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THE DOUBLE SACRIFICE, OR THE

PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.

A TALE OF CASTEFIDARDO.

Translated from the Flemish of the Rev. S Daems: Canon Regular of the Order of Premonstra. tensians. (Abbey of Tongerlor, Belgium.)

PREFACE TO THE ENGLI-H TRANSLATION.

The tale, f om which the following pages have been translated, was originally published between the months of December, 1860, and September, 1867, in a periodical called Het Kempenland, (The Campine ')

It was begun under the pressure of the anniety with which the impending withdrawal of the French troops from Rome filled every faithful heart, and before the result of that glorious impulse was seen, by which the old chivalrous and religious spirit of France arose and forced her perplexed and wavering rulers to brave the dagger of the 'carbonaro' and lead her to ber old traditional place in the vanguard of Christen-

It was ended before the victory of Mentana had avenged the no less glorious defeat of Cas-

lelfidardo. The writer's aim was, be tells us in a few pre fatory words. while others are offering blood and life for the cause of God and His Vicar, at least to take up the pen in bonor of the heroes of Christendom, and in defence of their and our beloved, and, alas! persecuted Father.'

The translator's is a yet bumbler task, but it bas been undertaken with the same intention, and in the hope that the growing interest felt in England in a cause which has such assailants and will gam it a hearing, through this simple medium, from many who are not Catholics.

To every Catholic heart the name of Castel-Edardo will be a passport. We have now, thank God, English names in the marterology of this new crusade. We have been told by some organ banners' at Monte Rotondo and Mentana 'in

the blood of Italian boys." whom S. Philip's eye rested in wistful tenderthe gibbet and the axe, and to make their blood has to do with my story Well, then, to begin. the seed of a harvest which is now beginning to whiten the fields of our long barren and desolate

Here and there, one by one, they are gather ing still around the standard of the Cross From Highland glens, where the old Faith still lingers where the lamp of the sanctuary has burnt, un quenched by the hand of persecution and undimmed by the breath of heresy, through the three long centuries of a nation's apostacy - and more blessed, and more hopeful still, from homes hallowed by suffering and privation, once prosperous homes, whose inmates have given up all things for Christ - they are gathering around him, who, amid all the charges of these change ful times, has known, and will know, no change, and whose attitude and bearing has wrung a perthemselves.

By all the rules of the wisdom of the nine. disappeared long ago, amid other grotesque creations of the dark ages, and yet, the Old fathers. Man is still saying Mass on the tomb of the Apostles'-his the only voice that falters not, the only eye that is not clouded, the only heart that trembles not at . the things that are coming upon the earth.' They know not why; but we know that he is the representative of Him, who is the same yesterday, to day, and forever.

CHAPTER I .- THE BROTHER AND SISTER:

Antwerp, through a part of the provinces of her cheeks. Antwerp and Brabant. - Translator's Note.)

A lovely village indeed. Picture to yourself on its eastern side a group of sand-bills rearing their naked tops above the evergreen pine woods | heart, and after all the ease is not bopeless.' which surround them. On this side all is bare raises its scanty flowers as if it could scarce find | die.

the bills bave been levelled, the heath ploughed up, and the pine trees cut down. The period may be an'icipated when the last vestiges of the forest will disappear before the hand of cultiva-

A few years ago, as the traveler approached Schramberk on this side, the stillness of those dark pines filled his mind with solema thoughts: the quiet solitude of the place, the silence of which was broken only by the monotonous chirp of the cricket, and the sighing of the wind amid the green boughs, sounding like the voice of a spirit, wrought powerfully on the mind of the wayfarer and plunged him into deep contemplation.

But when he at last emerged from the outskirts of the forest, a lovely landscape broke suddenly upon his sight; the village lay smiling at his feet, with its neat and happy-looking dwellings ranged in a wide circle round the vil lage green. A moment before he was uncon scious of the existence of the paradise pestled close beneath the dark pine wood. The church tower scarcely rises above the roofs of the houses, as if it feared lest its golden weather cock should betray the neighborhood of the happy village to the traveler, and thus lessen the effect of its sudden revelation. As you leave Schrambeek on the other side, a far different landscape lies before you; meadows and corn-fields seem to vie with each other which shall gleam most brightly in the sunshine. To the northwest the scenery is especially beautiful: the ground rises slowly a d gradually, overlooking a valley of clover and hay-fields, and terminating in a wide plain, smooth as a grassplot, adorned in the summer with a thousand lovely wild flowers, and forming a terrace from which the eye wanders over the whole extent of the country round. In the hollow before you lies Schrambeek, at the foot of the pine wood, the red roofs of its houses such defenders as are here drawn from the life. standing cut in strong relief from the background of evergreens; and at a little distance from the village, amid its oaks and lime trees, rise the old grey towers and broken moss grown battlements of an ancient feudal castle.

That castle many long years ago had its history, which the villagers of Schrambeek can tell of the revolution that, 'Pio Novo bathed bis you; for it was formerly the stronghold of a noble race, whose name was once famous in Flemish annals; it had its warriors, who in They 'were' bathed, in good truth, in the clden times had won for themselves a great re free, pure blood of our English boss, who gave nown in war. And so the shepherd, who is the flower of their bright and beautiful lives for watching his sheep vonder beneath its wall, will the defence of the Vicar of Christ-true and | tell you; for example, how-But whither am I worthy successors of the 'flores martyrum' on wandering? for I am not going to relate the history of the castle, and the impatient reader ness, when they came to Rome to be trained for has perhaps already asked himself what all this

But no, I have torgotten something else; there, in the middle of the green plain, stands a chapel dedicated to the Immaculate Mother Maiden. Look through the iron grating in the themiddle of the door. Is it not sim ple and beautiful? Kneel for a moment on the amid the grey rocks and the wild heather of the half worn wooden beach, and raise your eyes to everlasting hills-from stately English balls, the white stone in the gable, which bears this inscrption:

> OUR DEAR LADY OF COMFORT. 1615.

Hither it is that the sorrow-laden of Schram beek come to lay down their burthen. Hither do they come to ask the Mother of Sorrows for mother. help and comfort, and if you cone hither early in the morning and late in evening, you will not plexed and reluctant homage from his enemies fail to find a woman and not seldom a man, kneeling in earnest prayer upon the beach; for the people of Schrambeek bave not yet learned teenth century, the Pontiff King ought to have to be ashamed of God's service and God's fear; to play upon them. they hold fast still to the Faith of their fore-

story. of Schrambeek. On the footpath which leads strength for their morning's work. from the village to Our Lady's Chapel, two persons, a maiden and a youth, were walking stlent- punish ly and sorrowfully. They seemed to be in deep God. Schrambeek, dear reader, is a name which grief; ever and anon a heavy sigh seemed to doubtless you have never heard before. It is burst involuntarily from the young man's heart and if you could have looked under the hood the land from weeds and to prepare it to bring crutch to the Troostkapel (the Chapel of Comliest villages of the Campine, (A sandy tract which the young girl had drewn over her face forth good fruit, other laborers are at work in fort.) as the good people of Schrambeek call it, stretching to the south-east of the City of you would have seen the big tears trickling down the world — the laborers of hell — on another to add the prayer of gratitude to the prayer of

whither we must go to seek the heroes of our flood, and forced the young man to break great Master-Laborer in Heaven - He who silence.

Oh, Mary,' said he gently, 'why do you rest and to suffer the work of hell to prosper. weep so despairingly? Your sorrow pierces my

'No, brother,' was the sad reply, 'let me and waste, only here and there a bunch of heather weep; for all hope is gone; our mother will

nourishment in the barren soil. Even here the Speak not so, sis er, he answered; 'we industry of the husbandman has of late amelio- must never give up hope. I know not why, but

rated the nature of the soil: in different places | there is so nething in my heart, which bids me | interrupted Mary's prayer, for no sooner had the b of good comfort.

> 'Of good comfort, Joseph? Hope, brother. How can that possibly be. Are not the jaws of death already opened for our mother. Her thin hands, her colorless cheeks, the burning fever-do not all these speak plainly enough. -AL, the doctor might well say that it will be a wonder if she lives three days longer.'

And the words seemed to choke the poor girl, and her anguish again found vent in a flood of tears.

Oh, tears, precions gift of the Creator! Most unbappy is the sufferer, whose grief finds no rehef in tears.

The young man wept also, yet strove hard to master his emotion lest it should aggravate his ister's sorrow.

'It is true,' continued he after a short pause, our mother is very ill. Think not that I do no share your sorrow yet I cannot but still bope. Then the Holy unction of the Church which our mother received yesterday; above all the Almighty and All Good, who has been pleased to visit her on her sick bed to day-do you think that all this can do nothing for her?"

Assuredly, Josepil; you are not presumptu ous enough to expect a miracle? And, accord ing to what the doctor said her recovery would be a miracle.'

'Sister, we are close to her chapel who is of the Sorrowful; let us address one tervent prayer to ber, and were it even to cost a miracle it would not be the first which has been granted to fi ial love. Or say that we need no miracle. yet let us offer one fervent prayer of faith and rust, for, I say again, it is my inmost belief that we shall be heard. Is it not God who brings down to the brink of the grave and raises up again, according to his good pleasure?

The prous children had reached the chapel of the Immaculate Virgin, and knelt together on the bench before the door, praying in silence They prayed for their sick mother, and they prayed to the best of mothers, to the Mother of God and of men. How should such a prayer fail to be heard? The prayer of loving chil dren for their parents is always heard; but sometimes the Lord gives more than they ask; who is the Father of the Orphan.

only eighteen, and the girl scarce sixteen years. They were already half orphans, for they had The voice of that blood, shed for the holiest lost an excellent father while yet too young to cause, shall be their prayer, greater in its vicunderstand their loss. Yet God. Who never tails to apply balm upon the wounds which He inflicts, had left them a pious mother, under the shelter of whose watchful love they had grown up in His fear and service, and had scarcely felt will not leave our sick mother? You will not their return. the loss of their father.

And now this mother, their only stay on earth. to whom they had ever been a crown of joy, lay sick to death upon her bed, and it seemed as if not from the martyr's death; I feel my heart God were about to take from them their only burns to follow their noble example. No, Pro support, and to leave them alone in their weakness on the wide, wide world.

Fervently had their praises risen daily before the chapel of the Sweet Mother of Heaven, and but I would fly to the defence of my other Mo- own, which had been dried by prayer, began to with redoubled confidence and love had they ther. When I was at college, I used to read daily invoked her since the beginning of her own sweet month. Evening was now drawing on. but their filial love kept them still kneeling there to offer a last petition for the recovery of their

Long, very long did they pray, inwardly and rest of the way by his sister's side. silently. The brother especially seemed as if unconscious of all around him; his eyes were fixed upon the white stone in the gable, his lips had ceased to move, and a gentle smile seemed

began to spread its shadows over the country .-And now, dear reader, we will begin our The clear sound of the Angelus bell from the low church tower was heard, calling the laborers It was a beautiful evening in the month of in the field to bow their knees in their evening May, of the year 1860. Tue last rays of the farewell greeting to their Mother, before they sun were already fading behind the western hills leave their labor to go to rest and gather new

While the laborers of the soil, as were most of the inhabitants of Schrambeek, toil to free ground—the heart of man—busy in rooting out filial love. Those tears burst forth at last in a sudden the good seed and planting the cockle. And the alone labors and is not wearied-He seems to

He accomplishes His work by a fiat.

By another fiat, in His own good time, He will destroy their work and restore His own.

Therefore He seems to rest.

last stroke sounded in the evening air, than the thus roused her brother from his reverie:

'Joseph, it is time; let us go back to our mother.' He started as from a dream, and stood up

without speaking; his countenance was now calm and peaceful. His sister looked at him in amazement. 'Brother,' she said, ' how mighty is the power of prayer over the human heart. I feel mine

already far lighter, and you look to me more full of hope than when we came hither.' 'It is true, Mary, but for whom do you think

I have been praying 1' ' For whom have you been praying ? For our

sick mother, of course." 'You say truly, but I have not been praying for her alone to the Blessed Virgin and her dear Son. Oh, my dearest Mary, I think sometimes that we are too selfish in our sorrow for our mother's sickness; for, Mary, we have another Mother-our Mother fell of grace, the Holy Church, over whom we have good cause to sorrow. Ah. I know well this Mother can never die, yet she can endure unspeakable sufferings; and to what dangers is she now exposed in the person of her oppressed Chief Pastor?'

' Most true, Joseph, but what can we poor weak creatures, do for her, but sorrow and pray at the cost of some mighty miracle?

'Doubtless God's eye is open to the sufferings of His Church. When once His hour of vengeance comes, He will give her victory at all costs over her enemies; but it is also His will that His creatures should co-operate with Him. and He vouchsafes no miracle without necessity. dren.

" Quite true, Joseph, yet why suffer yourself to be so overnowered with sorrow, when we can do nothing to help her but by our prayers?'

' Nothing but by our prayers. Oh, sister, what, then, are those brave men doing who are hastening to Rome from our father land, from France, Ireland, and many a land besides, full of beroic ardor, to defend the common Father of the Faithful? They do not think that prayer is shall not be fruitlessly watered by their blood. imminent danger of death. torious power than any triumph of arms."

'Joseph, these are beautiful words, but they in your mind to eater the Pope's service. You

leave your sister to weep alone over her grave?' I say not that, Mary, but yet I confess I by our mother's sickbed; yet were I not with- for the young people's return. held by the sweet duty of filial love, I say not that 'it is sweet to die for our country;' a thou sand times sweeter must it be to die for the drew near the door, 'is mother worse?' Church of God.'

Mary made no answer: she seemed to be lost

They now drew near to the first houses of | you! Schrambeek.

Teresa, the old crippled beggar-woman, as she passed them, though nowilling to disturb their grief, could not resist the opportunity, when she Meanwhile evening had closed in, and night received an alms from Joseph's hand, to wish them a hearty good evening.

They stood still. ' How is your mother ?'

'Ill, very ill, Teresa. Do not forget her in your prayers.'

'Can you doubt, Joseph, that I shall remember ber! Oh! I have not forgotten whom I For work is a blessing of Gid as well as a have to thank that I did not perish from cold and doctor brushed away with the back of his hand punishment on sin. But all work is not blest by hunger last winter. No, no; the old cripple is the tears which started unbidden to his eye: not ungrateful. God reward you, children, and your good mother."

It had been a very hot day. The evening was lovely, and many of the inhabitants of Schrambeek were gathered together in the time to listen to the news, which were retailed expect, therefore speak openly. By a hat He has let the laborers of hell finish) to them by the old Piquet. He went daily to in the wide world.

The sound of the Angelus bell had apparently ! When the brother and sister approached the This answer, slight as was the encouragement

group of villagers they received kindly greetings from all. Every one was anxious to inquire for the invalid. But Joseph and Mary, after answering their inquiries in a few words, hastened onwards, for their bearts yearned after their

On the threshold of their home, Rika, the maid, stood weeping bitterly.

CHAHTER IL-THE VOW.

Mevrouw Van Dael, the mother of Joseph and Mary, was the widow of a good and honorable man who had long filled the office of notary at Schrambeek. At the moment of which we are writing he had been dead about ten years, having left his widow no great wealth besides the love and respect of ber neighbors, with sufficient worldly means to enable her to pass her days in peace and independence.

The widow Van Dael lived in retirement, receiving the visits of only a few intimate friends, and employed hersell in her quiet home in the loving and careful training of her two children. Her labors had been greatly blessed, for her children were the very joy of her heart, and were accounted by all Schrambeek to be the models for young people. Thus had many years passed by in sweet and domestic peace, and the only cloud which sometimes cast a dark shadow over her sunny path was the sorrowful rememfor her? Besides, does not the Lord watch | brance of the husband who had been too early the 'Health of the Sick,' and the 'Conforter over His Brule, and will He not save her, even taken from her. Yet even here the piety, which was the life of the good widow's soul, brought her speedy comfort and relief, and a glance at the grave where rested the mortal remains of her famented husband was ever followed by an unward look to Heaven, whence his spirit, she doubted not, watched over herself and her chil-

> Only a few weeks ago sorrow had fallen once more upon this pious household. Mevrouw Van Duel had fallen suddenly ill; her illness had become much more serious in the last few days, and the poor sufferer seemed to have no strength to struggle longer with the disease which was undermining her life.

The physician, a friend of the family, and a worthy and upright man, had, it is true, held out their only weapon. They have cast blood and a hope of her recovery; yet he had not the life into the balance for the Pope, and will die courage to make known to the widow's sorrowthey are sometimes more than answered by Him Joyfully to save him; for if their little company ing children that he was even now momentarily should be crushed by the overpowering number expecting a last crisis, which, with the slightest Pious children! The youth had numbered of the enemy, they know well that the earth possible hope of recovery, threatened the most

> When he heard that the brother and sister, unconscious of her pressing danger, had gone to nay their accustomed frisit to the Troosikapel, his heart reproached him with his want of courmake my heart ache; for you speak as if it were lage to make known the whole truth, and he hastened to the sick ed to take their place until

> The good pastor of the village, who was always to be found where the duty of his office envy the fare of those brave hearts who shrink | called bim, remained also to comfort and support the sick woman. Rika, the old servant, seeing her mistress in such good hands, had gone to the vidence. I believe, has appointed me my place door to give free vent to her tears, and to watch

> > No sooner did they notice her tears, than their stream again.

· Rika!' they cried both together, as they

O, my God !' she sobbed, 'I fear she cannot be much worse than she is. Oh! my good misin thought; J seph also walked silently for the treess, my poor children, what will become of u.? Oh! would that I might die instead of

With the speed of lightning Joseph flew into his mother's room, and kaelt by her bedside.

'Mother! mother!' cried he, grasping her emaciated hand, 'you are not going to die?' "My child! my dearest child!" replied she

with a feeble voice, who told you that I am going to die? And if it must be so, Joseph, the holy will of God be done!' Mary bad seized her mother's other hand, and

the children covered both hands with kisses and

The pastor west from sympathy. Even the

'Joseph! Mary!' said be, 'be celm; all is not lost, I assure you. Be celm; crying does And the old woman hobbled along with her no good, and the sight of your grief will but increase your mother's sickness."

He said these last words in a whisper, lest they should be heard by the invalid.

Joseph dropped his mother's hand, and beckoned to the physician to follow him to the other side of the room.

Doctor, he whispered, do not deceive me. street to breathe the fresh air, and at the same Only tell me the truth, it cannot be worse than I

There is still hope, Joseph,' was the answer the 'Eagle' to read the newspaper, and was in spoken still lower than the question. There is great request among the peasants, who questioned still bope, but it is slight, I expect a fearful him about all the events which had taken place and decisive crisis to-night. If your mother lives till morning, I will answer for her recovery."

Hal lore.

which it conveyed, seemed to give confidence to the young man, for it enkindled a spark of hope has given me such children. within him. He looked calmly upward as if to challenge Heaven.

PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

Now Lord? he murmured, life for life.? His reverence and I have determined, con tinged the doctor, not to leave you until your mother, he besitated, shall be out of danger.

your friendship and kindness.

Then they left the corner in which this whis-pered conversation had been carried on. All was slent in the bouse. A shaded lamp shed a half light through the room.

Joseph and Mary knelt weeping and praying by their mother's bed. The venerable priest said his office by the faint light of the lamp .-Rika sobbed as she slowly told the beads of her and seemed to read; yet he paid little enough turned a fiery red; her whole being was visibly attention to the news, for ever and anon he convulsed by interior emotion. raised his head gently to look at the sick woman, lest-the slightest change in her appearance might escape: him.

The night was already far spent, and the stillness was broken only by the panoful breathing of that you might still be too weak to hear the the patient, sometimes interrupted by a weak and blow. At last, at his repeated entreaties, I have system of this part of Ireland resembles too closely

painful cough. At last the closed eyes must have opened, for the doctor quietly left his chair and approached the bed. He was holding the invalid's band stay?" clasped in his own, and feeling her pulse with visible auxiety.

'Mother! mother!' cried the brother and sister as with one mouth, 'your blessing mother!' At an authoritative look from the doctor, the

words died upon their lips. But Mevrouw Van Dael bad beard that cry of filial love, and weak as she was she raised her right hand over the bowed heads of her children, and said, in a scarcely audible voice:

God bless you, dear children! Joseph, Mary-farewell till we meet in a better land. Her hand fell like a leaden weight, and the doctor grasped it again.

The priest turned his antious eyes from the extent of the danger.

Some minutes passed of anxious suspense. The two children were past feeling or speech.

Rika wept audibly. The renerable pastor had already raised his arm for the last priestly blessing.

Suddenly the doctor let fall the hand which he the two children to consciousness.

Dead?' they cried, both together. Safe!' was the joyful answer of the physician. Safe! The crisis was happily over, Merrouw Van Dasl was out of danger, and soon afterwards sank into a sweet and healthy sleep.

And the parish priest began the 'Te Deum' of his Matins. And a prayer of thanksgiving in barmony with

that 'Te Deum' arose from the hearts of the rest to Heaven.

It was a heautiful day-the day after that sorrowful night.

The sunbeams of spring glittered in the clear heavens; the blithed birds hopped and chirped in the green boughs, the flowers opened their times lovelier than it had ever been before.

. They had taken no rest. They could take stored to life, confirms your vow. none till they had been to thank their Heavenly Mother at the Troosikapel.

They found a good herald there to spread the gratitude and love. joyful news, for Teresa, the poor mendicant, was already at the chapel praying for her benefac tors, and, above all, for Mevrouw Van Dael.

We will not attempt to describe the joy with which the widow's unexpected recovery filed all her friends. Rika, above all, was nearly out of her senses. We say nothing of Joseph and and Mary, for who could describe the feelings of such children at the restoration of such a mother.

Mevrouw Van Dael was not more than two or three and forty. Before her illness she had been | tried to survey, and to take a comprehensive view of full of strength and health. In a few days, it Yet, before I endeavour to examine minutely the ill reconciled with an all but proprietary right on the therefore, sue bad made rapid strides towards perfect recovery.

It is due to her doctor to state that he took little credit to himself for her restoration, for he declared that it was no skill of his which had recalled her from the brink of the grave, and that it was quite contrary to his expectation that the danger had been wrestled through. So passed a few weeks, and Merrouw Van

Dael might be said to be really well; a slight paleness, which was daily giving way to the line of ordinary health, and a weakness which was every day dimishing, were the only traces now remaining of her illness.

The parish priest still came now and then to visit her, according to his custom with regard to all the sick of his flock.

When he came one evening to the widow's house, and the two children quitted the room to leave the venerable priest alone with their mother, Joseph whispered in his ear as he passed him; 'I pray you, reverend father, delay no longer; the case is urgent.

The priest, as soon as the door was shut, took the chair which Mary had placed for him, set it against the wall, and took another nearer to

Megrouw Van Dael. He had summoned courage for the talk before him, and he prefaced it with a few celm words

of ordinary kindness. ' llow are you, Merroum?'

"Thank God! reverend father," was the answer. I have now recovered my strength.' AppliRoor mother ! cried the priest, as if speaking to bimself. Poor mother, you little know how dear your recovery is to cost you."

What do you say, Mysbeer Paston? Ex-

I plain eyourself, I beseach you; some terrible sorrow seems to lurk beneath your words.

7077 Mother, said the priest solemnly, do you know whom you have to thank for your recovery? Assuredly, the goodness of Almighty God. :Doubtless Merrouw; yet the mercy vouchreafedatorsyon by Heaven is the fruit of your camildren's prayers : your recovery is the triumph during successive generation sare not the best defillal love.

will give you strength to hear what I am about the nordillon of three shillings a week higher, yet to unfold to you; your son, your Joseph, has tainly not, in any sense, unprosperous, though it Thanks, doctor, thanks, said the youth, for offered himself to the Lord for his mother's re- has relatively advanced more replicity elsewhere. As our friendship and kindness. greatest danger he made a vow before the Proostkapel to take service among the Papal Volunteers, if the Lord would be pleased to re- the land, usually in good heart, and very seldom store you to health. He had at first taken worn out or exhausted strongly confirms my conclucounsel with me, and I had allowed bits to make slon on this point. the yow only on the strict condition that it The social condition of this part of Ulater is comshould receive your approval.

The unexpected disclosure had a wonderful effect on the good widow. A deathlike paleness rosary. The doctor had opened a newspaper had overspread her countenance, which again separate and half-hostile castes, and that names rosary. The doctor had opened a newspaper had overspread her countenance, which again separate and half-hostile castes, and that names which elsewhere have lost their significance are for seal accorded to read; wet he naid little enough immed a forward; her whole being was visibly

> 'Your son,' continued the priest, 'too' loving and tender-hearted to make known to you his resolution himself, has begged me to do it for him. I have delayed from day to day, fearing thought it well to delay no longer to make the that of the South, the vices of which are so manifest matter known to you. It is now for you, Me vrouw, to decide? Shall Joseph go, or shall be

> Where is he? where is he? my good child! cried Mevrouw Van Dael. 'Ah! I knew well that he loved me-but so dearly! so dearly! has been done for the land has been for the most part Who could ever have believed it?"

Here I am, dearest mother," was the answer, and Joseph fell on his knees before her. 'I shall go, shall I not, mother?"

Oh, my child, what love! Oh, Joseph, you break my heart with joy and sorrow !

' Mother, you will not keep me back. Heaven wills it, as we see. God has fulfilled the first assailed by numerous opposing influences, enjoys vast part of my vow; shall the second remain unfulfilled.

A fearful condict must have taken place in that widowed mother's heart; yet it was plain doctor to the sick woman, and from the sick that Christian heroism was to gain the victory woman to the doctor again, as if to ascertain the over natural affection. She looked now upon her son, now upwards to Heaven; her eyes gleamed as if with inspiration. The mother is about to unite her offering to that of her child. 'I keep you back, my son!' said she. 'Oh,

no, I will not be less generous than my child .-As you offered yourself for your mother, so will I offer my mother's love upon the altar of the bas practically given the occupier of the soil a sehad bitherto grasped. The movement recalled Lord, and for the service of His Bride who is the Mother of us all. Go, my child, go, strong in your mother's love; go with the blessing of God who inspired your noble purpose. Your absence will be sad and dreary to us, yet God will give strength to your sister and to me to of a sound public opinion. This lest circumstance, bear it bravely, nay glacily. Go, and if you even if it stood slone, would plainly distinguish the shall have the happiness to see the Holy Father, tell him that I would gladly send him millions, yet that having no gold to offer him, I send him my son, praying God that he would be pleased to restore him to me again. Yet, Joseph, if it shall please him to accept the offering of your life, go joyfully to death, for know that I myself confirm your offering, and that I should count myself happy to see you die in the defence of His holy cause. Say all this to the Holy Fa cups to the warm light of the opening day. All ther, and ask him, as my reward, for his blassing nature accused to Joseph and Mary a thousand and his prayers.... And now, my precious child, depart; your mother, whom you have re-

The new Papal Volunteer kissed his mother's hand in silence, and covered it with tears of

(To be Continued.)

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND. (FROM TIMES SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

I have now visited the four Provinces of Ireland, and, adopting a metaphor I have used before, I have reached a point at which, as if from a height, I ought to be able to see clearly the country which I have is converted by the operation of custom into a mode land system of Ireland as a whole, and to draw out part of the tenant, which assures and maintains the an elaborate account of it I wish, as I did in the case of the South, to indicate certain broad conclusions to goodwill between them. In districts where tenant suggested to my mind during the too brief period I right flourishes, without a suspicion of interruption. have been able to allot to a tour in the North. Az landlords usually have very great influence; their I have seen only the best countles of Ulster, and my stay in the Province has been short, I cannot pretend to be as well informed respecting that great division less reduced by the charge on the fee than might be of Ireland as I believe I have been respecting its fellows; nor can I expect that my reflections on it will as nearly approach a fair standard of truth. Yet increasing familiarity with a subject may supply the want of long observation I have spared no pains | through tenant right on the soil, the tenant practiwhile I was in Ulster to inquire about its general condition, and what I have to say, however incomplete, may, perhaps, be not altogether fruitless with reference to the Land Question of Ireland

The counties of Ulster I have visited are included in the famous 'Plantation,' or in an earlier settle ment in the reign of Elisabeth The distinctive characteristic common to all is that colonies of English and Scottish origin established themselves in this part of the country, framed the order of society existing in it, educed civilization out of wild snarchy, and vindicated for the conquered native race the usages connected with land which at first they devised for their own benefit. Looking broad y at the state of this far sured region, I should say that, compared with the rest of Ireland, it is one of great material prosperity, and of general social tranquillity and it will always be a matter of astonishment that and peace, apart from the sectarian discords still too prevalent among the lower orders. I have been, it s true, somewhat disappointed with the agriculture of this part of Ulater; though good on the whole, it seldom reaches an extraordinary degree of excellence; and over wide districts it does not approach that of the best counties of England. Even in Antrim and Down I saw whole tracte that required drainage and cried aloud for improvement; the lanscape in numberiess places are med 'crumpled up,' so to speak, by big wasteful fences; extensive farms, in which large capital had been boldly suck, were not frequent; and the soil often looked as though the wealth of the province had not thoroughly reached it. Yet, contrasted with the South, and taking broad areas, this portion of the North is much better cultivated; and Ita husbandry is not perfect, a stranger cannot fail to admire one striking feature in its social system Notwithstanding certain opposing influences, the peasantry of these divisions of Ulster are a singularly hold and self reliant race, not equal, perhaps, in mere appearance to the pessantry of some of the southern counties, but evidently more independent and free; and, though doubtless the small farms they have held

Oh; I am sure of that, and I hank God who sturd, and has breed of men, who, if not opulent, are reasonably well off, and who, if not altogether are reasonably well off, and who, if not altogether are reasonably men and the stuff that Poor mother I say nevertheless, for assuredly makes good supposed. As regards the humbler makes good supposed. As regards the humbler makes good supposed. As regards the humbler makes good supposed the somewhat better understand me. Yes, your children love you had supposed the wages of the agricultural labourer dearly? Listen, Meyrouw. I trust that God burden of tempt-right; I heard hardly a single complaint of rack-ranting; and the appearance of

> paratively soudd. It is true that herce animosities of creed difficulties the races that occupy the soll, that the Angle Scottlah a. If Protestant pearson ty, and their Roman Catholic Celtic fellows, still form them incentives to passionate discord. It is true, also, that elements of contention lunk in the relations between the landed classes, and now and then make themselves apparent, and that in some places the holders of land are not satisfied with their position, and complain of it in no measured language. Nor can it be denied that, considered in the abstract, and apart from peculier local circumstances, the land Protestant ascendency is written, so to speak, on the land, its ownership with only few exceptions, being almost confined to one sec', and the cold shadow of absenterism fails with evil eff ct on the whole districts. Here, too, as e'sewhere, in point of law, the tenure of the occupier is usually at will; and as what done by the tenant, here, as elsewhere, it would seem as if facilities are afforded for wrong, and it might be expected that distrust and dislike would too often keep landlord and tenant apart. Yet, speaking broadly society in this region, notwithstanting occasional augre disturbance is firmly established and expands prosperously, and social progress advances steadily with the growth of a flourishing community. Landed property, not, as in the rest of Ireland and, in part, most legitimate power; it still performs its proper functions, and is still of real advantage to the State. As a general rule, good will and con-fidence prevail in the great relations out of which the existing order of things has been formed by degrees and on which it rests. With rare exceptions the landlord class acknowledges the rights which, in the course of time, their dependents have acquired in the soil; the tenant class, in turn for the most part, do not encroach on their superiors' rights; and though causes of disagreement may exist, society has not yet been convolsed by them. The broad result is that this harmony has concessed or remedied in a great measure what is defective in the existing land system; that usage, ranctioned by general consent, curity he does not possess elsewhere; that industry has thus been encouraged and protected, and has gradually developed noble fruits in accumulated property and wealth; that the sentiments of the landed classes are usually kindly towards each other; and that their mutual rights are placed under the shield landed relations of this part of Ulater from those of the South. The Conservative and Liberal Press of the North would unite in denouncing any infringement of the just claims or rights of a tenant in a onee worthy of real censors. The same fellow-feeling would not, I think, be found in any other province of Ireland.

. That community in religion and origin, between the classes which fashioned the type of society in this part of Ulster, contributed largely to this state of things, is a matter that does not admit of question. It is equally certain that the result is not in any great measure due to the influence of a creed or of race, as such, for it is not possible to draw a marked distinction, in point of industry, capacity, and worth, be tween the reasontry of this region, whether Anglo. Saxon Protestacts or Roman Catholic Celts The ultimate cause of this prosperity, as I have before remarked, is the goodwill which knit together the ancient colonists who shape 1 the fortunes of this part of Ireland, and which has expressed itself in the time honoured usage that affects the system of land tenure. It is interesting to observe the effects of this usage, which practically has charged the ownership of land with a concurrent equity for the behoef of the occupier, where it works steadily and in a harmonious manner. Tenan'-right may be fitly com pared to a plant which, transferred to an elien clime, might become a troublesome or noxious weed but which hears wholesome fruit under kindly influences in a coogenial soil. What theoretically seems a cou fu inn of titles, and even a probable source of discord of tenure by which the dominion of a landlord is not just claims of both, and which is found to cooduce routs are invariably well paid, and are guaranteed by the tenent's interest : experience proves that they are supposed; and a fair use of the rights of property, of course within the limits of the custom, is found to be compatible with the rights of the tenant. On the other hand, in virtue of the hold he has acquired cally enjoys security; he is not sensible of the worst effects of a tenure legally, usually at will he is not discouraged from improving his land by an apprehension that an unjust superior will despoil him of the fruits of his industry; he feels reasonably asia and free, and cultivates his farm with a sense of property. By these means what is most faulty in a land system critically far from good is remedied over a very large area, the equity of the tenant in the soil, placed under the protection of respected quatom, becomes an effectual support for his industry; and the results appear in increasing wealth, in a gradual accomulation of property, and in comparative tranquillity and order. It has been calculated that a sum of 20,000,0001, representing the capital of many thousands of farmers, rests on the security of this neage, one main source of the prosperity of Ulater has never obtained the sanction of law.

Tenant-right, however, in its essential nature, cannot be considered a good arrangement, or a satisfuc. tory form of land tenure. Its inevitable tendency is to confuse rights in an ill-defined partition of inter ests; and, possibly, under a sounder system the agriculture of this part of Ireland would be better than it is. Ignored by law, and resting on custom only, this singular equity of the tenant of the North gives his superior an influence which may exceed legitimate bounds, though not so much; perhaps, as might be supposed, and, but for the general good feeling between them it might be a very apple of discord, a continual cause of jedlousy and wrangling. In truth, it is because scourity and quiet possession are

to work well; but, abstractedly, it has no such ef feets Its natural operation as the law new stands might be in a contrary direction, and what seem its inherent results flow really from the custom on which it depends, itself originating in local opinion. Morevelopment of agricultural skill, they have reared a society and commerce are against the primitive utage;

though still generally held in respect it is. I think, to unite and help the cause of Tenant Right despite in which it has been violated and the right. It supports has been rudely infringed, even in the countries has been rudely infringed, even in the countries has been recastoned in the countries. that are its positiar seat. When occurrences of this kind are found, few and far between as they certainly are, a feeling of irritation and alarm spreads through the occupiers of whole districts; the vides of the existing land system, concealed before, are suddenly disclosed; compl.ints are made that the sacred usage on which the property of U ster rests is being inva ed and aspred away; opinion discovers ou merous grievances which may not really exist at all; and confidence in the certainty of possession is impared, perh ps. over a considerable area. The resulf to that even in this region, happy as it is in its landed relations compared with most other parts of Iroland, a sentiment of disnatisfaction with the existing arrangement of land may be traced; a land destion has the velloped itself and a feeling of unessing which in gift become serious lurks under the peaceful face of codety. This state of things can not remain as it is; and, as I have said, legis atlou must in some manuer vindicate the rights which, under the custom of Uister, exist for the eccupier of the soil beyond his legal tenure. Not can landlords reasonably complain if they find that law, in protectlog these rights, must interfere to a certain extent with the legal ownership which they possess theoretically, but which practically they have more or less ceded, and the encrosedment on which, through the tenant's equity, must in some degree be ascribed to

It remains to add that the land system of Ulster is not everywhere the name and that the social state of the Province varies a good deal in different parts of it. Excepting Down, the nen-Plantation are distinguishable from the Piantation countles, and even in these considerable distinctions are perceptible in a number of districts. The centre of the province, and the northern and eastern semboard, where the chief seats of the colonists' power; and here, accordingly, society was established most firmly on its present foundations, here the settlers became most plainly dominant, here the aboriginal race was most readily assimilated to the type of the new community lo this region the strife resulting from cocquest ceased at a comparatively early period; the worst elements of disorder were soon quelled; civilization obtained a favourable start which ever since it has successfully maintaised; and the usages connected with the tenure of land, which have made the custom of Ulster famous, were developed most fully and, it is said, have to this day taken root most deeply Bayond this Pale, in Monaghan, in Lower Cavan, in a part of Armagh, and in the Donegal highlands the ascendency of the settlers were less complete; the fend between the conquerors and conquered continned to a later age, and society thus made less progress, disorder has always been more rife, tenant right is less thoroughly sustained by usage; the general character of the land system more nearly approaches that of the South, and evictions and clearances have been less uncommon I: should be observed, too, that in this last named region agrarianism has often appeared, and to this day the district is less prosperous, and in parts is more subject to social disturbance than the more fully colonized divisions of Uister. Nevertheless, tenant-right in dif-ferent degrees of efficacy may be said to prevail throughout the Province, all-powerful here, quite feeble there; and thence like seed scattered by the winds its germs have spread to parts of the South especially to the midland counties, and have been crudely developed in certain districts. The imperlect tenant-right of the South, however, differe seemingly from that of the North in this - that the one, as a rule, is sellom acquiesced in until the land shall have actually passed to a purchaser for valuable consideration; the other is a vested interest to a ten ant, in whatever manner he obtains his holding, which he may dispose of under known restrictions. At bottom, however, the only difference is probably that in the one case the right of the tenant rests on connivance, in the other it is defended by custom. In both instances what really happens to selling the in

terest is, for the most part, the same: I have now investigated the Land Question of Ireland by inquiry and observation on the spot in the course of a tour of some length, and, by visiting all the Provinces of the island, I have endeavoured to make the information I have collected as full as possible. My object has been to put together facts, and to supply to your readers materials of thought rather than to express my own opinions; yet, as was to be which had his best wishes for its success. He besed expected, I have not abstaired from commenting that such a measure would be soon accomplished, sometimes on evidence before me. The reports I have sent you have had only the elucidation of truth in view, without reference to any peculiar theory. I shall not dwell on the pains I have taken to make them accurate and trustworthy; suffice it to may that in no instance have I made a statement or drawn an interference without reasonably adequate proof. For two reasons, during this inquiry, I have referred a good deal to the material condition, the external features, and the scenery of Ireland, to its ethnological and sectarian divisions, and to the historical facts especially connected with the settlement of the land the island. For-and this is remarkably seen in Ireland-these particulars, in the first place, enter icto the the land system of every country, and are neces-arily closely associated with it; and, in the second place, I wished to indicate what formidable and longstanding problems are identified with the Irish Land Question, and how idle it is to imagine that any effort of legislation will speedily solve them all. I shall review, in conclusion, the land system of Ireland as a whole, shall consider the causes that have made it what it is, and shall notice certain features in it that seem to deserve peculiar atten-

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Telegrams from Waterford state that it is generally believed in that city that the petition against the return of Sir Winston Barron has been withdrawn.

The flying columns in the South are frequently moved out into the country, and exercised in the various evolutions of actual warfare; that stationed at Limerick has been out a couple of times within the past week, and and the officers are making them. selves thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the conntre.

The scandalous, un Christian, and oftentimes inhuman practice of departing poor Irish people from England when they become chargeable on the rates, regardless of family ties, regardless of their baving spent perhaps a long life of honest toll in the service and for the benefit of the country that ruthlessly cast them off in their old age, is now enjoying the attention of Poor Law Union guardians to a great extent. The North and South Dublin Union Boards have alopted resolutions against the injustice and cruelty inflicted by the operation of the present laws relat ing to settlement. The Rathdown and other Pco vincial Boards are also moving in the matter with the purpose of petitioning the Legislature.

A Tipperary Tenant League had a meeting on Tuesday, for the purpose of laying before the public a statement of the condition of the tenant farmers and aboring classes. The Rev. Mr. O'Neill, who presided, spoke at some length on the subject. He its usual concomitants that tenant right can be said said the Irish laborers were bedly clothed, badly housed, badly fed, and badly paid; and he main-tained that each 40 acres of land ought to have a laborer's cottage, a building fit for a respectable man with an acre of land attached to it. No landlord or farmer should have the power to evict him so long over, immense as the sums are that tenant right now as he paid his rent. He demanded that the farmer commands in the market, the custom that upholds it should be protected and allowed to labor and imcommands in the market, the custom that upholds it should be protected and allowed to labor and im hour; age, in the receipt of, many kindessed out is, probably on the wans; the tendencies of modern prove his holding to let out his capital and copy and above at the hands of their truly excellent, society and commerce are against the primitive grage; the fruits of it. He called upon the tenant farmers charitable, and generous landlord, and have been

DESPEATE STRUGGLE IN CORK. - Some excitment has been occasioned in the city by an occurrence which thok place this morning in one of the fqualid lanes off the Coal Quay, one of the worst quarters of the city. At eight o'clock four policemen anddenly entered a low longing house, for the purpose of ar-resting a man named Donovan, alleged to be a descrier from the Slat Regiment and a grinst whom it is belived there was a more aerious charge than describe. Two of the constables went up to the room where the man was sleeping; while the others rhom where the man was sleeping; while the others guarded the door. Donovan was in bed and salesp with another man by his side. One of the constables with another man by his side. One of the constables when he man, such instantly Donovan, who was the farthest off from the constable, pulled from under his pillow a ten chambered revolver. Olarke the will have a limited to be a case of the fallows. threw himself across the bed grassed the fellow's arm as he was presenting the weapon, and disabled his hand by a share blow on the wrist. Fortunately the second man semained quiescent. The fellow seems to be a regular desperado and he bonsted to the policemen that had they not surprised him asleep he would have shot them in succession as they entered, The revolver was in perfect order, wi hall the chanbers loaded, and the fellow had a couple of degan spare cartridges in his possession. How he get possession of the weapon may be easily surmised and his resistance of the determined and daring spirit with which the lower orders in the Bouth have become imbued. Donovan and his companion were brought before the magistrates at the police on Friday when depositions of the above stated circumstances were made by four constables. Donovan conducted himself in an insolent and defiant manner, and mede no attempt to ex'enuate or deny bis attempt to shoot the constable. He was committed for trial to the assizes on the separate charges of having arms in a proclaimed district and of offering armed resistance to the police constables.

The North Riding of Tipperary has acquired an anenviable reputation for deeds of violence. Mr. Rollestone Skinner, opening the quarter session at Nenagh last week, commented at some length, and with considerable severity of language, on the state of that part of he county as indicated in the criminal calendar, and by other information supplied to him. He was both grieved and shocked, he said, at the evil spirit that had gone abroad in the district; men think that they have nothing to do but to take their fell w-man's life, or, at all events go as far as they can by mutilations and other barbarous agsaults. After contrasting the turbulence and crime of the district with the tranquility and morally of other places, he concluded by saying that, excep for the equality in crime enjoyed by Cappawhite, in the South Riding, the Nenagh district might be considered the plague spot of Ireland.

SHIZORE OF ARMS IN BALLYSHANNEN. - A rough deal box, addressed 'Mr Gallagher, Donegal-to be forwarded by mail car, was observed the other evening by Head Constable Torney at the railway station, Ballystannon. He thought he might as well look at the contents; when, in place of bottles of pickles and sauce, as it was labelled eight riflet complete, with swords, scabbards and every requisite-wrenches, screws, &c -all of the military pattern, bearing the mark 'Tower' and a crown, together with a large supply of ready-made treechloading cartridges, presented themselves. The entire were of the very best description and just similar to the present constabulary rifle, except that these rifles and ewords are much longer, and consequently more formidable. In order to take sway may suspicious that might be caused by the length of the box, the stocks were made in two divisions, fitted with a breas catch and screw, so as to be put together without any trouble.

An account is published in the Cork Examiner of an interview between the Pope and Mr. Maguire, M. P. for Cork Mr. Maguire, the report states, was introduced by the Bishop of Cloyne, and the Holy Father entered freely into conversation speaking in French. He referred more than once to Ireland, and said it was with great satisfaction be reresired that the Government and Parliament of England had of late evinced a real anxiety to deal in a wise and gezerous spirit with that country; and that be had I sarnt with much pleasure that the Government we a about introducing a measure to improve the condtion of the cultivators of the land - an undertaking and that it would be attended with good results in 8583: ing the hanniness and con God's blessing, he said, would surely follow legisla-tion conceived in a good spirit; and he had resson to think that the intention was wise and good, which it must be when it was for the benefit of a people and a country. At the close of an audience of some length and of the deepest interest, the Bishop of Cloyne expressed an earnest hope that the life of his Holiness Would be long spared to the Church of God; to which the Pope replied - Ah, my dear Bishop, I am now an old man - a very old man - and the burden of the Oburch is beavy.' This was said with a tone of deep emotion. The manner of the Holy Father-especially when referring to Ireland was grave and earnest; but on more than one occasion! was marked by that case, ful and jayous spirit which is one of his chief characteristics

The 'Newry Telegraph' states that a spirit of jeslousy has lately sprung up in that neighborhood between the Fenians and Ribbonmen. The latter allege that the former do not go far enough in their demands, and the consequence is that for some time past in several districts collisions have taken plate between the factions. An instance, which shows the bad feeling prevailing, occurred the other night, when a crowd of about fifty persons visited the house of a man named Mi Allister, who lives in High street, Newry. Four men forced open the door as M Allister was retiring to his bed. One of them asked if he was a Ferian, and he made no rep'y. Another of the party said he was a 'Bigman' [or Ribbooman], and then a large stone was burled a: M'Allister. An slarm was given, and the police were soon on the spot, but the fellows had decamped.

An Irish Catholic priest in California has published a card in the papers to the effect that he is au-thorised by Senor Mathias Morego, ex Governor of Lower California, and proprietor of 18 leagues of good land, well watered, to offer to Irish farmers 500 acres of land each, free for two years, at Guadaloups Mission. After two years trial, they can either lease or buy the land, or leave at their own discretion.

The Rev. J. O'Donel, P. P of Templemore, county Mayo, writes to the editor of the Daily Bre press' in the following impartial and generous tons respecting Itish landlords :- While it must be admitted that too much of the face of this coult try is darkened by the misdeeds of some erring land. lords, it should not, on the other hand, be depied of suppressed that there exist many shining instruces of truly excellent landlords, who are sincerely solicitons for the welfare and happiness of their tenantry, and who would scorn to take advantage of their legal powers to the detriment of the humble tillers of the soil. Take, for illustration, the proper'y of Mr. Richard Beers, Monkstown, county D. blin.it this and the adjuling parish. It is, indeed a bright apot, where the people, under the kind and judicious treatment of their landlord; are all prosperius contented, and happy. I am not aware-I have not heard - that this gentleman has ever made and dezz'ng public display of his benevolence, or that he has ever made -- to use the phrase - a speech is favor of popular rights, in favor of tenant right; Jel Mr. Beere's tenantry are, to my certain knowledge in the full enjoyment of tenant-right from the very legiumste independence. We must recognize, we masi admire facts like these, examples like this. But for my part I cannot, in general, admire men of much talk I know of some who say much on tenant right, while tenant wrong on their own pro-tenant right, while tenant wrong on their own pro-parties is leaving their people in rags.' The returns sholdings in the Skibbersen Union show that there are 1,062 under lease; 2,705 tenancies from year to year; and 77 hold a fee

MELASCHOLY TRACEDY -Sir, - The following ap palling occurrence took place within eight miles of paining we last night. A cask of paraffin oil was this town last night. A cask of paraffin oil was cast in upon Aughris shore. The finders, thicking it an God-send, took it to a house to have it divided. While doing so, the spuff of a caudle fell into it, and in an instant the house with all its occupants [a crowd of men and women] were simultaneously in a sheet of fisme. The bouse was soon burnt down, and one tourg boy was burnt to a cinder sixteen persons were fearfully burnt, three have already died, and the recovery of the others is most doubtful. -The priest and doctor reached the scene at about two o'clock in the morning and remained some tim- with the sufferers. Nine have already received the last rites of the Church. Their hands and fingers are strong up, perfectly crippled, the flesh falling from other parts of their bodies; their heads swollen masses, the skin peeled off; but worse still, I fear loss of sight threatens those who may recover The breasts have fallen from one woman, who has since died. Death would have been prefer ble to many of Seren familie, viz, John Hefferman and family, Tom Murphy and family, Feary Murphy and family Ned King and family Celia King [widow] and family, John King and family, and Michael Coppolly and family, who a moment before were struggling through the winter, are now worse than beggared. The amount of destitution resulting from this catastrophe must be great indeed, now coming on the spring Utter ruin stares them ic the face, as they can neither 'sow nor reap.' The unfortunate man whose house was burnt, to cop the climax of his man whose house was built, to orp the climax of his suffering, has lost every shred of effects within the house. One brave young man, who was beyond reach of the fire, regardless of his own life, rushed so sad a speciacle I never viewed. - Cor of Northern

THE ASKEATON OUTRAGE -It was rumoured during the week that Sub-Constable Doyle, who lies in a very dangerous condition from the wound which he received on the evening of Thursday, 30th ult., at Askeaton, had died; but on enquiry we learn that, though his condition is painful, he yet lives, attended by Dr. Murphy and that hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. As yet there has been no trace of the assassin who fired at Doyle and his comrade McConsepty, and who discharged a third shot, it appears as he walked leisurely away, after doing as terrible a deed of blood as any that has disgraced the country for a long time. There has been much as to the slowness with which the police of the place are said to have arrived at the scene of the outrage, after the shots were fired; and after they were warned of what had happened We believe that this has alrealy formed the subject of investigation, or that inquiry will be made in'o the allegation; and we trust that the police may be able to show that there was no absolute neglect on their part under the circum. stances It is said, indeed, that if active steps had been taken on the instant to secure the assassin. there could be no difficulty in so doing. This, however, like many other matters that have been mentioned in connection with the fearful outrage, re mains to be seen. The Rev. James Hickie, the energetic parish priest of Askeston, referred to the daring and appalling outrage on New Year's Day after its perpetration from the alter of his parachial courch; and in language that sent a thrill of emo-tion through every heart, he called on the Almighty to visit with His vengeance the wicked man who had imperilled the lives of two policemen, who had given no off-nce to their intended murderer, and who were merely standing in the butcher's stall awaiting the arrival of the Tralee mail car. The rev. gentleman prayed the weath of the God of Justice on the head of the assassin who had stained his hands with blood and his soul with a crime which cried to Heaven for vengeauce. His words awoke a sympathetic echo in every breast. We have beard that the rev. genile man received a letter of a most extraordinary character a few days after, purporting to come from the person who shot the inoffensive and proffending police constables, and bearing the 'Limerick - Askea ton' post-mark The l-tter, we believe, contained riolent threats, and professed to come from one who cared nothing for the law of God or man It stated the shot did not reach the person for whom it was in tended, &c. We have no wish to amplify details, which can have but one effect, that of casting a deep shadow over our country's destines, and affrighting the peaceably disposed and the well inclined .- Limerick Reporter.

A meeting of the Council of the Irish Tenant League was held yesterday afternoon, Mr Hiles, J P., in the chair. Mr. Butt, QO, delivered a long address on the origin of the Ulster Tenant Right. He traced it to the evasion of the landlords, who ought to have given their tenants fixity of tenare but who made encroachments on their rights and demanded fines on the renewal of their leases, notil at last the tenants rose in insurrection. They were tried, but juries in the North and even in Dublin refosed to find them guilty, and then the fines were no longer demanded and the Tenant Right of Uniter became confirmed. In the North of Ireland, he said the landloris had not the penal laws and the weight of dominion which they possessed in Mauster to crush the Tenant Right. It became established in Wister by the sympathy of the juries, but in Munster the juries were composed of a different case from the peasantry, and there the Tenant Right failed. He observed that Tenant Right, as it exists at present, is limited and vague, and if an attempt were made to legalize it an unsatisfactory measure would be introduced, and no greater misfortune could befall their country. He moved the following series of resolutions, which were adopted : - That it is necessary to point out that any 1 gislation on the Lund Question which would not secure to the tenant continuous occupancy, at fair rents, would be so far as the province of Ulster is concerned, a derogation from the rights of the tenant under the ancient custom of that province. That, while we deeply regret to believe that of late years this custom has been gradually encroached on to such an extent that, without some legislative protection, the property held under it is no longer secure, any measure which would deal with the Land Question without giving full and ample protection to that property, instead of being a redress of grievances, would be robbery and wrong. That the entire people of Ireland, in common with he inhabitants of Uister, are entitled to a security of lenure equal to that which the strict observance of he ancient custom of Tenant Right conferred upon be tenants of estates on which that custom was most aithfully observed.

ORANGE REVERBED FOR THEIR CHURCH. - The Rev. ames Godly, the good rector of Carrigalien, and is kind lady, spent two days previous to Obristmas My in ornamenting and decorating their church ith holly and ivy, in honor of the festival When he congregation assembled, and divine service had ommenced, some of the leading Orangemen of the were said left the church, and after consulting togeleft for some short time outside, they rushed back
to the senice, calling on their brother Orangemen
below colours and to tear down the green. To
solve sight of the green, Mrs. Godley, the rectors
indeed and charitable lady told them that it cost her a
left for some short time outside, they rushed back
callor gave way to a motion for adjournment.

Earl Granville rose and congratalated Lord Cairns
on resuming the leadership of his party in the House
of Lords. He then went into vindication of the
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lead of avances and to resument the bean unremitting in its efforts to establish order.

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consequently year after year steadily advancing in Notwithstanding all her appeals, they tore down the bolly and ivy which she had so tastefully arranged in Scriptural mottoes, and threw it out into the churchyard. For this offence the Rev. Mr. Godley summoned some of the leaders of the party-namely, Sam Rosemand, Carrigallen; Thomas Bryce, junr, Aughaville; George Wood, Kivey; and Wm Mor-On Sunday, the 2nd of January, when the Rev. Mr Godley commenced to preach, the men above named left the church, together with their confederates, to the great apporance of the congregation, for which oftence Wm. Morrow, Kivey, was summoned for the second time, but before the court day came on the whole party summoned made an ample apology to the Rev Mr. Godley for their disgraceful conduct on both occasions, which apology the Rav Mr Godley has kindly accepted. Nothing I ever witnessed grieved me more than to see the bouse of worship made the areas of such disgraceful and roffi mly conduct by an infuriated Orange mob. - Correspondent of Anglo Celt.

Threatening letters and notices werning tenants not to pay rent are exciting alarm in Wearmeath and other counties. The attempt to intimidete is not confined to landlords and agents, but is extended to other classes. A few days ago a member of the laner Bar, who also holds a judicial office, received a letter threatening bim with the same death as his client if he ventured to argue a question pending in the superior courts between a landlord and a tenant. In many instances persons who receive threatening letters conceal the fact, lest their friends should be needlessly alarmed, and from a belief that there is no use in giving information to the police.

THE SOCIAL COMBITION OF IRRLAND. - The Post points out that in the midst of the present agitation on the Irish land question and all the other agitations that have preceded it, we have lost sight of the fact, or at least have not sufficiently appreciated it, that from the time of the famine there has been a steady advance in the wealth of the country and the pros perity of the whole people. The total poor-law ex penditure of Ireland for last year was £676,603, which is raised to a total of £818.577, by the expenditure under the Medical Charities Act and some other items. Now, compare this with the total exinto the fi-mes to rescue others, and is now a victim | penditure for England and Wales in 1868, which to the ru bless elements. I have seen them all - and amounted, in round numbers, to eleven millions and a balf, of which seven millions and a half were expended in relief of the poor only .-Taking the last mentioned we have more than eight simes the expenditure for less than four times the population. Yet Ireland is essentially a poor country with a net annual value of rateable property amounting only to 63.000,000. A comparison between Irel nd and Scotland is just as striking in respect of expenditure, and more so as regards the number of persons relieved. To state the case of Ireland by itself the latest returns shows a decrease of poor by more than one-seventh compared with the preceding year; a decrease of £30,000 in expenditure, and an increase in round numbers of £42 000 in the net annual value of rateable property. The decrease in the number of paupers may be traced to two main causes. In the first place Ireland has been free from financial disasters. The cattle plague did not touch her, and as she was a poor country, without manufactures, and with comparatively little trade, the greater plagues of finance-gambling and bubbling speculations bas no chance of reaching her What little trade Ireland nossesses is sound, and on the increase. And this material prosperity has not been unaccompanied by moral progress. With the exception of political offences and agrarian outrages - certainly a large and most deplorable exception - the criminal and ju dicial statistics for 1868 - the latest reutrn - reveal a state of society highly satisfactory. The number of criminals, other than vagrants and tramps, is less than balf the number in England, and though there were more assault cases than in an equal numof the population here, there were fewer attempts to shoot, stab, and otherwise do bodily barm, and fewer cases of mandaughter On the whole, therefore, we have before us a picture in which there are many pleasing and hopeful features, and which prove that in legislating for Ireland we have not to treat an al most desperate case by a kill or cure remedy.

Electioneering movements in Mallow are becoming more lively. Mr. Munster arrived on Monday even ing, and made his public entry into the town with great pomp. He was met at the station by his gent, about forty electors, and a large crowd. His carriage was preceded by the town hand and followed by a train of five or six cars. His friends express great confidence in his success He jaaned his address last evening. He will vote for a good the political land measure, an amnest ers and denominational education. Major Knox made a house-to-house canvass, and, it is said. received numerous promises of support. A strange affair is reported to have happened on Monday even ing. A band from Cork paraded the streets, preceded by a banner, on which were the words 'Am nesty for the Political Prisoners,' when the standardbearer was assaulted by the mob, and the flag torn down. A riot was expected to follow, and the traders shut up their shops lest the windows should be broken, but the excitement was only momentary, and quiet was soon restored.

The Northern Whig reports a renewal of party ricting in Lurgan on Saturday night. An Orange drumming party entered the town from one of the rural districts around, and after staying for some time in the Orange hall and the usual places of refeshment proceeded homewards through the Roman Catholic quarter, despite of earnest remonstrances. The result was a collision. They were attacked with stones, and returned the assault. Windows were smashed, heads broken, and one of the com batants had his eye literally knocked out on his cheek by the b'ow of a stone. The police with great dif-ficulty interfered and arrested some of the rioters

GREAT BRITAIN.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. - LONDON, Feb. 8 - The second session of the Eight Parliament was opened to gav by the Royal Commission, composed of the Lord Chancellor, Earl DeGrey and Ripon, Lord Sydney and the Earl of Bessborough. Only a few Peers and Peeresses were present.

At 2 o'clock the members of the House of Commons

were summoned to the House of Lords. Lord Cairns then read the Queen's speech, at the equolusion of which the Marquis of Huntley, who was in full Highland costume, moved an address to the Queen, and the motion was seconded by the Earl of Fingall.

The address refers almost solely to the Irish quastion. An appeal is made to the House of Lords to face the question generously and justly, and to content the tenants and give peace and prosperity to the population

The Lord Chancellor said he regretted the absence of the Queen, and boped she would soon be well. The relations of Great Britain with foreign powers were satisfactory. It was unfortunate that the Queen's speech made no allusion to the affairs of the Colonies; their well-being not being a matter of indifference. He also regretted the absence of any reference to the distress prevailing in Ireland. It would have been well to have told the sufferers their case was understood and sympathy felt for them. Reference to a national education was commendable, but he was amszed to see that Scotland and Ireland were left out of the scheme. After commenting briefly on other topics of the speach, the Lord Chan-

and charitable lady, told them that it cost her a producing the best effects. The Government and the Unity of God. And as we believe in

Madden who refuses to serve as Sheriff and ended | ment Bill on primary, education is prepared, and that, | unconverted brethren are no longer so far off from

nothing was left but rigor in the maintenance of O'der

The Duke of Mariborough deprecated any forbear ance; the remedial measures of the Government Were a failure, and our visionary hopes were rampant.

Lord Monck replied to Earl Grey by quoting the speech made by him in '46 when he expressed his preserves for remedial to coercive measures Lord Munck thought the Ministerial plan was effective.

With this speech the Debate closed and the ad dress was agreed to. Lord Redesdale was re elected Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords. The House then adjourned.

In the House of Commons many new members were sworn in, and a new Writ of Election for the Dublic University was issued.

Mr. Gladstone, on entering the Chamber, was vehemently cheered. One of his first efficial acts Was to give notice that he should move for the expulsi n of the member for Tipperary, because he was under sentence of penal servitude, and the seat was Consequently vacant.

Notices were also given of the introduction of the Irish land bill, the education bill and bills for the abolition of compulsory pilotage and for the repeal of minor clauses in the Reform bill.

In accordance with arrangements previously an nounced, Capt, Francis Egerton, member for east Derbyshire, moved a reply to the Queen's speech, and supported his motion with a few remarks. He said the programme was most satisfactory; the royal speech was marked by its great care and ability The messures promised were sure to be framed with Care and prodence, and debated without faction; and he was confident they would have the approval and confidence of the House

Charles Wentworth Dicke, member for Chelses, seconded the motion. He declared the programme o the Government was the most elaborate ever laid before the House. The country required that they should carry the measure proposed, including the abolition of university legislation: he boned for legislation also on trades unions, and other social questions He was confident of the justice and fair ness of the ministers in all things

Mr. D'Israeli then rose to speak and was heartily cheered. He thought the succession of important topics of much mome tultimately; he would only refer briefly to Ireland. The Government tardily admitted that the s'ate of that country was unsatisfic tory, and made reference contingent on the future laws. Ireland was full of disaffertion, murder and secret societies, and the Government was bound to interfere. Old excuses of partiality like that of the frish Bureau, were now inadmissible Loyalists were repressed and insulted. Catholic priests heartily supported the Government; and trade, in this agitation, was made desperate by the Whig policy. Feulan influence, which had originated in America, and which had been checked by the Marquis of Abercorn, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was now reviving. The land tenure still remained unchanged, and therefore could not be beld responsible for the troubles unless Ireland had bodily gone mad. She certainly cherished hopes suggested by the Government which would be impossible to resliss.

Mr. Gladstone replied that he admitted the difficult position of the Government. Their opponents, indeed, admitted the gravity of the situation, to remedy which the present may be the last oppor-tunity. He complimented Mr. D'Israe i on the moderation of his motion. This Government, he added, desired to try further remedies He ascribed the tone of Mr. D'Israeli's speech to a wish to satisfy extremes and a craving for coercion. He eulogized the Oatholic clergy tor their loyalty and good sense, and the present Government he declared was misanderstood in Ireland. He proceeded to answer series of charges made by Mr. D'israeli and conclud ed with declaring that he was conscious of having fulfilled his intention of seeking in all frankness and fairness conciliation rather then opposition. After desultory speeches from the new members and others the House adjourned.

LONDON, Feb. 9 .- In the House of Commons to day, writs were issued for elections in Southwark and Londonderry, to fill vacapcies esused by the appointment of Mr Layard, as Ambassador to Spain : and Mr. Dowse, as Solicitor General for Ireland.

Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, promised to introduce bill enabling aliens to acquire and hold land in England.

An address in rep'y to the Queen's speech was sgreed to, and the House adjourned.

An Act of Parliament is provided to protect foreign inventions seat to the Workmen's Erbiblicon, to be held bere. The merchants of Cork complain of loss of prestige

to that city, by the transfer of the shipment of foreign mails, save one, to changel porte. The newspapers this morning comments on the

Queen's speech and the debate thereon in Parliament vesterday : The 'Times' thinks the weak point in the Ministry

is the ill-timed policy on the Irish question. Though this is somewhat redeemed by the courage displayed! in the matter of the Fenians, and the promise to nroe vizorous legislation.

The 'Daily News,' Radical, only refers to the speech and the debate which followed to urge ballot

as the panaces for the national grievances.

The Standard, Conservative considers the Goveroment responsible for violence in Ireland Yet it has failed to protect life and property there.

The text of the 'Lancet's' statement with regard to the health of the Queen reads as follows: - The Queen, we regret to say, has been suffering repeatedly during the past few months from neuralgia, affecting different parts of the body, and severe enough to seriously interfere with rest. Her Majesty has just recovered from a recurrence of the zeuralgia, attacking the face severely. The attacks have been attributable to disturbance of the nervous system, due to exposure, worry, or excitement.

The Times has an editorial article on the present depression in the cotton trade. The writer ascribes the causes to the dearness of the raw material and the superiority of American manufactures and thinks the true remedies for the distress are-1st, greater intelligence and skill on the part of workmen; and 2nd, a reduction in the price of coal.

The discovery of a number of we spone and a quantity of ammunition in some of the loop-holes of the Sheerness fortifications has caused considerable excitement in that neighbourhood. The arms are of the same description as those used by the troops of the United States, and the placing of the weapons in the loop-holes has been attributed to Fenians.

STATE SCHOOLIEM-MR. FORSTER AT BRADFORD -Although not a member of the Cabinet, the Vice-President of the Council is understood to have more practical influence on educational measures than any other of the Ministers. On this account the speech of Mr. W. E. Forster, delivered in St. George's Bull at Bradford, on Monday evening, calls for particular attention. Lord de Grey is indeed an active and hardworking Lord President, but he has no constituency to address, and any information the public

by deprecating the presence of the party feeling in although he is not at liberty to divulge its provisions them as before. - Tablet. yet, he thinks it will become law this year He also be Earl Grey feared that the action of last session has lieves that the play, when brought forward, will persuaded the Irish that the House was intimidated; command the assent of 'almost all those whose teal and chief object is the education of the country." The inter tion of this phrase may have been perfect. but its expressions are certainly incomplete; for, after all, eyeteme of education are only means to an end, and something higher and better then any career in this world must be the 'real and chief object' of every Christian Bat Mr. Forster relies on public opinion and says that public opinion will not allow dogmatic differences to be an obstruction to a National system of education; and yet says also that public opinion will not allow the State to prevent the teaching any more than the preaching of religion - all which is rather vague and unsatisfactory. S'il', as it is qui'e clear that no Act of Parliament must hope that the proposed National system will be so arranged as to allow those dogmas to have their full legitimate effect. There is ground for encouragement in another part of the speech; for, after re minding his bearers that Mr. Dixon believed it would require ten years to carry out the views of the Birmingham League, Mr. Forster distinctly intimated that a scheme must be adopted which can be carried out forthwith; from which the natural conclusion is that the Government Bill does not embody the views of the Birmingham Lergue. A weekly contemporary has montioned a rumour that Ministers propose to meet the difficulties of the case, and to endeavor to content all parties, by proposing to introduce the D nominational system icto Ireland and the Secular into England; the idea of course being that Catholic influence is important in Ireland and must be consulted there, while the Dissenting bodies are powerful in England and must be propitiated here. Whether there be any good ground for this report we do not pretend to know; but it is abundantly evident that the present is the right moment for us to strain every nerve to make the Government and the Legislature feel that we Catholice of Bog!and bave also a right to be beard; that our cam to our fair share of educational grants of money cannot be denied by Mr. Gladstone's Ad ministration; and that any measure which would tend to hinder our confiding the education of Catholic children to our Catholic clergy could not be any thing less than a depist of justice and, in spite of Mr. Bright's hasty assertion, an intolerable Catholic grievance - Tablet.

· 如此的自己的心理,这种是一种的人的。

WHEN THE FESIAN PRISONERS WILL BE RELEASED -The Vice President of the Privy Council Mr. Forster in addressing his constituency at Bradford, said :-Many persons say we have not succeeded in staying every manifestation of dissatisfaction in Ireland. -We never expected to do so. There are some men who have so committed themselves by hostility to English rule that Mr. Gladstone and Parliament could not have made them cease to be disaffected. But we are taunted because these men show their disaffection. My reply is, that these men knew well that before long their trade will be taken from them, and that if they are not disuffected now, with the legislation we have begun there is little hope of fomenting disaffection hereafter - [cheers] My reply to the Tory taunt is, that the Fenian leaders could afford to wait while you were in power, but they cannot afford to wait now that Mr Gladstone is in power - [obeers] But let not any one suppose that any of these sad attempts exaggerated as they are and have been, but still to some extent existing, to keep up the spirit of disaffection, will make the Man istry or the House of Commons, or the country, swerve for one moment from its determination to pursue its policy of justice to Ireland - [cheers] I cannot tell you the details of the Irish Land Bill that will be brought forward but I am sure that neither the principles nor the details of that bill will be affected by anything that has happened in Ireland. -Although I cannot say what measures the Ministry will bring forward I venture to say what the English nation desires on this matter: That no lawless dred by the Fenians shall cause the House of Commons for one moment to diminish its efforts to improve the land laws. The promise to do so must and shall be kept. That no agrarian outrage shall make us cease to strive to improve the elations between the landlord and the tenant in Ireland, but that in Ireland, as in England and Scotland, outrage shall be punished. As in the last session, so in the next session, I believe the majority of the House of Commons will determine to carry out dirregard of all districtions between England and Ireland when imperial interests are concerned, the utmost regard and consideration for Irish feelings. Irish wishes, and Irish interests, when Irish aff ira alone are concerned. Whilst we are determined to carry out the principle of that idea of the union for the future as in he past, yet that union must and shall be maintained (loud cheere) One word more We anglishmen do not like to have political prisoners - we wish to open the prison door and to let the Fedian prisoners go free; but order must and shall be kept. We know full well that no civil community can disregard that principle of self-detence which appli a to communities as well as to individuals, and that no civil community can consider an attempt to cause civil war under any other form than as a crime; but we trust and believe that such is our policy towards Ireland, and such will be our policy in time to come, that very soon we shall take from every man in Ireland the motive to commit crime-(cheers) - and so we can afford to say that we will keep the Fenian prisoners in gaol as long as the safety demands-(loud cheers) - and no longer (renewed cheers).

THE PRESENT STATE OF JUDA'SM - Some little time ago the two Abbes Lemann, two brothers, priests and converts from Judaism, published a remarkable pamphlet addressed to their converted brethren, and entitled, 'Le Question du Messie et le Concile du Struck by the extremely conciliatory Vatican. spirit and 'even tenderness,' as they say, of its authors, the directors of the 'Univers Igraelite,' have undertaken to reply to it. Their position is that the Jewish religion is in a most flourishing condition, and that Catholicism is very sick. To this M M Lemans have published a rejoinder, and satisfactorily prove that the pretended immobility of Judaism is, in reality, nothing else but decomposition .-They observe that the three great exterior charac teristics of Judaism which are still possible after the dispersion, are the laws of meate, the Sabb th observar os, and the use of the Hebrew language. the confession of the Univers Israelite itself, they show that the Jews of the present day are struck with a grieyons slokness, that they suffer as largelites from a moral consumption. The Rabbath is already forgotien, so are the laws respecting ailments, and all that make the Israelite an Israelite.' The same impartial authority with sees to the diense of the Hobrew language. Out of ten young people of fifteen years of age, nine are ignorant of the rudiments of Hebrew And if the Council of Public Instruction had not rendered the study of M. Duruy's little Sacred History obligatory, they would live in complete ignorance of the existence of our Patriarchs We dare not speak of the Bible; scarcely any one reads it.' According to the Archives, another Jewish pub can obtain before the meeting of Parliament must be lication, the rite of circumcision is no longer univer-derived from his lieutenant. We trembled when we sally practised. Sixty-six Jewish physicians of Vienna have published a manifesto against it, and the Rabbinical Congress, of Philadelphia, has resolved that the mail child of a Jewish woman is, even if uncir-

ESTATE CETINU

A sensational preacher in lows conducts Sunday services in a billard saloon, opening church with beer all around and closing with a treat for the crowd.

A poor negro woman in Virginia has been subject to great annoyance by the police She had a way of enriching her asperagus bed with babies of her own which she strangled for that purpose.

Jack Reynolds, who the other day wastonly murdered Townsend, on being told of the horrible nature. of his crime, said he knew all that but, hanging for morder, yer know, boss, is played out in New York,

The Augusta [Maine] Journal relates that an advertisement of a small sewing machine,' for one dollar, was answered by a young man in the rural districts, who received in return for his dollar a shoemaker' awl worth about fireen cents.

A New York writer says that the Custom House authorities, being suspicious of a quantity of cedar planks which arrived from Havana, seized and had. the lot examined The planks were ten feet long two inches thick. The efficials found that the planks were dug out and closely packed with cigars 441 boxes in all containing 24,050 cigars, valued at \$150 per 1000. A great many cigars have been smuggled by this old Liverpool device.

CUBAN BALLIGERENCY-New York, Feb 10-Senator Summer is strongly opposed to the recognition of the Cahans as belligerents. He expects that Cuba as well as Canada will be annexed within ten years.

Washington, February 10 - A resolution reported some time since from the Committee on Foreign Alfairs, calling on the President for information onncerning the imprisonment of American citizens in England for political offences, came up for discussion this morning. Mr Wood addressed the House on the subject, taking strong ground against the British Government.

The Legislatures of Iows, Kausas and Wisconsin, have each elected a woman as Engrossing Clerk.

THE STAGE AND THE PULPIT. - The intercal 16. venue returns show that in this city, about seventy thousand dollars are expended every week at places of amusement, as theatres, circuses, and these places, are only thirteen in number among which that large sum is divided. This is a larger sum, by at least three times, then is paid weekly to all the evangelical clergy of this city for giving religious instruction to the people. Parls, with a population twice as large as Ne v York, supports only the same number of theatres and these receive but \$96 .-000 a week, while ours receive within \$21 000 as much, showing plainly that New York in proportion to her population, pays far more for theatrical entertainments than Patis. And it is not devied that New York has reached a depth of moral debasement in her stage plays and shows. that Paris painted like Jezabel as she is, would blush If the Church and means of g ace; if. the preaching of the Word; the ministers of God; are the grand agencies to save society from moral corruption, it is plain that we are not doing half our duty to stem the tide of vice that is the natural offpring of many of our public amusements. It is admitted on all hands that the 'legitimate dram' does not 'pay.' Theatres, therefore must offer something lower or be closed. - N. Y Observer.

Abortion or Fœticide is now the great national orime of the United States. Judge Johnson, of Michigan, in passing sentence on a Dr Shannon for causing the death of a married woman, seventeen years of age, whose husband compelled her to submit to the operation, said :- This crime which resulted so fatally to the life of the young wife, when ron and I were born and tenderly watched over and reared by maternal kindness, was almost unknown in our land, and only heard of here and there at long intervals, and but to brand its authors and sheltors with universal detestation; and if by a medical practitioner however skilled, to consign him to merited neglect and contempt, but has now grown into a widespread menacing evil and is already producing disastrons effects upon society, morally, and with its attendant vices, is rapidly working the destruction of our people, promoting amongst the youth of both sexes licentimeness and brutality, instituting the true principle of union between Envland and in the place of the delicacy, refinement and modesty Ireland. And what do I understand that union to of American maidens, unblushing effrontery, un-be? I have often said it, hoth here and in the House chastity and utter heartlessness and in later of Commons I consider that ides to be an absolute life robbing our women of their crowning glary, the most refined, enobling of all the attributes of humanity, motherly instinct, to be replaced by what? The heartless sallow, worn-out devotee of passion, and the pursuit of momentary and gidy pleasures and indolence. In f ct its tendency is to blot from American society its happy home, the strong pillar and prop of our country -to rob our homes of prattling infants, happy and af-fectionate youth or worthy and affectionate fathers and mothers, to sacrifice the future of our country, to improverish our race by the sacrifice of all that enobles and elevates man and woman and for what? For the sake of a few years of uninterupted lust and the heartless indulgence in fashionable empsement to be followed by a greatly diminished, diseased and degenerated officing, and to purchase for the guilty themselves in advanced life, when pleasure has palled, a cold and cheerless existence, ungladd ned by the grea ful affection and endearing intercourse and kind care of grateful children willing to bear with and tolerate their infirmities and smooth the pillow of death and bedew it with the tears of tender affection. This terrible and prevalent evil, unless arrested, will speedily carker and poison our whole community, when its deadly pall cannot be listed. Then will have perished in one miserable and appalling wreck all that is valuable in society, all that is dear in domestic life. We witness as an evidence of the popularization of this practice already in communities, that fatal premonition from the mouth of hundrede, 'all do so,' all physians are alike.'

While the newspapers gloat daily, over the details of the last case of murder or seduction mere mention has been made of an incident which occurred last week at Scranton, Penn., and which seems to us to contain the elements of the most terrible, tragedy. But the story is so old and backbryed - the tragedy almost as common as death itself. A young man goes wandering about the country, the son of respectable and wealthy people: well-educated bimself, a generous, affectionate, good fellow, of whom no werse norm can be said than that he was 'e little fast.' Just at the age, tor, when the broad road of life has the fullest daylight upon it; when all chances of power, and beinfulness, and love, are waiting to be conquered by the strong brain and ready band. Just at this age, this boy stops short, looking it would seem, with a learnin steady, coolbess, at, his ownfuture, and finding that for him, early as it is, there is no chance. The devil of drink has its grasp on him, soul and body, and is sucking the life from both. He tries his own strongth, and findsoit too weak to shake it off. Afraid to go bome, ashamed to look his fellow-men longer in the face, he writes a boy sh sorrowful good by to: father and brothers. and then quietly puts as pistol to his head and eads it all? There is something beyond the pathos of words to us in the lad's message to his brothers, the other boys he had left at home; ' Caution, Willy, mot ter, not to follow in my footsteps. Let me be buried in a plain box and I to not wish to have any but relatives at my funeral. (Keep Heary out of camcised, by the very fact of his birth a member of (harm's reach, as if he is not checked he, will be the Jewish Community. What then remains? argue ruined also. He sends ! a thousand kisses to little the MM. Lemann - nothing distinctive but the belief Julius and Clarence, and tell them I will hever come

The True Colitness.

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To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers Two Dollers and a balf, in advance; and if not revewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the anhacription ab il be

The figures after each Subscriber's Address By ry week shows the date to which he has paid up. T ne "John Jones, August '63" shows that he has peld up to August '63, and owes his subscription

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1879.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. PERRUARY - 1870.

Friday, 18-St. Simeon, B. G. Saturday, 19 Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 20 SEXAGESIMA Monday, 21 Of the Feria.

Tuesday 22-Of the Passion Wednesday, 23 Vigil of St. Peter Damian B. C. 'a hurs lay, 24 -8:. Mathias, Ap

NEWS OF THE WERK.

As will be seen on our sixth page, the arrest of M. Rochefort was followed by disturbances at Paris, which however were promptly quelled. The armed force, and the bourgoiste, are in favor of order, and with these on his side Louis Napoleon has little to fear from a Parisian mob. The troubles are not all over however. By latest telegrams we learn that many arrests have been made, and that it is expected that others will follow Probably the trial of Prince Pierre Benaparte will be the occasion of another outbreak. The weather has been severely cold is Europe during the past week. At Paris the mercury in the thermometer had fullen to 30 below zero of Fahrenbeit.

We have not as yet any details of the Ministerial Land Bill for Ireland. From the hints in the Times we are led to believe that it will be thorough, and strike at the root of the great cause of Irish disaffection. God grant that it - may be so; and that tranquility being restored. the Government may be able to extend clemency to the political prisoners now undergoing punish ment. We believe that there is not a man who does not wish to see this done, the moment it can be done with due regard to the dignity and safety of the country.

If we may rely upon Roman Correspondents -no very reliable authorities however - the great question of the limits and conditions of Papal infallibility will soon be before the Council. As we believe that its deliberations wil be controlled, and its decision, whatever that may be, will be dictated by the Hory Ghost, we await the result without the least anxiety. God knows how to take care of His Church, and needs no one to teach Him. All that is for the a faithful to do, is by humble prayer to implore the divine guidance, which to faithful and humble prayer will not be refused.

The story about the design on the life of Prince Arthur at New York, turns out, as wexpected that it would -to be a boax. H. Royal Highness returned to Montreal last week. after a pleasant trip in the United States which has won for him golden opinions from all men.

The Dublin Irishman copies from the Free man a most important item of religious news from the correspondent of the last named journal. who writing from Rome under date 21st ult. 23 ys :--

Roms, January 21 .- I dld not intend to have write ten to-day, but I have just this instant received communication that will be of importance just now in Ireland It has been at times debated in Ireland whether the Pontifical Bull of last October, in which various censures were pronounced agains: seer t so cueries, had any reference to Irish or American Fenianism. The matter is now definitely set at rest, and a decree in the name of the Sovereign Pontiff has just been issued, stating in express terms that the Society of the Fenians, whether in America or Ireland is included in the Pontifical Bull above men-

Our Provincial Parliament met at Ottawa on Tuesday last, but we must reserve to our next a report of the proceedings.

The latest news from Europe is to the effect that all is quiet in Paris.

PROGRESS, AND MODERN CIVILISATION .-In the London Christian World, as quoted by the Montreal Wuness of the 31st December last, we read as follows :-

After all the activity of the thousand Ohristian congregations in the metropolis, manifesting itself in schools, lectures, entertainments for the working classes, meetings for mothers, benevolent visitation. city missionaries, and Bib's women - a third of the population stand outside the churches, and are, for the most part, utterly ignorant of the meaning and message of Obristianity, and brutally insensible to the claims of religion.

And this is what that " Progress and Modern Civilisation," with which Pius IX. refuses to be reconciled, have to show as the crowning result of their labors in the reign of Queen Victoria; in labor. the latter part of the nineteenth century of the

of Protestant England.

many writers, writers most bitterly hostile to the old faith, descriptions of the intellectual, moral. and religious condition of the people of England in the days of Henry VIII. We are told that the higher elergy were dissolute, the lower clergy corrupt in their mode of living, that the people were often ignorant, and much given to superstition: but we are not told-it is not even bioted-that one third were then " utterly ignorant of the meaning, and message of Christiani'y"-that one third of the population of London were " brutally insensible to the claims of religion." No. It required three bundred years of Protestantism, and the influences of " Progress and Modern Civilisation" to degrade the mass of the peo le to this brutal level.

Let us take snother instance. Our authority in this instance is the well known M. Rochefort, and of the foremost leaders of modern progress: one of the best exponents of its tendencies-because one of the most advanced. This great apostle of civilisation and progress-of that progress and civilisation at all events which alone the Pope and the Catholic Church oppose and denounce-thus bonestly avows his objects, and those of his fellow laborers in the same cause, in s Pastoral letter by him lately addressed to the citizens of Lyons:-

" The first duty of a people which wishes to become free and if we don't become free now when shall we? is to reject that barrier Religion, which leads either to fatal elavery or to maddess

Our next illustration of the tendencies, or ather the avowed objects of that modern pro gress and civilisation with which the Pope refuses to be reconciled, is to be found in the principles of the anti-Council, or Protesting Synod lately held at Naples, and published by the Bien Public of the 17th ult. The speaker is a M Reynard, a French delegate:-

"Our programme bes for its bases the denial of God, the suppression of all authority, and of every religious idea. Religion is the chief, and most ancient source of all our sufferings and the instrument by which, in every age, Sover igns have enslaved the people. God is only a chimers, the pedestal of every despotism; and this chimers must be destroyed before we can obtain liberty.'

No wonder that with these facts before 118 eyes the editor of the Pa!l Mall Gazette frankly admits that it is impossible to reconcile any in m of systematic Christian theology with what we call civilisation, and progress .- Pall Mall Gazetts, Oct. 12, 1869.

Do we want further illustrations of Progress and Modern Civilisation? Let us look at what daily occurs before our eyes in the U. States; the most advanced, and according to the boastof its people, the most civilised of modern communities; that one, no doubt, whose moral status is most in harmony with the Spirit of the Age. and the most fatthfully reflects its features. What do we see? Protestant ministers of the Gospel-an obscepe Beecher and his worth brethren-invoking God's blessing upon lust, and celebrating adultery with a blasphemous mockery of religious rites. We need not dwell upon the fithy spectacle, on which the devils may indeed gaze with complacency; but from which all Christians, all men not dead to every feeling of decepcy must recoil with disgust-disgust for the actors therein, disgust for the social condion and for the civilisation under which alone such a filthy exhibition is possible, or cocceiv

Now it is with this phase of modern progress and of modern cavilisation-to this social progress, under which one third of the population of he capital of Protestant England with its " open hible," are " brutally insensible to the claims of religion;" of which M. Rochefort, is the prophet. he Grand Council, and which openly aims at he overthrow of all religion; of which the divorce aws of the U. States, and the blasphemous obcenities of a Beecher are the evidences, and the onsummate fruits-that the Pope refuses to be

But to civilisation in the Christian sense of the word-but to progress, moral, intellectual, and adustrial, not only the Pope is no fee, but of them he is, as have been all his predecessors. the warmest friend. Though it is not the function of the Church to minister to man's material welfare, or to promote his physical happiness, to build railroads or to lay submarine telegraphs, she has not only never discouraged, but has always warmly applauded and patronised those who by the exercise of their talents, or by their invention, have in any manner really advanced the happiness of mankind. Of the arts and sciences, of learning, and of literature, she rency and the silver would then take to itselv has ever been the first and most liberal patron; and indeed one of the greatest material triumphs of the XIX, century—the Suez Canal and the joining of the Mediterranean with the Red Seawas as we learn from Ranke, one of the projects | the Evening Telegraph of Monday, 14th inst. of a Pope, Sixtus V., to whom, rather than to to a Mr. Jenkins, who has been distinguishing Mr. Lessens, belongs the credit of the late in himself by an anti-Catholic tirade at a public umph of daring ingenuity combined with patient | meeting held for Educational purposes :-

The progress, in a word, which the Pope con-

"open bible," and Gospel light, in the metropolis the heathen world in the days of the Roman number of Roman Catholics levited to be present at reason; from the Holy Scriptures, and from the Empire-an era of bighest intellectual and ma-Let us look back to the sixteenth century, terial culture, but of lowest moral deprayity; a declined to enter into the discussion auggested by before the sun of the blessed Reformation had atate from which Christianity, and Christianity dawned on Catholic England. We have by slone, redeemed the human race. To the civilisation of that age, so bright and blooming on its surface, and yet so dark and rotten beneath, mankind, in so far as they throw of with M. Rochefort & Co., the trammels of religion, are fast relapsing. Its principles, its maxims, its objects, its manners and customs are already to a considerable extent the principles, the maxims, the objects, the manners, and the customs of the son Catholic world in the XIX. century; and if we have not already sunk altogether so low as the moral and social level of the Augustaa age. it is only because the old Christian traditions of our fathers are not as yet entirely extinct; because the Church, because Rome, still opposes ber inexpugnable ramparts to the hordes of modern progress, more fell, more threatening to Christian civilisation and morality, than the barbarian hordes whom of old the North precipitated upon the Imperial City.

> We trust that the remarks which we prefix to the subjoined document may not expose us to the reproach of making attacks upon the Protestant clergy of Montreal. Nothing is further from our intention; amongst them, we are happy to believe, are to be found as high-minded, honorable men as are in the world; and we are sure that the amiable gentleman who presides over our Anglican fellow-citizens would never tolerate amongst his clergy, such conduct as that which we propose to hold up to public reproba-

> The daughter of respectable Catholic parents. herself a minor, or child in the eyes of the law. contracted an affection for a young man, a Protestant, much to the displeasure of her parents, who forbad him the house. Hereupon the pair sought out a Methodist minister in Griffintown, a Mr. G. Brown, who, like too many of his brethren, seems to be a very unscrupulous sort of person. Without a question asked as to the age, or the religion of the girl, or as to whether she had the consent of her parents to contract marriage. without making a single inquiry of any kind, he published the banns betwirt the two young persons in his own meeting house, and then immediately proceeded to solemnize their union .-When the unhappy parents beard of this sad business, they were almost distracted, and proposed to institute legal proceedings against the Methodist minister whose conduct was as illegal as it was immoral. Touched, however, by his entreaties for mercy, they, the parents, suspend ed legal proceedings, on the receipt of the subjoined confession of wrong doing from Mr. Brown. We need hardly say that the "good faith" to which, at the close of his letter, he alludes, is of a very peculiar kind; as with most men, "good faith" can only be pleaded in extenuation of errors of conduct, when every possible crecaution to ascertain the truth has been previously taken. Now Mr. Brown did not take the most simple, the most obvious precaution: that of ascertaining the age of the young girl, her religion, and the feelings of the parents towards the contemplated marriage. His conduct. therefore, was most infamous throughout; and is, we fear, by no means a solitary instance of the means to which ministers of his class resort, to shake the faith and morals of young, impetuous, and imprudent Catholics.

Here is the letter of apology he wrote to the wronged parents:--

Montreal, 3rd February, 1870

Mr. John Rodgers, -- Sir, -- On the seventeenth of Japuary last, I united in matrimony your daughter Margaret, a minor with one Arthur Kane, having previously published the bans of such marriage. id not enquire about the parents of the young lady od the late anti-Catholic meeting at Naples is being order the impression that she was of the age of twenty one years, and thinking that the publication of bans sufficiently authorized me to celebrate the marriage Since then, you have complained of m conduct in the premises, stating that I should have obtained your consent to the said marriage; having taken advice upon the subject, I find that your complaint is well founded; I should have taken information about the parents of the girl, and not proceed to make the said marriage without your authority. My good faith will I hope, be received as an excuse, i his unfortunate affair:

G. BROWN, Methodist Minister

A writer in the Gazette treating of the " allver nuisance" and how to abate it, says :-"A remedy must provide a better currency to

'analg sli viggus.' We differ in opinion from the writer. A had or depreciated currency will drive out a good currency, but a good currency can never drive out the bad. The surest and quickest way of putting down the silver nusance would be to issue a still worse, a still more depreciated cur wings, and flee away.

We have much pleasure in transferring to our columns, the following rebuke administered by

"There can be no objections to Dr. J. nkins stat ing, as a fact, that the Bible is taught in Protestant schools; but it was extremely bad tasts to say any-

a public demonstration, and among them the Minis ter of Public Instruction. Mr Chanvess properly Dr. Jenkins' remarks, and concluded by administer ing a rebuke which was received with applause But though Mr. Chauveau was not called upon to combat Br. Jenkius' propositions, as Protestante quite as firm as Dr. Jenkins, we must be permitted to say that we do not entertain the uneducated belief that Roman Catholics do not "bonour" the Bible, or that in their schools they do not teach 'its principles, moral and religious' We have always understood that the Christian controversy was as to what is taught by the Bible, not whether it was authority. There is bowever, a still greater objection to Dr Jenkins' aprech than its being the expression of prejudice, and that consists in the attempt to make the Prince respopsible for his blunder. However admirable the sentiment, it was Dr. Jenkins and not His Royal Highness who said :

That we must have all classes of our Protestant people educated on the basis of our common Bible? What the Prince said was perfectly unobjection ble, and resumed in a few words the common ground taken up by all denominations in Consda save by a 'ew political fanatics, who don't know the meaning of the words they use. What the Prince said was tbis :—

I hesure you I regard the spread of general education, combined with religious teaching, as of the roos vitel importance, not only to each individual person, but likewise to the progress, welfare and safety of the country.'

The principle invoked by the Prince in these words forms the basis of our Common School Act. Unless school teaching is to be totally secular in a mixed population, the system must be either tyrannical or sectarian. In spite of the fanatics we have chosen it shall be the latter. Mr. Chauveau put it very fairly:--

There was one satisfactory thing, and it was this that they had most heartily agreed to disagree. (App'ause) We have agreed and found out-whatever might be s id about it elsewhere, whatever may be tried elsewhere that the hest mode of giving sound education was to make no pretence of excluding the religious views of the parents from the subcols of the children We have found out and carried into practice in our schools, at all events as far as the two great divisions of this country are concerned. between Catholics and Protestants, that there stall be sectarian schools. The law admits mixed schools. and if in any township or municipality the people are too poor to have a separate school, or have the wisdom to agree to carry on a school common to Roman Oatholics and Protestants, they are welcome to do so; but whenever either party chooses to separate they are allowed to do so, and have religious education to the fullest extent, and not exclude from their schools the religious views of the parents.

MISSION OF THE JESUIT FATHERS IN HAMILTON.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,-A mission was commenced here on Saturday, 29 h ult., in the St. Mary's Cathe dral by the Jesuit Fathers Damin, Massellis Archambeault and others from Chicago, assisted by our own, and several of the Clergy from the surrounding parts of the diocese. As the mission ontiones, the Cathedral is constantly crowded from 4 o'clock, a.m. to 11 p.m., to receive in ruction and approach the holy sacraments.-Protestants assemble in great numbers to bear the Rev. Father Damin, whose eloquence and power of argument have already converted many of our Protestant neighbors to the true faith. The pressure on him for advice, and reception into the Church, is so great that he has very little time to hear the confessions of Catholics.

The following is a brief outline of his lecture op "The Confessional or, The Sacrament of Penance instituted by Christ." To report it according to its real merit, is a task which I am unfit to undertake. Next week 1 will send a sketch of his lecture on "Oaly Oae Trus Church, and that Church the Holy Catholic Church." I will afterwards send his lecture on Transubstantion and the Real Presence in the Blessed Eucharist. Upwards of three thousand artend his lectures.

The Rev. Father began his discourse from Matt. 18 ch., 18 v. " Whatsoever you shall hind upon earth shall be bound also in heaven; and whatsoever you shall loose upon earth, shall be loosed also in heaven. And John xx., 22, 23. Receive ye the Holy Ghost; whose sins vou shall forgive, they are forgiven them; and whose sins you shall retain, they are retained " Jesus Christ has given to the Apostles and they have given to their successors, the ministry, the nower of forgiving sins, if the sinner is fully determined to avoid all sin and occasions of sin, in uture, and to make reparation to the full extent of his power for the crimes he has committed. with a sincere sorrow for them because they are offensive to God. Then the priest can forgive him n the name and with the authority of God. He denounced in strong language, the false accusa tions put forward by Protestants, of forgiving ins for movey. An English clergyman has overshot the mark by laying down the prices, anch as £5 for adultery, £20 for murder, 1s. for wife kicking, stealing £7. Protestants guided by prejudice, cannot believe that a priest has the power to forgive sins. They judge before they examine the case. When asked if they have ever examined the doctrine of the a prayer, we had better dispense with them, and Catholic Church, they generally answer, No ; get the old ladies to attend to sick calls. but I pity the poer ignorant benighted Catholics who believe it. They act like the Yankee judge, when the police brought a prisoner before him and said, " be is guilty of such and such crimes." 'Let us hang him," replied the judge. "Oh! your bonor," said the prisoner, " give me a trial, I can bring several creditable witnesses to prove Let him not be asked to confess to him that he my innocency." " No matter" said the judge, " let us hang him anyhow."

will not read our books; they know nothing of Paul instructed him and made him first hishop of the doctrine we practice; yet condemn us with- Athens. He had two priests: one had the mitout trial or a shadow of reason. He proved the fortune of sinning, he confessed to his brother Christian era, and the fourth century of an demos, is but a relapse into the social status of thing provocative of confroversy in presence of a Catholic religion to be the Divine religion from who refused him absolution. He complained to

testimony of eighteen centuries. Cannot God give power to man to forgive sins, if he chose to do so? Now, in St. Mait. xvi., 18 v. Our Suriour said to his Apostles, whatsoever you shall bind on earth shall be bound in beaven; and whatsoever you shall loose on earth, shall be loosed in heaven; " I will give to thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven." In those days, in was usual to give the keys to the person authorused to govern as the keys of a house are given to the housekeeper. By the kingdom of heaven is meant here, the Church of God. Receive re the Holy Ghoat ; whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven; and whose sine you shall re. tain, they are retained. In Genesis, it is said. "God breathed into Adam a living soul," and Adam was made Lord of the universe. When Christ wished to raise his Apostles to higher dignity, he breathed upon them, and said to them before ascending into beaven, " Receive ye the power of Gad." We read in ch 1 of the Acts of the Apostles, that they received the nower of God to forgive sins. The words of Christ are so plain and explicit, that they cannot be explained in any way but that of the Church during 1837 years. He (Father Damin) once attended the sick call of a lady in Sr. Louis, and after attending her, a Yaukee Doctor who was there, asked him what he had been doing with that lady. I heard the lady's confession, was the reply. An extraordinary power, indeed, said the Dr. I don't believe in such nonsense .--The Father, asked, what did Jesus Christ mean, when he said-Receive ye the Holy Ghost, & .. ? Well said the Dr., that is a tough question, I will think on it. The Rev. Father requested him to procure Catholic books and read them. He did so-returned to Father D. after a few days, saying, I believe in confession and all the tenets of the Catholic Church. He made his confession, was baptized, and became a thorough practical Catholic. How can Protestants arrive at the truth when they never read a book in which our doctrines are defended? Do we ask anything unfair when we demand an examination of our doctrine, and request a hearing? Protestants constantly read bad books; and all the lies and slanders invented and written against us.--Why not read our defence? Did the Apostles not believe and glory in the power given them by Christ? St. Pau!, in his Epistle to the Corinthiaus, says, we are the ambas-adors of Christ, and the dispensers of the mysteries of God. An ambassador is a power given to one sent with authority. We act, says St. Paul, in the name of Christ. In the second epistle, we have the ministry of reconciliation. This is effected by forgiveness of sin. God bar placed in us the word of reason. One of the Corinthians had been guilty of adultery, and confessed his crime to St. Paul, who said, "I forgive thee," He also said, " I have forgiven in the person of Jeaus Christ." Did St. Paul know his business or the powers with which he was invested. It s said in the Acts of the Apostles, " A multitude came and confessed their sins." This multitude were all Catholics, and confessed their sins 1800 years ago. They knew that Christ gave these men extraordinary power. St. James save-Let him bring the priests of the Church, &c. He also says, copiess your sins one to another, that you may be saved. Acts xix. 18. Many that believed, came and conlessed and showed their deeds. Some Protestants are ahead of us; they believe even the "sisters" can forgive sint, but I fear the "sisters" will let out the secret. While I was in St. Louis, the son of a Pres-

byterian minister was dying; his wife called on him repeatedly, even for her sake, whom he loved, to send for some minister-even any minister, but his answer was constantly. No. I care not for them, they can do nothing but offer up a prayer; and you Mary can pray as well as any of them. She continued to entreat him, and he asked her to send for Father Damic. Oh! my dearly beloved bushand! Oh! Oh! A Catholic priest, will you disgrace us? No, no, she cried. At length she consented and sent for the priest. Well, Father Damin, can you do any thing better than to offer up a prayer? Yes, was the reply. I can forgive you your sins. If you can, you are the man I want. I am a great sinner. Can you prove yourself to have this extraordinary power? I proved my power-be made his confession-was baptized and died an edilying death. If ministers can do nothing but offer up

In the first century, St. Paul says of Clement that his name is written in the book of life; he was successor of St. Peter, and 4th Pope. St. Clement, disciple of Peter, says, let him who i concerned about his sins, confess them to the bishop or pastor that he may obtain forgiveness. may be cured. This man is instructed by St. Paul in all the doctrine of Christ. Dionesius, They will not listen to our arguments; they in Acts of the Apostles, after conversion, St. bim absolution.

In the second century, Irenaus, 100 years a disciple of St. John the Apostle, informs us that some women came to the Church and confessed their sins with many tears, while others renounced the faith because they had not the courage to confess; knowing that without confeasion it was no use to belong to the faith; therefore they renounced it. In the time of Tertullien, the whole Christian world believed in confession. He strengthened his arguments with very strong quotations from the learned confession has the testimony of those who lived of \$1000 each. 16, 17, and 18 centuries ago. During the first was practised throughout the Christian world. as did his Elder Brother. If it is a human institution or invention of man. as Protestants say, they ought to be able to te'l where and by whom it was introduced; but we dely Protestant preachers to prove that confession has been instituted since the days of Jesus Christ. We defy them to tell when and by whom it was introduced. "Receive ye the Holy Ghost; whose sins ye shall forgive, they are foreiven, and whose sins ye shall retain, they are retained." This is the time confession was introduced. Hundreds of Protestant ministers have come over to us converted. I have received four thousand Protestants into the Church. pine of whom were ministers. About three thousand ministers have come over to the Church during the last thirty years; one bishop with 10.000 a year, resigned it-came over to us. and lives by teaching a little school at a salarv of \$50 per month. Leibnitz, though himself a Protestant, says " If there is any thing Divine in the Catholic Church, it is Confession, or the Sacrament of Penance." Come my Protestant friends to see me-make your objections-I will be happy to meet and convince you of the truths of the Catholic doctrine-I would lose my life to save your souls. Great attention and respect children in Ontario, of whom 20 000 are in the prevailed among the Protestant portion of the | Separate Schools leaving 50,000 in the Common audience. He concluded by thanking all for their marked attention, and related the pleasant incident of the minister whose congregation left the Church during his sermon; and the sexton when going away, politely requested the minister to lock the door after him when going home.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

· Hamilton, Feb. 7, 1870.

(To th . Editor of the True Wilnes.)

Mr. Editor,-Considering the present tone and spirit of the Montreal Daily Witness, I have come to the determination, that with the number dated Feb. 4th, my reading of that jour nal terminates. I am free to confess that its advertising columns have occasionally been to me a source of pecuniary advantage, for which I feel grateful. Henceforth however, I must look for it in other channels. In acting thus, I feel confident that I only follow the example of other Catholics of Irish, Scotch Roglish and Canadian origin. That there is a small sprinkling of the latter, to whom the fulsome eulogies of the Wit ness are like the smell of frankincense, may be true, but they are only a sprinkling.

The great body of our French Canadian brethren are true to the core to our Holy Mother the Church.

What then, I ask, are we to do with the copper with which we have been in the babit of buying our daily allowance of dirt? My voice has but little strength, yet, for once, I will exert it to the utmost .- Let each and all of us who have been in the habit either of reading or buying the journal alluded to devote our six weekly coppers to hurchase THE TRUE WITNESS, -a paper that from the very commencement of its career, has with unflagging energy and ability,-through good and evil report, - manfully and successfully fought our battles with the adversary. In acting thus, we put ourselves to no inconvenience. If we crave the luxury of a daily paper, (and who does not?) there is the Daily News, the Daily Gazette,-the Daily Herald &c, in any of which is to be found, reading matter of a far higher order than that contained in the other; in addition to possessing this inestimable advantage, -that these when they have occasion to express their dissent from our religious convictions, [in itself a painful circumstance to us, for we would that all men were of the same mind on that score] they do so in terms calculated to convey the least possible amount of offence.

Oace more then fellow Catholics of French Canadian, Trish, English, and Scotch nationality: WITNESS our Holy Mother the Church espeneer of this vast undertaking demanded at first | ner in which he bandled his beautiful subject .- | K.C.B., took place this afternoon, attended with Mayo, and Galway .- RI.P.

his bishop, of the refusal, the bishop said, you the modest sum of \$1 500 -cash down-(ex. Many of our separated brethren who were pre- all the military nonors due to a deceased officer have driven your brother to despair by refusing penses most probably to be incurred in the out- sent on the occasion, expressed themselves highly of his rank. The funeral ceremony was begun more as soon as convenient. Finally, -the toafter Christ, was a disciple of Polycarp who was tal sum required for oiling and greasing the old rusty machinery, and completing the work was duly chronicled in the Montreal Daily Witness of Feb. 4, to amount in round numbers to Thirty thousand dollars. Let me look once more lest I should be mistaken .- Yes !- there it is-Thirty!! That short word is very suggestive. to borrow a high flavoured, poetical, anniversary meeting expression, "it stanks in the nostrils of Christians."-Long ago a certain Judas be trayed his Master for Thirty pieces of Silver. Tertollian, 1700 years ago, and showed that A modern Iscariot, more wide awake than his there were "bickory Catholics" then as well as predecessor, and (to complete the likeness) connow. If confession was instituted by the Lord, ceiling his treachery with a Kiss-also covenants shall the sinner neglect it. The doctrine of to do the same work for Thirty pieces of Silver

Let us all devoutedly hope, both Catholics and three centuries when the Church is acknowledged | Protestants, that when he shall have obtained the by Protestants to be in her purity, confession price of his treason, he may not go forth and do

ABERDONIENSIS.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS AND THE GOD LESS SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the True Wilness.

SIR,—There are godless shools in our country -made godless not by statute law or by munici pal regulation but by the spirit of liberality The Separate Schools are not Godless. In them prayer is said, and the catechism is taught each moraing, after morning prayer. The commandments of God are said, and the great truthof revelation are brought afresh to the children's

3 035 of the Common Schools are not God less; prayer is said and the scriptures are read and hymns are sung daily and Sunday School books (religious of course) are in the children's

The remaining 1,445 Common Schools are Godless. The name of God is not heard in them. He is voted out of those schools and the spirit of liberality presides in His place. Those are the schools in which Roman Catholic children are found. There are 70 000 Roman Catholic Schools. Perhaps 10 000 of these receive some religious instruction, Catholics being in a majority in many sections and the teacher and trusters Catholic, still you have a clear majority of the shole in the Godless schools.

In the Common Schools in which Protestant and Roman Catholic children are in almost equal numbers, the trustees vote God out of the school. Protestant religious exercises are forbidden for fear of displeasing Catholics and causing separation: Catholic exercises are excluded for the same reason, and thus we have in a Christian community a school population of 130,000 children, embracing the majority of the Catholic chi'dren of the Province, receiving their school education in schools purely Godless.

Is there no remedy for this evil! Is it better for the Protestants of Ontario that the majority of the Roman Catholic children should be brought up in this way! Is it to the interest of Roman Catholics that 100 000 of their future fellowcitizens should ignore God during their school hours. What provision is made for this difficulty in France, Holland, Prussia, Austriacoup'ries from which we hear no complaint?

Fortunately, here in Canada, we are rapidly advancing towards a temper of mind more favorable for fair legislation. Passions and prejudices foreign to our country are fast dying out-men are learning not to show their love to God by hating their fellow men. Since Confederation the Protestants of the Province of Quebec have been placed on a more favorable footing in relation to their schools than ever they were before, and now that the jealousies excited by foreign interference are extinct and not to be revived Some fifteen years ago an elder brother of these again, the Catholic minority of this Province are in a better position than beretofore. They are full of hope and confidence in the growing good sense, intelligence and love of equal dealing and justice of their Protestant fellow-citizens, and whatever changes in the Common, or amend ments to the Separate School law may be found necessary, they feel confident will be made.

There is peither consolation for the present nor hope for the future in the speciacle of 130, COO of the youth of our land growing up in Godlest schools, and he who can look on and be content with such a state of things, or even feel indifferent, must be a bad man, and a worse

Honor Cui Honor. Lindsay, Jan. 31, 1870.

LECTURE IN PORT HOPE. The Catholics of this town were favoured with a rich mtellectual treat on the evening of Tues. -if we cannot all be Zouaves, let us each and day, the 8th instant. On said evening Father all do our best to defend THE SOLE TRUE Leonard of Napanee delivered a most eliquent and instructive lecture on " The Catholic Church cially at this time, when a project is on foot to and Civil Liberty" in St. Mary's Church. For ingulf Her in a deluge of filth from the bottom- over an bour he held his large and highly appreless pit. You are aware that the Chief Engi- ciative audience spellbound by the masterly man

set, (or mapping and surveying)-then \$15,000 delighted with the reverend lecturer; and so well they might, as few, if any, who heard the lecture, ever listened to a better literary effort. In originality of conception, purity of style, and gracefulness of diction, the lecture was certainly a masterpiece. Father Lecuard is a ripe scholar, a chaste classical writer, and an accomplished speaker. Tho' yet quite young he has already made his mark in this Diocese, and has no doubt a bright and honorable future before bim. That he may be long spared to his Parish which ought to be justly proud of him, and to the Church, of which he is a shining ornament, is the sincere wish of every Catholic in Port Hope .-

> There is much real poetry, and true Catholic sentiment in the a nexed lines:-

LINKS WITH HEAVEN.

Our God in Heaven from that holy place, To each of us an angel guide has given; Rat mothers of dead children have more grace-For they give angels to their God and Heaven.

How can a mother's heart feel cold or weary. Knowing her dearer self, safe, happy, warm? How can she feel her road too dark or dreary, Who knows her tressure sheltered from the atorm?

How can she sin? Our bearts may be anheeding, Our God forgot, our holy saints defied : Bur can a mother hear her dead child pleading, And thrust those little angel hands saide?

Those little hands stretched down to draw her ever Nearer to God by mather love : we all Are blind and weak, yet surely she can never, With such a stake in Heaven, fail or fall.

Chorus in Beaven, one little silver tone Is hers for ever; that one little praise, One little happy voice is all her own. We may not see her sacred grown of honour.

She knows that when the mighty angels raise

But all the angels flittering to and fro-Paule smiling as they pass-they look upon her As mother of an angel whom they know One whom they left nestled at Mary's feet-

The children's place in Heaven wood fily sing.

A little chant to please them, slow and sweet, Or smiling, strokes their little folded wings;

Or gives them her white lilies, or her beads To play with; - yet in spite of flower or song, They of en lift a wistful look that pleads, And asks her why their mother stays so long?

Ther our dear Queen makes answer she will call Her very soon; meanwhile they are beguiled To wait and listen while she tells them all, A story of her Jesus as a child.

Ab. saints in Heaven may pray with carpest will And pity for their weak and erring brothers; Yet there is prayer in Heaven more tender will The little children pleading for their mothers. ADELAIDE PROGTOR.

Lindsay, Ont.

Mr. F Stewart is our duly appointed Agent for Ingersoil and neighborhood.

Mr. C. Donovan, Printer, is our culy appointed Agent for Hamilton and vicinity.

Mr. A. Lamond is our Agent for York

Mr. P. Doyle, Arcade, is our duly appointed?

The place to get your Spring Clothing care fully repaired and splendidly cleaned for the coming Spring is at the Broadway Tailoring Shop, 52 St. John Street, and now is the proper time to have your old clothing made new.

THE HISTORY OF A RING. - Yesterday after noon two young French Canadian lads were going about from one jewellery store to another endeavoring to sell a ring. In the course of their rambles they came to Messrs Savage & Lyman's ewellery store and their offered it for sale. The clerk to whom it was shown, at once perceived that its value was considerable. The ring useit was plain thick gold, but in it was set a very fine diamond worth about \$200. Finding so valuable a piece of property in the hands of two lads ap parently in such poor circumstances, the surmise immediately was that the ring had been stolen. Detective Lafon was at once sent for, and the boys were taken to the Central Station where a strict interrogation elicited the following facts. two lads, was out upon the ice opposite Longueuil gathering bits of wood. As he was bending over be saw something glisten down in the ice, and a little digging brought the ring to light. Evidently neither he nor his parents could have had any idea of the value of the ring for from that day to this it has remained in the family, which always has been poor. The original finder died four years ago. The lads after telling their story offered to bring witnesses to prove its truth, and they were allowed to do so the ring remaining in the possession of Lafon. They soon after returned in company with Dr. Larocque, Mayor of Longueuil, who confirmed their tale. The jewel was then committed to Deputy Chief Tetu's keeping. In looking it over he discovered the following inscription inside it. Presented to W. G. Mack, as a token of respect by the Cameronians. Mr. W. G. Mack was formerly a distinguished advocate in this city, lately he has resided at Brampton Falls in the Eastern Townships, whither a letter was at once despatched to him. The ring possesses some historical interest. The 26th Cameronian Regiment was stationed in Montreal during the Gavazzi riots in 1853, and a number of the officers and men were indicted for murder for having fired upon the mob. Mr. Mack appeared as one of the counsel for the defence, and it was probably for his services at that time that this ring was given.

FUNERAL OF LT. GEN. WYNDHAM. - The funeral of Lieut. Gen. Sir Chas. A. Wyndham, friends and relevises in the Conties of Roscomnon,

in the Garrison Church, Gosford street, where the remains of the deceased have lain since they arrived here on Thursday from Florida .- Witness. 12 h inst.

Ou Saturday morning Wm. Workman, E-q was again re-elected, by acclamation, Mayor of this city. We are sure this will be satisfactor to all classes of our fellow citizens.

Love and Desertion -Last spring during the stay et H & 69:n Regiment to Montreat, a girt about Id rears of age, named Lucy Hill fell to love with private Geo Potter, and when the regiment sent to Quebec, the confiding girl followed shortly atterwards, and got a place as servant at one of the hotels in the ancient capital where she could occasionally meet er lover Affairs went on very quietly till about twe weeks ago when Potter applied to purchase his discharge, when, it is said, his captain refuse his recommendation, without which he could not procure 11. A few days afterwards Potter saked and obtained two days' leave of absence, and a itb his sweetheart returned to Montreal, and took up his quarters at the residence, in the Quebec suburbs, of his intended mother in-law, where he remained over his leave several days, preparatory to getting married and crossing the lines to the United States Unbappily for Potter, he was arrested last Friday, by Sergt James, of the Lock-Out Party,' and sent to Quebec to b cours-martialled while the young woman, Lucy Hall, was accested for widing a soldie to deser Her visi here will take place to morrow - Mont Witness.

Kingston Feb. 12. - A teleg: m was recived last a ght from Napanes to arrest a man named Simpson on a charge of forgery. He was arrested at the British American Hotel and beld till the arrival of Mr. Allau, Chief M gistrate of Napanee, into whose chirge he was given. Mr. Simpson brough an igent, has been selling washing-machines brough he country; and according to his statement, one o' his agents named Parson has given bir. in return to nachines sold, several promi-sory notes with usme if respectable farmers to them, which notes have turned out to be forgeries

The Pererborough Review of the 4th inst says:-'m Moure d Wilness is a fairweather triend tice its less camber is well nigh full of Me hin q iy and his doings in Montreal. Not long -go then Chinique's troubles pressed hard on him the Wilness was the busiest in circulating suspicionag 'pat him and would occasionally decline to receive vi dications. Now however when his star is in these modent the Witness cannot say too much to exten om It used to give Chiniquy many a bitter day by a atterances when his caus was low, now be should it as Dr. Jo ween did Lord Chesterfield, that he does not need its patronage.

RED RIVER - The to to wing extract from instrucinos given to the Hon. Mr McDougall by the Recretary of State for the Provinces, certainly indites an intention on the part of the Can dian Government of dealing with consideration with the nhabitants of Winnipeg :-

'I That all their civil and religious liberties will be secredly respected

2 Tont all their properties, rights, and privileges every kind, as enjoyed under the Government of he Budson's Bay Company, will be continued.

3 That in granting titles to land now occuand he the settlers, the most liberal policy will be pursued.

'4 That the present sariff of costomes duties will he continued for two years from the lat of January pext. except in the case of spirituous liquors, as icrth in the Order-in-Council above alluded

5. That in forming your Council the Governor-General will see that not only the Huston's Bay Comp uy, but he other classes of the res den's are fu ly represented.

6. That your Council will have the power to esablish municipal self government at once, and in each manner as they may think most beneficial to the COUNTRY

'7. That the country will be governed, as in the past by British law, and according to the spirit of British justice.

'8 That the present government is to be considered as merely provisional and temporary, and that the Government of Consis will be prepared to submit a me sure to Parliament, granting a liberal constituin. as soon as you, as Governor, and your Council. tave had the opportunity of reporting fully on the wants and requirements of the Territory?

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Picton, Bev Mr Lalor \$2 ; Flastings, M Gormely | P.Q. 1 : Charlottetown P E I, H in D Brennan 5; Gaspe, Rev P 8 ucier 2; Granhy, C Collins 3; Amberetburg, Rev W Fiannery 2; Bornbolm, M Moran 1; Cascumpec. P E I, Rev A McDon d 3 75; P Mahada 2 : Sandwich, A E Salter 2 : Brechin W McDonald 1; Egerton J Beglev 2; Rajiton P Carey 2; Sweetsburg, P Botler 2; Collfield, M Qrinn 2; Ob n. J Langan 2; Richmand L Demusty 8; Norword, P. C. Foley 2: Owen Sound. G. Spencer 2; Quebec, S. Connoliv 2; Alexandria D. P. McD. naid 1; West Farley, Vt. U.S., N. McCordy 3; Bonderville, Or De Boncherville 2; Atherly, J Taheny 2; J Healin 2; R Kenn dy 6; Barrie. M Kenny 6; A Gunn 7.50; Mrs McShans 150; Chatham, N B W Oranney I; Ircquis P W White 2; St John, N B F Collins 4; Port Louis, J Fion 2; Milton T Hackett 2 : Eganville, L Curley 2 ; E'gi-field W McGreth 2; Seelya Bav, A McArdie 2; Brudenell, R v J McCormac 2: Toronto M Scolland 3; Park Hill Miss M Colevin 2: Ottawa, R Ryan 2: Marvaville Lee 2; Apro, P Loftus 4; Vankleek Hill D Harley 3; Dickinson's Landing, T F Shields 1: North Gower, J Kennedy 2; Melrose, J Dipean 2; Hawke bury Mills, 1; Hochelaga, Mrs Aylwin 2; St Laurent, P King 6; Little Rabos, W O'Connor

Per Rev J S O'Connor Alexaudria, G O'Brien 2 : J 4cDonell 2. Per W Chisholm Corowall, F McLeod Glennevis,

2; Oapt J McDonald 3; D McMillan 6; A McDon-Per J Egan London, Self, 2; J Milne 2

Do ward 4; J Seidle, W. Ikerton, 2 Per J Harris, Guelph, Mrs Keaveny, 2. Per J O'Brion Inverness, P Brown 250; J B

Per Rev J J Schmitz Formosa, Sell, 4; B J

Rousseau 1.50; T Devany 1 50; J Gorman 1 50; J Quain 1; L Murphy, 1 48; R St Pierre 75c; D Kennedy 2 Per S Labrosse St Engene, J Meloney 1.50; T

Houghton 150. Per J Dissette, T Regan Orllia, 2. Per P WcDonogh, Onslow, Self, 2; J Beehan, 2. Per O Fraser, Brockville, P Fizpatrick, 2. Per J J Landy, K Delane Bradford, 4, Per P Doyle, G Darling, Woodbridge, 1.

Married

On Wednesday, 9th inet., at the Bishop's Palace, by the Rev. Father Trudeau, O. M. I., Mr. Jos. Dapuis, to Miss Alphonsine, only daugh er of Mr. Beraphin St. Onge, of this city. Died.

In Ireland, on the 13th Jan., Andrew McTucker. M.D., of Carrieres, Co. Roscommon, and formerly of

Montreal.—RIP. In Ireland, at his brothe 's residence, the Rev. Mansigner McTacker, V. G., P. P Boyl. The decea ed was much regretted by a large circ of

A Go D PRACTICE. The old time habit of mupping orimi at offenders still exist with many orbe addition in that o des of Britain's colonies Newfoundlands A local pape reports the case in the usual matte of f of way: John Bred, an old off nder, was convicted on his own confession of ste ding four ped a of peck from on board Barque 'Led' Mine, at E Duder's. ren enced to four months' imp iso ment with hard labour, and to be once whipped, -20 lashes.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Feb 12 1870: Flour-Pollards, \$2 20 to \$2 25; Middlings \$2 65 \$2 75; Fine \$3 00 to \$3 10; Nuper., No. 2 \$3 40 to 3.45; Superfine \$4 10 \$0.00; Fanor \$4 15 to

\$0,00 : Extra. \$4 35 to \$4,45 ; Superior Extra \$5 to 00.00; Bag Flour, \$2 to to \$2 17 per 100 lbs Carmeal per bri of 200 lbs - \$4 15 to 4 20. Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs. - U. C. Spring, \$0,90

Ashes per 100 lbs - First Pots \$5 40 to \$5,45 Seconds, \$4,70 to \$4.76; Thirds, \$0.00 to 4.00.-

First Pearls, 0,00 to 5 75 Pork per net of 200 ibs - Mess, 25 00 to 25 50:-Prime Mess \$00 00 ; Prime, \$00 60 to 00,00 BUTTER, per 1b. - More unquiry, with intest sales of common to medium at 00c to 00c -good per choice

Western bringing 15a, to 17a, CHREEN, per 1b. - 13 to 15c. LARD, per lb .- 150.

Beriev per 48 lbs. - Prices nominal, -worth about £0.00 t . \$0 48

PRASE, per 60 lbs. -\$0,63.

Flour Country, per quintal

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Feb. 11, 1870

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(new) 2 6 to 2 9 0 to 3 6 Oate Buckwheat. 2 3 to • • • • fadian Corn. 3 6 to 3 9 Rve, 0 0 to 0 F' x Reed, 3 to Timothy, 12 MISCELLANGOUS

Potatoes per bag 0 to Turnips Onloga, per minot. 0 to 0 0 Maple Syrup per gallon 0 0 to 0 Honey 0 0 to 0 ard, per lb E-gs. fresb, per dozen 1 3 to 1 Haddock 0 3 to 0 Maple Sugar, per 1b 0 5 to 8 6 pples, per barrel \$3 50 to \$5.

Hay, per 100 bundles,

SITAW

WANTED.

A norson of steady habits, well acquainted with business, about to travel in Europe, offers his servi es to any one desiring O llecting, Danvassing, P rchasing, or other business done there Referen es furnished. Address, P. O, Box 304, Quebec.

TEACHER WANTED.

Winted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman Catholic Separate School Picton, Ont. Applicinta to address to

JOSEPH R!CHMOND,

.... \$3 50 to \$6 00

\$2 00 to \$3 00

WALTED,

A good Male Teacher, with First Class Certificate. for Shool Seution No 10, in the Township of Lancar er A Cubolic preferred. Must be well recemmended. Balary liberal. Apply, enclosing Testimonials, to D. J. McLachlan, or John O Kavanagh, Trustees North Lancaster via Glennevis Post Office, Glengarry, Oat.

TEACHERS WANTED. WANTED for the Roman Catholic Separate School

at Lindsay, a Head Muster. One holding a First Class Normal School certificate preferred. Applications, with Testimonials, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until first of January

> JOHN KNOWLSON, Becretary.

Nov. 12th, 1899.

TEACHER WANTED,

A School Master, with an elementary diploma; to teach the Evglish larguage. For further particulars

WILLIAM EART, SEC. TREAS. St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, Pro. of Quebec.

THIS WAY TO BROADWAY.

BROADWAY TAILOR, 52 ST. JOHN -TREET. Fourth door from St. James street, on the right, where CLOTHING is scientifically out and beatifully made. Particular attention given to REPAIR-ING Bring your OLD OLUTHING, and at BROAD-WAY it will soon appear equal to New. If required articles will be called for, and sent home free of extra charge. For Style, try BROADWAY. For Economy, try BROADWAY. Remember the Red Number, 52, 52 52. Gentlemen furnish your own Cloth, and give BROADWAY a trial, and you will fied it is on the whole the cheapest and best place in the Daminion.

J. SHANNON.

BROADWAY NOTICE. The services of a widely celebrated Cutter of extensive European and American experience bave been secured at Broadway 52 St. John Street Those supplying cloth may now rely or always obtaining the most elegant and best fisting Coat and Pants in the Dominion.

J. SHANNON.

PORK'ON INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE ROCHESORT RIOTS -Paris, F.b. 7.-Henri Rochefort, editor of the Marsellaise, was arrested at his residence at Belleville, in the north | within its walls. There were no windows then look. eastern part of the city, at an early bour this ing on the river, and the basement of the building erroing. His friends and partisans are assembling in great crowds in that quarter, and serious froubles are expected.

Further details. Rochefort was arrested as of people present and mainly of his own nartisans he made no resistance and no appeals to the crowd. As soon as the arrest was made known to the meeting the wildest scene ensued. Gustave Flourens who presided, rose excitedly, drew his sword, fired his revolver, and declared that streets This was accomplished without loss of of police who accompanied the guard charged staurants, and waited on by servants in livery, are with the duty of arresting Rochefort was forced pure pieces of fiction . - Globe. slong with the crowd and badly injured by their maltreatment.

The district lying between Rue du Fauhourg du Temple and the fortifications at La Villette, a distance of about two miles, was in possession of the reafers. At 11 o'clock a body of police Charged on the barricade in Rue cu Faubourg do Temple and attempted to carry it but was repulsed. One of the commissioners was dangerously wounded and one policemen killed. At other places barricades bad also been erected, but they were nor defended. The military are now out in force, but thus far have made no use of their firearms, although the tosurgents have ; the wounded with these in skirmishes early in the

PARIS, Feb. 4 .- The morning journals have the following details of the disturbances which occurred last night:

There had been much excitement among the people during the day, which culminated about midnight, in new outbreaks. These were not confined to one locality, nor were they on the scene of those suppressed yesterday, at La Villette and Belleville, but nearer the centre of the city, only a few squares from Palais Royal. vailing on the Continent tends to banish from pub-New and stronger barricades were thrown up lie life not only the aristocracy of rank, but also the and tenaciously defended. The police attacked several of these but were quickly driven off. Military forces were then brought into requisition, who as on the day previously, carried all the barricades without firing on the crowd. There seems to be a besitation on the part of both the troops and the rioters to resort to hire- list of D puties of the Italian, or, indeed, of almost arms. Strong detachments of police have been any other Continental Legislature, and to see how placed on all the Boulevards with orders to many belong to the so-called 'liberal professions,' forcibly disperse all crowds. Hundreds of rioters have been arrested and several were wounded. mainly in the conflicts with the police, and it is reported that some were killed.

The Marsellasse did not appear to-day, all its editors are under arrest for aiding the rioters. An editor of the Raphael was also arrested for the same offence.

The Ministers remained at the headquartranquil.

PARIS, Feb. 10.-Considerable excitement prevailed among the people yesterday and last evening. The Police were very active dispersing crowds. No outbreak occurred. Many arrests we made, and the military were out in force but were not needed. At two o'clock this a.m., the streets were nearly quiet as usual. At this hour the city is perfectly tranquil.

5. P.M. - The police authorities profess they have discovered an extensive conspiracy against the Government, and are actively engaged in searching for parties implicated. A great number of errests were made last night and to-day It is stated that the editors of the Marsellaise and two editors of the Reveil were arrested on charges connected with the conspiracy. A policemen in plain clothes was shot taken into custody.

La Mariellaise reappeared to-day, and was eagerly bought on the streets.

Several citizens were killed during the recent riot and their bodies placed in the Morgue. The police refuse to give any details concerning them.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The city is entirely quiet. No disturbances during the night Places of business were open as usual. The police patroled the streets in force, but did not make any arrests. Over four hundred persons have been apprehended during three days past. The magistrates are investigating cases as rapidly as possible. All prisoners who have been prosecuted are sent elsewhere for confinement.

Quatave Flourens is still at large.

The 'Memorial Diplometique' denies the rumor that the French Government has complained of Prossis's non-fulfilment of the treaty of Prague.

The Public has the following: It is affirmed that the medico legal examination of the person of Prince Pierre Bonaparte established the fact that he was seriously bruised on the left cheek by M. Viotor Noir. The inspection was made at the same time by doctors appointed by the judicial authorities and those of Autenil, who had been summoned to attend the dying man.'

It is said that when Emile Ollivier, having ordered the apprehension of M Pierre Bonaparte. commanicated the facts to the Emperor, and asked his approval, a tear dropped along that usually impassible face, and testified the heaviness of the blow .-And the blow [eave the ! Times! correspondent] is heavy indeed, for it can be said now, without any exaggeration, that the workmen of Paris, to a man, are kept from actual revolution by nothing else than despair of success and physical fear. The inability to resist, still less to overcome, the Chassepot in the apen street, the certainty of a bloody defeat without a shadow of a favourable chance are now the only feelings on which public peace is supported. I speak, of course, of our uneducated classes - that is of the 300,000 or 400,000 workmen of all kinds which we zenkon in Paris, for the state of mind of the upper classes is quite the reverse of that, and is further from revolution than ever. But the spectacle of a Bonaparte shooting down a Republican, and waiting

more than 18 years of speaking or writing against the Imperial system."

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE'S PRIBON -The turre looking on the Quai d'Horloge, where Prince Pierre is now confined was known in the Middle Ages, as the Towar of Casar At a late period it took its name from that Montgomery who slew, Heart 'II. of France in a tournament, and was was imprisoned lace regarded it with terror and many legends were ourrent of victims immured for life in its gloomy oubliettes. Some time since it was converted into residence for the Governor of the Conciergerie. Windows were let into the walls," and some attempts were made to give it an air of confort. Occasional ing in Rue de Frandre running from Belleville to ly, by special favour, prisoners were allowed to restant Villette. Although there was a great crowd rooms and a salon. The latter has been furnished with a tent bedstead, and assigned to the prisoner for his apartment. It was originally a vaulted chamber, so lofty in proportion to its area, that it might be said to resemble a well. At present the floor has been raised so that the capitals of the pillars, from which the arch of the roof springs, are almost level with the ground. Two windows barred with iron mis aword, meet his revolver, and december that with the ground. Two windows barred with iron indurrection had begun. The meeting broke up look out upon the quay, but their beight from the indisorder and the crowd under the teadership of floor and the thickness of the walls prevent the in-Flourens immediately proceeded to barricade the greets This was accomplished without loss of time by the confiscation of omnibuses and other tions of the Conclergerie. The reports of his being vegicles in the neighborhood. A commissioner served with costly dinners from the first Parislan re-

MADRID Feb. 11 .- It is reported the Carlists are preparing for another insurrection.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- The meeting of the Italian Parliament is again deferred till the 7th of March. The new Ministry, on their accession to power, towards thei latter and of December, and after a long crisis, found. it necessary to prorogue the Legislature till the 21 of February, as they required five or six weeks to reconneitre the ground on which the previous Administration had left them, and to device the measures by which their own policy was to be carried into effect This preparatory work, as it now appears, will occupy a further period of five or six additional weeks. The Minister of Pinance, Quinting Seils, re latter had pillaged the armories and in that way, quires no less than this time to put his accounts in obtained their weapons. Several policemen were order; and, besides, time must be allowed for the representatives of the 'Caraival Nation' to enjoy the festivities of their morry season, which will this year only terminate on the 2d of March. Beyond the date now appointed no prorogation will be possible, be-cause the discretionary powers granted to the Executive in financial matters do not go beyond three months, and Parliament, even if it comes together for no other purpose must necessarily be re assembled to renew its vote for a Provisional Budget.

It is easy to understand how it happens that legislators in Italy and in other countries take so little care of the interests of the taxpayers. The reason is that the immense majority of them are not taxpayers themselves. The democratic spirit everywhere premore substantial aristocracy of wealth-those landowners, merchants, and manufacturers who constitute the real sizews of a country-and to crowd the Chambers with petty advocates, doctors, professors, and adventurers of every description, -men who flatter the people by those raw notices of levelling Socialism which are so much more easily applauded than understood. It is distressing to look over the how many even of those who designate themselves as ' proprietors' are men in the straitest private circumstances; and to what an infinitestimal extent the real wesith of the country is represented. Wha: happens, too, in the National Parliament is observable also in the Provincial and Municipal Councils. Everywhere the general or local interests are committed to the genteel Proletariat of the community. It need hardly be added that it little matters to them how the substance of their well-to-do countrymen is disposed of; how rapidly the annual Deficit to creases; how heavily the interest of the Public Debt ters of the police all night. The city is now burdens the Revenue; how closely the country is brought to the verge of bankruptcy, what ruinous bargains the Treasury may have to strike with foreign bankers; how recklessly State and Uhurch property railways, salt and tobacco monopolies, are played ducks and drakes with. It is nothing to them where the money is to come from, or whither it may go That may be the tempayer's concern ; the penniless legislator can 'sing before the taxgatherer,'-

Rome, Fabruary 11. The Camenical Council at iast two sessions was engaged in the discussion of ecclesisationl discipline. That subject has been dis posed of and at the meeting to-day the subject of catechism was considered. Seven fathers participated in discussion.

Another victim of the revolution, a soldier and a Neapolitan, was presented to the Pope being unable in his almost dying etate to encounter the fatigue of the andience of the previous day; this was the and killed yesterday by a mechanic, whom he was Cavaliere Achille Caracciolo, whose long and cruel trying to arrest in his own house. The man has been imprisonment in the galleys of Nisida, and the dun imprisonment in the galleys of Misids, and the dun geons of Gavi and S Elmo, for no other crime than fidelity to his lawful sovereign, will scarcely have been forgotten by your readers. M. Caracciolo whose health entirely gave way under the cruel treatment of his julers, was resolved to come to Rome at all hezards to receive the Holy Father's blessing, and see Francis II. once more. Such examples of loyalty and faith are becoming too rare not to deserve bonourable record, in Italy especially. The English papers have asserted that Gesare Cantu, the bistorian, has been furnished with all the secret documents of the Council, and permitted to take his cent in the Aula. I need scarcely say that neither the eminent historian, nor any other layman however well deserving of the Holy See, has been admitted to such a privilege. M. Cantu has however, been most warmly received by the Pope and is understood to be preparing a history of the Council which will be a little more accurate than the interesting sensational. fictions now published in the Times and Nazione.-Tablet.

GERMANY.

CIVIL MARRIAGE. - The law of civil marriage and divorce baving been introduced in Baden, Mgr Ku bel, the Vinar Capitular and Administrator of the Diocese of Friburg, has issued a pastoral warning his flock that all Catholics living in a bond of civil marriage, and not asking the blessing of the Church upon their union; are thereby excluded from the benefits of the Sacraments and all religious privileges the women cannot receive the benediction after child birth; none can be sponsors at; paptisms; nor are the rites of the Church to be accorded to them at their burial. It is the fashion among a certain class of declaimers to cry out against such regulations as intolerant; they have probadly never considered that these privileges are only granted to those whom the Church can presume to be in a fit state to receive them. A person who lives in habitual contempt of one Sacrament can sourcely expect to receive the others, and one who has deliberately disobeyed the laws of a society during his life can scarcely wish for

the privileges of membership after his death. MIXED MARRIAGES. - Some time ago we Tablel noticed the fact of a M. Kayser, Chaplain to the Garrison of Coblenz, having been suspended for celebrasing the marriage of Prince Charles of Roumania exidently for M Rochefort with a revolver ready in without first complying with the necessary condi said he, I would advise you to provide bountifully. his pocket, has told upon the popular mind much tions. It was not, however, the Archbishop of Colo- Them plous people eat dreadfully.

suspended him, but the Grand Chaplain of the Prus-slan Army, Mgr Namczanowski, under whose jarisdiction be is. The matriage had been solemnized without permission of the Ostbolic Bishop of Buk-bareat, the Ordinary of the Prince by which set M. Kayser had incurred the censures inflicted by the Canons of the Council of Trent.

SWEDEN:

RELIGION IN SWEDEN .- Once more we Tablet have to thank the Pall Mall Gazette for good news of an abatement of religious intolerance in Sweden. 'It is stated that the King has, in spite of the besitation of the Minister of Justice, established ithe regulations decided upon by the Reichstag (the Parliament) for securing greater liberty of conscience; the King has now the right of sanctioning the formation of acknowledged communities of Dissenters without any interference on the part of the Lutheran elergy; secession from the State Church is no longer forbidden : the children of mixed marriages need no longer be brought up in the Lutheran faith, and marriages may take place before civil efficials or dissenting ministers as well as before Lutheran clergymen.' This is truly pleasing intelligence, and we are not at all dismayed by the conclusion of the paragraph; the Pall Mall Gazette continues thus :- The Tablet was good enough a short time ago to approve some remarks we made on Swedish intolerance, now so tardly abating but we fear they are going a little 100 far for The Tablet in Sweden; the leniency concerning children of mixed marriages is not what it has been used to, and cannot possibly meet with its approval. We have just this to say in reply. If we understand the new measures correctly they will allow (1) Lutherans to become Ostholics; (2) Catholics to be married by pricets without any Lutteran intervention; and (3) children who have one Catholic parent to be brought up Oatholics-three points to which we give without hesitation, our heartiest and very grateful approval.

RUSSIA.

Jap. 10-People are again beginning to talk uneasily of the health of the Emperor whose appearance is in fact somewhat altered. It is said that he has fits of hypochondria during which he refuses all nonraishment and will see no one. It must be con-'essed that his entourage' does nothing towards dring away this melancholy. The two attempts made upon his life have left upon him the most painful impression. Since that time his ministers are always talking to him about conspiracies in order to make him sign whatever they wish, and now un-bappily there may be some truth in these fears. I told you long ago that on the 19th Feb., which will be the sixth anniversary of their emancipation, the peasants will enter on a new phase of existence, as they will have the right to abandon the lands to which they have been hitherto chained down: and there is little doubt but that many will take advantage of it to move towards the south. This crisis will probably be still more difficult to traverse than the first stage of their enfranchisement. Besides this secret societies are being constantly discovered among the students and arrests made. The real criminal to throw into prison would be the Minister

of Public Instruction, Count Dmitry Tolstoy .-Wholly occupied in persecuting and interdicting everything Catholic, his Excellency allows the most r tionalistic doctrines to be professed with impunity. The Government saffers young men to deny the existenes of God, and at the same time requires the firmation of its own authority. It instigates them to violate every Divine command, and expects that they shall submit without teply to the very smallest of its own ukases Naturally facts are more logic 1 than men, and all the shafts which the Government sime or allows to be simed at the Church only rebound upon itself. Catholicism or revolution - this is the dilemna which every day grows clearer and clearer before our eyes, and unfortunately it is to

ST PETERBURG, Feb. 11.-The Home Secretary, in view of regent manifestations of popular discontent recommends the Caur to cancel all the liberal reforms lately inaugurated.

wards the latter that we are constantly inclining.

The Correspondence Malienne of Dec. 7, bas discovered a fresh argument against the Catholicity of the Vatican Council in the assertion that the vas: region of Russia is not represented there. In reply to this malicious insinuation the Correspondance de Rome publishes a letter which explains with great clearness the present condition of the Ostholic dio- battle with storms and tempests among the groves of ceses in Russia, and proves that their Bishops are absent from the Council either because they are dead, and have never been replaced, or because they are in exile. The following facts which we reproduce are of importance for the contemporary history of the Church. 1. The Archdiocese of Mobilew which extends beyond Poland and comprises Livonia Batonia, Finland, the whole Russian territory from 3. Petersburg to Kamschatka, and from the White Sea to the southern frontiers of ancient Poland, became vacant by the death of Mgr Wenceslaus Zylinski in 1863, and remains so to this day.

PROPARITY.-The habit of using profane language is claimingly prevalent in many communities, and that, too, by men of sound judgment and common sense. It is attange why man, civilized, enlightened man will poliute his lips with vile language when be knows it is contrary to reason and politeness, and in violation to God's holy law. For most of the violations of the moral law, man tries to justify himself by offering some excuse but for the use of profane language there cannot be a shadow of an excuse tendered. Yet, it is no strange thing, either in high or low circles, to hear the name of the Eupreme be

ing appealed to on the most trifling occasions. Parents set an example - children follow it, and thus the wicked practice of profaning the Lord's name, and polluting the air with the sounds of oaths and blasphemies, is kept up from one generation to another Is it a disposition to appear brave that sauses such language to be zeed? Instead of showing bravery, it betrays the want of true moral courage. All will admit that profane language is impolite, and most of those who are guilty of this social and moral outrage, refrain from it on certain occa-

In society of ladies, and in the presence of some venerable divine, they will, for the time, withold such language, but as soon as the restraint is removed, decency and morality would blush to hear the victors oaths that are uttered. How unreasonable and unthoughtful! Do you imagine, O man immortal! that when you have no human being near to restrain you, that you are in the presence of your Maker? Reflect! He hears those borrid oaths and his came profaced, and 'He will not hold him guiltless who taketh His name in vain.

Obilis my heart to hear the blest Supreme Rudely appealed to on each trifling theme Maintain your rank, vulgarity despise; To swear is neither brave, polite, nor wise. You would not swear upon the bed of death ; Reflect ! your Maker now could stop your breath."

Let those who are not guilty of this crime-this utrage upon morality - labor earnestly to impress upon these slaves of profaulty the imminent danger of such a vice, and the propriety of a speedy and thorough reformation.

A lady, who was about to give a party to a convention of clergymen sent for a caterer to assist in the preparations. He asked if she intended to give a dancing party. She replied that it was to be mainly composed of elergymes. In that case, madam.

gae or the Bishop of Treves who suspended him but An-ambitious youth who has been brought up with TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERGIER a sad misapprehension of facts, thus pours his soul into rerse :-

If I was a lokle editor,

Wouldn't I bave a time? I wouldn't print a cussed word For lessen a \$ a line.

.I'd get my grub and liker free. & tickets to the shows I wouldn't pay for buggy hier,

& wouldn't I ware good olose.

A PLEASHT SEREATON - A French-man giving an account of his travels in the United States, said in a letter, that while on board the steamboats he felt the the same degree of security that he should have experienced had he resided in the third story of a house of which the basement was a powder magazine with the house burning down

SIGHS OF THE ZODIAC-A philosopher in the West grown into admiration of the Cherry Pectoral, writes Dr Ayer for instructions under which sign be shall be bled, which blistered, and which vomited, and under which he shall take Ayer's Pills for an effection of the liver; also under which sign his wie abould commence to take the Sarsaparilla for her allment. He adds that he already knows to wear his calves under Taurns, change his pigs in Scorpio, cut his hair in Aries, and soak his feet in Pisces or Aquarius

as their condition requires.
Schoolmas ers, start for Wisconsia, and visit Mr. Ham when you get there .- Lowell Daily News.

A Distressing Cough causes the friends of the sufferer almost as much pain as the sufferer bimself, and should receive immediate attention. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry speedily cures coughs, colds influenza, sore throat, &c. It will always relieve consumption, and in many well attested cases it has effected a perfect cure.

IMPURITY MADE VISIBLE. - As surely as air, liberated under water, bubbles to the top, polson in the blood struggles to the surface of the body and is there developed in some form of inflammation. Whe ther that form be boils, running sures, white swellings, tumors, pustoless eruptions, or what not it is the outward visible sign of corruption in the blood. To suppress these symptoms by external applications is to force back the evil on its course. To adminis-ter Bristol's Sarsaparilla as a remedy is to eradicate the germ and the seed together. It would be an insult to the reader's common sense to cak which is the wiser course. As external disorders are usually accompanied by some internal disturbance, the oc casional use of Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills is often required.

Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lamplongh & 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.

A DISEASE WITH A HUNDERD SYMPTOMS - Such is dyspepsia. It may be said to simulate every other complaint. Hot finabes and violent palnitations of the heart which seem to indicate serious difficulty in the vital organs, are ofen caused solely by indiges. tion. A single dose of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills will in that case be sure to affird relief. In fact they are always a sufe and useful medicine, as they tend to reduce sebrile action of every kind, without weakening the bodily powers. In all allments the stomach, the liver, and the bowels ere more or less affected either sympathetically or directly, and upon these three organs the Pills operate most bene

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.

AN ENGRANTED ADVENTURER -No wonder that Leon was in ecstacies when resting after his long Florids. While inhaling the tropic performes, we can fancy the rapture of the old warrior as he lay em. bowered amor g the blossoms of that delightful land. More fortunate are we of the present day, who have in Murray & Lanman's Florida Water all their fragrance concentrated. But the delightful toilet Water has this advantage over the flower themselves: they fade, but its aroma is undying the same at all seasons and in all clumes - without a superior among the odors of nature or an equal among the preparations of art. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lauman & Kemp New York.

J. F. Henry & Oo Montreal, General agents for Canada, Forsale 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 Deslors in Mediaine .

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

Aver's American Almanac, for the new year has arrived for delivery gratis by all Druggists to all who call for it. This li the annual has the largest circulation of any book in the world, made by the fact that it furnishes the best medical advice which is available to the neonle - enables them to determine what their complaints are and how to cure them -It contains the startling announcement of the Con-Regretion of a World, or the combustion of one of the stars in the firmament with all it attendant planets.

CIRCULAR.

MONTERAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Mesars. 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'l Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale 8 general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATHEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHRESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH. DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c . &c.

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

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

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

12m

The Heirs of Issish Mercier will hear something to their advantage by addressing S. M. Pennington,

Albany, Linn Co., Oregon.

Mercier was formerly a citizen of Canada, at or near Montreal; was of French origin, and & Black. smith by profession. He has a daughter who, if live lag, is some 16 or 18 years old. When less heard from this daughter was residing with an uncle in the State of Massachusetts.

THE WONDERFUL LAMP (SELF-LIGHTING) FOR THE POCKET.

A One Dollar Bill will get (per post) the completest and specifiest contrivance ever invented for getting a light, and keeping it for three hours. Send One Dollar Bill to Heard & Co., Opticians Montreal, for a sample.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or of any of his sor s, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklew Ireland, in 1851, and when last beard of as being at Montreal. Any Information will be thankfully received at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham-Doly Gr. hamnow Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston Texas, US.

WANTED.

Two Female Teachers one mubt be capable of teaching French and English, the other English-for the Catholic Schools in the Municipality of the Town. ships of Hemmingford Address to John Regan, Secretary Treasurer, Hemmisoford.

PROVINCE OF QUEERS, SUPERIOR COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Emelie Dupnis, of the Oity of Montreal, wife of George Tradelle 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, 19:h January 1870. LEBLANC & CASTIDY. Plaintiff's Attorneye:

Province of Queeso, Superior Court District of Montreal,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of RICHARD J DUCKETT of the Parish of St Polycarpe, Merchant, individually, and as Co-partner formerly with Dame Mary C Leblanc, under the name and style of R J Duckett & Co., Ingovent.

The undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, on Saturday the nice-

teenth day of February next. R. J. DUCKETT. by T. & C. C. de LORIMIER. his Attorneys ad litem.

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

Montreal, 13th Jan. 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given that Marie Adele alias Adelaide Dalton, of the City and Dietrict of Monta real, wife of Jacob Renry Dewitt, gentleman, beretofore of the Parish of St. Jeachim de Chateaugusy in the District of : Beaubarnois, and now of the Ciry and District of Montreal, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against ber said busband, the said action returnable on the fifth of February next.

Moutreal, 21 January, 1870. LEBLANG & CASSIDY. Plaintiff's Attorney

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Dame Cecile Glackmeyer, of the City of Montresl, Trader, (marchande publique) wife duly separated as to property from her husband, Albert Girard, of the same place, Trader,

Insolvent.

I, the undersigued, Louis Gauthier, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one mouth, and are hereby notified to meet at the office of Mesers T & C. C de Lorimier, Advocates, No. 6, (Little) St J mes 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 at-

LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee.

Montreal, 8th January, 1870.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the UIRCUIT COURT for 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 seperated as 10

property from Hardoin Lionais, Esquire, the latter for be purpose of authorizing his said wife to the effect of these presents, both of the city and District of Montreal.

Plaintiffs.

¥3.

Francois Daze, laborer, and Dame Eleonore Dacaze, his wife the latter widow by her first marriage of the late Antoire Lescarbeau, in their quality of joint-Tutors to the children issue of the marriage of the said Bleonore Doceze with the said late Antoine Lescarbeau ; the said Elonore Duceze as well in her own name as having been commune at hiers with her said late braband Autoine Lescarbeau, the said Francois D ze, as also for the purpose of authorizing his said wife to effect of there presents, of the Parish and District of Montres!,

Defendants

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messes. Moresu, Onimet & Lacoste of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Issie Veronnesa one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found la the District of Montreal that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice leserted in the french language, in the newspaper of the City of Montrest, called "La Minerve" and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called THE TETE WITKES, 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.

(By the Court) HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY

MASSON COLIEGE,

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

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES. 1st section of the commercial course. 1st and 2nd years .- Grammar Clauses. MATTERS:

1st Simple reading accentuation and declining; and An equal and solid study of French and Eng-

lish syntax isu symes. 3rd Arkbmetic in all its branches; Mental calcula-

Alb Different styles of writing;
6th Reading of Manuscripts; Istion :

8th Rudiments of book keeping; 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2nd SECTION

3rd year - Business Class

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

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

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

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Montreal, 19th January, 1870 LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Priff's Attorneys.

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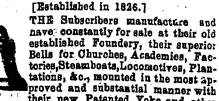
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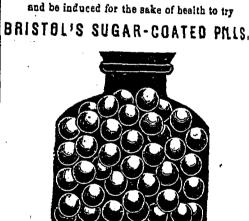
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