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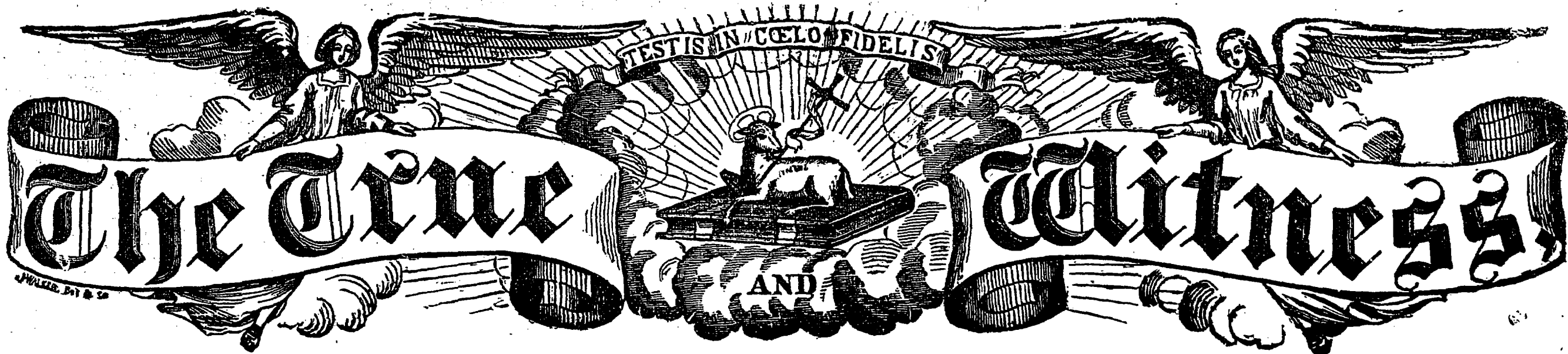
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 20.

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

AURELIA;

OR,

THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE.

Freely Translated from the French of M. A. Quinton

PART THIRD.—THE VESTAL.

CHAPTER XV.—CLEMENS FULFILLS THE ENGAGEMENTS OF GURGES.

The Pontiff was the first to break this silence. He said as he handed a letter to Cornelia: 'Madam, this letter from Metellus Celer is not of a recent date.... It is some time since I promised to deliver it into your hands; but I had to reflect before fulfilling this mission. It may be attended with serious consequences and I wished to be prepared to avert them.'

Cornelia scarcely heard these words. She was absorbed in the perusal of that much wished for letter in which she found, besides the revelation of public events which must have great influence on her future projects, the immense joy of knowing that she was loved.

Knowing but too well what a terrible blow he would deal to her happiness, Clemens waited in silence for the moment when he could speak without causing too great a shock to the unfortunate Vestal.

Cornelia turned at last, her eyes beaming with happiness, on the venerable Pontiff, and remarked, with a sweet smile:

'My lord, it would be ridiculous in me to evoke in your presence the gods I serve, to thank you for all the good you have done me by bringing me news that I had long and anxiously expected. But I shall willingly ask the God of the Christians to repay my debt of gratitude.'

Clemens bowed without speaking, and the Grand-Vestal resumed:

'So, my lord, Domitian will soon be overwhelmed by Lucius Antonius, and his grand nephews will be proclaimed emperors in his place. This event is of immense importance to you and me. To you, for it will be the triumph of your doctrine. To me, for my implacable persecutors and the terrible fears which besiege me must disappear with the tyrant. I repeat it, my lord, you do not.... you cannot know all the good you have done me.'

The moment had come for Clemens to fulfill the painful task he had assumed.

'Madam,' he said sadly, but with exquisite kindness of tone, 'an old man may have the right to manifest his regard for you.... and nothing—forgive me this secret devotion—nothing that concerns you or that you may have to fear is unknown to me!.... But have you been told that when Domitian left Rome it was to march with all his forces against Lucius Antonius?'

'Great gods!.... Can this be true, my lord?'

'It is an event known to everybody in Rome. The whole Senate accompanied the Emperor.—I wonder that this news should surprise you.'

'I knew, my lord, Domitian's departure for Germany; but there was no one to inform me of Lucius Antonius' projects. It is only now, after what you have told me, that I can understand the importance of that expedition. But the General will doubtless triumph. Domitian is universally hated!'

'Lucius Antonius will be crushed, madam.... From positive information I have received, I can affirm this. Do not, therefore, entertain vain hopes!'

'But at least,' said the Grand-Vestal, growing pale with secret fear, 'much time must elapse before the schemes of our enemies can be carried out.... and in one year, at most, I shall, by ceasing to be a Vestal, escape the denunciations of Regulus, the resentment of the pontiffs.... the power of the Emperor!.... My lord, do you condemn the other hopes which this letter gives me, and would you pronounce me guilty for entertaining them?'

'Cornelia's eyes were fixed on the pontiff with profound anxiety, for she detected on his venerable features an expression of sadness which he made no attempt to conceal.

'You are thinking of Metellus Celer,' replied Clemens slowly, 'and you ask whether I approve or condemn your projects? Alas! the events which threaten you make it useless to examine this question. O my God!' he exclaimed, looking up to heaven and extending his hands over the Grand-Vestal's head, 'grant that this virgin who knows already your Holy Name, and who, unawares, has honored you by her purity, may have the strength to bear the blow I must deal her.'

'What can you mean, my lord?' cried the Grand-Vestal.

'Madam, the letter you have just now read passed through the hands of the Emperor.'

'The Emperor has read this letter?' exclaimed the unfortunate Vestal, with a cry of terror.

She had sprung from her seat, and stood before the pontiff, rigid as a statue, her face ashy pale, her burning eyes distended by fear. Then, this death-like rigidity of the muscles gradually gave way; tears moistened her eyes, and uttering a groan of anguish, she fell heavily upon the cushions. She had not fainted, but was in prey to a paroxysm of tears.

The holy pontiff prayed fervently whilst waiting for the unfortunate young woman to recover sufficiently to listen to his words of consolation and perhaps of hope.... A long silent pause ensued. The Grand-Vestal seemed to be interrogating her own heart, to discover whether there existed not some grounds for doubt, some uncertainty connected with the fearful revelation which one word from the venerable pontiff presented in such terrible light. At last, she made an effort to speak:

'My lord,' she said slowly, 'your word is sacred and your character holy; you would not frighten a wretched woman with vain dangers; but is it not possible that you are mistaken or that you have been deceived?'

'Would to heaven that I were, madam,' replied Clemens with heartfelt emotion; 'unfortunately, I am certain of what I say.'

'You said, my lord,' resumed the Grand-Vestal, 'that this letter had been in the Emperor's hands; how came it, then, to pass into yours?'

'This, madam, is the only mystery I have not succeeded in unravelling. I know who gave me the letter. It is the designator Gurgus, whose name is not unknown to you. He told me that during the night a stranger had brought him this letter, and had stated to him that it had been read by the Emperor. But, how the stranger knew this, and how this important document passed out of Domitian's hand, he could not say. However, I understand that you should look upon these facts as vague and uncertain—this is what you would say. But I went further, and I can assert that Gurgus was not deceived. Yes, the Emperor has read this letter—this is the most important fact, and it matters little that we do not know why he has not kept it.'

'You are right, my lord,' said the Grand-Vestal in a calm and dignified tone, 'it matters little. Domitian's memory never fails him, and he does not require written proofs.... And,' she added with bitterness, 'when you became certain that this letter contained my death-warrant, you hastened to bring it to me.... Such is, indeed, the mission of Pontiffs!'

The priest, astonished at this remark, gave the Vestal a reproachful look, in which she read so much sincere compassion, that blushed suffused her pale features.

'Madam,' said Clemens, 'I go to those of my brethren whom the hand of God has chastized, to tell them it is time to confide in His mercy, and to hope in His almighty power. Why then should I not have come to you with the same words of comfort, if Providence threatens you with some great misfortune?'

The Grand-Vestal made no reply; her eyes were fixed abstractedly upon the floor; she seemed indifferent to what she had heard. A transformation had suddenly taken place in her, and Clemens had no longer before him a weak woman crushed by her sorrow, but a proud patrician accepting with heroic calmness an inevitable fate. Cornelia belonged to one of those grand Roman races whose firmness may be shaken in a moment of surprise, but who soon recover their energy, and display the most admirable courage.

'Madam,' resumed the pontiff, 'has that young woman, who was conversing with you when I came in, never told you that the ministers of Christ hasten near the afflicted only to bring them hope, and sometimes also, only to promise them salvation?'

'Oh!' said the Grand-Vestal, 'hope!.... salvation!.... There can be none for me if ever I fall into the hands of the pontiffs!....'

'And I, madam, say I will save you!' cried the priest with such solemn assurance that Cornelia started. 'How this will be, I cannot say yet; but have confidence, and remember my words.... Yes, even if you should be already entombed in the vault of the Campus Sceleratus, I will save you! I will not let that abominable sacrifice be accomplished under my eyes!'

At this sudden mention of the dread abyss upon which her thought so frequently dwelt, the poor Vestal shuddered, and terror was depicted on her countenance.

'My lord, my lord,' she murmured faintly, 'it would be a prodigy!.... And I must not hope for one!.... Pray to your God that He may inspire my enemies and the Emperor to forget this letter—the proof of an innocent affection in which others may see a crime.... I have no right to ask or hope more!'

'My God, madam, is the God of miracles.—He has promised to His servants who would invoke His name, to manifest His power by the greatest wonders.... He is the God of truth and of life; I shall ask Him to reveal His power for you.... and He will do it!....'

'Am I then one of you, my lord, that this Almighty God should deign to come to me even in the tomb.... and to take me out of it at your request?'

'Virgin of Vesta!' exclaimed the venerable priest, 'for thirty years you have worn the immaculate garment which the brides of Christ also wear.... You have not indeed made the sacrifice of the heart which pleases Him above all; but chastity has bloomed in you, and so beautiful is this flower, that our God looks upon it with loving eyes even when it dwelleth in souls that have not known Him.... Be comforted, my daughter, and hope in His mercy!'

The Grand-Vestal was deeply moved by these simple words. As she gazed silently at the venerable old man who had spoken them, she remembered the words of another pontiff whom she had seen near her in similar circumstances. What a difference between the pagan priest and the minister of Christ! between Helvius Agrippa and Clemens. Both had spoken of the same threatening perils; but how different their language. What harshness—what pitiless rigor—what cold indifference in the former! What gentleness—what compassion—what devotion in the latter!

The vaguest suspicions had sufficed Helvius Agrippa to pronounce her guilty; the purity of her past life had had no weight with him. Even when knowing the weakness of her heart and her secret feelings, Clemens honored the virgin whose past was irreproachable; and abstained from condemning her for asking of the future some consolation for the sufferings of a life of sadness.

This indulgence was what the Grand-Vestal felt most keenly in the pontiff's reply.

'I return you thanks, my lord,' she said simply, but the grateful look she gave Clemens was more eloquent than words.

'Farewell, madam,' said he, 'my mission is accomplished.... Should worse days come, you will see me again?'

The venerable old man left the Grand-Vestal to her meditations.

'O my God!' murmured the pontiff, as he wended his way towards the Capena Gate, and he turned to cast a last look on the Atrium Regium, 'there is in that asylum, a poor woman to whom I have promised Your help, and who knows not how near may be the hour of danger! Let not my promise be vain. O Lord!.... but permit me to glorify Your name by saving this virgin who will wish to know You and to consecrate herself to You!'

Clemens extended his hand to bless invisibly the afflicted Vestal who, at that very moment, was beseeching the God of the Christians to protect her from the fury of her enemies.

A few days after these events the news came that Lucius Antonius had been killed, and the insurrection was crushed. In less than a month, Domitian returned to Rome, with rage in his heart, and preparing to carry out his long delayed schemes of vengeance.

CHAPTER XVI.—THE STORM GATHERING.

The reader will remember that Hirsutus, having been an invisible witness of the conversation in which Marcus Regulus had revealed to the Emperor the existence of the conspiracy headed by Lucius Antonius, had immediately dispatched a courier to the general, inviting him to march at once upon Rome, where a powerful party would support him.

The events of the following day induced Hirsutus to modify considerably his plans. When Domitian announced to the assembled courtiers that he would march immediately against Lucius Antonius, and subsequently informed Regulus that he would defer the execution of his vengeance in order to make it more complete, the hideous dwarf saw that all would be lost if Lucius Antonius happened to be vanquished, the documents and plans of the conspiracy should fall into Domitian's hands.

Now, Hirsutus foresaw the defeat of Lucius Antonius who had not had time to assemble the forces necessary to the success of his undertaking, and would be taken by surprise. How could he avert the misfortunes which would follow Domitian's probable victory? how check his cruelty if he came back to Rome having in his possession the names of those who had meditated his overthrow?

Here is what Hirsutus imagined to save so many persons who might, at a later day, and by new conspiracies less compromised than the one recently discovered, serve his secret resentment and avenge him upon the master whose ruin he had sworn. Between Rome and Germany, a General named Lucius Maximus was stationed at the head of strong legions. Like many

others, he was in the plot, and his forces were to strengthen Lucius Antonius when the latter would move upon Rome. Hirsutus informed this Lucius Maximus of Domitian's early departure, and advised him to turn immediately against Antonius in order to preclude all possibility of the Emperor fighting in person against that General, and thereby to prevent Domitian from obtaining possession of documents to which hung the fate of the senate and the life of so many illustrious citizens. The trustworthy messenger selected by him communicated moreover with the principal leaders of the conspiracy, and received their private instructions.

It was represented to Lucius Maximus that this was the only feasible plan in the new situation brought about by the revelations of Marcus Regulus; that Domitian disposed of immense resources and would inevitably crush Antonius; that it was therefore advisable to forestall him, to fall suddenly upon the General of the army of Germany, defeat him, take and destroy his papers, and thereby prevent the Emperor from wreaking vengeance upon all who had participated in the plot for his overthrow. With nothing but vague suspicions, Domitian would probably not dare to order the murders he already contemplated.

It is true that this would be sacrificing Antonius; but what was the life of one man when so many were in danger; and would not Maximus himself be one of the victims, if Domitian learned the share he was to have taken in the proposed insurrection?

Those whom fortune abandons seldom find friendships strong enough to remain faithful in the hour of adversity. Maximus, frightened by the serious news sent to him from Rome; knowing better than any one else that Antonius was not yet ready either to attack or resist; and fearing for his own safety, resolved at once to abandon his accomplice. He raised precipitately his camp, and marched with his legions against Lucius Antonius. A sudden rise of the Rhine had complicated the embarrassment of this General, who, separated from the greater portion of his troops, was reduced to inactivity. Maximus attacked him at once, and gained an easy victory.

Lucius Antonius was killed in this battle. A soldier cut off his head, and preserved this bloody trophy to present it to Domitian. The latter arrived shortly after to reap the fruits of his lieutenant's victory. But his hopes were disappointed. Maximus had hastened to destroy every document concerning the plan of insurrection. Domitian was in a fearful rage when he learned that he could get no clue to the accomplices of Antonius, and that the designs formed against him must remain an impenetrable mystery. He did not punish Maximus, however, for the latter's hasty zeal. But he committed unheard of atrocities in Germany, where he remained some time trying to discover the lost thread of the conspiracy.

When he returned to Rome his resentment knew no bounds. Then commenced a reign of terror for the capital of the world. Tacitus has described with inimitable energy of language those scenes of horror. Death or banishment were the fate of the wealthiest and most virtuous citizens. The informers attained the greatest favors; the rewards they reaped were as odious as the infamous acts by which they earned them.

Pliny the Younger, in his letters, has also described those days of universal desolation.—But he mourns, above all, the numerous friends of which he was robbed by death and banishment.

But Domitian's relentless persecutions were not confined to men whose political influence could have given him umbrage. The philosophers had already been driven away, by him, from Rome and Italy; scholars, historians and poets were now comprised in the renewed edicts of expulsion. For some secret motive the Christians were spared, and neither Flavius Clemens nor his two sons were molested at the time. It is only two years later that the Christian persecution commenced in which Flavius Clemens suffered martyrdom.

It may be that the uneasiness caused to the Emperor by the recently suppressed insurrection was the secret of his leniency towards his relatives. The young Caesars were very popular, and the people who had borne so long with Domitian's crimes, would probably not suffer him to sacrifice to his fury the princes they looked upon as their future rulers.

There may have been another cause for the tyrant's hesitancy. The strange adventure of Minerva's statue, disarmed by a God more powerful than Jupiter, was still present to his memory, and he could not help thinking that he would perhaps, himself succumb, if he dared to attack the worshippers of that mysterious and terrible divinity.

What became of the Grand Vestal amidst this general gloom and terror? Since the Emperor's return she had lived in continued anxiety. She found strength and courage to bear the

burthen of her sorrows only in the devoted friendship of Cecilia and Aurelia, who scarcely left her.

Cecilia, wishing to complete the work commenced, spoke to her with affectionate perseverance of the celestial hopes of Christianity, and of the contempt which the greatest misfortunes must inspire to those who see in another life an everlasting reward and eternal repose. But the Grand Vestal was too cruelly troubled to understand these words of comfort. She could think of nothing but the fearful prospect of a terrible death in the vault of the Campus Sceleratus, and it seemed to her that Christianity, far from saving her from this cruel fate, would only be another motive for the pontiffs to order the death of the unfaithful priestess who had renounced her creed.

She derived more comfort from the assurances given her by the divine Aurelia, who proposed to intervene near the Emperor as soon as she who had been to her a second mother would be seriously threatened, and to save her once more. Domitian would not resist when he should see his niece at his feet.

Domitian seemed to think no more of terrifying Rome with the execution of a Vestal, condemned in accordance with the most rigorous provisions of the ancient religious law whose traditions he wished to perpetuate. But, at last, this project, conceived long ago, presented itself anew to his mind. It would be the means of illustrating his reign.

He therefore sent Marcus Regulus, and stated to him that he would proceed as High Pontiff against the Grand Vestal, and this Metellus Celer, who had been initiated into the projects of Lucius Antonius, and consequently deserved death on two grounds of accusation.

'Yes, my lord,' replied Regulus; 'but Metellus Celer is not in your power; and without an accomplice to show to the people, the accusation against a Vestal becomes difficult to manage, and must, at all events, lose its intended effect.'

'Regulus, it is for you to find this man; you took charge of the management of this business, you must bring about its successful termination.'

The Emperor was dissatisfied. He dismissed the informer.

Decidedly, Regulus was unlucky. The two great undertakings to which he had devoted himself, and in which he had displayed so much activity, contributed little to strengthen his credit and to maintain him in favor. His denunciations against the Christians had doubtless, seemed rash and dangerous, for the Emperor, far from provoking new revelations, would not suffer him to refer to the subject. The accusation against the Grand-Vestal had succeeded better, since Domitian had resolved to proceed; but, nevertheless, there was always some circumstance happening to diminish in the prince's mind the high opinion he had formed of the informer's great ability.

The disappearance of Metellus Celer at the very time he was wanted was not likely to revive the Emperor's singularly weakened confidence. Regulus understood this, and made extraordinary efforts to find Cornelia's pretended accomplice. He neglected all other business and took very little part in the persecution of the citizens.—Yet, for a long time, he almost despaired of success. He had lost the spy he had boasted of having placed near Metellus. The young man having discovered that his servant was the agent of his worst enemy, treated him as he had done Parmeon.

At last, one day, when the disappointed informer was beseeching the gods to crown with success the search which was to lead an unfortunate young man to the most cruel death, a courier came to inform him that Metellus Celer had been seized in his retreat, and was now on his way to Rome, well secured in a closed litter, and under good escort.

The wretch hastened to carry this important news to the Emperor. But on his way to the Palatine House, Regulus met with an adventure so strange that we must devote to it a new chapter.

CHAPTER XVII.—THE SATURNALIA.

To go from his residence to the Palatine House, Regulus had to cross the Forum. He found that spacious place filled with an immense crowd of people, enjoying themselves in a noisy and disorderly manner.

The informer suddenly remembered that it was the day of the Saturnalia, and this delirious multitude was entirely composed of slaves—temporarily the masters of Rome—and who were there only to give themselves up to the wildest revels and all the license permitted by a few days of freedom.

Marcus Regulus would have turned back, but it was too late. A slave, who was seated on the pretor's chair, had perceived him, and cried out:

'By Saturn, here comes, I believe, that rascal, Marcus Regulus! Lictors, let that man be arrested and brought before me!'

The individual who gave this singular order—

which made the informer shudder—was one of our oldest acquaintances. It was Palæstrion, the slave porter of the divine Aurelia. He was accompanied by his huge dog, so well fed upon cooked frogs, and which he had sworn to set upon Regulus, the first day he should meet him.

Yes, it was Palæstrion, in person, no longer chained by the waist to the wall of his lodge; but Palæstrion triumphant, honored, obeyed; Palæstrion wearing the insignia of the urban pretor and sitting upon his chair, commanding to letors, and giving orders which were as promptly carried out as the magistrate's.

He had hardly spoken when the victors seized the informer amidst the joyful acclamations of the multitude. This Regulus, whose name made so many tremble, now stood, abashed and humbled, at the feet of the slave whose disdainful and ironical looks increased his anxiety. But how came Palæstrion to obtain this power and to preside over the tribunal of the pretor.

One word will suffice to explain this mystery: Palæstrion was the hero of the feast of Saturnalia.

On the evening of the sixteenth day of the Kalends of January, a pontif had appeared, according to long established custom, under the portico of the temple of Saturn, situated in the centre of the Forum, and had cried thrice in a loud and solemn voice: Saturnalia! Saturnalia! Saturnalia!

At this proclamation, long expected by the impatient and tumultuous multitude, cries of joy rent the air, and a thousand voices replied to the priest by repeating the consecrated exclamation; Io! Io! Saturnalia! Io! Saturnalia!

In answer to this signal, gangs of slaves rush from every direction, invading the Forum with an impetuosity which the current of the Tiber would have scarcely attained had it suddenly broken through its dikes. All these slaves wear the cap of liberty, as though they had just been set free. Their joy is delirious and the air is filled with their songs and shouts. The last comers find no room in the crowded Forum, and they spread in every direction over the city which will remain during seven entire days the theatre of their wild revels and of licentious excesses authorized on this occasion by both law and custom.

Such was the inauguration of the Saturnalia; such the first outburst of the popular intoxication whose increasing manifestations ended only after every pleasure had been exhausted.

This season of liberty for the slave was also one of rejoicing for the master. It was the time for making friendly calls and sending presents. This ancient custom was generally observed by the poor and the rich, the humble and the great. Nobody would have liked to neglect it, and everything, from the precious jewel to the toy of trifling value, or even the bunch of onions from the little garden plot, was received with gratitude, as a memento of good omen for the coming year.

There is nothing better than this annual exchange of little gifts. We cannot, after eighteen hundred years, criticize a custom from which we have derived our own practice of New Year's gifts, and even our letters of congratulation and compliment, for at the time of the Saturnalia, people who could write exercised themselves in the flowery style of composition, sending graceful or pleasant epistles to their friends.

The Saturnalia were instituted in the remotest period of antiquity, in commemoration of that fabulous reign of Saturn, during which there was neither master nor slave; when everything was held in common, and piety, justice and concord reigned upon the earth. Succeeding generations had sought to perpetuate the memory of that happy time which the poets styled the Golden Age, by annual festivities which should recall that primitive equality, that peace and happiness, now flown forever.

In the principle, this feast was celebrated in one single day—on the fourteenth of the Kalends of January (December 19th) Julius Cæsar when he reformed the calendar, added two days to the month of December, which were claimed as belonging to the Saturnalia, and this was confirmed by a subsequent edict which fixed their legal duration to three days. Subsequently, the celebration of the Sigillaria, also in honor of Saturn, and of the feast of his wife Ops, the goddess of the earth, were added to the Saturnalia, extending their duration to seven days.

The male slaves alone enjoyed this short period of liberty in December; the women had their turn on the Kalends of March, when the year formerly commenced. The servants then became the mistresses, and the proudest matrons of the aristocracy had to submit to their exigencies. This feast, which lasted but one day, was styled Matronalia.

Banqueting was the principal source of enjoyment during the Saturnalia, and custom required that it should be at the expense of the masters. The latter were sometimes admitted to partake of their servants' banquet, and then in the midst of the general confusion and unrestrained license, they had to suffer at the hands of their drunken slaves, the violent reproaches, the offensive railing and harsh truths inspired by a revengeful recollection of evils suffered, or by a simple desire to debase those who were condemned to bear temporarily these trials. At other times, the slaves were even more exacting, and they compelled citizens of the highest rank to wait on them. In this case, the most ridiculous commands, orders the most difficult to execute, and submission to the most fantastic whims were added as a bitter derision to the necessity of this temporary slavery.

The law authorized everything short of bodily violence, and the masters had to submit tamely. It was even expressly forbidden to exercise reprisals upon the slave, when, after using to its full extent his vexatious privilege, he resumed the yoke of servitude.

The Forum became necessarily the theatre upon which were given these grotesque representations of social organization. The slaves assumed the functions and privileges of the magistrates and civil functionaries. All this was done seriously, with comic importance, and with due regard for all the accessories appertaining to each different dignity such as the costumes, the lectors, the curule chair, and even the rostrum for improvised orators. The functions of pretor were the most sought after in these satirical and often humorous mummeries of the life in the open air of the Forum, because they gave occasion to the most amusing decisions.

On this occasion, Palæstrion had been designated by the votes of his fellow slaves, in the mock election held for the office of urban pretor.

Palæstrion, the slave porter of the divine Aurelia—the niece of Domitian and future Empress of the Romans, had immediately acquired a consideration and importance proportionate to the supreme destinies of that young and noble matron. The servant reflects the greatness of his master, and this reflection had thrown around Palæstrion a sort of halo, the brightness of which he did not suspect.

No other slave had better enjoyed the liberty of the Saturnalia; never had such pomp decorated his humble person. Quicker than any on else, he had rid himself of the chains which held him captive in his lodge, and had rushed to the Forum, followed by his faithful dog. He had been one of the first to hear the proclamation of the Saturnalia.

To relate everything worthy of note that Palæstrion and his dog had accomplished during the first six days would require a volume.

He had plunged headlong into all the ardent pleasures of the Saturnalia; he had left far behind all who attempted to follow him; he had particularly distinguished himself in those huge banquets worthy of Homer's heroes.

(To be Continued.)

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND. (FROM THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.) No. 17. CORK, Oct. 8.

The line from Waterford to Limerick Junction runs through the noble country of mountain and valley divided by the Bait and its affluents, which I have briefly described in previous letters. At the Limerick Junction the train to Cork, speeds along the outlying spurs of the Galtees through a fertile tract of exuberant pastures, until the station near Oberville is passed, and thence it proceeds through ranges of hills by Buttevant and Mallow, on its way southwards. It was raining as it only rains in Ireland when I was hurried along this part of the route, and dense masses of cloud and mist obscured the landscape and blurred out its features. At Mallow I caught a passing glimpse of the Blackwater, rolling in turbid flood through rich fests of the brightest green, and thence to Cork we seemed to go through a series of tame and poor uplands, as far as I could see, through the drift, their outline. The morning brought sunshine, and disclosed the ancient and famous capital of Munster, rising tier over tier along the sloping cliffs that shelve down to the banks of the Lee and overlooked by an amphitheatre of hills that hem it in with their green eminences. As it thence with all cities in a hollow, the fine public buildings of Cork are seen at a disadvantage from the height above, and the dense lines of its closely-packed streets seldom open spaces to display their proportions. Some, however, are of remarkable beauty and several of the Churches of either faith, more than one of the principal institutions, and above all the same graceful and sumptuous College, are deserving of more than passing attention. As for the city itself, the old "egg-shaped town," described by Spenser in graphic verse, has expanded into a vast circle of broad ways, surrounded by narrow streets that now cover all the "islands" of the Lee, and stretch eastward to a rich plain, formed by the drainage of the river "marshes" and gay shops, extensive warehouses, big breweries, distilleries, and mills, and crowds of shipping along its quays, show that Cork is a seat of long-settled opulence. The most interesting feature of the place, however, and the one that most clearly indicates its wealth, is the long succession of magnificent villas that extends for miles along the shores of the Lee, as it winds slowly on its way to the sea through irregular terraces of wooded hills. This spectacle combines in the highest degree all that the charms of nature and the art of man can effect to make an exquisite scene; and the panorama of mansion and park, stretching down the grassy and tree-crowned slopes in continuous beauty to the waters below is one that is not easily forgotten. After admiring this landscape for a time you see the river gradually widen, the meads on it rapidly increase as the roadstead of Passage is approached, and at last you reach a superb estuary where, fenced in by hills and protecting islets, the navies of many nations might ride at anchor near the crescent of Queenstown. Cork has lately vindicated in a signal manner the device upon the municipal arms "Slatia benefida carinis." More than once during the gales of September five hundred ships were seen at a time, seeking shelter in this grand natural haven, from the tempests of the neighbouring Atlantic.

Cork calls itself the Premier County of Ireland, and is a region of no little interest to the historical and geographical student. This vast tract, which extends from the verge of the Galtees to the capes of Bantry Bay, and from the waters that flow to the Shannon, through Kerry, to the far distant bays of Waterford, has at all times been singularly affected by any foreign influences that have penetrated Ireland. Its capital in a remote age was occupied by a colony of Danes, who spread over many spots on the seaboard; in a later century it was divided between Anglo-Norman nobles and their dependants, who, however, not being strong enough to subdue or expel the native race, became gradually amalgamated with it. During the great crisis of the sixteenth century the fine harbours of Cork and its proximity to Spain made it a point of vantage to the enemies of England; and more than one fleet of Philip II. sailed from its coast to support the risings of Tyrone and the lordly rebels of Desmond. Having been re-conquered, and settled from England under circumstances, it is said, of frightful severity it felt the fury of the arms of Cromwell, who confiscated a very large part of it; and, in the Jacobite wars that followed, it became the theatre of a fierce and doubtful conflict. In the ensuing century it gave an asylum for a brief space of time to the ships of Hoche; and, in our day, it has been the headquarters of the Fenian organization and movement. Society, accordingly, in this district has been repeatedly disturbed by violence; and its structure and tendencies have, no doubt, felt the effects of numerous invasions and conquests. As regards the external features of the county, it may be described as an alternation of lowlands and hills in parallel lines, divided in the midst by a well-defined range, and enclosed, for a great part of its space, between lofty mountains and the Atlantic Ocean. The soil to the north is bare, and the soil to the south is fertile, and it is usually rich in the valleys of the Blackwater, the Lee, and the Bandon, that flow west to east through a large breadth of the county. As a rule, however, it is not

good; on the uplands and the sides of the shales of hills it is, for the most part, light and thin, and in many places it forms mere rough wastes of little value as an area for tillage. Cork exhibits distinctly the varieties of husbandry and the different and opposite types of cultivation that are so commonly seen in Ireland, and, speaking generally, its fine grass lands are occupied by wealthy tenant farmers, while the inferior are held by a poor peasantry, in some districts, especially towards the west, tried often by want and severe privation. Taken altogether, and excluding the capital, which has flourished greatly since Free trade has made it a large entrepot for corn, Cork cannot be called a prosperous county; its agricultural area has diminished at the rate of 5 per cent. in the last 15 years, while its live stock had increased one-third only in value between 1841 and 1861.

Having travelled over a large part of this county, and received, most courteously, a great deal of information, I shall briefly describe its social position, reserving for a subsequent letter an account of its western highland districts. The state of the classes connected with the soil is, taken altogether, less prosperous, even in a material point of view, than it is in several of the counties I have visited, especially Tipperary and Wexford. The wages of the agricultural labourer, excluding of course, spots near this city, vary from 6s. to 9s. a week; but, as I have said, they are not very constant; and even at this rate they excite the envy of a good many of the very small holders. The rent of land in the days of Arthur Young varied from 50s. to 6s. the Irish acre, and may range now from 75s. to 12s.; and though it is moderate on the fine pastures, it seemed to me on a very high average over many tracts of inferior soil. Arthur Young in his time made the same remark; and the fact, I think hardly admits of doubt, whether the cause be that, in some places, there are considerable facilities for getting manure, or that the bad lands are better than they seem under the influence of the peasantry is excessive, or that, as a most thoughtful gentleman observed, "the spirit of emulation had become traditional in this part of Munster." I do not hesitate to say that many estates in this county are rack-rented in a manner uncommon in those parts of Ireland respecting which I have before written. I have before me an instance of a property under the superintendence of the Court of Chancery, the tenants of which have been so ground down by the raising of rents from 1854, that they are at this moment hopelessly in arrears, and that the Master I wish to do justice to the equitable boldness of Mr. Fitz-Gibbon—has, all but outstepping his jurisdiction, directed the receiver to be satisfied with what he thinks can be reasonably collected. Such cases, I fear, are not rare in this county; and, having ridden some 30 miles over one barony near the sea coast, and inquired into the circumstances of a great number of farms, I thought them, with few exceptions, over-crowded. One of the worst examples in this respect was that of the property of an American gentleman, who, though fresh from the land of freedom, and I have little doubt an admirable Democrat, has the smartness to see that tenancy at will can, under the existing system of law, be made a good instrument for screwing down his dependants. I was extremely sorry to find too much of this rack-renting in the county of Cork; for how is it possible directly to remedy this evil?

The general result of this state of things is that while the large graziers and dairy farmers who possess, for the most part, the good lands, as a rule, are wealthy in this district, the numerous class of small occupiers, who are usually spread over the inferior soils, are in a backward and depressed condition. This is written as it were, on the face of the country; a few fine farms are occasionally seen, but the habitations of the peasantry are generally bad, a small neat farmstead is not often met, while estates have nothing but mud cabins on them; and though the common people seem less miserably and devoid of hope than those of Meath, they are evidently a struggling and poor race. As for the landed system of the county, as a whole, it is, in its broad outline, essentially the same as that which I have so often speaking, except that its vices are very prominent. Speaking generally, the same religious differences divide the owners and occupiers of the soil; the same absenteeism is too prevalent; there is the same widespread insecurity of tenure; law in the same way upholds the power of the landlord, and disregards the just claims of the tenant; there is the same creation of vast rights of property in the form of improvements by the peasantry, unprotected by the least legal sanction, and liable, may, exposed, to confiscation; vague usage similarly is the only safeguard against frequent and intolerable injustices. If we realize to ourselves the number of manors that flow inevitably from this state of things, we shall, perhaps, cease to wonder that discontent, agrarianism, Fenianism, or any other form of dissatisfaction with existing arrangements has such a hold on the Irish people. How fierce and bitter may be the antagonism between the superior and the dependant, brought together in a social relation especially requiring mutual goodwill, but belonging to creeds irreconcilably at feud; what a want of sympathy must exist between them! How harsh must be the pressure of proprietary rights, and how unmitigated by gracious influences, when the presence of the landlord is felt only in the demands of the agent or bailiff, and when, as too commonly is the case in Ireland, the non-residence of the territorial magnate enables petty Squire Kites to prey on the poor free from the restraint of more noble examples! What must be the peasant's notion of a law which at best keeps him in absolute dependence, which limits him, like a savage, to "an annual culture," which in the actual state of society in Ireland compels him frequently to invest his all in the possession which he receives from another, and which, when he has so laid it out, permits it to be flogged away or transferred for the benefit, perhaps, of a baron taskmaster! And how idle it is to say that law is, in this particular, worse than fact; that wrongs of the kind are of rare occurrence; as if the possibility of their existence, not to speak of instances but too numerous, were not in itself a crying shame and grievance! If we put fairly these things together, let us not be surprised that the occupiers of the soil in Ireland, and the classes connected with them, are dissatisfied, and ready for violent change, it is to be feared, in too many districts; and let us not suppose that, even though their material condition were to improve, this dissatisfaction would not increase. Let us recollect the pregnant wisdom of De Tocqueville's remarks on this very subject:—"The evils which are endured with patience as long as they are inevitable, seem intolerable as soon as a hope can be entertained of escaping from them."

I have written thus much because the relation of landlord and tenant in this county are too often of an ungracious character. Not that excellent landlords do not exist; I have much pleasure in mentioning the names of Lord Cork and the Duke of Devonshire, who address the evils of absenteeism, as far as it is possible to redress them, by managing their estates on enlightened principles. Lord Cork and his family have always given leases; the Duke of Devonshire, to some extent at least, allows a qualified tenant-right, and enjoys the full confidence of his tenants; and thus, in both cases, the great result of security of tenure is obtained. I have heard, too, of several good resident landlords, and the landlords of this county, as a class, I am sure; do not exercise harshly extreme rights, and do not exhibit the evil spectacle of manners combining with law in injustice. Nevertheless, "landlordism" as it is called, wears not seldom here an unkindly aspect. I have heard of several remarkable instances in which even considerable portions until very lately preferred Protestants to Catholic tenants as a matter of course; and I have reason to believe that the gradual disowning of this offensive and irritating practice has been due rather to the pernicious results to the rent-roll of this monopoly of sect than to any peculiar

moral improvement. I have been told of several cases in which agents have been cruelly oppressive, or have administered property with corrupt tyranny; and, until quite recently, some landlords have been accused of many kinds of coercion in order to influence votes at elections. Leases, too, as elsewhere, are very uncommon, except on a few well-known estates; and I have listened to several complaints of evictions, apparently without just cause, of sudden and capricious rising of rents, and, above all, of disregarding unfavourably the equity of the tenant in respect of improvements. On the whole, the 'system' in this county bears more than commonly in the case the marks of severity and disunion of class; and I can hardly doubt that the ultimate cause is that society was repeatedly broken up by violence and oppressive conquests. As a persons eminent in rank and birth and singularly well fitted to form an opinion, observed to me, "the later colonists have never really settled in this district; they have few associations with the country; they dislike the people and are disliked by them; and the result is that they think only of getting all that they can from their lands and they would not care if they sold them tomorrow." It is impossible that the relations of landlord and tenant could generally be happy in such a state of things.

As a proof of the wrong which has been done by a severe exercise of legal rights upon an estate in this county I give an instance which I casually found out, and which, I doubt not, might be multiplied. I happened to see a new slated house standing almost alone on a fair sized tract, and I asked the occupier how he came to be in possession of such a good dwelling. 'Oh! he replied, 'it was not built by me, but by the tenant who was here before me and he, poor man, is gone to America.' I then asked why he had left this country, and the answer given with a look combining suspicion and hatred in no common degree, was that he had been ejected for a year's rent, a sum of about £28, and that he had lost his house which cost him £100! I made inquiries in the next village, and I am satisfied that this tale is in substance true, that this eviction really occurred, and that no compensation was given to the tenant for this absolute loss of, perhaps his whole property. It is but fair to say that the present landlord had nothing to do with this business; but conceive what must have been the feelings of this ruined peasant, driven from his home, by thought over this shameful injustice. A distinguished Minister has lately branded such acts with a remarkable epithet, and has asked, what is to be said of those who commit them? Lord Clarendon must excuse me for saying that, whatever may be thought of this matter, this spoliation was in no sense 'felonious.' Law enabled that landlord to evict that tenant; law armed the sheriff with a writ of execution; law possibly was found to send the police to assist at that scene of righteous justice; law warranted that equitable confiscation; law looked on while that broken man was exonerated after a sanctioned robbery. It is putting the question on a wrong issue to lay the blame on any individual person; it is the law, in this instance, that committed 'felony.' And if this may be occasionally its working, can we feel astonished that it has no hold on those who may be sufferers from it, or that they transfer their allegiance to another law which thwarts the operation of its antagonist? Condemn agrarianism by all means, pursue with whatever rigour you can those who commit or abet its crimes; if possible extirpate the disease, but recollect that it has a vital force as long as a conviction exists that the laws relating to land are unjust, and that it is sustained by a real principle in whatever degree it may be ascribed to vindictive passion or extravagant hope, or however it may in its excesses run into atrocious violence and outrage. At least purge the law of injustice before you denounce all those who have no reverence for it, and do not imagine that the widespread feeling which unhappily exists against the law can be confounded with more criminal licence. He is a bad physician who merely skins and flays over the ulcerous part, and a social inquirer is not worthy of the name who, while he has no excuses for crime, fails to indicate the causes of the sentiments which create too much sympathy with it.

The practice of sanctioning the sale of the good will of farms does not prevail in this county as I have observed to be sometimes the case in districts where there is considerable distrust between the owners and occupiers of the soil. Large tracts, however, have been enclosed and brought into their present state by the unaided industry of the peasantry, and their equitable claims in this respect are more than ordinarily great and undoubted. I have seen whole estates in which everything that has been done for the land for ages has been evidently done by the tenantry alone, yet from which they, being tenants at will, may be extruded at a six months' notice without receiving the smallest equivalent. It is really melancholy—for it shows how usage may deaden the sense of justice—to hear the apologies that are made by many upright men of the landlord class for this most unfortunate condition of things. It is urged, in the first place, that the tenants are actually compensated, because their rents are exceedingly low during all the time they are bringing the land into cultivation, as if rents received on tenancies at will had not necessarily a tendency to rise to the highest point that such land could bear, or as if this excuse applied to the case of whole masses of tenants' improvements. It is said, in the next place, that when land has been reclaimed and put in order, when a tenant has built a house on it, and, in a word, has converted it into a farm, a certain duration of occupation is in itself a sufficient recompense; and, no doubt, this argument is well-founded, under certain conditions of rent and tenure. But have these apologists ever considered the length of occupation, at an unchanged rent, that would be necessary to repay the Irish peasant in numberless instances for his additions to the soil, or do they reflect in how many cases his occupation has been cut short, and he has been left without any return? Are they aware what, upon this point, is the testimony of an agent of great experience in the management of estates in England and Ireland, with reference to the compensating periods of occupation required for different improvements? "I think," said Mr. Ouzling to a Parliamentary Committee, "that 31 years would be a quite sufficient duration of lease for (the reclaiming) of low lands; but I recommended to Lord Devon that leases of 60 years should be granted to tenants of mountain land. . . . I consider that if a tenant, with the full sanction and approval of his landlord has erected such a house" (i.e. a house suitable to a farm as described) "at his own sole cost, he is at least entitled to a lease for 99 years, such as would, without hesitation, be granted on a building lease in town." In how many cases, I should like to know, have such compensating periods been even thought of in the case of ordinary tenancies at will, without such an increase of rent as would practically nullify all compensation? Is it not plain when the Legislature finds such a state of things unhappily existing, that the law must be made to speak in the words addressed by Turgot, alas! too late, to a class that would not acknowledge their truth:—"The King will not allow one part of his subjects to be sacrificed to the possible avidity of another."

The agrarian spirit prevails in this county with great intensity in many places, though there has been no agrarian crime for some years. It would be, however, as idle to infer from this that agrarianism did not exist as it would be to argue that a powder magazine must necessarily be in a state of explosion. The true test of the force of the agrarian spirit is the dissatisfaction which is its symptom, the feelings it spreads throughout the community, and, taking this test, it seemed to me to be very acute in this district. I heard numerous complaints of landlord oppression, which boasts that the time was at hand at last when the tenant-farmers would have their own, and demands for fifty years of tenure as the means of existence.

And whatever may be thought about agrarianism, unquestionably Fenianism was and is in no contemptible strength in this county. A passage of the highest official authority told me that even now it was not easy to estimate the depth of its movement, or to calculate the extent of its influence. It is interesting to compare these two forms of disunion, distinct, and of which it may be truly said—

"Facies non una scelerum, Nec diversa tamen."

Fenianism, as an agent of disturbance, was chiefly supported in the towns, was hatched and nurtured in the Fen West, and had for its object open insurrection. Agrarianism, on the other hand, is rather a local law of opinion, originating with and confined to the peasantry, not necessarily showing itself in crime, but not shrinking from crime to compass its ends, and having as its paramount object the retaining the tenant farmer in possession of his holding under certain conditions. But both may be traced to the same source, a deep sense in the hearts of thousands of Irishmen that the laws under which they live are unjust in many particulars to large classes, this sense being of course quickened by passion, by evil memories and traditions, by ignorance, by the contagion of sympathy, by bad counsels, by the temptations of poverty. In this county, as in other parts of Ireland, the farmers stood aloof from the Fenians because not generally associated with them, and because they felt that the cause was hopeless; but it is not the less true that they sympathized with them, and it is difficult to say what the result might have been had even a transient success been obtained. It is not improbable that in that event the Fenian and agrarian elements of disorder would have blended together, and taken the form of a wild rising against the upper landed classes, this sense being of course quickened by passion, by evil memories and traditions, by ignorance, by the contagion of sympathy, by bad counsels, by the temptations of poverty.

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IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. O'Mahony, Bishop designate of Armidale was consecrated in the Cathedral, Cork, on Tuesday, by the Most Rev. Dr. Delany, assisted by the Most Rev. Dr. Whelan, Bishop of Bombay, and the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare.

The Fenians, it is said, intend to nominate Obesley J. Kickham for Mallow.

In the sheriff's return from Tipperary, O'Donovan Rossa is described as 'Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, of Pentonville, or Portland Prison, England.'

The Liberal members of the Cork municipal council have decided on re-electing Mr. Hegarty, a moderate Liberal to the majority.

At O'Connell's petty sessions, on Monday, two men, M'Manus and O'Brien, were remanded on a charge of conspiring to murder the Rev. Mr. Jebb, Protestant rector of the parish of Stradons. Constable Griffith has been fired at in the same locality. The ball passed through his cap without injuring him.

A tenant-right meeting was held at Lougford, the High Sheriff presiding. Over 5,000 persons attended. Lords Granard and Greville, Captain Davys, and others spoke. Resolutions were passed for fifty years of tenure at fair rents. There was no disturbance.

In a letter to the land meeting held at Dundalk on Monday, Mr. O'Connell Fortescue says: "A satisfactory and speedy settlement of the land question can only be accomplished under the guidance of that spirit of equity and moderation which is perfectly consistent with courageous and effective legislation."

A rumor is prevalent in Londonderry that the Royal Commission appointed some time ago to inquire into the causes of the riots there on the occasion of Prince Arthur's visit have urged Her Majesty to put a stop to the Derry celebrations.

An information was sworn, a day or two since, before the resident magistrate in Bray, by Mrs. Pennefather, owner, to a considerable extent, of landed property in the county Tipperary, to the effect that she had received an anonymous threatening letter from the locality in which her property was situated, declaring that 'if her agent residing there did not decrease the rents on the estate, he would get an increase, not of money, but of bullets.'

FLAX.—To show what a profitable crop flax is, if properly handled, we may state that Mr. John Kieran of Tullycohan, sold 200 tons of flax in Kerry on Thursday, at 12s. per stone. He refused a similar price for 400 tons, the produce of eight acres of land. This shows that flax is the most profitable crop the farmer can cultivate—far in advance of wheat, barley or oats.

TROOPS FOR DROGHEDA.—On Thursday afternoon a meeting of magistrates convened by circular was held in the Tholsel, Drogheda, for the purpose of considering the propriety of memorializing the Lord Lieutenant to order a detachment of troops to be stationed in that town. There were present Edward M'Donogh (Mayor), Thomas Carty, James Mathew, John Chalkwick, George Harper, and Peter Verdun, Esqrs. The proceedings were private, but I understand that it was unanimously resolved to memorialize the executive for the purpose above stated.

BEAUTIFUL IRELAND.—A correspondent of the New York Examiner and Chronicle writes: "I began by saying Ireland is beautiful; I continue by saying Ireland is beautiful; and I shall end by saying Ireland is beautiful. And among the 'wonders of Ireland' must be the neglect of her beautifulness. She is as much neglected by the poet as she is by the statesman. The tourist is as ignorant of her charms as the legislator is indifferent to her claims. Where have the poets been, and the artists, and the tourists, and the travelling writers, that this peerlessly beautiful island should be a sealed book—nay, a concealed book to those of us who were reared on books, and have nothing to do but read them?"

The Dublin 'Evening Post' states that the conduct of the supporters of O'Donovan Rossa with respect to the clergy in Tipperary had produced a strong reaction against the candidature of Thomas Clarke Luby in the Queen's County, and that should Fenian agents venture to canvass the county they will meet with a warm reception.

Five Protestants are in custody for the murder of a Catholic whose body was found a day or two since in the river, near Monaghan. An inquest was opened on Tuesday, and adjourned for a week.

Mr. Edward Purdon has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the coming year. There was no opposition to his election.

The 'Cork Examiner' argues in a tone of dignified remonstrance against the views current. It says:—There has been a good deal of rejoicing in Ireland over the return of O'Donovan Rossa. The masses, innocently admiring the man and sympathising with his sufferings, shout and cheer and form processions, as if the electoral triumph just gained were not purchased at the cost of the prolonged imprisonment of himself and his companions.

Some nights since an armed party, consisting of twenty or thirty men visited the house of a man named James Orr, at Drumbrade, in the parish of Ballintemple, near Cavan, and warned him not to interfere between the landlord and the tenants of a property, upon which he is employed as a bailiff, in reference to some dispute about rent claimed for bog, which he was cautioned not to collect under certain penalties. Only some of the party entered Orr's house, the rest remained outside. No violence was used but when going away they threatened to Orr that if he did not obey the warning given to him they would on their next visit send him to heaven or hell. They then left, firing several shots outside the house.—Freeman.

A small farmer named Reid, residing near Carrickfergus, was shot at while sitting at his own fire-side, on Friday evening. He was severely wounded and is not expected to recover. He had had some quarrels, a dispute about a right of way with a man named David Shaw, who has been arrested on suspicion.

The military authorities have deemed it necessary to adopt additional precautions to guard against outbreak or surprise, and officers commanding at the several stations and barracks throughout the country have been directed to take such steps as they may deem best calculated to effect the object in view.—Accordingly, at a late hour on Friday night last, an order was given at the several barracks in Dublin to have every available man at once supplied with the full complement of service ammunition, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men told off to the respective posts, where they will be required to assemble in case of having to turn out at short notice. We understand that it has been decided, under certain contingencies, to increase the military force in Ireland by at least four regiments of cavalry and two of infantry, now serving in England, have been placed under orders of readiness for immediate removal to this country whenever required.—Saunders.

SMOKING MURDER AT MONAGHAN.—A man named Cogan has been, after considerable amount of searching by the police, discovered in a drain beside a bridge on the roadside near Monaghan. Three or four men were arrested in the beginning of this week for the murder, but they were discharged on bail as the body of deceased was not forthcoming. Marks of blood however, were, it is stated, discovered by the police on the bridge, and after dredging for some time the body was discovered wounded in several places. The parties were then re-arrested and have been remanded. It is stated that party feeling expresses itself in this shocking affair, and that after deceased was well beaten he was thrown over the bridge and drowned. It is also alleged that the parties were intoxicated. All were proceeding home from the market here.—Dundalk Democrat.

Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory state of the country in many respects, it is gratifying to observe that the value of property, so far as we can judge from public sales, is well maintained. In the Landed Estates Court there is no sign of depreciation. The Evening Post calls attention to the following remarkable facts:—The estates of Lord Lisles, situated respectively in the counties of Cork and Limerick, were put up for sale by Judge Lynch, and the crowded state of the court, a great number of tenant farmers being present, proved to demonstration that there are people in Ireland who have full confidence in the Government and in the future of their country. The Cork property was put up in 11 lots, all fee-farm rents, for which the bidders, particularly among the tenant farmers, were very brisk. The first lot brought over 24 years' purchase, and other lots went at a higher figure, the total realizing £7,350. The Limerick estate, 15 lots of which were sold, also brought good prices, £61,110 having been realised by these lots. Besides tenant farmers, gentlemen of capital competed, and, curious enough, some of the best prices were obtained for lots in the neighbourhood of Mitchelstown and Kilmallock, the first named being said to be one of the head-quarters of Fenianism, and the latter the town where the attack was made on the police barracks. In one instance a tenant farmer competed for a lot for which he bid £2,000; this was stated to be much below the value, when he stood up in court and said he had worked on that land all his life; that it was nearly barren when he got it; that he was a tenant who always paid his rent punctually. We are not aware whether this appeal prevented any further competition, but it is a fact that he was not outbid, and he was declared the purchaser. Altogether, the proceedings in court were highly satisfactory, and exhibited no evidence that property in this country is not considered a safe investment.

MORE ORANGE OUTRAGES.—Some nights since a body of Orangemen paraded the roads in the neighbourhood of Rathfriland and Ballyward with files and drums and many of them were armed with guns which they constantly discharged on the road side. They stopped for a considerable time at Ballyward church playing party tunes, and from thence proceeded through a neighbouring townland, which is chiefly inhabited by Catholics, through which they defiantly marched playing files and drums and firing shots as they passed along, but no mischief fortunately accrued from this wanton attempt to disturb the peace of the locality, thanks to the good sense and forbearance of the inhabitants who took no notice of this most foolish and offensive display on the part of the Orangemen.

On Saturday night between the hours of eight and nine o'clock the tramp of a large number of men was heard on the high road in the townland of Annavally, in the parish of Oltobrit, county Monaghan. They were accompanied by files and drums, and several of the party were armed. As they passed the police barrack of Oremartin the party at that station turned out, and went in pursuit of the drumming party, which numbered upwards of one hundred. The police called on them to surrender, which they declined to do, showing some symptoms at the same time of a disposition to give fight, but when they saw the police about to charge them, they very soon changed their minds and scampered off in different directions helter skelter across the country, leaving two of their drums and three or four loaded guns on the road. What the object of this demonstration was even the police seem to be at a loss to divine, and it would appear to be uncertain whether the persons who composed the party referred to were Orangemen exulting in the result of the recent election in Tipperary. One man who was found on the road after the dispersion of the party was arrested on suspicion, and it is possible that some one may be discovered as to the aim and object they had in view.—Dundalk Democrat.

THE FENIAN ORGANISATION IN COEK.—The 'Cork Constitution' publishes the following article, with the object, no doubt, of helping up the anti-Fenian public, and encouraging the government to the adoption of 'strong measures':—Almost daily are there indications here of the widespread nature and perfect organisation of the Fenian Society, which now, it may be truly said, has attained larger proportions than ever it had before, and presents a more formidable

front than heretofore. Though it has of late worked rather silently, it has worked surely, as the thousands at present belonging to its ranks testify; and that they are not ignorant of the ultimate aim of the association is plainly manifesting itself in the well drilled, soldier-like bodies that upon the mere pretext now all but take possession of the streets of the city at night, and to the music of bands march in military array through them. Whether the occasion be the death of a drummer boy in a 'Temperance' band, or the return of a felon as a member of parliament, or the anniversary of the execution of men convicted of murder, the society displays itself in its strength, and its members, with all the regularity and quickness of soldiers answering the bugle call, assemble in the fat of the city without any clashing or confusion, and fall into regular order. This perfection in military training was very evident: here a few nights since, when over ten thousand people, the majority of them fine, stalwart men, coming from all quarters of the city and suburbs, joined in a torch-light procession to honor the election of O'Donovan Rossa as a member for Tipperary. Any one accustomed to the revolutions of military, and who witnessed the display that night, must have observed the superior degree of training of the bodies that marched—how they marched, and at every turning each section rounding on its pivot, the inner man 'marking time' while those outward preserved their regular step until the moment for going forward came, when, as one body, they stepped forth. Many other movements, each in itself difficult of acquirement, were gone through by these same men on that night, which shows that whatever they may be deficient in it is not in a good drill master. While these facts show the state of discipline that has been attained by the members of the brotherhood here, there are others from which it has been ascertained that drilling is regularly and extensively carried on in many places throughout the country. One striking instance of this was mentioned last week, in which a grazing field belonging to a gentleman residing between Kanturk and Mallow, but upon which there had been no cattle for some short time previous, had its grass in the course of a few nights actually so trodden into the earth by the bodies of men over it that when the cattle were turned in upon it there was scarce a blade for them, and they had to be removed. This field, which lies between hills, and is surrounded by trees, was about the periods of 1865 and '67 known as the 'drill-field,' as it was used by parties of Fenians for the purpose of learning their drill, and up to the present the same use is made of it. From other localities almost the same tale comes upon unquestionable authority; and it is only a few nights since that, as computed, several thousand men were put through military exercises on the City Park. These facts seem to indicate that the Fenians are determined upon becoming proficient as fighting men. Again, it has been learned that, despite the vigilance of the police and Custom-house authorities, arms are weekly surreptitiously brought into this city by trading vessels, and distributed amongst the members of the Fenian society. Indeed, from all that can be gleaned, this is not made so much a secret as might be expected, and in some quarters it is admitted that the arms are coming here, and in others it is stated that though there may not be enough as yet, there would be soon for active purposes, and that the mistake at the rising of '67, when not half the insurgents were supplied, would not occur again [The truth of the above is denied by many of the Irish papers.]

DESTROYING PAPERS OF THE AMNESTY COMMITTEE.—At one of the Dublin police courts, on Thursday, a man named John Clarke was charged by the Central Amnestv Committee Bustace-street, Dublin, with willfully destroying certain papers of that committee. The defendant belonged to the Central Amnesty Association and the act complained of was committed on the occasion of the recent raid by members of that organisation on a meeting which was being held in Bustace street. It was objected for the defendant that not being a chartered corporation, the committee could not prosecute as a body, and on this point the present summons was dismissed.

SIENS FROM MR. BRIGHT.—We have never we confess, expected much from Mr. Bright upon the subject of the Irish land question. All the speeches he has made upon the subject, have laid down principles adverse to the demands of the Irish people. He has even in the addresses in which he appears to have gone farthest, carefully guarded himself against any assent to an interference with what are called the rights of property or the principles of political economy. He has more than once, and very distinctly, pledged himself against any compulsory legislation to control the landlord in the management of his property, or any measure that would interfere with the freedom of contracts. Compulsory legislation for the landlord and a very coercive control over the letting of lands—it is an abuse of words to call the Irish lettings contracts—are just the two things essential in any land measure for Ireland. When Mr. Bright made these declarations he proclaimed himself unfit to deal with the Irish land question. Whether our merits he may possess as a politician or a statesman, he was not the man from whom Ireland could expect any real aid in her emancipation from landlord tyranny. His Irish admirers refused to see this very plain truth. But it certainly was not fault of Mr. Bright. He very honestly and very decidedly announced his principles of action. They were principles which interpose an insuperable barrier to any real dealing with the grievances of our Irish land tenure. We, therefore have read, without the slightest surprise, the declarations recently made by Mr. Leatham. Mr. Leatham, as our readers know, is brother-in-law of Mr. Bright, and is generally understood to enjoy his full political confidence. It was not a mere accident that at a recent meeting of his constituents, Mr. Leatham went out of his way to denounce the demands of the Irish tenant-farmers as 'confiscation,' because a great portion of the soil of Ireland was confiscated centuries ago, that is no reason why we should proceed to an act of counter-confiscation. Two wrongs do not make a right, and this we should do if, by what is called fixity of tenure, we should hand over to the tenant the soil in perpetuity, with a simple rent-charge in favour of the landlord. He then announces that wonderful remedy of making the transfer of land easy by abolishing the law of entail. He then declares his perfect confidence in such ministers as Lord Hartington. No one, of course knows what the ministerial measure is; but, whatever it may be, we may all feel confident of this—that an administration which contains statesmen like Lord Olenndon, and Lord Hartington, and Lord Granville, is not very likely to produce anything of a rash or revolutionary character; and, finally, he points to a series of measures, every one of which shall have for its object to encourage as much as possible, short of compelling, a bona fide system of leasing; and to discourage, as much as possible, short of prohibiting tenancy at will. We believe this speech is the only real foreshadowing of ministerial intentions which has yet been given to the public. We have not the slightest doubt that the speaker represents with more or less authority the views of Mr. Bright. These declarations point to a series of tinkering and botching legislation, the most mischievous with which any country was ever cursed. Every attempt to bring about by indirect means that which can only be really accomplished by direct legislation, is simply a contrivance for plunging landlords and tenants into interminable strife. All tampering of the kind will only end in disaster and confusion. We strongly recommend a perusal of this speech of Mr. Leatham to those who expect, or pretend to expect, any efficient proposal from the Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone. We are justified in regarding this speech as a quasi-ministerial manifesto, because we believe it to represent the views of Mr. Bright. It perfectly tallies with all that we have previously learned of those views. Mr. Bright is a capitalist imbued with all the prejudices of his class

—prejudices just as strong, and, we think, as unreasonable, as any that are entertained by the landlords. He has most consistently and resolutely opposed all the legislation which has interfered between the employers and the employed. He has been the uncompromising enemy of all those Factory Acts which he shielded the children of the poor from the avarice and the tyranny of capital. The maxims of a heartless political economy by which he has met all these proposals are equally decisive against any interference between landlord and tenant. Mr. Bright has never proposed any. When he visited Ireland, some time since, he propounded an elaborate scheme for settling the Irish land question. He disclaimed as a monstrous injustice the idea of interfering with any landlord in disposing of his property as he pleased. But he proposed that if any absentee proprietor were willing to sell his estate, Government should buy it, and sell it out again in lots to the tenants taking the price in an annuity, compounded of the rent and a sinking fund to be added to the rent, so as to pay off the principal in thirty-seven years. As a practical remedy for the evils of Irish land tenure the proposal was simply an absurdity. So far as it could have any effect at all it was a proposal to vest the soil of Ireland in the English Government and convert the Irish tenantry into their slaves. Mr. Leatham's speech exactly re-echoes Mr. Bright's sentiments, as they were uttered two years ago in this city—as they were subsequently re-echoed by Sir John Gray at a Corporation dinner at Kilkenny. It tells us all that the Irish people are to expect from Mr. Bright. If anyone after reading this manifesto is fool enough to expect anything efficient in the way of a land bill from the Bright and Gladstone Cabinet, we can only say, 'God save Ireland from fools!' We might perhaps, more appropriately say—'God save Ireland from knaves.'—Dublin Irishman.

The Times says.—All the elements of confusion are seething together in Ireland, and the pressing question is when shall a hand be stretched forth to repress the fires which set the cauldron boiling 'Quovoad tandem?' The orator and statesman of Rome followed up his inquiry by an energetic use of the authority committed to his charge, and spared the Republic a wholesale effusion of blood. Our English Cicerio is in a position requiring almost as much courage and vigour. We need not dwell on the signs of Ireland's condition, since they are open and palpable to every one. The sword of the magis trate lies ineffectual in its sheath. It is no terror to evil doers. It does not encourage those who do well. Loud-mouthed treason flouts on the highway and proclaims itself in the market-place. The only voice that is heard is that of sedition. The merits of secret assassination and preached in open day amid tumultuous acclamation. The streets of the capital of Munster are occupied night after night with processions chanting songs inciting Irishmen to rebellion. It is with profound reluctance we find ourselves obliged to declare that the time for patience and inaction is past.

The Express says.—The Fenian party in Maryborough are trying to perform the trick which was successfully carried out last week in Tipperary, and they have thrown out a 'feeler' by saying that either of the convicted Fenians, Luby or Mackey, will contest the county with Mr. Dease. The priests on Sunday from every altar in the county denounced any one who would throw such an obstacle in the way of Mr. Dease's return, and they have all warmly espoused his cause. Mr. Dease has completely altered his address to the electors, and now declares for a fixity of tenure and fair rents, and also goes in for full amnesty to the political prisoners, denominational education, and vote by ballot. There is a large party of Liberals in the county who are not satisfied with the sincerity of his conversion to their ultra views, and it is just possible we may have a contest.

THE LAND WAR IN MEATH.—A printed notice, of which I give you a copy, was on Sunday morning found posted here on the church and chapel gates.—They were observed by the police and taken down by constable Mulvey. I understand that like notices were also posted in other places through the county this morning:—

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern.

Whereas, having taken into consideration the present state of Ireland, and in particular of this County with regard to 'Land jobbing,' and seeing the baneful effects resulting from this cursed system—to wit, 'that places once given to the Irish People for grazing purposes, are now monopolised by those parties called 'land-jobbers' who stock the land, and expel the poor man's cow, driving her off to the fair, never, of course, to be replaced. Seeing, also, in other instances, the grazier acting the part of petty tyrant (which they are) in refusing to give grazing to the people at reasonable, or generally at unreasonable rents.

Now, we hereby give all these parties, together with landlord exterminators and their agents, and those parties taking land 'over the heads' of the hard-working possessors, or their heirs this public warning, that those crying grievances must cease. The land, as God has ordained it, must be for the People. They have decided so; and their decision shall be maintained on the strength even of Three Hundred Thousand Revolvers, and exercised on every individual who shall dare to set this timely Notice at defiance.

We are not assassins, nor can we be called such when giving this early caution, which we hope will not be disregarded.

(Signed by Order)

OUR PARLIAMENT IN COLLEGE GREEN.

'God Save the People!'

—Irish Times Cor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SHARP PRACTICE.—Under an Act of Parliament passed in 1876 a crossing-sweeper has been convicted at the Marlbone Police Court for having exercised his calling on a Sunday. The prosecution was instituted by 'The Association for Enforcing the Better Observance of the Lord's Day.' At the same court a tobacconist and a greengrocer were also fined for carrying on a Sunday business. The crossing-sweeper and the greengrocer intimated their intention of appealing, and in the case of the former the magistrate expressed his opinion that the Society had unduly strained the provision of an Act of Parliament nearly 200 years old.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The 'Times' in an editorial on the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty says: 'Its rejection by the United States Senate relieves England of an awkward question. If Free Trade existed between Canada and the Union the Canadian tariff would discriminate against direct trade between the Union and England. Canada would recognize a closer commercial interest with the United States than with England, and political is sure to follow commercial estrangement.'

We take the following from the 'Globe' of Thursday evening last:—An advertisement has lately appeared in the papers relating to a new Church for poets and men of letters. For the benefit of the Geological Council and other ecclesiastical authorities it may be worth our while to give a short sketch of the ends and aims which that Church is to keep in view. We learn from the prospectus of the society to which it owes its birth, that the present movement has been originated by 'a body of persons, urged by the great need they have experienced, in common with a large class of cultured intellects, for an organization of a social and religious nature that may replace, in some measure, the sectarianism of existing Churches.' The founders of the Church

now appeal with confidence to 'all those persons who have earnestly to heart the amelioration of society and the advancement of progress, and who have felt the want of a Church freed from the narrow limitations of dogmas, and that offers free scope to man's noblest powers and aspirations.' The objects of the Social Progress Association, otherwise entitled the 'Pioneers of Progress,' are many in number. Among other things its members intend 'to advocate a juster appreciation of the powers and true position of women;' to spread abroad 'a correct appreciation of the value of culture, and of the beautiful in art;' and to 'popularize the writings and teachings of Carlyle, Emerson, and Mill.'

A report is current that the authorities of St. Mary's Convict Prison at Chatham have during the present week, discovered a plot to rescue O'Donovan Rossa, the Fenian prisoner who was the other day elected for Tipperary, from gaol. The conspiracy was cleverly devised, and might have succeeded had not one of those concerned turned evidence upon his friends. Since this unexpected circumstance the precautions of the guards and warders have been much greater than before. If what we hear is true, the first warning that the prison authorities had of the conspiracy was by a telegram from the Dublin police to Scotland-yard, and thence forwarded on to Chatham.—Weekly Register.

A certain class of politicians, especially those who are, according to our eminent Chief Secretary ('sanctified for mixed education'), affect to speak of the charter and endowment of the Catholic University of Ireland as if it would be a great national sin and obvious impossibility—and yet it is strictly according to precedent. Canada has a chartered and endowed Catholic University, and Australia a similar Catholic University College. In India there are similar institutions for our Pagan fellow-subjects; nobody, Deominational, Goddess, or even Pagan appears to be left out in the cold except the Irish Catholic. There, however, the British conscience interposes. How wonderful are gyrations of this British conscience! While Government were passing an Ecclesiastical Titles Bill through the Imperial Parliament at home, and 'proclaiming' the illegality of Catholic religious processions in the streets of Dublin and London, British soldiers were compelled by the same Government to present arms before and salute such processions in Malta, and even, *horrendum dictu*, to bow the knee to Baal by paying military honours to the car of the Hindoo Juggernaut! Let us hear no more of this conscience, so rigid at home and so elastic abroad.—Tablet.

THE WELSH FASTING GIRL.—Public curiosity is likely to be again aroused respecting the wonderful little Welsh girl, Sarah Jacob, who is said to have ceased eating food of any description for two and a half years. The story as told by the little girl and her parents is believed by many persons and disbelieved by many others. Watchers were placed in the girl's room in order that the incredulous might be convinced, and continued their watching for a couple of weeks, so it was said; but as these were neighbours of the Jacobs the result was not deemed satisfactory, and Sarah Jacob has been almost forgotten by the public during the past six months. At length, however, the matter has been taken in hand by Mr. Griffiths, a most persevering little Welshman better known in the literary world as 'Gobejydd.' He has seen Dr. Phillips, of Guy's Hospital, in order to ascertain whether it were possible to have four experienced nurses sent down to the farm of Leithenoyadd to watch the little fasting girl. Dr. Phillips, at once approved the idea, obtained the sanction of the authorities at Guy's, and has sent some suggestions for approval by the girl's parents and these investigated. These suggestions were submitted to a meeting held at Llanfihangel at 8 p.m. on Tuesday (at which Evan Jacob and his wife were present), and unanimously approved. A committee was formed to make arrangements for the reception of the nurses and to collect subscriptions to cover the expenses. A medical committee was also formed to visit the girl occasionally during the watching, which will probably commence in a few days. Evan Jacob, the father of the girl, promises every assistance in his power, and he will place no impediment in the way of a thorough test; in fact, he has signed an agreement to that effect.

There are signs in the political firmament which show that the clouds now passing are by no means so dark as they are likely to become. Every symptom of an approaching thunder-storm, is visible. The *Times*, true to its instincts, is acting the part of the stormy petrel, and demanding in its loudest tones and in its fiercest invectives, that Mr. Gladstone should now do what so many of his predecessors have done—coerce Ireland, and make life and property secure there. We should not be at all surprised to see before Parliament meets that the force of public opinion on this side of the channel has compelled the Government to repeal the Habeas Corpus act, in which case it will fare badly with the noisiest of the Fenian leaders, including the conductors of what is called the national press. The men who compose the present cabinet will refrain from such a step until the pressure becomes intolerable; but circumstances may prove too strong for their good intentions, and the preservation of the public peace is the first duty of the ministers of the crown. Even in the worst days of the young Ireland party, a generation ago, the extrangement between the peasantry and the Catholic clergy was by no means so general as it is now. How the priests were 'mobbed' and had to fly for their lives, the Tipperary election demonstrates, and if the same proofs of worthless strength are repeated, the chaos will grow wider, until the moral earthquake swallows up the chief actors. Already the military power in Ireland is being made more formidable, and the prisons in this country which contain the Fenian offenders are to be additionally guarded. Is it not melancholy that these precautions are forced upon a ministry which has already done so much for Ireland, and if supported by the people will do much more?—a people labouring at present under the cross of having an Irish Republic, which idea, in the present condition of the world, is so Utopian, as to be worthy only of the inmates of Bedlam.—Northern Press.

The Twelve Days' Mission, preached lately in more than sixty churches in London by Unionists or Ritualistic clergy, appears to have taken most of our contemporaries, Protestant and Catholic, by surprise. That it has been a great success and indicates a most important crisis in the Anglican movement, may be taken as proved from the importance given to it in such organs of public opinion as the 'Times' and 'Telegraph.' We are glad, also, to quote the 'Tablet,' writing in the same sentiments as we have expressed on the Mission:—'We cannot but look on all this movement as an instance of the operation of the Holy Spirit outside the Church and we devoutly hope it may be followed by the admission of multitudes within her fold, where they will find at least the grace of the Sacraments and the original of what they attempt to copy.' Hitherto it had been generally assumed that Ritualism was confined to three or four select congregations, but the popular character of the movement, that it had any appreciable hold on the middle and lower class, was not generally believed. Two facts seem now to have been brought before the public:—first, that large masses of the middle and lower class are influenced by the movement; and, secondly, that the preaching is characterised by the plain setting forth of distinctively Catholic doctrines, such as Confession, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, the Sacraments, and the Church, so far as these doctrines are apprehended by the most advanced school in the Anglican Church.—Catholic Opinion.

The authorities in London are likely to have their hands full during the coming winter. Already bands of unemployed labourers parade the streets, shouting 'We've got no work to do—!' It is not long, says

the *Limerick Reporter*, 'since a communitio cribi sat openly in London; and at the moment we write the labouring classes of London are almost in a state of insurrection; and why? Merely because trade is suffering under a temporary depression, ascribed by some erroneously, as we believe, to the action of Trades Unions; and by others, to the flaws lately discovered in the French commercial treaty, which is about to be overhauled shortly in both France and England.'

The 12th and 35th Regiments, now at Aldershot, leave on Wednesday for Fleetwood, to relieve troops there ordered for Ireland. These instructions may indicate an increase of troops in Ireland, or the change of quarters without increase, but military officials say that more are expected to follow.

Alas for Protestant controversialists they are now in a difficulty quite new to them, and under which one really cannot help feeling for them. There is no part of England in which there are not men, lately zealous Protestants, who are now not only Catholics but putting strongly forward the reasons of their conversion. The simple fact at once disposes of the stock argument of Protestantism, that Popery is so manifestly absurd that it could have grown up only in a 'dark age,' and that in Protestant times it needs only to be known in order to be rejected and despised. Thus one of the best and most eloquent Protestants of the last generation [Dr. Chalmers] tells us in his 'Lectures on Church Establishments': 'The question between Popery and Protestantism is one to be rightly entertained and rightly decided also, in any assembly of well educated Englishmen, and not only in respect of policy, but in respect of truth and of sacred obligation. In this nation, of all others, there is none with the ordinary schooling of a gentleman who could not thoroughly inform himself, by the reading of a few weeks, on this great question.'

It must be singularly provoking to controversialists of this class that, for the last five and twenty years, there has not been so much as one in which a very considerable number of men, not merely with the ordinary schooling of a gentleman, but with learning and talents admitted even by their adversaries to be much above the average, have not come to the deliberate conclusion, that what Dr. Chalmers calls 'Popery' is the religion revealed by Almighty God, and Protestantism a mere human corruption of it. They have come to this conclusion, not after a few weeks' reading; but after years of study, and they are men to whose high, moral, and religious character testimony is borne even by their most angry opponents, and who have confessedly sought for religious truth, not merely by intellectual exertion and study, but by earnest prayer and a holy self-denying life. And what makes the phenomenon tenfold more serious is, that a very large proportion of them have given up all that the world has to give by coming to this conclusion, when they might have secured its choicest prizes only by continuing Protestants. There are hundreds of men in England at this moment who find it hard work to obtain bread for themselves and their families, and who only a few years ago had brilliant careers open to them, which they have deliberately abandoned only because they could not retain them without continuing to call themselves Protestants.

We do not say that this notorious fact by itself would suffice to prove that Protestantism is false and the Catholic religion true. But we do say that it actually cuts the ground from under Dr. Chalmers and those who say with him that the Catholic religion is a thing of times gone by; that it cannot stand against the free thought, criticism, and investigation which are the boast of our age. What it does absolutely prove is this, that if a man thoroughly versed in the studies and sciences of the present day, and trained in its closest thought, does not reject religion altogether, and give up the unseen world as a thing not worth thinking about at all, he is pretty sure to come to the conclusion that the Roman Catholic religion is the revealed truth of God. And this fact is so notorious that thinking men in our day, whether they are themselves Christians or not, have pretty much made up their minds that in a few years Englishmen and educated Europeans in general will be divided into two classes, one class of men who believe the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, the other of men rejecting Christianity altogether. There still are indeed religious men who reject and revile Popery, and yet would shudder at the thought of denying Christianity. For their own sake we are heartily glad of their inconsistency. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that they are behind the age. They are not men of this day. While they live they may continue to balance themselves upon a point with a skill which Blondin might envy, denying the one Church to which Our Blessed Lord has committed the keeping of His truth and the communicating of His gifts to man, and yet maintaining the belief in much that He taught. But their time will come, and they will pass off the stage of mortal life, and it remains to be seen who will come in their place.

Thirty years ago Lord Macaulay wrote:—'We often heard said that the world is becoming more and more enlightened, and that this enlightening must be favorable to Protestantism and unfavorable to Catholicism. We wish we could think so. But we see great reason to doubt whether this is a well-founded expectation. We see that during the last two hundred and fifty years the human mind has been in the highest degree active; that it has made great advances in every branch of natural philosophy, that it has produced innumerable inventions tending to promote the convenience of life; that medicine, surgery, chemistry, engineering have been greatly improved; that Government, police, and law have been improved though not to so great an extent as the physical sciences. Yet we see that during these two hundred and fifty years Protestantism has made no conquests worth speaking of. Nay, we believe that so far as there has been a change, that change has been, on the whole, in favor of the Church of Rome. We cannot, therefore, feel confident that the progress of knowledge will necessarily be fatal to a system which has, to say the least, stood its ground in spite of the immense progress made by the human race in knowledge since the days of Queen Elizabeth.'

If thirty years ago he felt thus, what would that gifted man have said had he seen the events of those thirty years; the most prominent of which has been the resurrection of the Catholic Church all over the world, and nowhere more than in England.

Under these circumstances, it must be really aggravating to Protestant controversialists to feel that while they are continually under the necessity of meeting men who have thoroughly considered the question, and come to the conclusion that the Catholic religion is that revealed by God, they are for the first time prevented by the law of the land from using the one argument which, in times past, was found efficacious in silencing such persons. For in truth there has been a succession of such men ever since the Reformation. But it is only quite lately that their arguments have become troublesome, and that because till lately they were met in an unanswerable way. What was that way? and cannot Protestants controversialists in our day have recourse to it? Luckily not, for it was simply the halter.

The law was that a Protestant, and especially a Protestant clergyman who became a Catholic should be hanged, but not till he was dead. He was to be cut down while still alive, and his bowels taken out; after this, his head was to be cut off and his body divided into quarters, and the head and quarters were to be at the Sovereign's disposal. For very many years this law was no dead letter. It was practically carried out, and until his execution the man was kept in prison out of reach of pen and paper, and therefore was prevented from making any unpleasant appeal to the consciences of those who knew and respected him: What a pity that this 'short and easy method' with Papists is no longer lawful.—Tablet.

The True Witness.

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
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G. E. OLBERG, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:
To all country Subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.
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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1869.

TO OUR DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

We take this opportunity of informing all Subscribers in arrears to this Office, that, wearied out with reiterated and fruitless appeals to their sense of justice and common honesty, we have commenced handing over their accounts to a lawyer for collection; and shall for the future continue so to deal with all those who will not, except on compulsion, pay their just debts.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

If we may believe the London Times the situation in Ireland is improving, or at all events the symptoms are less alarming than they were a few weeks ago, when the necessity of having recourse to extreme measures was announced by the English journals. From other parts of Europe we have little or nothing of interest to report. The long-talked of interview between the Emperor of Austria and Victor Emmanuel is to take place. All is quiet at Rome, though of course, as yet no reliable details of the proceedings have reached us.

The news from Red River is by no means encouraging. The insurgents—if the term is surer to be justly applicable to the settlers in that district who object to their transfer to Canada—have it is said proclaimed their independence. The danger to be apprehended is that Mr McDougall may precipitate hostilities, by some rash move on his part. Should it come to blows, and should a drop of blood be shed, the North Western district, and with it the whole of British North America on the Pacific will be lost for ever to the Dominion of Canada. It is to be hoped that pacific counsels may prevail, and that our rulers will try to effect by diplomacy and reasonable compromises, that which it will certainly be impossible for them to accomplish by means of force. In truth we have no means of coercion at our command, that can be brought to bear upon a people so remote as are the Red River insurgents, and with whom we can only communicate through a foreign country. The Dominion Parliament is to meet for despatch of business on the 15th of February.

A letter published by us on the 10th inst., over the signature of the Rev. F. Merrick, S.J., has elicited a rejoinder (editorial) from a writer in the Evening Telegraph of the 17th inst. We frankly confess that we do not see clearly the point that the writer wishes to make out; but the drift of his letter seems to be that the doctrine of Transubstantiation is not, and cannot be, held conscientiously by any member of the Anglican denomination; and that therefore, on a most important point, Father Merrick has erred in crediting the Ritualists with holding all Roman Catholic doctrine except that of the Supremacy of the Pope. The Evening Telegraph says: "No man who believes in transubstantiation can be conscientiously a member of the Church of England."

This is a matter of opinion. That the word itself is denounced by the 28th of the 39 Articles of the Church of England, which every minister of that denomination subscribes to before he can be legally qualified to minister in its reading desks, is no doubt true; but there can be no doubt that the thing which the word signifies—i.e. that under the appearance or outward semblance of bread and wine, there is verily and indeed present, after consecration, the body and blood of Christ—is a belief which has been held and professed by many divines of the Anglican Church, since its origin in the XVI. century down to the present day. These men thought, and think, that though the word "Transubstantiation" is to be repudiated, the thing which the word is intended to signify, may be lawfully held. Such in the celebrated Denison case was, in so far as we could understand it, the decision of the highest tribunal of the Anglican Church. So thinks, so teaches Dr. Pusey; so thought, so taught many of the most prominent of Anglican divines from the days of Dr. Laud, to those of the gentleman who to-day enjoys the title of Archbishop of Canterbury.

We may accuse these divines of inconsistency, of professing one thing with their lips, whilst be-

lieving another thing in their hearts; with a twisting and straining of the formularies to which they had subscribed, so as to make them bear an interpretation (non-natural) which their framers never dreamt of. The accusation may be true as against the Anglican believers in a real objective Presence in the Eucharist, but it is an accusation which can be retorted with damning effect by the Ritualists upon their Low Church opponents. "No man" they may rejoine, "who doubts or denies the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration; or who calls in question the power professedly conferred by the imposition of episcopal hands upon the priest, to forgive sins, and to retain sins;" (see Anglican Ordinal) "can be conscientiously a member of the Church of England;" for assuredly these doctrines—stones of offence as they are to the Low Church clergy—are not more clearly affirmed by Anglican formularies, than by the same documents in Transubstantiation condemned.

The truth is, as all the world knows, those formularies are, and were purposely left vague and ambiguous so as to command the toleration if not the hearty assent, of both of the two parties into which at the accession of Elizabeth the people of England were pretty equally divided. It is the boast and glory of the Anglican Church that it is a compromise, or attempt at a compromise; or that in the words of the Preface to its Book of Common Prayer "it hath been the wisdom of the Church of England ever since the first compiling of her publick Liturgy, to keep the mean between the two extremes;" in the exercise of which worldly wisdom, whilst condemning the word Transubstantiation as a sop to the extreme Protestant party—by way of balm to the other or Catholicising party, it allowed the belief itself to be retained. For mark the words of the Preface, put forth after the Restoration of Charles II.:

"Accordingly we find, that in the reigns of several princes of blessed memory since the Reformation, the Church, upon just and weighty considerations hereto moving, hath yielded to make such alterations in some particular articles in their respective times were thought convenient; yet, so as that the main body and essentials of it (as well in the chiefest materials, as in the frame and order thereof,) have still continued the same unto this day."

It would be difficult to assert in plainer language that, from the commencement of the Reformation down to the Restoration, the doctrine of the Anglican Church had, in all essential respects, "continued the same;" the same under Charles II., as under Edward VI., in whose reign A.D. 1548, was compiled "with the aid of the Holy Ghost," so we are assured, the first Anglican Prayer Book; according to which the communion service was still called the Mass, was offered for the living and the dead, and spoken of as a sacrifice, a "sacrificial oblation." But, as an Anglican divine, Archbishop Potter—(quoted in an Anglican devotional work before us, styled Eucharistica, and put forth with an introduction by Samuel Wilberforce)—says, the idea of transubstantiation is inseparably connected with the idea of sacrifice:—"Christians cannot partake of any sacrifice in a literal and strict sense without allowing transubstantiation." Whence we conclude that in 1548, and in the first part of the reign of Edward VI., a reforming prince of "blessed memory," the belief in Transubstantiation was allowed, since the communion service was then styled a sacrifice. Again as the doctrine of the reformed Church of England has in all essentials always continued the same, we do not see why the same belief should not be allowed to Anglicans in the days of Victoria, as well in those of the son of Henry VIII.; in spite too of the changes made in the latter years of King Edward's reign, when the Forty-Two articles were drawn up, and in which the old Catholic doctrine of the Eucharist was expressly denied—since the article especially repudiating Transubstantiation was designedly omitted under the reign of Elizabeth, another reforming prince of "blessed memory"—in the hope that thereby Catholics might be won over to accept the new order in religion.

The question is not however as to what Anglicans may conscientiously hold, but as to what some of them do actually hold. We assert that Dr. Pusey, and many more, do hold the doctrine of transubstantiation in fact, even if they hesitate about using the word. They bow down before and adore the consecrated elements; they believe that in celebrating their communion service, they are offering a real sacrifice: and such being their acts, and their belief, it is absurd to quibble about a word.

We need say no more on the subject, for we have reasons for believing that very shortly Dr. Rodgers will deliver another lecture, in the course of which he will have the opportunity of replying to his several critics.

Church building is no easy matter, as the adherents of the late Protestant Establishment in Ireland are beginning to find out to their cost. Not in that recent legislation has taken away part of its endowments from the Establishment, but in that it has released it from State control, and conferred upon it the fatal boon of liberty, has a deadly blow been inflicted upon it. It might though stripped of much of its wealth and of its political privileges, have still lingered on for

many years had it still been kept under State tutelage; but scarce can it be expected to survive emancipation.

"The difficulties attending the re-organisation of the Irish Church appear"—so writes the Dublin correspondent of the London Times—"to multiply as the work proceeds." Synods meet to discuss, to decide upon what is to be believed in, and how the new Protestant Church is to be governed; but they break up in confusion.—Again the irreconcilable antagonism of genuine Protestantism to all semblance of sacerdotalism declares itself. The laity who under the sacerdotal dispensation were to be the taught, under the new or Protestant dispensation claim to be the "teachers;" and assert their right, as against bishops and clergy, to determine what doctrines are to be held and taught in the church to whose support they are expected to contribute; and as the laity in point of numbers far exceed the numbers of their clerical opponents, the issue cannot be doubtful.

For in Ireland the Established Church, in the days of its existence, was, both as respects clergy and laity, essentially Protestant or low-church; doctrinally considered, it was merely Calvinism with a three-fold order of ministers, called respectively bishops, priests, and deacons; but in other respects differing but little, if at all, from Scotch Calvinism. The sacramental theory, apostolic succession, and high ritual, never found a congenial home in the Irish branch of the Established Church; and no matter what their politics, the religious sympathies of its members were always with the dissenters. Unitarian, and Sabellian opinions might be tolerated in its high places; but the slightest taint, or suspicion even of a taint of Romanising tendencies was fatal.

These excessive Protestant proclivities were kept in check by the law, so long as the Church was established by, and therefore controlled by the State. Its members might chafe under the restraints imposed upon them in the shape of a Liturgy susceptible in many of its prayers and rubrics of a Catholic interpretation; but it was not in their power, so long as the State alliance was in existence, for them to amend the Prayer Book by eliminating therefrom all those offensive passages which insinuated, even if they did not explicitly teach, baptismal regeneration, episcopal ordination, priestly absolution, and other rag ends of Romanism. Now, however, that the external pressure has been removed, and that the great mass of the Protestants of Ireland are free to bring the language of the Prayer Book into harmony with their private views of Christian truth, we may naturally expect that the said Prayer Book will be revised and expurgated in a thoroughly Protestant spirit.

But the difficulty will not end here. How will Protestants in England look upon such changes as Irish Protestants may see good to introduce? In England there is a strong and daily increasing High Church party, who look with no favorable eye upon any movement having for its object the further Protestantizing of their Formularies; who, if they are for change at all, are for a change in the direction of Rome, rather than for one in the direction of Belfast. With a church such as will probably ultimately emerge from the Protestant chaos in Ireland, the old High Church party of England will feel it a humiliation to coalesce, or communicate. The Anglican Low Churchmen indeed will entertain no such repugnance; but it is, we think, certain that the changes in the Prayer Book which are about to be made in Ireland, will be such as entirely to separate the new Irish Protestant Church from its Anglican mother.

* At the Synod held in Dublin, the Protestant Archbishop was so disgusted with the proceedings, that he withdrew, and has refused to preside at any more of its meetings, as he did not see what need there was for the presence of the clergy.

We publish in another place a remarkable article from the Dublin Irishman, which fully confirms the opinion by us some time ago expressed with reference to the anomalous position in which Mr. Bright, the Free Trader par excellence, is placed as a member of a Cabinet pledged to deal with the Irish Land question.—That question can be dealt with only by ignoring the fundamental principle of Free Trade of which Mr. Bright is the advocate, and by the advocacy of which he has risen to political eminence. That fundamental Free Trade principle is, that the State has no right to interfere for the purpose of raising or lowering the market price of any commodity—whether it be flour or dry goods, or land; but that the price of everything should be left to the operation of the law of Supply and Demand. Whether a true principle, or a false principle, this is the fundamental principle of Free Trade.

Now the fundamental principle of any legislation which can give satisfaction to the Irish tenant, or would-be tenant, is the exact contradictory of this. Any such legislation must be based upon the principle that it is the right, nay the duty of the State, in extreme cases, to interfere between the holder of a commodity, limited in quantity and greatly in demand—as is the land in Ireland—on the one hand; and the would

be purchaser or hirer of that commodity on the other hand; in order to protect the latter against the, to him, ruinous operation of the so-called laws of supply and demand. The fundamental idea of any legislation on the Irish Land question must be Protection to the Tenant.

Mr. Bright is therefore in a dilemma. He must either recant his Free Trade principles, or so far modify them as to admit that they are not universally applicable, and are therefore not true, and that Free Trade revolves itself into merely a question of expediency, not of principle; or he must make up his mind to withdraw from a Cabinet which finds itself compelled to adopt the policy of Protection. We believe that the latter is the course which Mr. Bright will pursue: his Free Trade doctrines are, as will be seen from the article which we copy from the Dublin Irishman, odious to the party of which that journal is the organ, as incompatible with the settlement of the Irish Land difficulty in a manner satisfactory to the people of Ireland.

A PROTESTANT CATHEDRAL!—The readers of the public journals may have seen announced in all the imposing dignity of capital letters the erection and completion of a Protestant Cathedral in New York; and if so they must have been surprised at such an announcement—accustomed as they have been to associate the idea of Christianity, of episcopal government, and of divine worship with the idea of Cathedral? What bishop has his seat therein? what God is worshipped therein? and with what rites is He honored and propitiated?

After much wonderment we at last found an answer to these several queries in the New York Tribune; from which we deduce that the great Protestant divinity of New York is Mammon, that book-keeping is his liturgy, his gospel the ledger, whilst bowls and skittles are the sacrifices in which he essentially delights.

This Protestant Cathedral, in short, is the very anti-thesis of a Catholic Cathedral; and though no doubt a good thing in its way, is essentially earthly throughout; all its arrangements are for the earth, for the body, whilst heaven and a future state are almost ignored. Here is a description of it as given by the Tribune:—

French and German, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and the English branches will be taught every secular evening. * * * Here are reception rooms and conversation rooms with every appliance of comfort and taste, but without extravagance, where sedentary clerks may gambol and swing. * * * Here is a bowling green where the hours that belong to relaxation can be innocently employed.

Once a week, on Sunday evenings, "a religious lecture or sermon" will take the place of book-keeping, &c., and this seems to be the only religious element—the hallowed of bread to an inordinate quantity of sack—to be found in the whole concern. This to Catholics will no doubt appear a queer kind of Cathedral, but it is one well suited to the genius of Protestantism. It is typical of the Protestant religion, as the Catholic Cathedral with its altars, its lofty spire ever preaching sursum corda, with its solemn services, all setting forth the vanity of the things of this world, and their inconceivable littleness—is typical of the Catholic faith, and the Catholic religion. We do not condemn or depreciate either gymnastics or skittles; of bowling greens we would not speak irreverently, but we do not deem them the great end of man, or the most fitting modes of Christian worship.

A DECIDED CASE OF "BRAND SNATCHED FROM THE BURNING."—The Galt Reformer, copied by the Toronto Globe, warns the "religious community throughout the Province" against a certain evangelical missionary calling himself Antonio Cereghina. Of this vessel, of the mode in which he carries on the war against the "Man of Sin" and of his truly apostolic labors in the cause of the Holy Protestant Faith, our contemporaries give the following interesting details:—

He landed in Galt on Friday night last, and on Saturday visited the pastors and members of the various churches in town, and expressed his desire to bring the object before the congregations and Sabbath Schools. He exhibited testimonials and letters of introduction from a large number of the most prominent Divines in the Province, among them Dr Taylor, Dr. Irving and Dr. Wilkes of Montreal, Professors Willis and McVicar of Knox College, and had a special letter of recommendation from Dr. Willis to Dr. Ormiston and Rev. Mr. Simpson of Hamilton. In his subscription book were the names of nearly all the clergymen of Toronto and Hamilton, and citizens generally in both these and other places, the sum total being a very considerable amount. Being so well recommended, he at once received the countenance of the clergymen of Galt; and, besides addressing two Sabbath Schools in the morning, intimations were given from the pulpits of the object of his visit to this place, and the Christian public were invited to contribute their mite to assist him. In Knox Church a special collection was taken up, which realized about \$28. This he received, and Monday he spent in calling upon the pastors and prominent members of the various congregations, from whom he had collected about \$10 up to an early hour in the afternoon. However, it transpired that on Saturday evening and Monday morning he had been indulging in obscene language, and other improper conduct, which badly accorded with the professions he had been making, and proved conclusively that, if not an impostor he was at least an utterly unmitable person to obtain money for a missionary object. These facts coming to the ears of the Rev. J. K. Smith and others they at once went in quest of Cereghina and charged him with deception, telling him at the same time what had come to their knowledge. He denied the charges most vehemently, but the witnesses were at hand, and he then endeavoured to improve his position by expressing his great contrition if he had unthinkingly made use of the blasphemous language charged to him. His

drinking propensities he in a measure defended, but Mr. Smith very properly refused to allow him to retain the money received from Knox Church, and a subscription as well, and Cereghina handed the amount, \$28, over to him with very bad grace. Within a very few minutes afterwards he left for the R.-Way Station, and took the 6 30 train for Harrisburg.

As Antonio Cereghina is, if not a converted priest, just the stuff, out of which these gentry are made, we may expect a visit from him about the time of the great "Religious Anniversaries" in January. His testimony against Rome, its corruptions, its drunkenness with the blood of the Saints, and such like topics will no doubt prove an interesting addition to the exercises, which of late years have been somewhat dull.

We extract the following from a correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal, writing from Illinois under date Nov. 20th.—The same writer also assures us that many of the simple French Canadians led astray, and seduced into apostasy by the notorious Chiniquy, have returned to the Church, and putting aside their filthiness of living, have resumed the faith and manners of Christians. This blessed result is owing under God to the worthy missionaries who are laboring amongst them:—

"The Jubilee just finished has indeed proved a blessing to us, and it is hoped that its results will be forever visible. A few words concerning the present state of affairs in Central Illinois. I do not like to baffle your columns with the name of the man Chiniquy, for it brings too vividly to our minds the remembrance of the gross scandals given by him but a few years ago; however many would like to know how he fares to-day.

But a few years since he was the acknowledged leader of hundreds of his fellow-countrymen whom he seduced from their Church. Allowing himself to some particular *item* of his own, they, as to numbers, presented a pretty fair community or congregation.

Everything went well for some time, until a division took place, one fourth of his flock seceding and advocating the tenets of another. Having a sufficient number left to live upon, Mr. C. did not complain much. In the course of a year another fourth seceded. A growth was heard at this time. In a short time the third and fourth went and left him as to numbers in a deplorable state. As these bodies of his communion left, they each one erected a church of their own, making of St. Ann's in fact, a city or village of churches. As soon as these churches were erected, many of those still remaining in Mr. C's hands withdrew, and attached themselves to one of the other isms, leaving Mr. C. to preach falsehood and error to his pews, having but one-tenth of their original converts remaining.

All of those disasters he survived, but that which is to cap the climax seems to strike him dumb and powerless. It will be remembered that since the time of his apostasy, he forcibly maintained possession of the Catholic church, and that the right of property has been in litigation for many years.

The Supreme Court has finally decided in favour of the Catholics, and per consequence, the Rev. Mr. C. has received orders to vacate. In a few weeks a young priest, full of energy, piety and talent, will arrive to take charge of the spiritual welfare of St. Ann's, and Mr. C. with his petty number of adherents, will be upon the road. His day of retribution has arrived; his ill-gained earnings are daily passing from his hands, and in a few days he will pass into oblivion, to be remembered but as one whose whole career was that of disorder, falsehood, treachery and scandal.

The following names were accidentally omitted from the list of Ordinations which appeared in our last issue:—

- To Subdeaconship—F X Chagnon, Montreal; M A Deschamps, do; T F Carroll, Hartford; P. Finnegan, do; J L Lynch, do; P P Shaban, do; P W Brown, Halifax; R Kearns, do; T T Bannon, Chatham, N.B.; S Doucet, do; M F Richard, do; D J Gillis, Charlottetown, P E I; J L Broydrick, do; J A McDonald, do.
- To Priesthood—M Auclair, Montreal.

We have received from Mr. Notman a beautiful likeness of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Sir William Logan, executed in the highest style of photographic art.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD—JANUARY, 1870.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of this valuable periodical, full as usual of good things. But as the Catholic World stands in no need of commendation, we content ourselves at the opening of a New Year, by expressing our sincere wishes for its long life and prosperity. Below we publish a list of the contents:—1. The Future of Protestantism and Catholicity; 2. Hurston Hall; 3. December Eighth, 1869; 4. Vansleb The Oriental Scholar and Traveller; 5. Angela, c. vii.; 6. The Philosophical Doctrine of St. Augustine Compared with the Ideology of the Modern Schools; 7. My Christmas Gift; 8. A Hero or A Heroine? 9. The Early History of the Catholic Church on the Island of New York; The Republic; 10. A Christmas Hymn; 11. The True Origin of Gallicanism; 12. Putnam's Defence; 13. A Polish Patriotic Hymn; 14. Through Devious Ways; 15. Miscellany; 16. New Publications. The price of the Magazine is \$4 per annum, or 35 cents for single copies: on the receipt of which the Messrs. Sadlers, Montreal, will forward it to the subscriber.

LA VALLEE DE LA MANTAWA; PAR J. R.—These are a series of sketches, published originally in the *Nouveau Monde*, of an exploring expedition last autumn up the Mantawa river. These sketches are very brilliant and very amusing, and make us envy the writer such an agreeable trip. The country which he traversed is, as we know, very beautiful in spring, summer, and autumn: for the angler it is a perfect paradise;

its lakes—and there are lakes everywhere—swarm with grey and speckled trout, noble fellows as ever rose at a fly. But whether it be suited for agricultural or pastoral purposes is a question about which there is much difference of opinion. The late springs, and the severe frosts which even at the end of June are so common amongst the mountains are serious drawbacks.

The Lecture given last evening in the Church of Notre Dame des Anges, by the Rev. Mr. Colovin, on "Church and Progress," was exceedingly well attended.

The Rev. Gentleman ably defended the Church from the attacks of what is termed the party of progress, tracing her history and her glorious deeds from the days of the Catacombs to the present day, dwelling at some length on the so-called liberty introduced by the Reformation, and showing very lucidly that the early reformers were by no means the progressive beings which partial historians have attempted to make them out.

To give anything like a condensation of the Lecture would be impossible, and would convey an unfair impression of the whole.

The collection during the Lecture was in aid of the "British Canadian Catholic Society," and was, we understand, a large one. A Lecture on the late Rev. Father Bakewell, will be delivered in the same Church, on the first Sunday in February, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Sir,—As you seldom receive correspondence from Quebec, I presume you will be pleased to learn something about the Jubilee and Mission, which took place at St. Patrick's Church, of this city. In accordance with the Pastoral of our Bishop, we began the Jubilee on the feast of the Immaculate Conception; and the Rev. Mr. McGauran, our beloved Pastor, ever solicitous for the interests of his flock, resolved to profit by the presence of an eloquent preacher to give his congregation a Mission. The Rev. Father Merrick, S. J., of Montreal, presided over the exercises of the Jubilee and Mission. During that time, the Rev. Gentleman delivered many beautiful sermons. Those on Death, Judgment, and Hell were well calculated to excite the attention of his hearers, and bring them to reflect on these truths so well known, but so seldom thought of. The Rev. Father said he wished to awaken their reflection, for with reflection on such subjects every Catholic will make strenuous efforts to die a good death, obtain a favourable judgment, and gain Heaven. Another Sermon worthy of note and admired by all who heard it, was one on the Parable of the Prodigal Son. Father Merrick, here, showed the ungrateful conduct of Christians, personified by the Prodigal Son, to their heavenly Father. His illustration of the love and mercy of the Good Father to his erring children was most striking. During the whole course of sermons, Father Merrick showed himself a profound scholar, and a true type of the Christian orator. His language, though chosen, was within the reach of the most unlearned of his hearers. If we judge from the dense crowds, not only of Catholics, but even of Protestants, who assisted at every sermon, we may justly infer that Father Merrick has done a vast amount of good in Quebec, and as a proof of this, we may add that over six thousand persons approached the Holy Table.

The church, which has been newly painted through the generosity of the congregation, never looked so well; and what gave a better "tone" to it was the organ, painted and gilt at the sole expense of a generous member of St. Patrick's congregation, the Honorable T. McGreevy, M. P. M. L. C. The other decorations were resplendent, and for these we are indebted to the taste and skill of the Rev. Father Neville, Senior Vicar of St. Patrick's.

Another feature which added to the eclat of the exercises, was the music discoursed by the choir of St. Patrick's; in no other church of this city does such music greet the ear, and the congregation owe this to the zeal of their organist, Mr. Hamel, who spares no pains, and devotes much time to make his choir perfect. It must be a great source of satisfaction to that Gentleman to see his efforts crowned with such success. The Ladies and Gentleman of the choir merit great praise for the manner in which they executed their parts, and we may mention in particular the names of the Misses Lee and Ardouin; Mr. Harwood, M. P. P., so well known in Montreal for his musical talent, kindly lent his services, and the congregation owe him many thanks for his kindness. The exercises closed on Wednesday, the 15th inst., by a solemn benediction, presided over by the Very Rev. Administrator, assisted by Messrs. Connolly and Maguire, as deacon and sub-deacon; the Very Rev. Gentleman also intoned the "Te Deum."

We must not finish without paying a just tribute to the Rev. Pastor, Father McGauran, and his zealous assistants. It was indeed very thoughtful of the Rev. Pastor to embrace the occasion of the Jubilee to give a Mission to his congregation—this is one of the many proofs of the interest which he takes in the spiritual welfare

of his congregation. He himself, his Rev. assistants, as well as Father Merrick, were unceasingly in the confessional, and the number of communicants testify to the work done by them. The Rev. Gentleman may rest assured that the congregation of St. Patrick's will not easily forget the zeal shown in their cause.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will insert the above, I remain yours truly,

JUBILEE.

Quebec, 19th Dec. 1869.

PRESENTATION.

Mr. John Kelly, who for a number of years past has held the position of Delivery Clerk in the Kingston Post Office, was on the 25th December the recipient of a handsome testimonial from the students of Queen's University and the Medical College, in the shape of a beautiful Meerschaum Pipe, richly ornamented, and bearing a suitable inscription. The duties of Delivery Clerks, if not the most responsible, are perhaps the most disagreeable connected with the Post Office, for not only are they obliged to attend strictly to the labors of their department, but are also expected to please everybody who comes to the delivery. It is not often that a person holding the position is favored with such an agreeable evidence of his worth. Mr. Kelly may well feel proud of the honor, yet that it is nothing more than a well merited recognition of that gentleman's deserts, the Kingston people will readily admit. The Testimonial was accompanied with the following address:

John Kelly, Esq., Delivery Clerk, Kingston P. O.:

Dear Sir,—We, the Student of Queen's University and of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, appreciating the kindness and gentlemanly bearing you have always shown towards us, request you to accept this Pipe as a slight assurance of the good feeling which we entertain for you.

In doing so we assure you that your kind and courteous conduct in filling the duties of your office has won for you the good will and esteem of all attending the University, and in presenting you with it, we sincerely hope you may long be spared to enjoy it.

With kind regards for your future welfare and wishing you a merry Christmas, we remain, A. McCulloch, N. Gilles, J. O'Brien, Hugh N. Bain, P. S. Livingston, R. Campbell,

On behalf of the Students.

Mr. Kelly made a suitable reply, in which he thanked the donors for their handsome gift and for the kind sentiments contained in the address which accompanied it; and expressed a hope that so long as he held a public office his conduct would be such as to give public satisfaction.

THE NEW SCHOOL BILL.—There is much in the provisions of the New School Bills, with which as Catholics we have little or nothing to do. The School Law, as it stood on the 1st of July, 1867, with respect to the powers of Trustees, the qualification, and salaries of teachers, the levying of rates, distribution of School moneys, &c., in so far as these relate to Separate Schools stand unaffected by the proposed legislation. But the creation of a new class of educational establishments is contemplated, the grammar schools are to become 'High Schools,' and the High Schools may in turn ripen into full bloom 'Collegiate Institutes.' With titles we need not quarrel; it is enough for us to know that these Schools or Institutes simply contemplate the extension of the 'Godless' or so called non-sectarian system to the higher branches of education. They will be to all intents and purposes 'Common Schools'—schools common to every influence but that of religion. And even here we would not complain, though we regret to see our Protestant brethren value religious instruction so lightly— but we should not complain were it not that these schools are to be largely endowed with the public money, and that Catholics are to receive no equivalent for the share of this endowment which of right belongs to them. The High Schools are to be endowed as under from the Grammar School Fund:—

(2) 'Each High School, conducted according to law, shall be entitled to an apportionment of a sum not less than three hundred and not more than one thousand dollars per annum, according to the average attendance of pupils, and length of time each High School is kept open, as compared with other High Schools; which sum together with, at least an equal sum provided from local sources shall be expended in payment of teachers' salaries for the then current year.'

And the 'Collegiate Institutes' are to receive a still further sum, not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum from the Superior Education fund. Now where is the benefit to the Catholic from such apportionment of the public money? Not only is it applied in a manner which confers no advantage upon him but in a way to which he conscientiously objects. He does not object to the Protestant applying his share as he may see fit, all that he claims is that his own may not be misused. It is well enough to say—'these schools are open to all,' but they are not open to all except in defiance of conscience. The Act says:

(9) 'And whereas it is desirable to encourage the establishment of superior classical schools, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in Council to confer upon any High School, in which not less than four masters are fully employed in teaching the subjects of the prescribed curriculum, and in which the daily average of male pupils in studying the Latin or Greek language shall not be less than sixty, the name Collegiate Institute, &c., &c.'

Now if the object be simply to secure 'superior classical schools' why cannot the Lieutenant Governor in Council be empowered to re-

cognize those Denominational Colleges already in existence, in which a superior classical education is imparted? Is the Catholic to be refused his share of the superior education fund, because he will not accept it in a form objectionable and offensive to him, while the Protestant receives his in a manner congenial to his feelings, if not in strict accordance with his convictions? Cannot the advocates of a purely state system of non-religious education perceive that their professed liberality is tyranny of the worst kind when they forcibly impose their system upon others? There would be as much justice in forcing the denominational system upon these who disapprove it as there is in the present, so called, liberal school system.

The remedy for this injustice is not to pull down, but to build up; not to withdraw aid to education, but to extend it equitably, to give the Catholic 'High School' and the Catholic 'Collegiate Institute' the same advantages as the others. To ask this is only to ask to be placed upon the same footing in this Province as the Protestants are placed in Lower Canada. Will our Legislators fairly consider the rights of the Catholics in this matter, or will they by building up a new system of High School education make the Catholic minority the victims of systematic injustice, and place the Catholic youth as before the state in a position of inferiority to their Protestant neighbors?—Toronto Freeman.

RED RIVER.—The news which has come to hand within the past two days fully confirms the report of the unlucky issue of the attempt to arm the loyal party and bring in Mr. McDougall as Lieutenant Governor of the Territory. We have now, from an authentic source, the statement that Mr. McDougall has taken upon himself to claim the transfer to the Dominion of Canada of the North West Territories! Upon what authority has this been done? The Canada Gazette and, we believe, the London Gazette are silent on the subject. These are not acts that are wont to be consummated in private; no one, but a few officials, being made aware of them. The London Times announced on the 7th instant that the money had not been paid over on behalf of the Canadian Government, but was deposited, awaiting the result of these troubles in the settlement—awaiting the time, in fact, when the company is prepared to deliver the territory to the Dominion. Till the money is paid the Company will not transfer its rights. 'Till the Company transfer its rights the Imperial Government have all along stated that they will not transfer the territory; and the Canadian Government would be more foolish than we believe them to be if they paid the money or accepted a transfer under present circumstances. If we understand the position aright, therefore, Mr. McDougall, whose appointment as ex-Lieutenant-Governor has never been gazetted, had taken a premature and very rash step. It is lucky for him and Lieut.-Col. Dennis, his special 'conservator of the peace,' that no bloodshed ensued from their usurpation of an authority to which they had no right. It is not unlikely indeed that an intimation that the transfer had not taken place reached them in time to prevent the culmination in actual fighting of the warlike operations which were so prematurely set on foot. We trust that the Hudson's Bay Company and the negotiators who went recently from Canada may succeed better in their mission than Messrs. McDougall and Dennis in their war.—Mont. Gazette.

Perth, (Ont.) Dec. 26.—As two brothers named Rushaw, one of them drawing a hand sleigh with his only son, three years of age, and a lad named Knapp, about 12 years of age, who were crossing Crow Lake on the 17th inst., walked into a seam in the ice, and strange to say all were drowned. The seam in the ice was about six feet wide, and had only frozen the night before; and a light snow having previously fallen, prevented them from seeing it. Crow Lake is about 36 miles from Perth.

While several men were drawing up the schooner Restless by means of a capstan, at Owen Sound, on the 20th inst., the bawler, under the immense strain, broke, and one of the men, John McKendry, received a blow by the recoil, which fractured the posterior portion of the skull. It is feared the injury will prove fatal.

The body of a man named Lappin, a well known character about Quebec, was discovered in the shanty near the G. W. Station, on Thursday afternoon. He had been on the spree a little for some days, and was seen by some children on Saturday last with a bottle of whiskey in his hands, and it is surmised that he came to his death by intemperance and exposure to the inclemency of the weather.

We (Toronto Globe) mentioned the other day having received a circular, emanating from a firm in New York, which professed to send parcels of counterfeit greenbacks on receipt of certain payments. A very plausible story was told in the circular; sufficiently plausible, that is, to deceive the class of men who were likely to engage in the business proposed. We called to mind that the firm had last winter been operating in Chicago and other cities of the West, and had succeeded in catching a few unwary birds, but we imagined that such cases must be exceptional. The New York Tribune, however, devotes two columns of a recent issue to exposing this same firm, and the rascals who have been taken in by it. The firm goes by two or three names, but has not, of course, any office at the address given in the circulars. They promise to send a certain quantity of undetectable greenbacks on receipt of a comparatively small sum. Those people who are knaves and fools enough to send the money, hear no more about it, and those who decline to pay until the arrival of the parcel marked O.O.D., find that their money is paid for a package of shavings, old newspapers, &c. They cannot, of course, complain, and are obliged to swallow their mortification. The Tribune mentions a variety of these cases, and it is amusing to read of the diamond cut diamond nature of the proceedings which it divulges. One gentleman, who occupies the responsible position of Agent to the Union Pacific Railway Express Company, writes to the counterfeit-firm to the effect that he has a number of their parcels in his office addressed to the people in the neighborhood, all of which are marked for \$10, O.O.D. He says that if the firm will send him a certain sum he will let these go to their destination, but if not, he will write and warn the parties. This trustworthy servant of a public company further adds, that he is anxious to have a quantity of the counterfeit money himself so he can do good business with it in the West. He is wily, however, about his mode of proceeding and evidently does not intend to be caught by any spurious articles such as old newspapers, &c. There are several other letters given showing that the writers are not altogether new to business, though many of them complain of having

been deceived by similar promises and requesting to be made safe on the present instance. Perhaps the most startling exposure is that of a member of Congress—the Honorable J. John A. Whimpy, who styles himself 'one of the true blue.' He says that he is a lawyer having a lucrative practice and that, as he is above suspicion and has a good connection he should like to 'embark in the business.' In answer to his letter a parcel was sent him marked O.O.D., but it appears that in the meantime the Honorable had been corresponding with another similar firm—probably the same firm under another name—for he received a package for which he paid \$100 on delivery, and which turned out to be old newspapers. He, therefore, wrote to his correspondents to say that before taking this second parcel from the express office he would like to see the firm, and was about starting for New York for that purpose. He says in his letter that he still means business, but that he has been deceived. The upshot of Mr. Whimpy's transaction was not discovered, but his letters read as if he was determined to make what he terms 'a big thing' out of the business.

RED RIVER.—ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 23.—The Press, in an editorial to-day, headed 'What will Canada do about it?' says: 'Latest advices state beyond doubt two facts, namely: The inhabitants are almost unanimously determined not to submit to Canadian authority except on their own terms, if, indeed, on any terms; secondly, they have power and means to enforce this determination, and resist all the force Canada can bring against them. It is obvious Gov. McDougall has not enough support in the settlement to deserve the name of a faction, his prominent friends being arrested, and the insurgents, by their seizure of the Hudson Bay Company's forts, containing goods, provisions, arms, &c., will gain the friendship of the mass of Indians whom Governor McDougall hardly hoped to enlist in behalf of the Canadian Government. Canada has few partisans, she can coerce the rebels only by sending a military force into the country. Troops cannot pass through the United States, and there is no practicable route in British territory by which an army could be sent. The distance from Fort Gort, Hudson Bay, to Fort Garry is 745 miles, and the bay is open but for a brief period yearly; the other route is by Water Chain from Fort William to Fort Garry, a distance of 647 miles. This route requires 50 portages and transshipments, and belongs to a wooded country is unfavorable to an invading army. Canada cannot expect England to aid her, England has renounced the policy of a colonial conquest and subjugation, and will not likely resume it at the bidding of a few Canadian politicians, nor undertake the cost of war to place them among a people who don't want them. There remains two things for Canada to do: they may impose on her, or back square out of the bargain and refuse to pay the price stipulated, on the ground that the Hudson Bay Company or the British Government was unable to deliver the goods according to bargain. We recommend the latter course as the most advantageous to the Canadian Exchequer, and the material interests. It will thus avoid any humiliation or defeat from the insurgents.'

GOLD SPECULATIONS.—Nova Scotia as a gold-producing country, will yet rank very high. Already it comes second only to the great fields at California and Australia. Why then is there so much stagnation in certain districts? Why is there a rush, and then a collapse? The reason is manifest: Speculators hang around the gold properties, and get up big bubble companies with bogus capitals of millions of dollars, more or less. These bogus companies sell their shares, but in such extravagant disproportion to their real value, that there can be no honest dividend realized by the unfortunate shareholders. Acres and leagues of land are taken up. Leads are counted and multiplied by the imagination. The yield of the leads is set down at so many dollars per ton. Most extravagant estimates of profits from imaginary leads and nuggets are used to decoy the unwary. The bubble is inflated to the uttermost. Somebody makes big profits, recedes, sells, and leaves the bubble to burst as soon as it like. It does burst, after a few lame crushers are set to work pounding uselessly at a plate rock that yields nothing but sand. There is no profit to the country in all this speculation. On the contrary, it tends to ruin the reputation of the country, and to deter capitalists from venturing their money into gold mining. All, or almost all, our gold districts have suffered more or less from the operation of the bubble companies that buy up large areas and speculate wildly on them without any regard to real value. The thing is mere gambling, demoralizing to the individuals and ruinous to the country. The results from the gold mines of Nova Scotia would have been very much greater if these speculators had never trodden our soil.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Waterloo, O. Moran, \$2; Appleton, E. Dowling, 2; Bessington, M. Power, 5; Barrie, W. Daly, 4; Christie, P. Cronin, 4; Carleton place, P. Galvin, 2; Babys Point, Mrs. A. M. Kelly, 5; Jarvis, G. E. Foster, 2; Maidstone, Tooney, 7; Lacombe, T. Brady, 2; Otterville, J. Furling, 4; Arlington, Rev. P. Roy, P. P., 2; Gourack, J. Keough, 6; Marysville, P. Kilmurray, 2. Per Rev. K. A. Campbell, Atherly—J. Kerr, Jarrett's Corner, 2. Per M. Hoarn, Brudenell—J. Kitt, 2. Per J. Harris Jr., Guelph—Self, 2; O. Brady, 2; E. Fitzpatrick, 2; E. Scanlan, Barrett, 2; P. McGarr, Gourack, 3. Per H. O. C. Treanor, St. Marys—J. Madden, 2; W. Dwyer, 1. Per T. O'Sullivan, Ferguson-Falls—Self, 1; T. McCaffrey, 4. Per M. Farrell, Montreal—J. Lowe, Grenville, 6.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Dec. 24, 1869. Flour—Pollards, \$2 1/2 to \$2 90; Middlings \$3.20 to \$3.25; Fine \$3.40 to \$3.60; Super. No. 2 \$2.70 to \$3.75; Superfine \$4.12 to \$4.20; Fancy \$4.30 to \$4.35; Extra, \$4.60 to \$4.65; Superior Extra \$5 to \$6.00; Bag Flour, \$2.10 to \$2.17 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal, per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$4 1/2 to 4.20. Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$5.00 to \$5.00. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 10 to \$5.15 Seconds, \$4.70 to \$4.75; Thirds, \$3.80 to 3.90.—First Peas, 5, 60 to 5.65. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Meat, 27.00 to 27.50;—Prime Meat \$30.00; Prime, \$18.50 to 19.00. BUTTER, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 17c to 19c—good per choice Western bringing 19c to 20c. Cheese, per lb.—12 to 13c. LARD, per lb.—16c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.50 to \$0.60. PRASE, per 60 lbs.—\$0.70.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Dec. 24, 1869. s. d. c. Flour, country, per quintal 11 9 to 12 0 Oatmeal, do 10 0 to 12 0 Indian Meal, do 8 9 to 13 0 Rye-Flour, do 00 0 to 00 0 DAIRY PRODUCE. Butter, fresh, per lb 1 6 to 1 8 Do, salt do (inferior) 0 11 to 1 0 FOWLS AND GAME Turkeys (old), per couple 10 0 to 12 0 Do (young), do 0 0 to 0 0 Geese, do 8 0 to 10 0 Ducks, do 5 0 to 6 0 Do (wild), do 2 6 to 3 0 Fowls, do 4 0 to 5 0

Table listing market prices for various goods including Chickens, Pigeons, Partridges, Hares, Rabbits, Woodcock, Snipe, Plover, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, and Beef per 100 lbs.



A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Monday evening, 3rd Jan. Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock. Every member is requested to attend. By Order, W. J. WALSH, Rec. Sec.

H. E. DOHERTY, Graduate of Maynooth College, Ireland, Teaches Latin, English, French, Short-Hand and Music. Require for terms at 498, William Street, Montreal

GRAND ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, AT THE INTERNATIONAL. GOODS ALL MARKED DOWN! PRICES LOWER THAN EVER!

And yet we will give a discount of Ten per Cent. on all purchases, except Kid Gloves, from this date, until the 1st of January, 1870. Call and examine the stock, and compare prices with those who advertise to sell at and below cost.

BROWN, CLAGGETT & McCAVILLE, (A few doors from McGill Street,) 463 Notran Dawson Street.

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

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

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

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Moreau, Onimet & Lacoste of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Isidore Veronneau 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 in the District of Montreal that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the french language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "La Minerve" and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called The True Witness, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default. (By the Court) HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY. O.C.O.

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

No. 1503. The Honorable Louis Lacoste, Senator, of the parish of Bourberville, in the District of Montreal, acting in his quality of Tutor duly named to Olivier Theophile Bruneau, Frederic Henri Bruneau, Marie Josephine Bruneau, minor children of Olivier Theophile Bruneau, in his lifetime of the parish of St. Bruno, in the District of Montreal, Physician, Caroline Nelime Bruneau, Adelaide Esther Bruneau, minor children emancipated, of the said late Olivier Theophile Bruneau, residing in the said parish of St. Bruno, and the said Honorable Louis Lacoste, acting to these presents in his quality of Curator named to the said two minors emancipated to assist them in as much as it is necessary, and Sophie Dorothe Bruneau, spinster, majeure usant de ses droits, of the said parish of St. Bruno, Plaintiffs

vs. Hypolite Quintin dit Dubois, heretofore of Ste Julie, in the District of Montreal, and now of St. Marie de Monroir, in the District of St. Hyacinthe, yeoman, Defendant

IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Messrs. Moreau, Onimet & Lacoste, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph Guertin, 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 Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of St. Hyacinthe, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the french language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "La Minerve" and twice in the english language, in the newspaper of the said City, called The True Witness, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant 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. HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY. O.C.O.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PRINCE NAPOLEON. PARIS, Dec. 21.—It is reported that Prince Napoleon will soon resume the Presidency of the Privy Council.

At a fete given at the Hotel de Ville last night, Baron Hausseman, Prefect of Seine, made a speech, in which he pointedly referred to recent events in Paris, and declared that in spite of the fact that excess had been committed by some persons in the name of liberty, his bearers might rest assured that order would be preserved.

From the first day that the Chambers met the ex editor of the defunct *Lanterne*, M. Henri Rochefort has been an object of considerable curiosity and attention both in and out of the House.

As to M. Rochefort, he has at last uttered a few words, advocating the necessity of the House substituting the National Guard for the regular army in the service of the Palais Bourbon, and reminding the House that French Assemblies are exposed to the assaults of the Executive and to the treachery of their Presidents.

Meanwhile public peace seems to be assured for a certain time; the Revolutionary party has evidently laid aside any design of an armed attempt against the Government; the dreaded dates of the 29th November and of the 2nd of December are passing quietly away without working the slightest change in the busy life and pleasant aspect of Paris; the Funds are rising, and the Conservatives themselves, seeing that the uninterrupted fire of the newspapers and the threats of the *Parti d'Action*, dwindle into nothing and bring no actual harm, become accustomed to this noisy war of words and are nearly reconciled to a liberty of the Press unparalleled till now in any time and in any country except Ireland.

A peculiar feature of the present situation of affairs is the strong dread of a dissolution that prevails among the Deputies. It is quite natural that many of them should be averse to incur the expense of re-election, which although infinitely smaller than it often is in England, still falls heavily on men of moderate means.

them with a horror of subversive movements. It is argued, in short, that in France those who have something and desire to keep it for themselves are now more numerous and much stronger than those who have nothing, and who would raise a turmoil in hopes of getting that which is their neighbour's.

France desires the reconciliation, not of the Empire, but of the Emperor with liberty, and we look forward to the coming year with interest and without anxiety. The reconciliation cannot be effected without the consent of the Emperor, but he is probably aware that the danger would be with him and his rather than with liberty, if he stubbornly opposed its development.

A New Honor.—They appear to be unearthing a considerable number of honors just now in France. Besides the body of the elder Klock the corpse of a man has been discovered at Levallois-Perret with one leg frightfully mangled, which appears to have been sawn with a hand saw.

ITALY.

Florence, Dec. 4.—The 'Opinion,' the organ of Signor Lanza's party, announces that he wrote yesterday afternoon to the King decisively declining to continue his efforts to form a Cabinet.

Rome, December 5.—The 'Roman Senator' has published a manifesto inviting the inhabitants to celebrate the opening of the Ecumenical Council as a general holiday, and to do all in their power to add to the splendour and solemnity of the occasion.

Rome, Dec. 21.—The third congregation of the Council was held to-day. The formation of Committees was the only business transacted. A notification was given of the result of voting for 14 out of 24 members who are to compose the committee on questions of faith.

Rome, Dec. 23.—The fourth congregation of the Council will be held on the 30th inst., when the election of the 24 members of the committees on religious orders will take place.

LET US LOOK BACK.—During the thirty-seven years that Bristol's Sarsaparilla has been a standard medicine, how many preparations intended to rival it have gone down! Some of them have exploded suddenly like the bottles in which they fermented; others have gradually fallen into contempt.

all Hall. I made my way to the end of the Nave and thought the multitude would never cease flowing down towards me. It would be impossible to describe the varieties of character and costume, from ecclesiastical of all nations, monks of all orders, soldiers, tourists, and ladies in full dress, down to the veritable descendants of the old satyr in sheepskin jackets and gorkin breeches.

DURATION OF COUNCILS.—The Austrian prelate Feuster, Bishop of Poitiers, and chief secretary of the Council has just published a pamphlet of 27 pages, entitled, 'Summa conciliorum brevissima,' apparently to demonstrate the erroneous ideas of those who imagine that a Council must last a long time in order to produce great results.

RUSSIA.

EIGHT PERSONS MURDERED AND BURNT.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Jewish Record* gives an account of a murder of extraordinary barbarity, perpetrated in Russia, in the neighbourhood of Skud. The victims are a Jewish family, consisting of eight persons, living at a solitary inn.

UNITED STATES.

At a Woman's Right meeting in New York, Mrs. Blake said, in France, during the Reign of Terror when the divorce laws were relaxed, a woman could not go to a public assemblage without seeing six or eight husbands, and Mrs. Blake didn't want anything of that kind.

The following is the text of the bill lately passed through both branches of the Wyoming Territorial Legislature and which has been sanctioned by the Governor of the State.

Section 1. That every Woman of the age of 21 years, residing in this Territory, may at every election to be held under the laws thereof, cast her vote. And her rights to the elective franchise and to hold office shall be the same under the election laws of the Territory as those of electors.

It isn't so much the immediate results in any individual case of McFarlandism that we object to, as the example that is set to less careful and more imaginative persons.

People now go from one State to another for the express purpose of being divorced; and the shamelessness with which married people discard one another to marry others for whom they have a passing fancy is a disgrace to any Christian country.

The New York Times makes the statement 'that two more men have been shot in the city,' and asks 'are we living in a city over-run by a banditti?' To which a Southern paper replies:—'Of course you are, and living in such a city, you make it the chief part of your business to denounce the Southern people for ruffianism, and to seek to exclude them from anything like an equality with New York in political powers and privileges.'

CAUTION.—Purchasers of the Peruvian Syrup (a protected solution of the protoxide of iron) are cautioned against being deceived by any of the preparations of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron which may be offered them.

LET US LOOK BACK.—During the thirty-seven years that Bristol's Sarsaparilla has been a standard medicine, how many preparations intended to rival it have gone down! Some of them have exploded suddenly like the bottles in which they fermented; others have gradually fallen into contempt.

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

TRANSITORY PERFUMS.—The overpowering European perfumes are as transient as they are strong and pungent. Bah! what a nauseous odor they leave as a legacy when the first fragrance passes off.

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

Sick people naturally think that after being dosed uselessly with a variety of medicines, some substantial reasons should be given before they make a new experiment. In recommending Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills to persons afflicted with biliousness and irregularities of the digestive function, it is proper to say that they are not a mere purge.

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

FOUND AT LAST! A remedy that not only relieves, but cures that enemy of mankind Consumption, as well as the numerous satellites which revolve around it in the shape of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, &c.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

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

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

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

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

AFRICAN WINES. It is not generally known that Cape Colony produces the most delicious wines grown on the face of the earth. A cargo received as a remittance by our neighbors Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. contains several varieties raised there, among which the Constance commands the highest price of any wine in the world.

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A BAZAAR AND GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES! ON THE PRINCIPLE OF THE ART UNION IN THE MUSIC HALL, TORONTO, ON Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 6th, 9th and 10th February, 1870.

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

The old Church was some years since totally destroyed by fire, since which time the services have been conducted in a school room which is now found quite inadequate to the accommodation of the congregation. The new Church is therefore very urgently needed.

THE PRIZES: 1st Prize—A fine Cameo, presented by His Holiness, Pope Pius IX. 2nd Prize A collection of Roman Views, presented by the right Rev. Dr. Lucb, Bishop of Toronto. 3rd Prize A handsome lock, encased in marble surmounted by a bust of the Prince Imperial—the special gift of their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French. 4th Prize The gift of His Excellency W. P. Howland, C. B., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. 5th A splendid Piano from Messrs. Nordheimer's Music Warehouses, Toronto. 6th A fine Palating by Barthon, presented by the Artist. 7th A Sewing Machine. 8th A Cup of solid Silver. 9th A rich Peppin Dress.

10th. A Bouquet of Wax Flowers, with stand and glass shade valued at \$40. 11th A set of Books from P. Donahoe, Esq., Editor of the Boston Pilot. 12th A Chair by Jacques and Hay's employees. 13th A handsome piece of Embroidery, valued at \$50. 14th A Lady's Work-box, velvet finish. 15th A valuable Silk Dress. 16th A Doll magnificently dressed of large value. 17th A Suit of Scotch Tweed. 18th A Sofa Cushion, worked in wool. 19th A Case of Hennessy's best Brandy, (old.) 20th A beautifully embroidered Portmanteau. 21st A Fancy Table. 22nd A Medallion of the Holy Family after Raphael, on marble.

Together with a large assortment of other valuable Prizes, which will be added to from time to time up to the date of the drawing.

The Prizes will be on exhibition at the Bazaar on the Tuesday and Wednesday. On the Thursday evening, at eight o'clock, a Grand Concert, under the direction of Father Laurent, be given, at which the drawing of the Prizes will take place.

As a guarantee that this undertaking—the most important of the kind ever submitted to the Canadian public—is bona fide and will be properly and impartially conducted so as to insure to every ticket a fair and equal chance, the following well known gentlemen will superintend the drawing, and form (with others) the

HONORARY COMMITTEE.

S. B. Harman, Esq., Mayor of Toronto. John Crawford, Esq., M.P. for South Leeds. John Wallis, M.P.P. for West Toronto. W. J. Macdonell, Esq., French Consul, Toronto. Frank Smith Esq., Toronto. Michael Lawlor Esq., M.D. Toronto.

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

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

To everyone who takes or disposes of a book of ten tickets, a special (free) ticket is presented. Parties desiring to purchase or act as agents for the sale of tickets can obtain them either singly or in books on application.

Tickets for the Drawing, one dollar each. All communications and remittances and demands for tickets to be sent (postage paid) to Rev. J. M. Laurent P. St. Patrick's Church, Toronto, Ontario, to whom all drafts and Post Office Orders are to be made payable. Tickets are also for sale by Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO TEACHERS WANTED in the Parish of St. Sophia, County Terrebonne, one capable of teaching French and English, and one the English language only. Female Teachers preferred. Address—

PATRICK CAREY, Sec.-Treas. St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED for the Roman Catholic Separate School at Lindsay, a Head Master One holding a First Class Normal School certificate preferred. Applications, with Testimonials, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until first of January next.

JOHN KNOWLSON, Secretary. Nov. 12th, 1869.

COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART.

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

CH. VILLANDRE, S.S.C. 2115.

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