging semi-official compliments with the dignitaries of the Anglican Establishment. On the occasion of the dedication by this Prelate of a Greek Church at Liverpool, the Protestant Archbishop of York, we believe, also the Bishop of Chester deputized a clergyman to represent them. Archbishop Leurguz, whose diocese takes its name from the islands of Syria and Tenedos, has not been less wanting in courtesy, and has been present in his turn at the consecration of the new Bishop of Oxford. One of our Protestant contemporaries goes so far as to assert that he partook of the Anglican Communion, a statement which appears to us to require further confirmation. It was afterwards ascertained at dinner in the Jerusalem Chamber, and the Dean proposed his health. The episcopate was one who has been pronounced by an Anglican Bishop to believe too little of the doctrines of his own Communion, and he was selected to welcome the representative of another of whose doctrines he believes still less. His speech was not wanting in those hints at the Catholic Church which invariably accompany these spasmodic efforts to produce an appearance of union between religious bodies which have nothing in common but their hostility to Rome. The Dean stated that the Liturgy had now, as on a former occasion, been translated into Greek. In order 'to show that there was nothing in it that savoured of any corruption of doctrine or heresy to be reported to those from whom their guests came.' We thought that it was only the other day that the schismatical Patriarch of Constantinople, of whom the Dean spoke in terms of such eulogy, had picked a good number of holes in it. However, it would appear from this that the Greek Prelate knew what he was assisting at, and that the Filioque clause in the Nicene Creed only proved an insurmountable obstacle when it is a question of communion with Catholics and that when the object is fraternization with other separatists, and a demonstration against visible unity, it does not stand in the way for a moment. The spirit of schism is always the same; but the particular fact is worth noting.—Tablet.

We hear that a Bill is likely to be brought into Parliament next session which will be of great importance to Catholics. At present the owners of freehold entailed estates can alienate small portions of land, not exceeding an acre, for churches and chapels connected with the Church of England only. It is proposed to extend the provisions of this Act, so as to enable other religious leaders to obtain sites on the same principle.—This would be an immense boon to Catholics in our large cities, where so much of the property belongs to the corporations, or is held by trustees who have not the power of selling except to members of the Established Church. Clearly this is a disability which the Dissenters are no less interested than ourselves in getting rid of. We hear the proposed Bill originates with the Dissenters.—It is just the question we should like to see in the hands of Mr. Huddell the member for Sheffield.

We are glad to hear that a site has been secured in Oxford through the generosity of the Marquis of Bute, for a Catholic Church and Presbytery. We hope the necessary funds will not be long wanting; there must be numbers of Oxford men who would gladly imitate Lord Bute and make a thank offering for the gift of conversion.

The Government is strong in administrative talent, and probably will be successful in its schemes of improvement. When the first great retrenchments are made in the case of the two War Services, the departmental reforms, which are more or less technical in their nature, may be left in some measure to the convenience of the Ministry. We now come to legislation proper—the preparation, introduction, and discussion of the measures which are to become the permanent law of the land, and which the nation now watches with unusual interest, and with a sufficient understanding of their nature. The Government, as we have said, has had the whole recess to itself, and the character of the Session will be of its own imprinting. It is supported by an immense majority and one which must be very much changed within six months if it be not as docile and earnest as it is irresistible. There is absolutely nothing in our foreign relations and in the state of the world which should withdraw attention from domestic concerns. Though it sometimes founders on a cloudless sky, yet, so far as human foresight can divine, the Session will not be troubled by wars or rumours of wars. Furthermore, there is hardly a question before the country—we doubt whether there is one at all—which can be called a party question. The Land

Question in Ireland is not such and could only be made such by the adoption on the part of the Government of some extreme proposal. Both parties in the State will be glad to settle it on just terms, and the Conservative leaders have tacitly indicated as much by refraining from any hostile anticipatory criticism. They will come into the two Houses pretty free to accept the Bill which the Government may bring forward, and it is their personal and political interest to indulge in no unseemly opposition. They want to see a Bill with English sanction, and not less with Irish opinion. They know that a measure must be enacted, and experience of former Acts may convince them of the utility of legislation based on feeble compromise. We see no reason why the Irish Land Bill should not be carried without eliciting any of that acrimonious resistance which former measures have had to encounter.—Times.

The Times on Emigration says:—The appeal to the State to undertake the conduct of Emigration is not likely to be successful, but those who understand what it means are bound to protest against it. It is, indeed unnecessary that the State should interfere, even if we could allow that under certain circumstances interference might be the duty of the Government. The example of Ireland shows how extensive voluntary Emigration can become; nor need we travel out of England to find proof of its truth. It is well known to those who take interest in such movements that for a quarter of a century there has been a large on flow, rising and falling in intensity, but never checked or of the mining population of Cornwall. The development of the richer mines of America, Australia, and the Eastern Straits has produced a severe competition with our mines at home that would have reduced Cornish miners to the lowest level of misery had the younger workmen not recognized the necessary nature of the operation, and, with an eye for protection or assistance, betaken themselves abroad to work the mines that threatened to throw them out of employment at home. As we have seen first assisted others to come after precisely as the Irish emigrants in America have done, and the stream has never ceased. Emigration can be organized by other classes of workmen at least as well as by Irish peasants or Cornish miners. But we are bound to protest against State Emigration, above all because of the erroneous conception of the duty of the State that underlies it. There is a tendency to throw upon the State the burden of securing to every man, irrespective of his own acts, the enjoyment of a certain standard of comfort, against which we cannot be too much on our guard. This is the latent principle of much of the reasoning of Trade Unionists. Mr. George Potter, for example, when he has proved that a workman cannot live as he thinks he ought to live under a certain amount per diem, treats the result as a conclusive reason for demanding as much in wages. A workman's pay is not the value of his work but what he can live upon, and that must be secured to him. The Poor Law lends some countenance to this cardinal heresy. Existing as a protection against the worse evils of unregulated private almsgiving, it is often twisted into a recognition of the doctrine that the State is bound to make everybody comfortable. The resolution of the Birmingham League to make education gratuitous is apparently based on the same error, and, if it is to be defended at all it can be defended only as a temporary expedient, justified by the deplorable backwardness of primary education in England. The cry for organized State Emigration is the extreme manifestation as yet seen of this tendency, and ought to awaken reflection upon it. The suggestion that the State is bound to find work for all, either here or elsewhere, must make men search the foundations of such an imputed duty. There is in truth, no bottom to it, if the State has to find work, so may it find food lodging, education, amusement, until we are landed in a purely Communist society.

UNITED STATES.

The United States Supreme Court has given a decision to the effect that the greenbacks are not a legal tender, and could not be made so by a act of Congress for debt previously contracted and payable in coin. The Court has therefore decided, remarks the New York 'Journal of Commerce,' that paper money is not a legal tender for debts where coin is expressly promised, and now adds that it will not suffice for debts contracted previous to its issue, even if no special mention was made of coin.

A new dodge of the 'confidence men' in New York is to wait upon merchants at their business hours with what purports to be a regular summons for their attendance as jurors. Of course the merchants thus summoned express great chagrin over the fact, as his business will suffer in consequence. At this the rascally officer intimates that for a \$10 bill he could make a return on the summons 'out of town,' or some other wild excuse. The merchant is only too glad to comply with the intimation, and the confidence man departs well pleased over the success of his little game.

The World's special says:—Washington society is soon to have a sensation in the withdrawal from its circles and the world generally, of Miss Romero a sister of Senator Romero, late Mexican Minister to this country. Miss Romero is aged 19 years, and a lady of rare accomplishments and striking beauty. She will soon take the vows and enter the society of the Catholic Nuns, known as the Order of the Visitation, in this city. She is reported to be possessed of considerable wealth, which she will probably make over to the Order.

A young woman in Piqua, Ohio, entered a church on Sunday, and deliberately shot a young man seated in front of her. Cause, jealousy.

The Boston Traveler says that the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, declaring the legal tender act unconstitutional, so far as it affects demands due prior to February 25th, 1862, is upsetting business at the savings banks. The savings banks awaiting further decisions of the Courts, will take nothing but gold on all notes prior to that date, and will for the present pay out only paper currency to depositors, on deposits prior to that time. This course is necessary because of the uncertainty of the effect of the recent decision. It further says that the decision is likely to give rise to much litigation, and will make poor some who were themselves rich, and add largely to the property of others. Another American paper declares that the judgment of the Court has created a good deal of excitement among the Washington politicians and that they will probably endeavor to annul it, by urging the appointment of Supreme Court judges who are known to be adverse to the grounds of Chief Justice Chase's argument and would rule to that effect. If appointed in sufficient numbers there are several vacancies on the Bench and the President's action is awaited with anxiety.

A YANKEE CITIZEN MURDERED IN CUBA.—Four Americans, it seems, allied forth in company, adorned with blue neckties, all four—that is, wearing the colors of Cuban insurgents; now, this may have been a right, and the sympathies of the four blues may have been very creditable to them. But if four youngsters, here in New York, in 1861, had marched through Broadway, arm-in-arm, decorated with the Confederate colors, and if they had been attacked and one of them killed, we believe most persons in New York would have said 'served them right!' However, the Spanish authorities are displaying due diligence in bringing the assassin to justice: which is more than would have been done here in the parallel case. These slugs of Spanish atrocities towards American citizens are all either invented or else grossly exaggerated and distorted by the Cuban party here, in order to excite our citizens against Spain. We keep ourselves calm.—N. Y. Citizen.

The True Witness.
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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB 25, 1870.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.
FEBRUARY—1870.
Friday, 25—Obair of St. Peter at Antioch.
Saturday, 26—Of the Immaculate Conception.
Sunday, 27—Of the Purification.
Monday, 28—Of the Perse.
MARCH—1870.
Tuesday, 1—Of the Perse.
Wednesday, 2—ASH WEDNESDAY.
Thursday, 3—Of the Perse.

We have been requested to state that it is untrue that the Sisters of the House of Providence of Kingston were collecting in the City of Montreal.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst., Mr. Gladstone asked leave from the House of Commons to bring in his long and anxiously looked for Bill for Land Reform in Ireland. We give an abstract of his speech on this important occasion:—

He referred to the day on which he introduced the Irish Church bill when other measures to meet the demands of Ireland were promised, and said he would now proceed to fulfil that promise. He recapitulated the history of the land question since 1832. The necessity for its settlement was now generally admitted. He hoped there would be a union of all parties in favor of the proposed reform. The best talent of the Kingdom had been applied to the solution of the problem. It must gratify the Irish people to see England giving years of ungrudging labor to the consideration and redress of their grievances. The recent agrarian outrages were not due to the revival of this question, they were not of frequent occurrence in the agricultural sections, and were rare in the purely Celtic ones. Irish land tenants were widely different from those of England and Scotland. The Irish landlord usually differed from his tenant in politics and religion, and seldom lived on his estate. The tenant was bound to improve the land, but was often deprived of the crops he had planted. The people believed the soil was their own, that it had been taken from them by conquest and confiscation. During the past years while the value of labor had remained stationary, the cost of living had increased, and the progress of Ireland had been misdirected. Half a century of legislation had done nothing for the smaller land holders or the peasantry. Mr. Gladstone then reviewed the legislation on this subject since the Act of Union, and continued: Emigration was a good method of relief when voluntary, but when it became compulsory, and men were compelled to leave, who were willing to remain, it was evil, and angered its victims. In the West of Ireland, where the tenant was least secure the value of the land had not doubled in ninety years, while in England it had trebled within that time, and in Scotland, where the tenant was most secure, it had increased six fold. Mr. Gladstone then enumerated the features of the bill which he proposed to introduce. It provided for security of Tenure for the facilitation of transfer and purchase of lands, for loans to tenants desiring to buy, and to landlords to enable them to reclaim waste lands. The new law is to be administered by a court of arbitration. Ulster customs are to be recognized; improvements giving value to land are to be paid for; evictions for non payment of rent are to be barred; notices to quit are to give the tenant one year's time from the end of the current year; and the county cess is to be divided between landlords and tenants. The bill will be read a second time.

The state of the Queen's health is exciting a little uneasiness. Her disorder is described as a neuralgic affection aggravated by exposure and mental uneasiness, and accompanied by loss of sleep. Her subjects throughout the world will pray earnestly for her restoration to health, and that she may long be spared to rule over them.

A Mr. William Cobbett brought an action against His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster to recover the sum of £100 penalty, under the celebrated Penal Act of Lord John Russell. This blessed law condemns any Catholic Bishop in England or Ireland using his proper title, to a fine of £100, to be recovered at the suit of any person, taking action with the consent of the Queen's Attorney General. In this case that consent had not been obtained; and Mr. Cobbett's suit—much to the disgust of that champion of the Gospel as By Act of Parliament Established—was dismissed.

The English press, notably the Pall Mall Gazette, indulges in speculations as to the nature, and probable effects of the Gladstone Bright Land Bill. It will not, so the Gazette tells us, meet the expectations of the Irish; it will be received with feelings of disappointment and anger, soon to be followed by acts of armed resistance to law. It is not open rebellion that, according to the Pall Mall Gazette—the Ministry have to be on their guard against. Open rebellion could easily be met, and put down; but the mode of action that the Gazette anticipates is a general combination of the tenants of Ireland against paying rents at all. This would be

no doubt serious; and in anticipation of the difficulty, the Gazette calls upon the Ministry to take good precautions at once, for crushing out the expected organisation. The Irish papers too, some of them, take a gloomy view of the situation, and seem to anticipate no great good from the proffered legislation on the land question, which it seems now pretty certain will not contain a clause for securing to tenants' fixity of tenure, at a government valuation of rents.—Speculation is however premature. In a few days the Bill will be before the public, when we shall know what to think of it.

We still read of agrarian outrages in Ireland, and of course the English Protestant press is virtuously indignant in denouncing these politico-social crimes. All Christians must denounce them; but of all men, Englishmen should be the most reserved in their censures, and should be careful to impute the crimes of Ireland to their true cause; i.e. long continued misrule. But for these crimes, generated by ages of oppression, Ireland would be the bright spot in the Empire; for even with all its bitterness, the London Times in an editorial on the state of Ireland, is, by force of facts, compelled to admit that:—

"The fact ought to be published and insisted upon, that life and property in Ireland—getting aside the exceptional case of agrarian crime—are less exposed to serious danger than in any other part of the United Kingdom."

It is not necessary to attempt to palliate the guilt of what are called "agrarian crimes;" but by all means let us at least insist upon the fact, so creditable to Ireland, so illustrative of the influence of Popery and the Confessional on the morality of her people, that in all other respects crimes against person and property are of less frequent occurrence in Ireland, than in any other part of the United Kingdom.

There have been no fresh outbreaks in Paris since our last: but a plot is said to have been discovered, having for its object the assassination of the Emperor, and the Prince Imperial. The plan was to throw bombs through the windows of the Emperor's apartments at the Tuilleries. The Prince Pierre Bonaparte is to be tried before the High Court of Justice, on a charge of homicide. From Spain there is nothing new to report. At Rome the Council pursues its labors, undisturbed by the clamors of the world without. We need only remind our readers that no reliance whatsoever is to be placed on the reports given by Correspondents of papers at Rome.—The proceedings of the Council are all conducted with the greatest secrecy.

The internal condition of Russia is exciting much interest, and though it is difficult to get at the truth in that despotically ruled country, enough has leaked out to show that the principles of the Revolution are there at work, and will probably bear fruit in due season. Revolution, political and social, is said to be imminent, and a cataclysm, such as occurred in France at the close of the last century, may be looked for in Russia. Many of the internal conditions of France during the latter days of Louis XV. are reproduced in Russia in the nineteenth century. Society in the last-named country is thoroughly rotten, politically and morally. Betwixt the upper and lower strata of society there is no bond of sympathy. The nobility are hated by the great mass of their former serfs, and when the hour of vengeance shall strike, it is to be expected that the retribution will be terrible.—To a consciousness of this, to a knowledge that conspiracy has spread its network over his dominions, and to a fearful looking forward to judgments to come, are attributed the mental sufferings of the reigning Emperor.

In our Provincial Parliament things have been going on in the usual way. Long speeches, mutual recriminations, much cry, and little work.

By later telegrams we learn that the Carlists are again up and stirring in Spain: we hope with better luck than last time. The Irish members of Parliament, have agreed to support the Gladstone-Bright Irish Land Bill, which it is expected will pass its second reading without much difficulty. From what has leaked out as to its details it seems to have given little satisfaction in Ireland, for the telegram says, "The Irish national papers continue to denounce the new Bill."

THE COUNCIL.

The annexed extracts are from the Vatican, published weekly with the London Tablet expressly to keep the Catholic public informed as to the great events at Rome.

On the question of Papal infallibility under certain conditions the Vatican says:—

"It may be well to observe that there is a complete misconception in the non-Catholic world as to the manner in which this question has come to assume so prominent a place. It is neither, as the world imagines, the Pope nor 'the Jesuits' who are responsible for it. Long before the Council was summoned, there had been a movement on this subject among the faithful in various parts of the world. Venerable Bishops and learned theologians had expressed the opinion that the doctrine of the Infallibility of the Pope, when teaching *ex cathedra* on questions of faith or morals, was ripe for definition. The announcement of Pius IX. of his intention to call a General

Council gave an additional impulse to the movement. In all nations, and among all classes, lay and clerical, there arose a spontaneous utterance of a new and ardent hope. Bishops of different countries encouraged this hope by declarations of sympathy and approval so emphatic, that the faithful could not but be confirmed in cherishing it. They were plainly told, by authorities whom they revered, that they were justified in doing so. At length it became apparent that an overwhelming majority of the Bishops, and a corresponding majority of the faithful in many lands, desired the definition. The memorial presented to the Commission of Postulata is a sufficient evidence of the former fact. Meanwhile, so far as we know, the Holy Father, whose prerogatives are in question, has not only taken no step whatever, nor authorized any one to do so, to bring the matter before the Council, but the Bull of Indiction does not contain the remotest allusion to it. It is the cry of the Bishops, of their clergy, and of their flocks, which has made itself heard at Rome, and none of these would accept the reproach that they are attempting to coerce or dictate to the Council. They bear their own testimony to a doctrine which they believe with all their hearts, and then humbly leave the decision to the Holy Ghost, by Whom all the decrees of the Vatican Council will be ultimately controlled. As to the opposition, so called, which the demand for the Definition has provoked, and the motives of prudence and expediency upon which it is based, we may be sure that the advocates of abstinence have only at heart the welfare of the Church; and that if the question be brought before the Council, the fact of their being a minority will not deprive their arguments of any weight which really belongs to them, nor prejudice their unquestionable right to defend their own views. The document in which they have announced their reluctance to enter upon the subject, said to be drawn up by Cardinal Rauscher, who has so nobly defended the honour of the Church in the Austrian Empire, is reported in the Morning Post of the 27th to have been signed by 35 German or Hungarian Prelates.

"If the Council, contrary to general expectation, should leave the whole subject as it was defined by the Council of Florence, all who most earnestly desire another and a different result will regard such abstinence as more agreeable to the will of God.

"We are now acquainted with the doctrine of the fifteen Archbishops of France. Each of these venerable Princes of the Church seems to surpass the others in exalting the sublime dignity of the Vicar of Christ.

"An observation, attributed to a French bishop, is said to be much quoted in Roman society. We can only, as Herodotus used to say, repeat the tale as we have heard it. Another Bishop of the same nation, who spoke in the Council, and is supposed to have recommended what a certain kind of prudence calls 'gentle measures,' confirmed his views by quoting the popular axiom, 'Melle capiuntur muscae—flies are caught in honey.' 'Very true,' another Bishop is said to have remarked, 'sed ut occidentur—but in order that they may be killed.'

"It appears that certain French journals, hostile to the Council, adopt the tactics employed by our own. They announce, for example, that 'the Bishop of Chalons has quitted Rome and returned to France;' to which his Vicar-General replies, he has not quitted Rome and has never thought of doing so. The origin of the story is characteristic. A telegram from Rome to the Agence Havas, which has propagated so many untruths, said: 'L'Evêque de Chalons a parle.' This they converted into *est parti*, and the report was credited, as usual, until it was formally denied.

"The Annales Religieuses of Orleans relates an anecdote, on the authority of 'an Orleansese noble,' which, if it be true, will be read with pleasure by the friends of Mgr Dupanloup. The gentleman in question had the honour to be invited to the palace of Prince Rospigliosi, where among other eminent and distinguished persons, he met the Bishop of Orleans. On this occasion he heard the Bishop make the following remarks, which the Orleans journal prints: 'I have the greatest admiration for the character of Pius IX. as King, and submit without any reserve whatever to his supreme authority as Head of the Church. If the Pope had summoned us to Rome to accept and sign doctrines prescribed by himself, I should have hastened to obey with the eagerness, I will even say, with the blind submission of a son. But he has summoned us to discuss doctrines not yet reduced to a formula, and I think that in discussing them I am performing an act of submission and obedience.'

SKETCHES OF BISHOPS.

An eye-witness gives a description in the Univers of the entrance of the Bishops each day into the Council Hall. Not a few go on foot, and from a distance. 'These are generally either poor Missionary Bishops, who economize for the sake of the mission dear to their hearts the modest sum which a carriage to the Vatican would cost, or Spanish Prelates, who have been robbed of everything by the pure government of Prim. It is related that a Hungarian Bishop, riding in an

equipage and escorted by bussars and valets, looked tenderly upon these pedestrians, and was heard to say: *Beati pauperum spiritu!*'

"I entered the Basilica this morning," continues the Chronicler, 'between the Bishops of Liege and Montauban. The emaciated face of the latter tells of the labours which have given him a name among the most illustrious of his order.' The two first chapels on the right of the Basilica have been converted into a vestry. Two or three *gendarmes* are on guard at the entrance. The Bishops here put on the rochet and mantelletta, pass before the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, where they pray for a few moments, and then enter the Council Hall. Here is a report of the appearance of some of them: 'This is the Bishop of Nîmes. His features are worn, and he has an aspect of suffering, but what grave nobility! He walks slowly, as though the body bent under the weight of so much learning. God preserve him to us many years! A few steps behind him comes Mgr Manning. He is smiling, and an ecclesiastic stops him to kiss his episcopal ring. He salutes graciously some whom he recognizes around him. His age begins to show itself, but there is something joyous and radiant in his air. This Prelate must be, if one may judge by his appearance, full of true and unwearied gentleness. Cardinal Bonaparte follows him, his eyes modestly cast down, breathing youth and serenity. Here are three Orientals together, covered with their wide and ample cloaks, full of dignity, and wearing the majestic beard which reminds one of the passage of Holy Scripture about the beard of Aaron. This is Mgr Mermillod, who devours time, space, and work. He has papers in his hand, and seems busy. Does he labour even when he is walking? Two minutes later Mgr Dupanloup arrives. He is talking with Mgr Bernardou, Archbishop of Sens, and shakes hands with, I think, the Bishop of Constantine. He is followed by Mgr David, Bishop of Saint-Brieuc. Here is Mgr Pie. Three Italian priests have been asking me for a quarter of an hour to point him out.'—*The Vatican.*

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—As we announced in our last Parliament at Ottawa was opened on Tuesday last, by His Excellency, Sir John Young, Governor General. There were present H. R. H. Prince Arthur, and a large number of the most distinguished persons of the Dominion. The Speech from the throne made allusion to the following matters, as likely in the course of the Session to be brought before the notice of the Legislature.

Having congratulated the country on the promising state of its affairs, His Excellency alluded to the troubles in the Red River district—and expressed a hope that the conciliatory measures that his government had adopted would lead to a speedy and satisfactory solution of the difficulty. The question of Banks and their Charters was next touched upon: a revision, with simplification of the laws relating to elections was recommended; as were also measures for regulating the coasting trade, establishing a Court of Appeal for the Dominion, and for taking the decennial census in 1871. The speech concluded with the announcement that the Estimates for the present year would shortly be brought down, and with an allusion to the Militia Act, and military defences of the Dominion.

We are sorry to say that in leaving the House, His Excellency slipped on the icy steps, and fell with great force, but no serious injury was sustained.

Mr. McDougall took his seat on the opposition benches, and though he offered some objections to the consideration of the speech from the throne until the papers relating to the Red River imbroglio should be before the House, his opposition was set aside, and the formal motion of the Premier for the consideration of the speech was carried.

A statement having appeared that the lately deceased Dr. Tavernier was, at the time of his death, a member of *L'Institut Canadien*, we are bound to give it a distinct contradiction.—Dr. Tavernier died a Christian and a Catholic, and therefore not a member of *L'Institut Canadien*.

The facts are simply these. The deceased did at one time, prior to 1854, belong to the anti-Catholic Society in question. About that time he left the country, and ceasing to pay his subscriptions to *L'Institut*, ceased of course, *ipso facto*, to be a member of that body. In justice to the memory of the deceased, his Catholic friends have deemed it their duty to clear his memory of the painful imputation of having died a member of an excommunicated society.

The measure that the Montreal Witness and his friends mete out to Catholics in Lower Canada, he and they do not approve of when meted out to them by Anglican missionaries. Most bitterly does the Witness complain of the interference of the latter with the converts! in the Sandwich Islands; of whom the most striking feature is their abominable licentiousness, and the filthy diseases that are the consequence. The Sandwich islanders are, as a recent writer ad-

mits, dying out, rotten with disease. No wonder then that in spite of the theological attainments of Queen Emma, and her dogmatic infallibility, the English missionaries should seek to convert her subjects to decency, chastity and cleanliness of living, graces to which they have certainly not attained under the influence of the evangelical missions:—

SKETCHES OF BISHOPS.—The Sandwich Islands exhibited the most successful result of modern missions in the conversion to Christianity of a whole people during a lifetime, and the establishment of schools and churches, which were attended by much the same proportions of the population as in Britain and the United States. This was wholly effected by the missionaries sent out by the American Board of Foreign Missions, and some whose absolute adventures in the glorious change, except of the previous licentious habits of the Sandwich Islanders. This wonderful reformation, however, met with a disturbing influence from an unexpected quarter. The Anglo-Catholic party in England sent out a Bishop to the Sandwich Islands with a number of priests, to teach the people that all they had learned of salvation by a Saviour through faith was valueless, compared with sacraments administered by men appointed in a particular way; and the Bishop gained influence with the King, and so far as he could, which was not far, divided the people. When Queen Emma visited Britain she discovered the real character of the Romanizing party in the Church of England, and on her return Bishop Staley's occupation was gone. This was a fitting end of a very crucial interference with a very successful missionary work. But, notwithstanding the lesson it conveyed, we are sorry to see that a similar effort is about to be made in Madagascar, the next most remarkable theatre of successful missions. There have been mutterings of a coming storm of religious interference, assumption and intolerance, for some time, which have at last taken form in the appointment of the Rev. Alfred Willis, Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon, as Bishop for Madagascar. He is described as energetic, ritualistic and rich, and consequently, he may do more in the way of divisions than Bishop Staley could induce any one naming the name of Christ to try to divide a people who are going forward as well as so fast towards Christian light and liberty. The Ritualists and Sacramentarians send no missionaries to neglected heathen lands that we know of, but whenever a very successful work is going on they have no rest till they introduce their doctrines concerning rites and sacraments, and their exclusive right to direct and administer them.—*Mont. Witness.*

THE "TIMES" ON THE COUNCIL.—"Rome," says the correspondent of the great organ of English Protestant opinion, "Rome is building for ages, as she was when Hannibal was at her gates, or in earlier days when her Kings were trembling for their thrones. I believe none who tell me that she is drawing to her end. You cannot believe it here."

Yes! Even her enemies are forced to confess that Rome lives, and that there are no signs of approaching death upon her. They stand rebuked in the presence of the great power which not by arms, but by faith, rules over the world. "Rome," again says the writer quoted above, "claims to interfere with all human laws and institutions." In other words—the Catholic Church claims to be from God, and therefore not subject to man's laws—"Through her clergy she can and does, for example, exercise immense influence upon six millions of our fellow-subjects, and fellow-citizens—a fifth part of our whole people." And again:—

"She"—Rome—"can advise the people who, under our representative system enjoy a fifth of the control and management of our public affairs, including the Royal Supremacy over the Church of England, and the patronage of the Crown. No member of the Church of England can claim the slightest voice in the management of the Church of Rome; but the Church of Rome, by its influence with its six million subjects, has that much share, and a very important share, in the management of the Church of England."

Does not, or rather should not, the writer perceive how this apparent anomaly comes to pass! It is because the Church of England is a civil, or political institution—as much so as is the Admiralty, or Board of Ordnance, or the Custom House. If it were thoroughly a religious institution, Rome would have no more power or influence over it, than it has over any of the other Protestant sects, whether in the British Empire, or in the U. States. The above extract from the *Times'* correspondent is however an amusing commentary upon the Oath of Supremacy.

The *Times* in a review of a new work, thus describes the Lollards, whom modern Protestants delight to enumerate as their spiritual ancestors, and whose severe treatment by the State they denounce as Romish persecution. Hear what the *Times* says about these men:—

"The Lollards, who began chiefly as religious reformers, rapidly developed into anarchical Communists, and in some of their tenets surpassed the excesses of the Puritans in later times. This was the case especially in their detestation of music in religious worship, and in their sour and gloomy Sabbatarian notions. They were opposed to any restraint on the marriage of the clergy; but they were equally opposed to any restraint on the marriage of the laity, and did not shrink from advocating the lawfulness of wedlock between brothers and sisters. Their views of Church property, too, were of a character that would be likely to startle many a country parson who now delights to think of Wycliffe as 'the Father of the Reformation;' for the Lollards contended, with more than the remembrance of modern Radicals, that all Church property was in reality the personal property, and ought to be resumed by the laity, and distributed afresh in every case where it could be proved to be improperly or unprofitably used.

DEMOCRACY AND PROTESTANTISM IN THE U. STATES.—These two, Democracy and Protestantism have had a fair trial in the U. States. Whatever the moral condition of that country—that morality is as much the legitimate product of these two factors, as is its material status—its wealth and rapidly increasing population—the product of its physical conditions: of its vast

extent of fertile unoccupied land, and its climate. What then is the moral condition of the U. States?

We find our answer in the N. Y. Tribune: "Crimes of violence are deplorably, alarmingly common among us—more frequent, we apprehend, than at any former period."

The population of the Dominion may be roughly estimated at about four millions. Were we degraded to the moral level of our neighbors, the inhabitants of the district which the N. Y. Tribune contemplates, we should have to deal with not less than six hundred cases of culpable homicide annually; of which two thirds—or about four hundred would be unmitigated wilful murder.

We commend the statistics of the Montreal Witness and other admirers of Yankeeism.—Why is it, they should ask themselves, that in proportion to its population, Montreal has not so many crimes of violence to deplore as New York? Cause for this moral difference betwixt the two cities there must be.

If to the crimes of violence to which the N. Y. Tribune more particularly alludes, the shootings down, and the stabbings—the scientific child murders, the fœticides of New York and the U. States were added, we wonder what the sum would be.

The London Tablet publishes the translation of the decree from Rome declaring that the adherents of Fenianism, in Ireland or in America, are included in the condemnation pronounced against secret societies. All these are excommunicate, as are also all who show any favor to them. We give the document below:—

Wednesday, 12th January, 1870. Since it has been doubted by some whether the association of the Fenians is deemed to be included among the associations which have been condemned in the Pontifical Constitutions, our most Holy Lord Pius IX., by Divine Providence Pope, having first taken the opinion of their Eminences the Cardinals, Legation-Generals against heretical wickedness in all Christendom, and being careful lest the hearts of the faithful, and especially of simple men should, to the evident danger of souls, be led astray; adhering, moreover, to the decrees issued elsewhere in similar matters by the Sacred Congregation of the Universal Inquisition, and especially to the decree of Wednesday 5th July, 1865: Has decreed and declared that of the American or Irish Association called that of the Fenians is included among the associations which have been forbidden and condemned in the Constitutions of the Supreme Pontiff, and especially in the very recent Constitution of his same Holiness, published on 14th October, 1869, and beginning with the words "Apostolicæ Sedis; in the fourth paragraph whereof the Excommunication 'a' is reserved to the Roman Pontiff, is declared against those who are adherents of the sects of Freemasons or Carbonari, or of any other sects of the same kin which either openly or clandestinely contrive schemes against the Church or against lawful powers; and also against those who show any favour to the said sects, and, for so long as they shall fail to denounce them, against those who do not denounce the secret ring-leaders and chiefs of these sects. And his Holiness has ordered his answer to be given to any Bishops who make the enquiry.

(L.S.) For D. ANGELO ARONZI, the Notary of the Holy Roman Universal Inquisition. (Signed) GIOVANNI VIOGALLI, Substitute.

ORDINATION.—In this City, on Sunday last, Mgr. Pisonneault, Bishop of Bertha, conferred the Holy Order of Priesthood on the Reverend Mr. Joseph Brien of the Diocese of Montreal.

We learn with pleasure that the Bazaar in aid of the Catholic Separate School at Lindsay, Ont., has realised the handsome sum of \$2,400. The Trustees, by their Secretary, Mr. J. Knowlson, tender their sincere thanks to their many kind friends for the generous aid and encouragement afforded them; and the Reverend Father Stafford returns thanks to the ladies of Lindsay, to the generous people of Wolfe Island and to his good friends everywhere, for their liberal contributions.

The heartless seducer, and the cruel murderer of Miss Vail, and of her illegitimate child, J. A. Munroe was hung on Tuesday 15th inst., at St. Johns, N.B. Before meeting his doom, he made full confession of his guilt.

It seems now to be determined that soon after the opening of the navigation all the troops stationed above Quebec are to be recalled. In that city there will be maintained a regiment, and a body of artillery to look after the fortifications.

CONVERSATIONS ON LIBERALISM AND THE CHURCH. By O. A. Brownson, L.L.D., New York, D. & J. Sadler, Messrs Sadlers, Montreal. Sent free by mail on receipt of \$1.25.

We are glad to see that our old and respected friend, Dr. Brownson, is still able to continue his literary labors, and with undiminished vigor. The author gives us in this, his latest work, a sort of summary of the arguments against Liberalism which he has often, in his Review, employed with terrible effect. Here that effect is not weakened by their being presented to the readers in a condensed form; and as we are sure that when read this book will do much good to timid, lukewarm Catholics, afraid boldly to confess their faith, and even inclined to make damaging concessions to their separated brethren,

so we trust that it may have many, and careful readers. The volume is small, but it contains a vast amount of solid learning.

LIFE DUTIES. By E. E. Marcy, A.M., M.D. New York and Montreal: Messrs. Sadlers, who on the receipt of \$1.25 will forward the book free by mail to the subscriber:—

The author who is a layman, would have done well to have submitted his pages before publishing them, to the censorship of a competent theologian: so he might have escaped several errors, or inaccuracies of expression which have a bad sound in Catholic ears, and greatly detract from the merits of his work. Theology is a great science, the mistress of the sciences, and he who has not gone through a regular course of theological training should never rely upon his own judgment. For the rest we believe that Dr. Marcy is at heart a Catholic, formally holding all that the Church teaches, and willing to submit himself to her teaching in all things—but in his book there are we think some grave errors.

MRS. GERALD'S NIECE—A NOVEL. By Lady Georgiana Fullerton. New York, D. Appleton & Co.; Montreal, Messrs Dawson Bros.

There is perhaps no reason why a novel by one of the female persuasion should be either impure, as is too often the case, or dull, as in the case of the book before us. We cannot but admire the truly religious spirit which pervades Mrs. Gerald's Niece, and some of the scenes are clever; particularly that wherein are depicted the perplexities of an Anglo-Catholic clergyman when asked by a brother low church minister to undertake the Sunday services in the latter's meeting-house. But in spite of a few redeeming qualities, the work is on the whole dull, the plot absurd, and the dialogues insipid.

CONCERT IN AID OF ST BRIDGET'S ASYLUM, QUEBEC.

Mr. Editor, — Allow me to tender you my thanks for your kind insertion of my last, and, at the same time, to congratulate my friend "Shamrock" for the spirit in which he repelled the silly attack on the reverend gentleman who lately gave a mission to the citizens of Ottawa. His vindication was scarcely a necessity, as the noble-hearted sons of St. Ignatius have proved too invulnerable against the shafts of formidable enemies to be the least affected by the flimsy nonsense of "Irishman"—a name to which, by the way, were search made, the writer would be found to have no title. A couple of months ago, through the untiring zeal of our Rev. Pastor, Rev. B. McGaurin, the Irish citizens of Quebec had the benefit of attending a mission, preached by a youthful member of the same order, and the floods of Heaven-inspired eloquence that flowed from his almost Ambrosian lips made deep and lasting impressions on the crowds that thronged St. Patrick's Church for two weeks.

The Concert in aid of the above named Asylum took place in the Music Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., and was beyond a doubt the very best of the season. The programme is so select that I give it in full:—

- 1. Overture—Stabat Mater—Mercadante—by Bind.
2. To Thy Holy Care—Stabat Mater—Rossini—Soprano Solo, with chorus and Band accompaniment—by Miss Fiset, St Pat's Ch. and amateurs.
3. Air d'Acton [Flute Solo]—Toulon—by Mr. De Lacherrotterre.
4. Edy Mavourneen—Benedick—by Miss Ardouin.
5. The Vision of St. Cecilia—Chas. Laboud. Air for Soprano, with Piano, and Violoncello—Obligato—Soprano, Mrs Desane; Violoncello, Mr Desane; Piano, Mr Hamel.
6. Verdi's Il Trovatore—Lamont—Cornet Solo, Mr Lamont.

- 1. Erin—Selection—Bosquet—Bind.
2. Gipsy Chorus—Preciosa—Weber—St. Patrick's Ch. Amateurs, and Band accompaniment.
3. I'm Sitting on the Stile, Mary—Baker—by Miss Fiset.
4. Bird Warblings—Hauser—Violin Solo, by Mr A. Luvigne.
5. Les Dragons de Villars—Maillart—by Mrs Desane.
6. Silent, Oh! Moyle, be the roar of thy water—Moore—by Mr P. Whitty.
7. Comic Song—Hunt—by Mr H. Wyse.
8. My Erin, Oh!—Moore—Biss Solo and Chorus, by Mr Wm H. La Roche.
God Save the Queen, by Band and Chorus.

If a crowded house, the best of order, enrapturing strains of melodious music from the excellent band, perfect vocalization on the part of the Choir and amateurs, if these are the requisites to make a musical entertainment a success, then this one was such in every sense of the word.

The receipts of this Concert were most satisfactory, and our good and zealous Pastor has every reason to be gratified at the result of the undertaking.

On Monday evening, the 14th, a "Concert and Readings" came off at Diamond Harbor in aid of the "St. Bridget's Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society." This was also a great success; the receipts at the door amounted to \$105 00 which sum added to the donation

of \$50.00 by an anonymous contributor summed up the handsome amount of \$155 00.

The ladies and gentlemen who took part in the concert acquitted themselves in a praise-worthy manner. Without being invidious, particular mention might be made of the readings of Mr. O'Neil, and Mr. P. C. Murphy; the singing of Mr. J. Corrigan, Miss Hagens, Miss Mahoney and Mr. J. Corcoran; the select pieces on the piano by Miss McCaul, and the fantasia of Irish airs on the Concertina by Mr. O'Malley who played with such grace and skill as plainly showed him to be a perfect master of the instrument.

Yours, etc., etc., SREC. Quebec, Feb. 17th, 1870.

ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR AND GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, TORONTO.—The result of this affair which came off at Toronto, on the 10th inst., under the Presidency of His Worship the Mayor, assisted by Messrs. Crawford, M.P., Wallis, M.P.P., and other influential gentlemen, was eminently satisfactory, a net sum of about \$10,000 having been realized. Father Laurent returns his most grateful acknowledgments to all who so generously befriended him in this undertaking, and beg such as have experienced delay in receiving replies to their kind letters to excuse him for a little while, as he has found it quite impossible to attend to all. The following is the list of winning numbers:—

Table with 10 columns of numbers: 035 8 0, 6586 10182, 12630 0101, 840 6842 10291, 12903 0124, 984 6377 10371, 12945 0168, 1002 7407, 10523 12964, 0 90, 1107 9841, 10663 12970, 7341 1170 7843, 10701 12986, 0461, 1163 8001 1070 13002, 0676 1234, 8010 13028, 13068, 0693 1247, 8031 10936, 13093 01009, 1283, 8084 11002, 13117 01063, 1286 8088, 11034 13554, 01426, 1332 8090, 11053 13657, 01431 1879 8115, 11070 13650, 01454 1914 8116 11495 13842, 01483 1931, 8117 1513 13889 01695 2413, 8301 11574 13919 01765 2539 8317 11555, 14023 01975 2902 8321 11538 02261 3136, 8323 1640 02531 3346 8520 11640 02584, 3874 8883 11714 02743 3776 8891 11752, 3972 8906 11758 027633 42 4026 8973, 11950 58 4163 9141 11975 77 4324, 9364 11992 189 4326 9414 12056 221, 4733 9419 12066 281 4798 9483 12100, 290 5109 9409 12348 530 5341 9592, 12349 621 6501 9666 12416 523 5747, 10011 12438 5764 10015 12627 21091 24739, 30370 14106 21145 24814 30453 14108 21155, 24856 30903 14133 21186 24859 30924 14137, 21491 24860 31753 14141 21499 25302 31756, 14226 21573 25402 18174 14227 21804 26410, 31924 14231 21941 25442 14448 22200 25884, 14471 22193 25585 14670 22312 25644 14753, 22506 25645 15249 22528 25805 15570 22531, 25923 15271 22637 25944 15293 22771 25931, 15446 22572 26234 16302 22659 26235 16471, 22748 26327 16477 22876 26336 16500 22943, 26394 16329 22949 26471 16641 23392 26497, 15649 13394 27115 16705 23657 27418 16754, 23667 27435 17900 23699 27439 17393 23914, 27456 17334 23920 27459 20033 24039 27419, 20052 24147 27864 20399 24245 28667 20492, 24532 28639 20667 24572 30001 20741 24793, 30194 316 3706 9485 12204 775.

To the Dublin Nation of the 22nd ult., we had the following communication:— AN IRISH HEROINE.

The following interesting letter, signed P. J. Murphy, and written from Chicago, appears in the last number of the Chicago Irish News:— In your paper of Oct. 30th, I noticed a letter copied from the Dublin Nation, dated "Montreal, Canada," signed "E. M.," inquiring the name of the lady that killed the trooper at the battle of Kilmenny, in 1795. As that patriot lady was my nurse, I will accommodate E. M. with the information required.

The name of the young woman was Teresa Malone, then in her twentieth year. She was a servant to my grandfather, John Murphy, who owned the land the battle of Kilmenny was fought on. She lived in the same place, and with the same family until 1838.

I have frequently heard her tell of that memorable day. It is substantially as follows:— About three o'clock on the 26th day of June, 1795, after the rebels were forced to retire, nine troopers of the ancient Britons rode into the yard and set fire to all the buildings. Five of the troopers dismounted and remained in the yard during the progress of the fire; the other four rode about the premises, on the lookout for straggling rebels. In one of the burning houses there were four Wexford "boys" concealed, who were driven out by the fire. Seeing their enemy in the yard, in desperation they dashed out pike in hand and slaughtered the five troopers; they then armed themselves with the enemy's muskets, attacked the remaining four troopers, and forced them to seek safety in flight. Teresa Malone was watching her opportunity to get away from the place, and the moment she could, with safety, she passed through the yard to get a horse that was close by. While doing this she picked up a pistol belonging to a dead trooper, got on the horse, and dashed through the fields towards Goresbridge, but, when she got to the Ballyellen road, the four troopers above mentioned saw her and obliged her to change her course. She rode towards Ballyellen Mills, but one of the troopers came up with her before she arrived there; as he approached her he called upon her to halt, when she turned round upon her horse and with deadly aim brought him down. As he (E.M.) says, the dying trooper was humanely treated in the widow's house to which he was carried, and died in about two hours. His comrades, after carrying him into the house, retraced their steps with all the speed they could, not caring to meddle any further with the heroine.

Teresa Malone lived till 1819, when in September of that year she died at Bagnalstown, aged seventy-one years. She was interred in Ballinlillyn Chapelyard, by my father, the late John Murphy, of Kilmenny. I was present at her funeral. I hope this account of a true Irishwoman, whose fame is worthy to rank with the daughters of Limerick, will be of interest to your readers and satisfy the inquiry of "E.M."

At the annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, held on the 30th of January, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the year 1870:— Rev. Patrick O'Dowd—President and Director (ex officio). Mr Edward Murphy—1st Vice President. Mr Owen McGarvey—2nd do Mr Daniel McIntyre—Treasurer. Mr Michael McCready—Secretary. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Messrs Henry Gallagher, Thomas McKenna, William Hodson, Andrew Cullen, Daniel Mullins, Anthony Brogan, Michael Searkey, Wm. Donnelly, Patrick Dona, Patrick Callary, P J Durack, Edward Skiddy. VIGILANCE COMMITTEE. Centre Ward—Patrick Hammond. West Ward—Thomas Mackey. East Ward—Owen Smith. St Ann's Ward—Charles Moffatt, and James Daly. St Antoine Ward—Timothy O'Connor and Patrick Murphy. St Lawrence Ward—Peter Reily. St Lewis Ward—John Kelly. St James Ward—Andrew Emmerson. St Mary's Ward—James Darcy. Grand Marshal—Richard O'Connell.

A PROTESTANTS OPINION OF CHINIQUE.—We Montreal Gazette have always taken Chinique to be a humbug, and the following passage in one of his recent lectures at London certainly does not tend to disturb that belief:—I have to tell you great and glorious news from Montreal. In that city they have sown seeds of murder in the hearts of the young men. They are afraid to speak openly, for the French Canadians are a noble race of men. There is an underground work of blood, desolation and death. When I arrived the French Canadians were glad to see me, in spite of the priests, who had forbidden them. They came in thousands to hear me, and part of the people were in the hands of the priests, constantly going to receive instruction in the Jesuit Colleges, who see nothing but through the eyes of the priests. During my address we heard the most terrible words: "Tuer! tuer! —kill him! kill him! tear him to pieces! Stones came hurtling through the windows, and fell on the heads of those within. The police came in and said to me, 'You are a dead man; you must fly the back door. There are 500 men who will kill you.' I said 'my friends, if I am to die let it be the will of God.' I went to my sleigh. The stones came thick and fast. If I had not been sustained by the will of God, I should have been a dead man. One stone struck me on the arm, another on the face. I passed the night in tears of joy, and comforted myself when I saw my wounded arm, and thought how sweet to suffer something for Jesus' sake. Next day I spoke again, when the tumult was more serious than before. The Chief of Police came and said there were 4,000 or 5,000 people ready to kill me. But I had no fear. I put myself under the Great Captain, who can fight four million men. This is the way that Rome keeps liberty of conscience.

MORE TRUTH THAN FLATTERY.—The Buffalo Express has an article on Canadian politics:—Canadian politics are as puzzling a subject as an educated Japanese on visiting this country would care to tackle. There seems at least so far as the public journals point—to be no principle underlying and actuating parties. It appears to be merely a personal affair. The outs want to get in and the ins want to keep the outs out. If the ins propose anything for the provincial good, the minority and outs howl it down. If the outs propose aught of merit, it is snuffed out as coming from the wrong side of the bruse. If our Canadian friends of the quill, who apply epithets so freely toward each other had had an American boarder education there would not be as the governor of Georgia said to the Governor of South Carolina, so much talking between drinks. In the United States there are far too many personalities indulged in between public men, and newspapers; but our Canadian contemporaries furnish newer and better examples of the Eatonswill Gazette style of journalism than the whole of the three kingdoms put together. There are a few notable exceptions amongst the Canadian papers; but the majority of them are nothing without a slam whang attack upon somebody, it may be the borough member, or a Cabinet Minister, and are very little then.—Buffalo Express.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning, about 6 o'clock, as the Bonneventure Pilot was backing a train of box cars towards the city from the Laebios Junction, a youth named Ovide Lemai dit Delorme, aged 17 years jumped on the train and stood between the third and fourth car, and as the train reached the curved switch, the first four cars running towards the city ran off the track, crushing the unfortunate boy to death. An inquest was held immediately by Mr. Corner Jones, when several witnesses were heard, who stated that the road as well as the proper lights, etc. were all in good order. The jury returned the verdict that the deceased Ovide Lemai dit Delorme came to his death in an accidental manner, and not otherwise.

A new criminal law, lately passed by the Provincial Legislature of Nova Scotia, imposes a heavy fine upon any person guilty of disturbing or interrupting the proceedings at any public meeting or gathering; and also provides that such person can be arrested on view.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Guysboro, N.S. P. Maney, \$2; Dundas, P. Fleming 1; Cornwall, M. McEary, 2; D. McKeever, 2.50; T. Lysackey, 2; Roxbury, Mass. U.S. Rev. J. Griffin, 2.50; London, J. Eate, 2; Passabum, Rev. D. J. Levin, 2; Pictou, P. Kinney, 2; Greenock, J. Phelan, 2; D. Conne, N.S. Rev. H. DesLauries, 6; Eastwood, J. Slattery, 2; L'Assomption, H. McMullin, 4. Per Rev. Mr Quinn, Richmond Station—Self, 4; D. Willy, 2. Per J. O'Bagan, Oshawa—R. Inanco, Greenwood 2; P. Osgrove, Enfield, 2. Per A. B. McIntosh, Oshawa—W. J. Conita, 2. Quebec—J. O. McDonald, 3.75; Rev. H. Giroux, 5; F. Gagnay, 4; D. Bogue, 2; T. Dubig, 2; Rev. Mr. McGowan, 2.50; J. Lape, 5; L. A. Cannon, 2.50; J. Foley, 2.50; H. Martin, 2; P. Walsh, 2; Mrs. Velder, 1.

Birth. In this city, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Murphy, of a daughter. In Toronto, on the 11th instant, the wife of Patrick Boyle, Printer, of a son. In this city, on the 18th instant, the wife of Mr. Nicholas Kinsella of a daughter.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Feb 19, 1870.

Flour—Pollards, \$2 45 to \$2.50; Middlings \$2 70 to \$2.75; Fine, \$3 00 to \$3.10; Super, No. 2 \$3 30 to \$3.40; Superfine \$3 95 to \$4.05; Fancy \$4 10 to \$4 15; Extra, \$4 25 to \$4.35; Superior Extra \$5 to \$5.00; Bag Flour, \$2.10 to \$2.17 per 100 lbs. Catemeal per bbl of 200 lbs.—\$3 80 to 3.90. Wheat per bush of 60 lbs.—U. O. Spring, \$0.90 to \$0.92. Asbes per 100 lbs—First Pots \$5 40 to \$5.45 Seconds, \$4.70 to \$4.75; Thirds, \$4 00 to 4 10.—First Pearls, 5.90 to 6.00. Pork per bbl of 200 lbs—Mess, 24 00 to 25 00.—Prime Mess \$00 00; Prime, \$00.60 to 00.00. Butters, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 00c to 00c—good per choice Western bringing 15c. to 18c. Cheese, per lb.—12c to 13c. Lard, per lb.—14c. Bacon per 43 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.48 to \$0.50. Fresh, per 66 lbs.—\$0.70.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Feb. 19, 1870.

Table with 4 columns: Flour, country, per quintal 11 0 to 11 6; Oatmeal, do 7 6 to 8 0; Indian Meal, do 0 0 to 0 0; Rye-Flour, do 00 0 to 00 0.

Table with 4 columns: Butter, fresh, per lb 1 3 to 1 3; Lard, salt, do (inferior) 0 10 to 0 11; Cheese, do 0 0 to 0 0.

Table with 4 columns: Turkeys (old), per couple 16 0 to 17 6; Do (young), do 0 0 to 0 0; Geese, do 6 0 to 10 0; Ducks, do 4 0 to 6 0; No (wild), do 0 0 to 0 0; Fowls, do 3 0 to 4 0; Chickens, do 6 0 to 10 0; Pigeons (tame), do 1 0 to 1 6; Partridges, do 3 0 to 4 6; Hares, do 1 6 to 2 6; 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.

Table with 4 columns: Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 9; Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8; Mutton, do 0 5 to 0 6; Lamb, do 0 5 to 0 6; Veal, per lb 0 6 to 0 7; Beef, per 100 lbs \$5 00 to 5 00; Pork, fresh do \$9.00 to 10.00.

Table with 4 columns: Wheat, per minim 00 0 to 00 6; Barley, do (new) 2 6 to 2 9; Peas, do 3 0 to 3 6; Oats, do 1 6 to 1 8; Buckwheat, do 2 3 to 2 6; Indian Corn, do 3 6 to 3 9; Rye, do 0 0 to 0 0; Flax Seed, do 7 3 to 7 6; Timothy, do 12 6 to 13 0.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1860.

In the matter of Jean E. Laton, of Montreal, An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the place of business of the Insolvent, No. 329 Notre Dame Street, on Monday the fourteenth day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. Montreal, 21st Feb. 1870. A. B. STEWART, Interim Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Marchand & Belanger, Traders of Montreal. Insolvents A first and final dividend sheet, on moveables, has been prepared, subject to objection until the eight day of March next. Montreal, 10th February 1870. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee.

WANTED.

For St. Sylvester, a School Mistress with a diploma for elementary School, to teach the English speaking portion. Apply to M. JEAN LESSARD, Sec. Treas.

WANTED.

A person of steady habits, well acquainted with business, about to travel in Europe, offers his services to any one desiring Collecting, Conveyancing, Purchasing, or other business done there. References furnished. Address, P. O. Box 304, Quebec, P.Q.

WANTED.

A good Male Teacher, with First-Class Certificate, for School Section No. 10, in the Township of Lancaster. A Catholic preferred. Must be well recommended. Salary liberal. Apply, enclosing Testimonials, to D. J. McLachlan, or John O. Kavanagh, Trustees North Lancaster, via Glennevis Post Office, Glenora, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED.

A School Master, with an elementary diploma, to teach the English language. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM HART, SEC. TREAS. St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, Pro. of Quebec.

THIS WAY TO BROADWAY.

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

BROADWAY NOTICE.

The services of a widely celebrated Outfit of extensive European and American experience have been secured at Broadway, 52 St. John Street. Those applying for clothing may now rely on always obtaining the most elegant and best fitting Outfit and Extras in the Dominion. J. SHANNON.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

Jan. 22. — I have never seen yet such good will shown to a Government as the universal feeling of sympathy which surrounds the present Ministry. Nine out of ten among the oldest and most determined adversaries of the Imperial regime are now wishing openly good success to the Cabinet and trying to help it through its difficulties.

However much his relations and personal friends may desire Prince Pierre Bonaparte's acquittal of the serious offence with which he is charged, there are grounds for believing that the Ministers are not desirous that he should get off scot-free, since then the odium attaching to him for the slaying Noir would be to a certain extent transferred to the Emperor in the eyes of large classes of the people.

In the 'salons,' as in the 'ateliers,' (says the Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall 'Gazette') Prince Pierre Bonaparte finds no one to defend or even to excuse him. It is the custom, as you are doubtless aware, even of our tribunals to recapitulate and take into account a prisoner's 'anteceidents' when trying him for a new offence.

Emperor's, he is entitled to be tried for an offence he may commit by a special tribunal—the High Court of Justice.

When Prince Pierre was a member of the Legislative Assembly, one of his exploits, which made great noise at the time, but which every one seems to have forgotten now, was to box the ears of a highly respectable inebriated old gentleman of eighty-two, M. Gastier, with whom he happened to have a slight discussion in one of the lobbies of the Chamber.

The biography of the victim is quite as curious in its way as that of the murderer. Victor Noir was a good specimen of a very bad sort of journalist which flourishes here. He was the son of a working man, a watchmaker, and had received no early education.

DEATH BY DECAPITATION.—The execution of Tropanov has revived the old question whether death is an agonously follows upon the severance of the head from the body. In a letter to the *Gazette* Dr. Pinel asserts that decapitation does not immediately affect the brain.

ITALY

PIEDMONT.—Everything points to the utter disorganization of the new Cabinet and its programme on the meeting of Parliament. Lanza, Sella and Minghetti have had frequent conferences, and Rattazzi, the only capable man in the Chamber, as well as one of the most unscrupulous, is biding his time for return to office.

Roma.—We Tablet are not at all clear as to the number of Fathers who have signed the three petitions to the Commission of Postulants for the definition, whether the total amounts to 500, as we were informed last week, or to 410 as we have heard since. There are, or there were, a certain number who, though determined to vote for the Definition, have been unwilling to sign an extra-Conciliar act.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—The Pall Mall Gazette of Saturday publishes a letter from Lord Darnley in reply to a question which had appeared in its columns respecting a supposed dispensation in which the Jews were said to have been attacked and 'slain' by Bishop Strossmayer, and in which the Most Reverend Father-General himself was alleged to have 'deposed the excesses of the *Chronicle*.' Lord Darnley's contradictory statements on the authority of several Bishops, who were present on the occasion, and also of the Father-General.

The *Opinion* is furious with the 'Constitutional' for saying that the French troops will not be withdrawn from Civita Vecchia until the Italian Parliament renounces its pretensions to Rome. 'In what position,' it says, 'does this leave the Romans?' On which the *Monde* very properly observes that the *Florentine* paper has forgotten its own articles of the year 1867.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—In Naples the Court does all it can to sanction all that is evil; Prince Humbert attending the most disgraceful exhibitions at the theatres, and neutralizing the good his wife might have the courage to do.

RUSSIA

Russia appears, from the most trustworthy accounts, to be hastening to her doom. Of the seven Catholic Bishops lately existing within the Empire, only has been arbitrarily suppressed, two have been kept without Bishops since the death of the last prelates, one is deprived of his Bishop by exile, and the imprisonment of Mgr. Woykiewicz at Wilna leaves five dioceses without a Bishop.

THE RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Posen Gazette* tells a curious story, which, he says, is now current in the Russian Court, apropos of the newly discovered Socialist conspiracy. Last autumn, during the stay of the Imperial family at Divadze, an aide-de-camp of the Emperor's suite one day found in his coat-pocket an anonymous pamphlet, in which a striking parallel is drawn between the present state of Russia and that of France before the Revolution.

The *North Eastern Correspondence* publishes a curious proclamation, which has been discovered by the Russian police in its search for the members of the late Socialist conspiracy. Brothers! says this document, 'our patience is at an end. Existence every day becomes a burden to you. We have been deceived with vain promises. This earth which God has made for all men, has been seized upon by our masters. Justice is nowhere. Tyranny reigns everywhere. Formerly it was not thus. The fields belonged to them who cultivated them. Our ancestors knew neither nobles nor priests, nor merchants, nor usurers; and they, therefore, lived free and happy.

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 G. Hancock Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, U.S.

of his house, and his field, when he can work in his village, he will not feel the want of being employed as a servant in a town. As they have this and a town, and we are without arms, it is only by force that we can attack and conquer them. When the walls behind which these rascals entrenched themselves are reduced to ashes, they will be forced to die of hunger!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Capt. Hall, the Arctic explorer, is now in this city with his *Esquimaux*. He desires to obtain Government aid for another, and a more extended expedition than has yet been undertaken, and he expresses the belief, that with some assistance from the Government, he will be able to penetrate to the North Pole, and explore the region between the 80th and 90th degrees of north latitude.

A KENTUCKIAN'S BARGAIN.—While the trial of the ejectment of Taylor's heirs V. Hornbroke and others was progressing before a jury at Newport, Kentucky, a singular transaction was disclosed by the evidence, which created not a little surprise and merriment in the Court room. The defendants called a witness by the name of Isaac Yelton for the purpose of impeaching the testimony of a witness, named Wm Orent of the plaintiffs. After the direct examination of Yelton, he was turned over to the plaintiffs for cross-examination, when the following evidence was elicited:—Attorney: Are you and Orent on good terms? Witness: Yes, sir. Attorney: Did you never have any quarrel or difficulty? Witness: No, sir; we never did. Attorney: Did you not take Orent's wife away from him and run away with her; and did you not have a difficulty with him about that? Witness: His wife went away with me and Gosney, but we did not take her away from Orent. There was no difficulty about it; it was all satisfactory. I traded him a horse for his wife; but I found that I had been imposed on, and I returned her to him, and it was all right, there was no quarrel or difficulty about it. Attorney: How were you imposed upon? Witness: I traded the horse for his wife, but he put on me beside two children and a dog; so I returned her to him. I do not mean he cheated me in the trade, for the transaction was all fair; but the imposed on me—he got the best of the bargain. I had no use for the two children and the dog. This testimony was given with the utmost coolness, and in a manner which indicated that the witness regarded the transaction as entirely legitimate and proper. He is a man of ordinary intelligence, and has been for a long time a constable in the upper end of Campbell county.

'But if I put my money in the savings bank,' inquired one son of Erin of another, 'when can I draw it out again?'—'Och,' replied his friend, 'sure an' if you put it in to-day you can draw it out again to-morrow, by giving a fortnight's notice.'

GENERAL EXHAUSTION.—When the blood does not reproduce the solids of the body as fast as they are exhausted by the wear and tear of life, emaciation and debility ensue. Physical weakness and decrepitude are therefore evidences of a want of reproductive vigor in the vital current. Under these circumstances Bristol's Sarsaparilla is the medicine required. Its effect is to enrich and vitalize the blood and stimulate the circulation. It is eminently a tonic that promotes digestion and retards the progress of natural decay.

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

Ladies of delicate constitution cannot use the coarse cathartics without danger. Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, uniting the properties of a gentle laxative and a stomachic, appear to be especially adapted to the wants of the sex. In cases of hysteria, hypochondria and other mental and bodily disturbances arising from functional irregularities, the pills have uniformly proved useful, and hence have a high reputation among female invalids. The nature of their occupations predisposes the ladies to diseases of the stomach and bowels, and for these the Pills are the most approved specifics.

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.

When a Lady sprinkles her dressing room with Murray & Latham's Florida Water, it becomes, to one sense at least, a delicious floral bowser. No tropical grove can exhale a rarer fragrance. A few drops upon her handkerchief, her gloves, her fan, her robes, convert the fair being herself into a bouquet, and wherever she moves she is enveloped in an atmosphere of perfume. In the mazes of her dance she shakes floral odors from her drapery, and makes the gay saloon itself as fragrant as an oriental garden. As there are counterfeiters, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Latham & Kemp, New York.

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

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

An Eminent Divine says, 'I have been using the Peruvian Syrup. It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle.' J. P. Dinamore, 36 Dey Street, New York, will send, free, a pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a full account of this remarkable medicine, to any one sending him their address.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.—A philosopher in the West, grown in admiration of the Chery Pectoral, writes Dr. Ayer for instructions under which sign he shall be held, which blistered and which vomited, and under which he shall take Ayer's Pills for an affection of the liver; also under which sign his wife should commence to take the Sarsaparilla for her ailment. He adds that he already knows to warn his calves under Taurus, change his pigs in Scorpio, cut his hair in Aries, and work his feet in Pisces or Aquarius as their condition requires.

Schoolmasters, start for Wisconsin, and visit Mr. Hatt when you get there.—Lowell Daily News.

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 G. Hancock Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, U.S.

TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman Catholic Separate School, Placer, Ont. Applicants to address to JOSEPH RICHMOND, Esq.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the CIRCUIT COURT for District of Montreal, } the District of Montreal. The thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine.

No. 7053. Present: The Honorable Justice Berthelot. Dame Henriette Moreau, wife separated as to property from Harolin Lionais, Esquire, the latter for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to the effect of these presents, to both of the city and District of Montreal, Plaintiff.

Francis Daze, laborer, and Dame Eleonore Duceze, his wife the latter widow by her first marriage of Louis Antoine Lescarbeau, in their quality of joint-tutors to the children issue of the marriage of the said Eleonore Duceze with the said late Antoine Lescarbeau; and the said Eleonore Duceze as well in her own name as having been commune en biens with her said late husband Antoine Lescarbeau, the said Francis Daze, as also for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to effect of these presents, of the Parish and District of Montreal, Defendants.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Moreau, Oulmet & Lacoste of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Isaac Veronique Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called 'La Minerve' and twice in the English language in the newspaper of the said City, called 'The True Witness,' be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default. HULBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, G.C.C.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, } Friday the twenty first day of January 1870.

Present: The Honorable Mr. Justice Mackay in the matter of Bruno Daigle et al Insolvents & Adolphe Roy & Arthur Roy Petitioners

It is ordered on the petition of the said Adolphe Roy & Arthur Roy, that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bruno Daigle et al be held in the Court-Room appropriated for proceedings in insolvency in the Court House in the said City of Montreal on Tuesday the fifteenth day of February next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of appointing an Assignee to the estate of the said Insolvents, in the place and stead of Louis R. Girard. HUBERT PAPINEAU & HONEY.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Dame Cecile Glackmeyer, of the City of Montreal, Trader, (marchande publique) wife duly separated as to property from her husband, Albert Girard, of the same place, Trader, Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Louis Gauthier, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at the office of Messrs T. & C. O. de Lorimer, Advocates, No. 6, (Little) St James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the twenty first day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs generally. The Insolvent is required to attend. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee.

Montreal, 8th January, 1870.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal, } NOTICE is hereby given that Marie Adele d'Alade Dalton, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Jacob Henry Dewitt, gentleman, heretofore of the Parish of St. Joachim de Chateauguay in the District of Beauharois, and now of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her said husband, the said action returnable on the fifth of February next. Montreal, 21 January, 1870. LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal, } In the matter of RICHARD J. DUCKETT of the Parish of St Polycarpe, Merchant, Individually, and as Co-partner formerly with Dame Margt. Leblanc, under the name and style of R. J. Duckett & Co., Insolvent.

The undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, on Saturday the nineteenth day of February next. R. J. DUCKETT, by T. & C. O. de LORIMER, his Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 13th Jan. 1870.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal, } NOTICE is hereby given that Emile Dupuis, of the City of Montreal, wife of George Trudelle of the same place, Trader, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her husband, the said action returnable before this Court on the first day of February next. Montreal, 19th January 1870. LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal, } In the matter of RICHARD J. DUCKETT of the Parish of St Polycarpe, Merchant, Individually, and as Co-partner formerly with Dame Margt. Leblanc, under the name and style of R. J. Duckett & Co., Insolvent.

The undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, on Saturday the nineteenth day of February next. R. J. DUCKETT, by T. & C. O. de LORIMER, his Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 13th Jan. 1870.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal, } NOTICE is hereby given that Emile Dupuis, of the City of Montreal, wife of George Trudelle of the same place, Trader, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her husband, the said action returnable before this Court on the first day of February next. Montreal, 19th January 1870. LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal, } In the matter of RICHARD J. DUCKETT of the Parish of St Polycarpe, Merchant, Individually, and as Co-partner formerly with Dame Margt. Leblanc, under the name and style of R. J. Duckett & Co., Insolvent.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal, } NOTICE is hereby given that Emile Dupuis, of the City of Montreal, wife of George Trudelle of the same place, Trader, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her husband, the said action returnable before this Court on the first day of February next. Montreal, 19th January 1870. LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

WANTED. Two Female Teachers one must be capable of teaching French and English, the other English—for the Catholic Schools in the Municipality of the Townships of Hemmingford. Address to John Regan, Secretary Treasurer, Hemmingford.

CIRCULAR. MONTREAL, May, 1867

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city or 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 Market, general stock of provisions suitable to this market, general stock of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, OILS, PEAS, BEANS, LARD, PRESERVED BUTTER, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON, Commission Merchant, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. 12m June 14th, 1868.

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER The Heirs of Isaiah Mercier will hear something to their advantage by addressing S. M. Pennington, Albany, Lind Co., Oregon. Mercier was formerly a citizen of Canada, at or near Montreal; was of French origin and a Blacksmith by profession. He has a daughter who, if living, is some 16 or 18 years old. When last heard from this daughter was residing with an uncle in the State of Massachusetts.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS. CATHEDRAL LOCK. NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

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

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

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

CANVASSERS! CANVASSERS!! AN EXTRAORDINARY COMMISSION allowed for six months to all who procure subscribers for THE YOUNG CRUSADER, an Illustrated Monthly for Catholic Young Folks. This two large double column pages each number at \$1.00 per annum. For particulars address: YOUNG CRUSADER, 12, West Street, Boston, Mass.

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

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

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848. It was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1853, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department. The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses. The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy in the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits. Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Science. Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

For Day Scholars.....\$3.00 per month For Half Boarders..... 7.00 " For Boarders..... 15.00 Books and Stationery, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

WILSTARS BALSAAM OF WILD CHERRY. COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, LUNG DISEASE, CONSUMPTION. A choice assortment in Bed, Wool and Raised Work, of the newest styles. F B WRIGHT, 386 Notre Dame St. 2m12

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GEO. A. CONNITT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHIEF. PEASE, CO. LAWYER, MONT.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvelous. In venereal cases, Scrophulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrophulous eruptions and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrophulous contamination until cured in such numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses. Scrophulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and insidious enemy of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develops into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, and other eruptions of visible forms of Scrophulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Rits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ticous, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems. Syphilitic or Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. The long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhoea or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, which are caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid, and feeble, Dependent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. SHIPS' BOATS' OARS FOR SALE. MADE TO ORDER.

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EDUCATION. MR. and MISS KEEGAN'S ENGLISH COMMERCIAL and FRENCH SCHOOL, No 115 Bonaventure street Montreal. Mr Keegan holds a 1st Class diploma from the National Training Establishment of Education, Dublin, Ireland; and Miss Keegan holds a Diploma from the McGill Normal School Montreal. N.B. The Class rooms are large and airy. A few Boarding pupils will be taken under 16. TERMS MODERATE. Montreal July 16th 1869.

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

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. N. 592

NOTICE is hereby given that Marie Therese Gosselin of the City of Montreal, wife of Theod. Desjardins heretofore Trader, and now Bailiff, of the same place, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her said husband, the said action returnable on the first day of February next. Montreal, 19th Janu ry, 1870. LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Plif's Attorneys. 624

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. AND AMENDMENT THEREOF. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of Edmund A. Henderson. Insolvent

The Insolvent has deposited in the perthonotary's office for said District a deed of composition and discharge and he will apply for the confirmation thereof on Monday the twenty eighth day of February next in said Court at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon. Montreal 19th January, 1870. EDMOND A. HENDERSON, by his attorney at law, S. B. NAGLE.

AGENTS! READ THIS! WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of \$30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission on all our new and wonderful inventions. Address: M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich. 3m7

GRAY'S UMBRA. A new preparation for restoring grey hair to its original color. Warranted free from Sulphur, Sugar of Lead or Nitrate of Silver.—Price 50 cts. per bottle.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN, A delicate and lasting perfume.—Price 50 cts. per bottle.

GRAY'S VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE (perfectionnee.) This Toilet Vinegar will be found superior to most of the imported articles of this description.—Price 25 cts. per bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensary and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence St. in street. (Established 1859)

Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the city. Physicians supplied cheap for cash.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 NOTRE DAME STREET. Housekeepers Economize. Save your money and make your own Soap. Harie's celebrated Concentrated Lye is sold by all Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion. Beware of Counterfeits. Price, 25c per tin

PARODES' EPILEPTIC CURE.—The extraordinary curative effects attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor to recommending it strongly to sufferers from that distressing malady Epilepsy. To avoid disappointment must ask for Parodes' Epileptic Cure, which is the only genuine article. Price \$1 per bottle

PERFUME FOUNTAINS. No Party is complete without one of Ramsell's Perfume Fountains. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall.

HOMOEOPATHY.—This subscriber has a full stock of Books of Instruction and Medicines always on hand. Humphrey's Specifics—all numbers. J. A. HAYTE, Druggist.

Glasgow Drug Hall 396 Notre Dame Street Montreal March 19th, 1869

THE WONDERFUL LAMP (SELF-LIGHTING) FOR THE POCKET. A One Dollar Bill will get (per post) the complete and splendid article we have invented for getting a light, and keeping for three hours! Send One Dollar Bill to Hearn & Co., Opticians Montreal, for a sample.

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

TERMS: 1. The Scholastic year is of (10) months 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the College during the vacation 3. Board and Tuition (\$10.00) per month payable Quarterly in advance. (Bankable money) 4. Washing, Bed and Bedding together with utility furniture will be furnished by the House at the rate of \$2.00 per month. 5. The House furnishes a Belstead and Straw Mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes 6. Doctor's fees and Medicines are of course extra. 7. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction 8. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the House, a sum proportionate to the clothing required 9. Parents shall receive every Quarter with the Bill expenses, an account of the Health, Conduct, Assiduity and improvement of their children. CH VILLANDRE, Superior. Montreal July 16th 1869.

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

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

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

THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEWING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada. The Subscriber, thankful for past favors respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing-Machines, both of his own manufacture and from the best makers in the United States,—having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are— The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Etna Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Florence Family "Reversible Feed," A new Family Shuttle Machine, with stand, price \$30; also a new Elipic Family Machine, (with Stand complete), \$23; Wax-Thread Machines, A B and C. I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John N.B. testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing enable me to sell First Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent. less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agents. Local Travelling Agents will do well to give the matter their attention. A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions. Prin. Office 365 Notre Dame Street. Factory—48 N. 2nd street, Montreal. Branch Offices—28 St. John Street, Quebec, 78 King Street, St. John, N.B.; and 18 Prince Street, Halifax, N.S.

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SEWING MACHINES. Illustration of a woman sewing at a machine.

STOVE. COLE & BROTHER. HAVE on hand with a splendid lot of COAL and WOOD COOK STOVES from \$60 up, warrants from the best makers in Canada. COME AND SEE THEM. All kind of Tinmith's Work, Tin and Japanese Ware, Brass Woodens, Brooms, &c. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES very cheap. Iron Bedsteads the strongest, best made, and cheapest in the city. No. 1, ST. PATRICK'S HALL, 15 Victoria Square. COLE & BROTHER.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS. Recently Published and for Sale by MURPHY & CO., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, 182, Baltimore Street, Baltimore. Just Published, in a neat 180. vol. cl., 75 cts.; cl., gilt, \$1.25. THE CHOICE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by Father Desjardins, S. J. Republished, with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding. This little work is dedicated, under the auspices of the B. V. Mary to Catholic Youth. Yielding to the earnest solicitation of many Members of Religious Orders and others having the charge of Youth who feel the great necessity of a Work like this, as a guide to the Choice of a State of Life, this New and improved Edition has been issued, in an attractive style, with the view of its adaptation more especially as a Premium Book. Such a may feel an interest in disseminating this Book and especially Educational Institutions, who may desire to use a good and appropriate Premium Book, will have the kindness to order at once. 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It meets a want long felt in English Catholic Literature and will be exceedingly useful in our Colleges as School-books." A more appropriate Premium Book, cannot be selected. Just published, in a neat 320. of nearly 500 pages, various Bindings, from 45 cts to \$1.50.— THE KEY OF HEAVEN, A Manual of Prayer, by Rt. Rev. J. Milner D. D. This can be recommended with confidence, as the best and most complete edition of this popular Prayer Book. The Daily Prayers and Offices for Mass, in large type. Approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding. Our Examiners of Books having reported favorably to us of the late famous Bishop Milner's Prayer Book, entitled The Key of Heaven, and having ourselves carefully examined the same, and found that the regulations of the Holy See in reference to Litanies and other devotions have been fully attended to and several improvements more specially adapted to the wants of this country introduced. We hereby approve of its publication by John Murphy of Our City, and recommend it to the faithful of Our Archdiocese. Given from Our Residence in Baltimore, on the Feast of St. Charles Borromeo Nov. 4th 1867. MARTIN JOHN ABB of Balt. Just Published, in a very neat 187, various Bindings, from \$1 to \$3.50.— THE PURGATORIAN CONSOLER. A Manual of Prayers and Devotions; Exercises, for use of the members of the Purgatorial Arc-Cofraternity By Rev. Michael Muller, O.S.S.R. With the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding. Recently Published, in a neat 320. price reduced to 35 cts. The Second Revised Edition.— THE MANUAL OF THE APOSTLESHIP OF RAY. Recently Published, in 120., price reduced \$1.50. THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER. Just Published, in a neat and attractive style suitable for Framing.— FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION CERTIFICATES. RENEWAL OF THE BAPTISMAL PROMISES on the occasion of FIRST COMMUNION and CONFIRMATION, illustrated with neat and appropriate Engravings printed on Fine Paper, 9 x 12 inches.— First Communion Certificates, per doz, 50 cts., or 100, \$3.50. First Communion and Confirmation Certificate per doz 50 cts.; per 100, \$3.50. Attention is respectfully invited to the above as the neatest, most practical, appropriate and Cheapest Certificates ever offered to the public. IN PRESS—READY IN JUNE: ACTA ET DECRETA CONCILII PLENARII BALTIMORENSIS SECUNDI. This important Work which will embrace all the Acts of the late Plenary Council of Baltimore, together with all the official Documents from Rome, will be issued in a superior style, in various Bindings, from \$3.50 to \$7 per copy. Early orders, from the Most Rev. Archbishop the Rt. Rev. Bishops, the Rev. Clergy and others, are respectfully solicited. THE FORM OF CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. According to Latin Rite. With explanations By Francis Patrick Kerrick, D. D. Archbishop of Baltimore. 180. paper, 25 cts. Several New Books, in active preparation will be announced soon. BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PREMIUMS. M. & Co. desire to invite the attention of Colleges, Academies, Schools, &c., to their Extensive Stock of Books suitable for premiums, and for Parochial and Sunday School Libraries, &c. Catalogues can be had on application. Upwards of twenty-five years experience in supplying many of the leading Institutions, enables them to offer their customers advantages and facilities as regards Variety Styles, Prices, etc., not attainable under other circumstances. LATE AND DIBROT REPORTATIONS MISALS, BREVIAIRES, DIURNALS, RITUALS &c., containing all the New Masses and Offices plain and superbly bound. Parties ordering will secure the latest editions of Greatly Reduced Prices. Constantly on hand a good stock of Miscellaneous Theological and Liturgical Works, Writing of the Fathers, Abbe Migre's Encyclopaedia, &c., at the very lowest prices. Early orders respectfully solicited. J. MURPHY & CO., Publishers.

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COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART. The Rev. Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, have the pleasure of being able to inform the parents of their pupils, and friends of Education in general.

GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW DRY GOODS. AT THE INTERNATIONAL EMPORIUM, 463 NOTRE DAME STREET, Near McGill st.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS will be all received and marked off ready for inspection on THURSDAY, the 30th of September.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W.

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.

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WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Planations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other Improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

HAIR VIGOR, For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color. A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair.

HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS. PRICE \$1.00.

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL. DEALS! DEALS! DEALS!!! 50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO, St. Roch, Quebec.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA. TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: GOING WEST.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations, at 7.09 A.M.

BROOKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1869.

PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 2.00 p. m. and 5.45 p. m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5.45 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omamee and Lindsay.

ARE YOU SICK? Read the following PLAIN TRUTHS! and be induced for the sake of health to try BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. If your face or forehead is covered with pimples, for which you have tried many remedies, but failed to remove them, there is one medicine that will not disappoint you: it is

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. If you wish a clear complexion a smooth skin, and a sweet pleasant breath, the surest and safest of all methods to obtain them is by the use of

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. If you wish to have a good appetite, with a strong, vigorous digestion, and a natural and healthy action of the liver, let us advise you to use without delay

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. If you wish to get a genial yet powerful tonic for the stomach, which is also, at the same time, an excellent remedy for the various diseases of the Bowels and Kidneys, use

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. If you wish to get a really safe and effective cure for the sickness and ill health under which your wife or daughter labors, do not hesitate to try at once

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. They will speedily correct every derangement and remedy every irregularity. These excellent pills are the true purgative medicine for general use, being easy to take, safe at all seasons, strongly antibilious, and very effective in their action every way.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. In all diseases of a Scrofulous, Ulcerous, or Syphilitic nature, or where the blood has become tainted or vitiated by the use of iron, mercury or any other mineral,

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. should be used in connection with the PILLS. And the sick may rely upon it, that where used together, as directed on the wrapper, no disease can long resist the combined searching and healing powers.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores, July 16, 1869.

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JAMES CONAUGHTON, CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bligny), will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov 22, 1868.

A BOUQUET. VIOLETS AND WATER LILLIES. Exhale an exquisite fragrance, agreeable to the most fastidious, but in the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman it is not to these two floral beauties alone that we are confined; in it we have the full fragrance of a whole bouquet of blooming tropic flowers.

MOSS-ROSE AND JASMINE. Exquisite in their odors, are yet poor by comparison with the clouds of incense that arise from Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, so justly styled 'The Queen of Floral Perfumes'

ORANGE FLOWERS AND HONEYBUCKLE. Delightful in the pure delicacy of their sweet breath, but faint and fading when compared with the refreshing and strengthening perfume of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

PRIMROSES AND HELIOTROPE. Full of sweet perfume, and agreeable to many, but void of those important hygienic properties which make Murray & Lanman's Florida Water so welcome in a sick-room.

DAISIES AND BUTTERCUPS. Nature's every day perfume, exhaling floral incense familiar to us all but from which we turn eagerly away to the more refined, delicacy of fragrance of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

LAVANDER AND MAGNOLIAS. Rich with heavy perfume, but not invigorating nor refreshing, and as sweet that the sense of smell soon cloy, and longs for the simple freshness of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water

SWEET BRIER AND OLOVER BLOOM. Bring memories of country life and exhaling a perfume pure and delicate, but lacking uniformity and permanence so marked a feature in Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

MIGNONETTE AND DAFFODILS. Of poetic celebrity, sweet and pleasant in the perfume but still only the perfume of single flowers. In Murray & Lanman's Florida Water we have the combined fragrance of more than all these floral beauties; We have the unapproachable richness of the fat of tropic flowers made permanent, and giving justly to the exquisite Toilet-Water the title of

THE EVERLASTING PERFUME. Purchasers should be careful to ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine perfume.

For Sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers, and Fancy Goods Dealers. July 15, 1869.

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