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# Onewt 

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE
OL. XX.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. $22,1869$.
(Froen the Cutholic Mirior.)

## aurelia;

the jeffs of oaphea gats.
Prealy Tranalates from the Frenob of $\mathbf{M}$. A. Qaiator

## Part second.-THE sLave.

## chapter xil-the omen tree.

When Aurelia returned bome, she went once, followed by Vibius Crippus,
oceupred by the Grand Vestal. Cornelia, still overwbelmed by the shame of the punisbment he richly embroidered, purple cushions of ber couch. Near ber sat Metellus Celer, who carcely ever left ber. bout thirty-five jears of ression, and her tall figure was full of majesty. Her face bad become wan and thin from depp seated sorrow, snd in her black, sunken eje glitered a sinster fire. And yet, when sb lending of touching kidness and secret tenderess, of virgin pride and long treasured resigna tion. She wore the plain and elegaut dress or
the virgins of Vesta: a long stole of the fines hinen which fell over her feet, and a short whit tunic, worn over the stole, and reachusg a little
lower than ber waist; narrow bands held the heavy tresses of her raven biack bair ; 2od the
sufibulum' or square vell, tell in grace'ul fold Metellus Caler ras seven years younger than the Grand Vestal. He wis clad in the 'angus-
iclave,' or tunic ornamented with a narrow pur ple band, by which the simple krishis were dis. loom of youlh, and yet sorrow bad left its unmistakeable marks upno it. His smide was sad
ad bis clouded brow often betraped the secre asxiety wish enbitered his life. Metellu brother's passionate devotion. This feeltag easily explained: he owed his life
had rescued bim from a fearful death.
It seemed as if some great danger agai despondency in his manner; and Coroeile wa gazing at hum with a sort of terror. When
Aurelia came in they were conversing in a low ber sigbt they ceased speaking
 the place of Doris. Now don't you get be killed as you
The Vestal and the goung man exchanged 'Dear chald,' sald Cornelia, 'you do not know fou cannot kow all the harm that Doris has came in. We are both denoun.
'It is a postive fact,' said Metellus, ' for I bave it trom a Pontifl, who got bis ioformation
from Helvus Agripa bimse'f. Vibus.
Thave every reason to behere ibat it is that
famous $R$ ogulus, upon the information obtaned
'It could not be otherwise,' remarked Vibus, imply; and turnug to the divine Aurelia:
'My dear ward, he added, ' you cancot seep bis new slave of yours a suggie day! Sue must be sold without delay!'
And why, if you please, my dear guardians? hourght Vibin a cone of playiul rony, or she haught Vibius bad spoken in jest
'Because? replied Vibus
Secause, rep girl belongs to Regalus! seriouslp, 'that who sold her to you, he who introduced snto your
'Ab." exclaimed Cornelia aud Merellus in a
one of alarn, tor they realized the fearful im ort of this discovery. couid not understand, resumed Aureha an, did jou not prevent me from purchasing ' You are perfectly right, my august ward but on our way bere I have reflected upon cor no re 1 , isten. This young girl! bas recently been the - gooc deal o with the particulars, However, I was told by
Pling-the.Younger who pleaded against Regulus, that this wretch kad succeeded in having your
slave adjudged to bim under the name of one

## Parmeons to you! <br> Vibius Crispus paused, for it seemed to ham hat Metellus Celer had made an involuntar enon. But the young man said onthing.

${ }^{-}$What convinces me now that I do not misbeing gone through rith, I recognized Regulus who seemed to take a great interest in it, for h approached the gril and whispered something in
ber ear which I could not hear. Well! is thrs ber ear which I could nat do year. What of it ?
clear enough? What do you the 'Ob! there can be no doubt,' rephed th girl must be a new spy sent by Regulus !'
'So,' added Metelius, ' you are quite sure bat the slave dealer's name is Parmenon ?
'Quite sure,' replied Vttius, lookiog at the
soung man with surpise. © Do you koow him ? © $\mathbf{N o}$,' sard Metellus thoughtfully. 'And pet man, Parmenon, interests me more than you can

A A!' sald Vibius, curiously.
' Come,' continued Metellus, but speaking to shall koow what to think about it?'
' But, after all,' asked Aurelia,
Regulus so mach to be feared!' What would be his object in settring spies to watch what takes place bere?
' My dear ward,' repled Vibus, 'permit us no not reply to your question. Only, if you don' isn the death of your freend,' be added, pointing
the Grand Vestal who shuddered, 'sell that lave, do not keep ber in pour house!
Metellus Celer ras pacing the room in deep
thought. The troubled coodition ot his mind was thought. The troubled condition of his miad was
'My lord,' be said, at last, stopping to aùdress Vibus, 'there is something passugg strange in
all this. I canoot move a step witbout finding regulus in my path; bis name is like a swor
onntually suspended over my head! Oace already I well nigh perished !.... Listen to me, my lord, I have strange and terrible things to tell you. You will know then why I am so de-
voted to the Grand Vestal, and whether there voted to the Grand. Vestal, and whether there
is anything criminal in our intimacr. You may hen perhaps discover the cause of Regulus pertremble.'
1 listen, young man,' said Vibius, in whom 'As preamble excited a lively curiosity. lire. I must. question, myself, my new slave,
and find out if there is really any cause to d:s. that 1 am not She il her services .... It is enough that Doris has
been sacrificed to Regulus.... Great gods! that Regulus is like the 'Swagering Soldier', the comedies of Plantus, he disturbs everything
here! But this state of things cannot last. bere! But this state of things
sball complain to uvele Dommian.'
Mete.Jus Celer and Cornelia made no effor to detain the young girl. Her going was a re-
lief to them, for there were certain circumstances connected with the events the voung man was about to relate, that concerned Domitian, aod which could not well be

## thent curiosity.

'You know, my lord,' began the young man, 'tbat my father, Lucuus Metellus, had the honor
of being the dearest frend of the of being the dearest friend of the Emperor Ves.
pastan. He was much younger than that prince; pastan. He was much younger than that prince;
but his family, luvng in Reata, in the Sabine country, had always been intimate with the
Flarius family, which had been established to That city many, years, and Vespasian carried back
to my father, whom be bad seen in bis cradle, all the love he aad received from our family. - In Phalacrina, not fer from Reata, the
Flavius family had a roodest country bouse. It was there Vespasian was born, on tae fifteen Consulstap of Quatus Sulpicius Camerinus and Caus Peppæus Sabious. There he was brouglt
up by his paternal grand mother, Tertulla ; there up by his paternal grand mother, Teriulla; there
he died on the eighth of the calends of Julius, at the age of sixty niae years, one month and seven
dige. It was there also that the Emperor Titus, of g.orious memory, died at the age of forty-one
years, of the swift and capsterious disease which carried bum to his grave two months and twenty deys after he bad succeeded to his fathor.
I insist on these details becauie I them necessary fore a proper apprecation of the events which I bave io relate. The Emperor Vespasian was passionately fand of has poor
country house. He went there frequent! and would never allow any change to be made to a
place where everything reminded him of his inplace ribere everything reminded him of his in-
fancy ; his son, the great Titus, entertanad the cradle of has illustrious family
© I remember

| years old, the great Vespastan often tople me by |
| :--- |
| the band and led mee out to walk orer the gronnds. |
| On several occasions we ssopped before a magni- | On several occasions we ssopped before a magni-

ficent tree, which recelved the assiduous care of
the gardener, and the Emperor never falled to tell me, with a smile :
' Metellus, when you have a fine tree like bis,
in your garden, you will be cresar and emperor 'Metel
in your ga
like me.'
' This
' Tbis tree was a very old oals, consecrated to Polla, gave birth to ber first child-a girl-a but was soon grem on the same day from this tree child's desting, for she died within the year.
Vespasia then bad a son, and from the tree der of every one, and mas interpreted as announc ing a great fortune for the oew-boro 10fant.-
And, in fact, this child was Sabinus Major, who ecame Prefect of the city, and with whom com 'Finally, at my birth,' said the Emperor Ves-
pasian, who narrated these words to me, ' be pasian, who narrated these words to me, ' the
shoot that grew from the oak was so strong that shoot that grew from the oak was so strong that
it looked like a young tree. This time, conit looked ilise a young, tree. This time, con-
tinued the Emperor, laughing, 'my poor father Petronus, who had run to his oak, could no
control himself. He hastened back into the house, crying: It is a Cæuar who is born unto
me! Mother, it is a Cæsar!-Poor old Tertulla thought ber son bad lost her senses. She
often quizzed bim about it, and yet you see, often quizzed him about 11 , and get gou see,
Metellus, that the tree was right.? 'I sboll abridge,' continued the young man, ter the death of Vespasian and Titua, my fathe through respect and affection for their memory, purchased the bouse where be had so niten en-
joved Ihe notimacy of these two great men. The Emperor Domitian did not like to preserve a origip. You are aware, my lord, that about that crigin. You are aware, my lord, that about that
time Domitan was accused of lavine poisoned his brother, whom he bad, nevertheless, placed taken place at the death of Vespasian to whom he attempted to succeed, proves with what im-
patience be must bave borne the reagn of

## 'Take care, young man!' sadd Vibius gravely

 such accusations ere dangerous in these trmes,and pou would do wisely in not repeatiog 'hem.' must speak of them, since 1 bave been accused
of origioatiog them, together with other reports,
'Finally,' be resumed, 'having reached the
age when it became necessary to complete ny
education, my falber sent me to Rome to attend The public schools, and to listen to the teaching remained at has house in Reata, which he seldom
rest left, for he despised the abject life of Domitian" court and feared its perils.

- Now commenced an bright and happy period ort charming minds and joyous cmpanaions but his was of short duration. My father
gloomy forebndiggs. He spoke of a growin state of disconteut among the slaves, of attemp
at revolt which it had been found necessary put down by force, of threatenng rumors,
of plots reported daily by reliable persons. CI must not omit to mention, mp lord, that had purchased from a slave dealer who had cal ed at our house, a few slaves destined to agricul ural labors of some importance which my fathe
bad undertaken with a view to the improvemen of his new property. Among these slaves was one named Phædra, whom I would recog
amidst a lhousand, if $I$ could ever find lum. - This Phædrid eojoped pertect healtb, and his uncommon streng th and stalwart frame made bin
eminently fit tor the arduous labor of the hu bandman. He seemed, moreover to possess a experience in such matters which would reles
Melellus to a certain extent of the cares af per Metellus to a certain extent of the cares af per
sonal survellance. But, at the same time,
Pel sonal survellance. But, at the same thme
Prauria inspred one a: first sight with an un accountable feeling of fear and repulsion, from
which I could not defend mpself when I met him or the first time. His look was treacherou and the assumed submissiveness and servility o lis manger ill-disgused the native brutality an
audaciousness of his ature. I watched him closely during several days spoke to my father about it, and urged him to set rid of this man : but he replied that my ausicions were without loundation; and moreover he could easily check any attempt at iosubordina
On the day of my departure from nome hon. On the day of my departure from nome I
nosisted agaun on this subject and commuicated to my father new facts that had come under my
observation; but it was in pain. My father had
got used to this man; he found hum useful, and
did not believe bum dangerous. He therelore
persisted in his resolution to keep him. ceive those letters which gave me so much uo easiness, but my father, far from complaitiong of
Pi wdra, was enthuaiastic in bis prase of bis, Pixdra, was enthusiastic in bis prase of birr,
and laughed at my fears. But be confided to
ion me that he could not account for the insubordto ate dispositions of bis slaves; !hat be w
threatened, and felt himself surrounded by a co
truual espionage, of which be could nether hnual espionage, of which te could neither
prehend the motive or discover the object.
Finally, I received a letter containing such alarming facts, and so full of bitter complants,
that I judged' my falber's situation intolerable that I judged my falber's stryation intolerabe lefi Rome that very evening, on horseback, an all night and towards the middle of the next day I arrived at the place where should bave been moy father's house, the former villa of Vespasian
and Trus. 1 use this doubtrul expression purposedly, my lord, for may thougbt was that I had to deceire me by false anpearances. - I was standing in the midde of rast plai the plow had passed over it. In the distauce could recognize all the faciiliar sites of the nelgh-
boring country, which convinced me that I was on our land; but there remanoed not a vestige of
the house ; the omen tree which stood so brgh and whose branches extended so far, had disappeared, If I was not the victim of a hideous was evident that everpthng had been devastared
swept away, leaving nothing but a fearful wilder
'But then, what had become of my father .... At this thought, my lord, I lelt my heart
breaking! I shut my eves and with a cry of 'When I opened mr eyes,' resumed the youn man, who bad paused, in prey, to a painful emo tion, ' I saw a slight cloud of smoke rising from
be spot where our house had stoad ; and, stand ing in the muddle of the plain, a man who an'Sositheus, Sostheus!' I cried from afar where is my father? in the name of the gods, - And I beard him reply that my father was no
more, and that Phæedria bad murdered him during he nught that preceded my departure from
Metellus paused, overwhelmed by these sor Vibus was sllent and
reminiscences. ad pressed his hands trembling with emotion. 'Sositheus,' resumed the young man when he
ad recovered his composure, ' told me in a fem had recovered his composure, 'told me in a fee
words the particulars of this mysterious an readful catastrophe. He was absent mien occurred, my father laving sent hum away on On his return he bail found the place as I now hudred in pumber, incited to revolt, had sud
denly atracked the house, armed with fire and vord. Ptæ Iria led them; Phædria excited them aife in the heart of my father, who murdered
- Evergericeless old man!

Everpthing was destroyed, scalfered or seemed to accrue as the work of destruction progressed. A tempest sweeping over those fields,
the breath of the gods seeking therr annibilation could noth have made the work of desolation more complete. Nothing was left standing! not a
stone, not a tree! pothing! nothing but the lone, ant a reee nothing ! doting but the 'But,' asked V.bus, sesing that the young
maan stopped, 'could you discorer no clue to the man stopped, could you discorer no clue to the
cause of this terrible event? What became ot call those slaves? What was this Phæedria?

The greater number of those wretches came back to implore my forgiveness, and to bessect
with lears to grant them life. I consented me with tears to grant them hife. I consented
for how could I punish when so many were for bow could I punish when so many were
guiltr 1 But nrne of them could reveal to me
the real cause of mp falher's murder terrible disaster of that eventful night. I bave recaptured, one after another, all the slaves who
had not surrendered themselves. I ased tor.
 these men, sime of whom had been spared by
my nodulgence and the others bad fell my just verity, not one was found who could throw a oor wretches excited to pillage by the liope of rreedom, and led to crime by those cruel losturcta
unknowa to our souls, but which boil oper sudunknowa to our souls, but which boil over sud-
denly, in to me mire of those abject natures. ad murderous obja, whose peradious scheme searched Rome aculjitaly, during six moonlhs; to Freak upon him my rage and just rengeance
but I bave falled in obtainiog the least clue to
his whereabouts.? 'All this is strange and terrible!' said Vibius ${ }^{\text {' My hrd, will you know mp secret opinion? }}$ - W

Id man's eyes ' '1hesed, reading assent in the time Domitian proclamed hmmself a god and the his golden statue erected in the capitol. I am Yespased that the disaster at the villa wher Vespasan and Titus were born, was ordered to
destroy the testimony of bis peter estroy the testimony of his plebeian origun Irumeot of Regulug, and Regulus the the in gent of Domitian's secret miter the infamou 'On! young man! young man !" exclaimed
Vibus- ‘But, why then, thas murder of your

Metellus, 'F For son's condemation?' rephed That happened to me I has, wo lord dra,' be continued, ' when I found mpself Pbs once assailed by the most singular accusations
It was alleged that I was the author of ports I have already alluded 10 , and wheh wer circulated in Rome, concerniog the suddea death
of the Eibperor Tius : and more or he Eirperor Tilus : and, moreover, that it was
who sought to throw the power of the Emper into discredit by repeating to everyone that his oorks. I protested aganst these allegations bur I was told-which is very significant-that
I had got bis story from tny father, who bad mself propagated it in Phalacrina and Reata. assailed by a cohort, dragged before before a juge, and tried and sentenced, on that same
ight. I was marching in the midst of an escort of sodiers, to meet my fate, when .... But,
said the young man tarning to the Vestal, with eyes beaming with gratitude, ' it is you, not I,
who should inform Vibus of what then look ' It was a verg simple occurrence,' said CorI did. You toom, my loris, that one of our ardon any citizen indisputable privileges, is to rovided we can declare that we met hem acciicularls, The full exarcisteed to the Grand. reght is parentence of death, even if decreed by the eror, can be executed when the hictor who proeeds her bag extended bis fasces over the con'At an early bour
ends of May, of last year, Imorning of the cater, from the Consul's house, where I had preNood Guring the night at the mysterres of the he angle of the Sacred Way and the Forum, I met the escort which accompanted Metellus.-
Mp lictor cried aloud: 'The Grand Veatal!? extended his fasces towards the soldiers, whither he was taking this man, for I durion Metellus He replied that he Young man, you are free,' said I to Me . - Thes is all I have done for nuch, since l sared bis life, Matellus. It is Testcl, with a caressing look at the added the 'it is nothng, for who snows how Metellus re - You forg You forget, dear Cornetia,' remarked Me-re-arrested during the day, pretending thate mou Domitian himself, and me, you clarmed me from rget the duty of the great Pontiff. -Having avoided this danger,' continued Me-
ellus, 1 goon fell mio anather, Rent not the man to give up the victim who bad once escaped from his clutch. It is clear, my lord, coodemnation, for, otherwise, why should he bave I am right in my suaplcions, and ing poor father was likewise the victim of an accusation, the have alluded to. There can be no doubt of
${ }^{\text {C }}$ 'Having failed in this first attempt, my enemies seek new means to iojure me. But tbis
tume heir object is two-fold. They wish to de. loy not me alone, but also her to whose inter aved Metellus ; my sarevi The Grand Vesta Oh, ths is dreadful 1 placable batred was seeking to wort an implacabie batred was seeking to work out this
alrocions rerenge. Naturally, Cornelia had beworship and of a morship and of a gratitude mhich vil forever fill noble senticents and given them the mosín odioose
interpretations: So great were the suspicions
thus aroused and so perfidiously woven ibe web thus aroused and so perfidioussy roven the conder o live in complete solitude. Yes, my lord, suct
has been my.ife for near a year past. I had selected an unknown and almost inaccessible re
freat, and these acrusitious were husbed by my absence. But 1 heard of the Grand-Vestal' myself to her for whom I would give my life
and at the first step I am agano beset by this 'Young man,' said Vibuus solemoly, when Me
ellus bad ceased speaking ; 'you asked my ad vice, .... here it is. luave Rome instantly
return to your hudiog place. Should .it rot be safe the earib, bur hide, iry to be forgolten. This 'I shall do it,' exclaimed Metellua. ' Yes, I
hall go! but not unill I hare ascertained why man whon Sostheus followed yesterday, and
 ince two years past.
 me. Reflect and act nutterige to burraself:

- By Minerpa !
skeep clear of these
 hapter yin. - the daughter

Whilst Metellus mas narrating bis story to Vibius, the divian Aurelia had given orders to
send up to ber the nery slave she bad purchased
'I shall soon see,' she thoughr, ' whether must sacrifice this, young girl to 1 don't koow Where her mistress awaited her coming. The
poor child had scarcely recovered from the sufferiags she bad borne uuring sereral monibu, and act of mancipation which separated her forevers
from her father and her lover, from all who cared tor her.
but surmised from Aurelia's magnificent cortege and the splendors of her bouse, that she mist be a wealt of patrician. But she bad otten heard
speak of refined barbarity of the matrons upoo them, and she could not help fearing that
God had destined ber for new trials. She apwith suck evident fear hat the latter could not placed so bigh by fate and who was mored by the appearance of the charming creature whom
fortuoe kad made her slave; 'come, I am not a Encouraged by the caressing tone of this
sweet voice, Cecilia raisel ber eges, and she gentle face of Domilian's
ns your ame? ? laqured the divne Au
 Hubay hat you hase at come me,' said Aurelia abruptly, and looking her lave full in the face
' What do cila, who drew back savoluatarily, so surprised
she was at this strange question. ' $I$, betray
you!.
'Oh! I knew that could not be!' said the young patrician, noticing the spontaneous move
ment and evident surprise of the slave. 'Le us see, however,' she added, remembering the
remarks of Vibus. 'What did that horrible Regulus say to you when I took you amay ?'
'Regulus? lia, astonsbed and besitating. 'Who is be?'
The young girl did not know ber torturer', ${ }^{\text {name. }}$ Re who sold you.' his name Regulus .... Well
'An! ....
madam, be told me $I$ should be free as soon as would ober bim.'
'And what is it you must do, to obey him ?'
'I must denounce my benefactors, Flavia Do mitilla and Flavius Clemens. 'Hlavia Domithlla and Flavius Clemens! ssbment. 'What do you say? my relations!

## 'Your relations,' repeated Cecilia with as

 'Yes, my relations. Are you then not awarethat I am the Emperor's nuece? ' No madam,' replied the young slave simply. piunged in thought. She knew already that Regalus mas trysag to ascertann the affliatton of
ber family with the worship of Cbrist, in order doubless, to inform the emperor. What sur-
prised her was the boldness of this new atteropt and the still stronger fact that Cecilia sbouid hare such intmate acquantance with Flavia Do-
mitilla and Flavius Clemens, as to bave acquired the right of styling them her benefactors.
'How did you come to know my relations? - Madam.

Flavia Domitilla every day, and I had the hooor of receiving a daughter's welcome in the consul's
house.
Indeed! and how did this come to happen ?
Bnt instead of replyiog to this Bat inatead of replying to this question, C explair the cause of her intumacy mith that noble
 spoken of her relationshitp with Flavia Domitilla
aid Filavius Clemens; but was this sufficient for
Cecilla to torget the rules of prudence which
made.it her duty nol to dipulge the
brethren in the religion of Clirit?
The civine surelia remarked her slave', besition and felt offender, - Can it he that you are a Christan' she she
asked, and there was a certain bitterness to her 'Yes, madam, I am a Chirstian,' repled Cecila; who could not suspect what a reeceiation
ibis simple word contained.


ashed to her mind:
'How does it hapnen,' she added, 'that you

## "i was sold by my father, without Flaria Do-

's yoowledge.'
' Bour father !' pxclamed the divine Aure-
'But theadful! A! I remember "But his is dreadful! A! I rememb
w, it was written on the ticket of sale that you 'Yes, madam.'
' And your fall

tar land question of ireland No. 7.
Nevag, Ang. 18 .
The line from Olonmel to this place, by Limerick,















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Cink hisiraik.






On Sunday, 26 it of last month the Holy Sacrament
o Oonfimation was administered in the Oburch of

 On Sanday, the 26th ult. the Rt. Rev. Biehop ne-
sisted by the Very Rer.J. Hickey, bessed the litle
chapel, recently erected, in South Pittabarghi.-The ed the order of Deaconghip upon the following. Rev.
geatlemen Rev. George S Graco, Rev. Bernard
rib, Rer. The Archbishon of Oregoo is abont to embark for
Rome, to atend to Ecamenical Conncil. Arcbbibbop Alemany of Califoraiia has started for
Rome to attend the Ecumenical Council.


 dircovered the intruder in than of, the thiee triet, was ar.
rested and haded over to the anthorities, snd is now TLLe otber das a little follow who was diving gome
cuws in Marsland picked up atone to throw at hemp,
when loi tho pebble was found to be a gold nugget moneg to stroll up the St. Jobr's. Ho now refuseg
wenty thousand dollars for the place be eattled






























A Catholic Young Mer's Socisty hes been estab-
lished at Alderghot by the Rev. J. Durcoll, and it it and reading
at andicurat
Cathoilce.
 in an episcopal point of view. The Bishop of Exeter
is dead ; the Bisbop of Bath and Wells hag resigned
in



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Eesonomy is to be introduced into the medics ad
paritenont of the army, it being confidgntly atated
parizent of the army, it being confidgntly atat
ibat eighty menical oficera of all ranks will storl)
be placed on balf pas.



The King sad Queen of Belgliam intend to pay the
Qzeen a vilitat pindeor ia November
A requisition calling apon Mr. B. B. Sheridan, M.
p, to place bls reeignation in the handa of his co


Bermona.
The Times annornces thit Mr. Moncrieff, the Lor
Advoate of Scotiand, bas been appointed to th

## office of $L$ Lord $J$ sf. Patton.

The colliere in Soutb Lancabbire aro agaia agitat-
ing for bigher wagea. Thia time, howerer, the move.

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The revenue oficera are very active in Virgiaia. year
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## The Crue Celdiness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE pinted and poblisaed sizrt faddy At No. 663 Crays Strea
J. GILLIES.
a. e. clierk, Editor






MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT 22, 1869. EOOLESIASTIOAL OALE


## news of the weer.

Paris, Oct. 16.-There is a rumour current that owigg to the continued illness of Prince de
la Tour de Augergne, Secretary of Forelgn Afairs, Paris, Oct. $16-\mathrm{A}$ despatch from Madrid states that the Republican leaders Salvocte and
Paul are in the neighborbood of Malaga pro. clammag the Republic.
Paris, Oct. 19.-A Council of Minsters met thas mornning at Compeigne, the Emperor presting,
and beld two sessions. London, Oct. 16-a Madrid letter publisbed here to day states that the ralroad and telegraph
lines are destroped a great distance around that sity. tas been suspended. Valencia atll holds out against the national
troops. The attack, however, will begin this evenng unless the insurgents surrender uncondi-
tronally in the meantime. The insurrection a Byar also continues. Two Republican bands in Catalonia and Avdalusia have bees beaten by the national troops. Tue Cortes has given the seventeen Republican deputies who have partcepated in the rebellion.
London, Oct. 16.-Late advices bave been in the Cameron Range, on the mainland, near that island, was in an active state of eruption sident Lopez was still beng pursued. He had arrived at San Estanvalus, and it was thought was rying to reach Bolivia.
Chicago, Oct. 16.-Tmo trains on the Cbi cago, Burlington and Quincy Railrgad came nto
collision on Thursday near Canton, and were badly smashed. The engineer received fatal and The Gerious iojurles.
The Governor General bas been pleased to appoint the Hon. Sir Francis Hiacks, to be a
member of the Queen's Privy Council, and member of the Queen's Privy Council, and
Minister of Finance, in the room of the Hon Jobn Rose resigned.

Protegtant Sacerdotalism. - Not in Ireland oulp, but in Scotland as well, a grea copal Protestant denommations. In Ireland, a our readers know, add in consequence of the frisb Protestant church, are cailed upon to meet and reorgacise themselves. This of course involves the recessity of determinong the creed, or future church, which the State shall recognose in a corporate eapacity. Probably laity as well as

The Protestant episcopalians of Scotland are also mored ; and the laity of that denomination toons of the society-with one important excepion however:-They are not to vote upon any Hereupon the duestion
Hereupon the question is loudly asked by ou
Protestant contemporaries :- $"$ Wbs apman to vote upon doctrine ?" and really, upon Protestant principles, we see not how any rational regarding Protestantism as a protest against was, there should be amongat its agree distunction of orders-lay and cleric. According to the Protestant lheory all whout exception all things: all are alike nembers of a universal priesthood: ordisation, ur laying on of hands, con-
 any man tench them," what need can there be of ministers, preachers, or rellgious teachers of any kiud? Every Prolestant pulpit, every Protest ant sermon, every Prolestaot miniter, in a suad The question therefore now acquring practical mportance in Ireland and Scotland as to the right of the latty so-called, as well as of the
lergy so-called, to vote upon questions of docclergy so-called, to vote upen questions of doc-
trine, stirs up the question which underlies the Cat'olic and Protestant controversy. On Proestant principles one man has just as much rigb to determine a question of doctrine as bas any
other, for he knows all things, and has no need hat any man sbould teach bim. Oa Catholic dowed by, and in the Sacrament of Ordnatioa with special, or superaatural powers or privi
eges to teach: and another order whose duty it is to liaten to, leara from, and obey, Lherr spiritual
teachers. The practice of the Catholic Church in restrictung the right of voting upon, or determuning questions of doctrine, is in harmony with
its theory; but the practice of Prolestants, in refusing to any of their brother Protestants the right to determine all such equestions, is absurd-
because directly al rariance with therr boast that I know all thinga, and that ell are equaliy priests or members of a universal priesthood.

The process of depopulation is not confined conomic laws, over which man has no control, which compel the emigration of the Irigh and the Corce io the United States, and wilh the same results.
fect we quote the $N . Y$. Tablet.
The writer points out that under our present dustrial system, small proprietors, and small manufacturers bave a tendency to disappear: hey canoot compete successidly with the large fore they throw up their small farms, and abandon their business, to establish themselres elseWhere, where competition is not so seen, and
where they have a better chance of success, This process is fast going on on the United



 From the observation of the morking of the in Ireland, the worter in the U. States
 dated, and their ownart
morrom, or next day."
The writer in the N. Y. Tablet thus clearly sees, what so mang fall to perceive, that the con proprietors is the result, not of feudalism in any proprietors is the result, not of feudalism in any
manner, but of the "present industrial spstem" which inpcsts capital with such tremendous porer: and aganst which the small proprietor, the small farmer, or the manufacturer on a smal
scale, strugges in rain. It is this fact, patent to all iutellggent observers, that forms the slaple the argumenta of the
sent industrial aystem."

Brother Bowell and the Pall Mall Gazette"-A Pen and Ine Sketch.-In whatever esteem Brother Bowell may be held by the stolid Orangemen of Belleville and Bel. ast, it is evident tbat, in ciptized countries, b is decidedly at a discount. What the Pall Mall
Gazste thonks of Brothe: Bowell and Orange manners and customs" may be seen from the ollowing extract which is at present going the rounds of the Euglish press:-

 oirodlar
Of Eis Lordahip the Blehop of Montreal to the Olergy
Secular sand Regular, the Religioas Oommanitiee hem mary Relics of Martyst
Rome, the 9th July, 1869. Beloved Brethren and Dear Childre in Jesus Christ-

- Martyrdom of St Zeno and of his 10,203

In visitugg the holy place of which we bave just rapidly given you a descreption, and on con lemplating will deep enotion this backe-held, something of the lives of these valant soldiers of Jesus Cbrist, together with some detalls of ther heroct deaths. To this end, we have, as well a and read examued hislory, consulted traditions, ledge of such facis as would interest us. W desired in making these researches, to obtain a good knowledge of these generous children of the oring and untatiog them oursel res, to induc pou also to love and imitate them rith a holy what we have been enabled to learn, on recur ring to these various sources.
It was in the year 300 of the Christian era under the Emperors Diocletian and Maximian tyrdom. Those cruel perseculurs of the Churc had sworn, in therr sacrilegrous hatred, to anni bilate the Cbristian name. Aware that ther vere many Christian soldiers, they desired renounce their Religion. They therelore commanded, that in all the Roman Legions, the scatered throughout the world, there should be order that all the soldiery should be compelled to
and offer sacrifice to those gods of the Empire.
This was a sure means of ascertaining wh ere the Cbristanu soldiers dispersed througb the various Romac legions. For all who refused to
take part in that abomiable sacrifice, were soown as the disciples and adorers of Jesu Cbrist. They were consequently all arrested degraded, and disarmed ; which was in utself, for
brave men, a stigma of disgrace. They were then loaded with clains, like malefactors, conducted to Rome, under a strong escort, and
there, against all military laws, which ensured to Roman soldiers hooorable privileges, they wer reduced to the rank of slaves and condemned to bard labor in those "Thermes," of Which the im
menge ruins are still to be seen in Rome, and which are known by the name of "Thermes Diocletian."
The construction of these "Thermes" which cost so much tears and blood, lasted for seven norkmen empared then were completed, new attempts were made to compel these generous soldiers to deny the name selves dejected by but far from sbewng hem which they bad been so long oppressed, the showed themselves firmer than ever in the fath. Their great numbers generating fears, lest they was not to be dreaded), they were all condemned oo be bebeaded at the same tume, and led, tbroug called as we have said before" the "F called as we have sad
which ever runueth."
It is narrated by some authors, that previous horrible tortures, which is well worthy of beliet for the courage of so great a womier of belie soldiers could not fail to unfuriate their persecutors. Thus, whilst they, were cutting oft the
beads of some, the otbers were kept chained
raitng to be led to the place of execution:-
Theee'chains máy atill be'segn attached to the prison walls, mithbn which they were confineu, up
to the fatal moment. A portion of these chains to the fatal moment. A portion of these chaing
will be seen a mongst the Reilcs pou are going o 0 receive. These sacred hanks shall be carefully Lept for exposure to your veneration fath, there were some who were : pierced wit srords and daggers," or had their legs broken, whilst others were muttlated by baving thair ended by the arms and obliged to breathe hick smoke, winich ascended from under them; ad were made to undergo, at the same time
ther very cruel tortures. Lastly in order to augment and prolong the sufferings of others, they
Thus finashed their
Mundred and ven years long martyrdom passed in buildna be "Thermes of Diocletaan." Through all wildness, and of patience must they not have hown? What fervent prajers did they not end up day is day to implore the mercy of the God, in immolating themselves thus for bis lore the bonor of bis boly religion?
$O_{a}$ contemplating this holy place, batbed with much blood, and recalling the great combal ought on this battle field, which hes before you,
is impossible not to give way to indescribable motion. It is here, we exclaim, in our unmos bearts; that ten thousand two huadred and three aith. Alas! Are there not so many amongst us now who sacrifice it for a vile interest!
It is here that they triumphed against the
world and bell leagued against them. An! ther are so many Christans now-a days who give
themselves un to that world! spirt which the ospel renroves and curses! Here they washed their robes in the blood of the Lamb to attana to he sojourn of the blessed. Alas! how many ises, abandon themselves to the most crimina excesses! It is on this spot that the Lord ha alas : bow many will endise nothng for the love of Jesus Christ! It is here that they shed their lood for the Lord, that they loved Carist in lyng for hin, and having all but one mind and ae faith, have merited those dazzlii.g crowns hich now eucircle therr majestic brows. Alas hese beautiful and aumirable examples which
our bretbren in Christ give us amaken in our hearts but hetle Christian feeling. The bappi-
 and the Saints who ascend to beaven, by their molations, and dyiog sacricices, can no longer eanimate our courage, or withdraw us from ou laguors to the service of God

- Virtue of the Relics of St. Zeno and bis
companions.
al hree martyre were hurled into one common pit, which was then carefully closed up, in order tha weir holy bones might neither be profaned no
This cemetery, so rich to relics, forms, as have already said, a part of the sanctuary or
crypt of the Churcb of Scala Cocl. There onually, on the 9it of July, the auni versary of the glorious death of those gen erous maityrs, a pious concourse of Roman pil number of protector
Now we should bere notice, this Divine Pro radence which is so admurable in its relations
iilh its Saints, allows some of them to remain an most unknown to the faitinful, during a longer of harter time. But when the moment fixed in the councils of the Almghty arrives for revealing
to the world their eminent sanctitr, $H$ 竍 to the world their eminent sanctitr, He prepares
all things, with amicable order, so that they may be woiked, and that the example of their vintue
may shine before the eyes of the fathful called nore especially to honor them ; and that their Relics may be transported to various places and serve as instruments of astonishing wonders Powerful totercession.
 erved by the Almaghty, for the glorfication o ton of the Relics of St. Zeno the translapanions which we send you, will be accompaned y wonders that will shew the faith and excite doubted that God is pleased For it cannot be oubted that God is pleased to ecalter bis gifts,
even the most excellentj, and make them known our distant country, that they cray be honored in an especial manner. There are, for this, be lieve us, special reasons, which time does not al
low to specify now. But we hope to be able to ow io specify now. But we hope to be able to
speak a bout them at the first favorable opportunty Which maay preseat itself. What then are the spe Relics 3 The Church, which is never decerved in its teachoggs and ever obtains mhat it asks in its
prayers, clearly poinats them out in its liturgy. We prayers, clearly poonts them out in its liturgy. We
must then intorm pou that ourselves and companons were, this y ear, the first visitors to the ven ingumarable Relics of St. Zeno and his tellow. martyrs, expesed to the public ${ }^{2}$ veneration on
therr festival day. We went for the express ourpose of receiving, with the stud authorization
Cardinal Miless, the 0 ching of
and anded by the good Trappat Morks; guard-
ionis of the sel and anded by hee good Trapplat Monks, guard-
isins of the sacreut deposil, that considerable
port of these sacred relics which wee send
gou We reluned We, re serucred rellics the Hich He send City, with
rprecious burtben, wilh the firm conviction slould be specially honored in Canada, and that our Canada could count upon their powerfat intercessic $n$ mith Gol. We Wind these gratee in the Cburch liturgy, which we continually repeat with
ever increasing confidence. GIve ibem mo: ind more of your attention; that you may always the better feel and taste bow admirable is the Lord
in His Saints, and with what ineffable favors He deigns to load those who sincerely honor thens. For holtuess is a common good, in whrch we may
all participate if we will. Blessed martys, (say
we with the Church to we with the Church to St. Zeno and his companions), you are on the eve of departure for a
distant land, which will specially honor you, and which you will powerfully protect. Your holy souls will not be distant from those bodes
they have dwelt in and sanctified duriog your heg have dwelt in and sanctified during your
mortal course. You are are about to travel unbnown, and across the great space which divides the Eternal City from that new world wherein
you are about to establish your dwellong. Yout are about to abide amidst a faithful and untaithare about to abide amidst a faithful and unfaith-
ful peo, le. Guard then your mortal remaios thatnst the dangers of so long a vovage. Cause power extale itself frive love. May a boly which men may be drawn to the knowledge and
love of truth. "Movete pos sapcti Dei de love of truth. "Movete vos sancti Dei, de
mabsionibus vestris. Ad loca festinate quae vobis parata sunt. Via sanctorum facta est recta et Holy frends of God, it is now 1569 years cour bodies were reverentially placed in this
omb. On a like day, jou depart for a failibfal and, where a people who will bless your arrival await you. Orer your route the tutelary Angeis
of the places rou are about to pass by will meet you, to salute you, and lead you with honor
cross the great ocean and vast lands." Cumjucunditate exibitis et cum zaudio dedecemani ;
nam et montes et colles exil:ent expectantes ros um gaudio
Valiant soldıers of Jesus Christ, rise at the
all of that Holy Cburch which was your Mothers call of that Holy Cburch which was your Mother;
quit the restung place which was quit the restung place which was your batlle-
field ; go to sanctity a distant country, bless a
faithful people devoted to you, and preserve in the peace of the Lord poor singers sincerely converted, who will not fail to rasse tomards you
their supphicating bands. "Surgiie, sadecti Dei,
 e mansionibus restris; loca sanclificate ; plebem
benedcite, et nos bomines peccatores in pace

You form together a boly battalion, for the defense of the farth and good primciples to the unite to celebrate your victories, and wart say of
you:. "Bebold a oation which obserres fathfully be commandment of the Lord, and dwells in.



All children of the Church, in the land of your adoption, will echo the celesilal acceots. They
invite you, $O$ amable protectors to enter heir arite you, O amable protectors to enter ineir
towns and take possession of their Gields. They offer you with beartfelt simplicity and joy, their dwellings, supplicatug you to make them yorr abodes, and in due time, will rase others to your bonour. "Ambulate, sancti Dei, ngredımini mo
Civitatem Doman, $\mathfrak{x l i f i c a t a}$ est enim vobis cclesia nova, ubı populus adorare debet majesatem Domai."
Behold the
those touching prajers, hike rays of light drom rgg from the sun.
The Sainls, without ceasing to contemplate God face to face, quit their ancient dwellings, to take up their abode where their holy Relics rest. See then already one great adrantage assured 10 remains we are about to recelve
This presence of the Saints, both in town and couniry, is more especially felt in the churchit and other places of piety dedicated to them.
What a powerful mative for us to coatribute to the erection of churchies and chapels, destined to ing in heaven with the Holy of Holies, delgn also to have lbrones on earth.
Therein their eges are ever open to see our wanta, and their hearts never cease from pitying These good friends
These good friends, whom we have in our
mulst, are very sensible of the bonours we pay them on earth, whether interiorly by prayer, or them on earth, whether interiorly by prayer, or
externally, by our zeal; our acts of faith in assiating at processions and other pieus devotions
in their honcur. Oh! How this sbould enconrage us bow to do all that can be pleasing to
them! them!
The villages are most precious; and the Church sums them all up by teaching us that the Sants sanctily the apots where they abide, bless and keep in peace the people who honour them, and
preserve from all threatening dingers poor ainners who would
Such are the principal adfantages which we derive from the presence omongst us of the
Relics of Sants. St. Vinient of Paul, that mirror of fanth and good worts, believed be beheld the souls which had anmated the sacred boaes before which he was accustomed to pray.
Do we the same, and endeavour to receive the same spritual
Holv Relics.
IV.-Cainc

## IV.-Canclusions and practices for Hoooring

## But, as you will not kave falled to observe

 But, as you will not ksve falled to observe,the Cburch whici shots us ao well the adrantages we maj gather, for our bodies ond souls, from the presence of the Relics of Saints, teaches us aino, what we hare to do, to merit therr protec-
suggest to you, in coocluding this circular letter.
In ite first place gratitude reders it our duty, or we have already received tbrough the intercession of St. Zeno and his companions, grace ourselves, that we consider we should devote the mander of our life to honour them in person, jurisaiction.
To this end, we dessre firstlp, that this rich city, with sult pomp and solemaily as will show bat we fally apprectate his gift of the divion and such powerful patrons in the martyr St. eno and his 10,203 coompanions. unity to procure as soon as pasish and con portion of these boly Relics, and to receive them with such lively faith and plety, as that all may intercession with God. The rarious procession which may be formed, on this occasion, will prove which is generalig shown to gain the Jubilee. In is the ceremonial we have prepared, will be fol

Tairdly. The first new parish formed in our hocese saall be under the invocalion of Saints Zeno, Tribunus and their companions, in order解 the spot which shall have been chosen and that their numes be daily mavoked there until the

Holy Father the necessary powers, in order the he office of those holy Martyrs may be annually heir hosour, if, as re hope, dero inas to these ood Saints spreads everywhere, and takes root all hearts.

pecial grace to obtain from the Lord, to ask through the intereession of these numerous and lorious martyre, and to perform, in their honour | pietp. |
| :--- |
| Sist | One the chapels of the Cathedral e dedicated to St. Zeno and his companions Martyrs, and everghang will be done to extend and diocese.

Seventhly. In order that the Canadian Zovar support the Pontifical Army, may always remai under the protection of those generous soldiers of hese holy patruns, which each one can wear Engers tbreatentng their innocence or lives. other pious works, in honour of these powerfal protectors, in order to render them more coliections be made, whether at the processions other exercises of piety which may
to honour these soldiers of the Lord.
wors, pecularly dear to the heart of the Hols Father. It is necessary to tell you that the
establistment of "Sc. Pauls without the walls" is at present in a very sad state. It is deplorable
when we reflect that the place is one of the most postle of the Gentiles consummated bis sacrifice and ended bis eartily and Apostolic life; ;-there wam io their hlood in their faith's defense The HAly Father, mored at beholding the
delapidation of that old monument of our faith, is rying to find the means to reparr it and restore
to its anc:ent splendour. For this parpose, be bas placed there a colong of Trappists under a holy Abe whom We had the pieasure of meeting
zome gears ago in Montreal. These good Monks derote themselves as usual to the bard labours of
the fields, and boldy expose themselves to the equenly nortal.
Bries, can only encourage them with his blessing So they require the aid of the public, and as they labour for the restoration of an estabisishment woich interests the whole world, it is only just
that all should contribute to their assistance. Wat they are very poor, and consequently live poorly. We have made that a small offering
only enough to show them our good-wll. But pou will supphment by your contributions what
your bishop had not to give, and thus do credit the wealthy and populous diocese of Montreal, has work of zeal, cbarity, and piety.
in, in wommeading ourselves to your constant od fervent prayers, that it may please the Lord hich never ceases to be painful to us, since devoting to your spritual benefit all the tio Fe must pass in the Holy City, where there are dification of Cbristians.
Beleve then that we are of all of you, the very
(Sigued)
T. zeno.-translation of the relios. $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{a}}$ Sunday last the relics of St . Zeno, lately Bishop's Cburch, rith mpossug and magofficent ervices of the Roman Calholic Church. This was the first ceremony of the kndin Canada, and perhaps bere never were sach immense

The relics were in the beautiful little church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours. Here morning regation. There were also immense crowds
ts portals at two o'clock in the afterioon, it hat
conssideable dfficulty in gettong through. Still
everythog was orderly, and respectful. A large force of police was on duty.
The relics were carried in a chasse ornamented and covered with gold. The chasse was carried corueris wera sireamers ineíi ioy tive priests. The Bishop al Saodwich (Ont.) and Pittsburg. (Pa.)
headed the procession, which was a verp long one. All the religious societies in the city joined it, carrying banoers and flogs. There were also
several bands of music. Many carried palm
the parish church
A temporary allar bad been placed at the main were placed upoo
The Place d'Armes mas crowded, and from
me ซindows of buildings bundreds of people wit
netsed the spectacle.
The Rev. Father Martineau addressed the crowd in French, calling attention to the magno
ficent spectacle, and saying that the remaing of ficent spectacte, and saying that the remains
these noiote martyrs were worthy of therr bomage. Cæ sar bad triumphed for a tume, but these men, bis soldiers, the mar
umphed in bis stead.
Then the Rev. Father Laggeake, S.J., auWherefore this beautiful spectacle? Whereore these crowds? Why those banners thal
are lioating in the air, and why are these merry are fioating in the air, and why are these merry
bells pealiog? My brethren, thin is a great day bells pealing
in the year $1869 ; 1569$ years ago ibose ver menes hat are now ling on that altar were living
men. They were stal wart men ; they were sol diers under the command of the noble Roman
Zeno, who was therr Colonel. There wer 10,203 Cbristian soldiers with him. And wher
fore are therr bones lying on that fore are their bones lying on that altar? Be
cause, my brethren, whilst they were soldiers
Cæar, they were much more soldiers of Christ They were true Christidns, and ther knem hc to shed their blood for Cbrist. Yes; 1569
years aqo ; 300 years after Christ, when the tyrants Dioclchistand Maximian ruled the world
there were Cbristians to be found everywiere They had penetrated the armp; they bad pene trated to places of honor and trust. But there ordered that uncense nuist be burned before statue of Jupter, and thus the Christians rould
be found out. When the order came to the be found out. When the order came to the
noble Zeno, he san': ' No, I sarrice to Gol alone; 1 sacrifice not to Juptter, nor to the Em. peror. A Away with him was the order, and
Zeno with bispanions were condemned to b slaves. They were disgraced as soldiers and as
citizens, for as Roman citizens they bad a rigat ctitizens, for as Roman citizens they bad a rigit
to be treated otherwise. But the disciples
Cher Cbrist would triumph in the end. They ret
carried to Rome. There beside the capital the world is a little fountain ever flowing; ther is a little hollow through which runs a title rivu
let from the fountain; and there these noble martyrs of Cbrist shed their blood. For seven long years they bad been tortures, their swea
bedewed the graund. It was several years since bedewed the greanc.
they would not sactice to Junvier, - since the the
would not deny their faitb. So they are led to execulon; Zeno and his officers, his captains and bis lieulenants and 10203 men were one
after the other butchered, their tlood running anto and swelling the rivulet. 10203 Christian Christ were added to the ummense host that reign on Hearen. Therefore, my brethren, 1,569
pears after, we io far off Canada, many budreds and thousands of miles away from Rome, where those boly martyrs died, are assembled before many non Catholics bere to dap. They think we adore these bones, that we look upon them
as belng divine. We do not. We respec these relles of men-of Christians who she
their blood for Christ. In this city there ar their blood for Carist. In this city there are
saeers from non-Catholics: and I say it fear lesgly, even from Catholics. Tiose know no
what they do. I know that when they hear that a procession was to ta'se place they
laughed st the idea of carrying dead men's bones. Biethren, there lie the bones of the
dead men, the booes of inen who fought in the Roman army, who were Christians and And now we have these relics we respect
them as the remains of noble, generou men. We passed a fem minutes ago in this procession the statute of Nelson, who was
the glory of the British Navy. Well, let hind no glory at all if we look at it. But as the
glory of the Navy we can respect bim, and it we can re-pect his stalie, and the relics of suct
men as Napoleon and tive Emperor of Russia we surely can ask you to respect the chains o beroes, as they gave therr blogd for Christ號 spect them I will say it is because they don" soon any bettigr. I say as Christ badd "Fathe,
orgive them for they innow not what they do." You who are not aware of these circumstaspec
may scoff and sneer. But I ask you to respec the lives of these
Afler this discourse the officiating Bishop in-
 The procession then resumed its march. were decorated with moltoes and flowers, an everal arcties were erected.
The Cathedral was filled with people. It wa procession, to the majestic strains of the orgo procession, to the majestic strains of the orgo
the clergy chanted Lhe Ave Marra Stella. Te Deum was then intoned, all the people knee ing. Jt was
the Cathedral.
Several persons venerated the relics in the Cathedral Telegrapho.

Rev. H. Batthazard, P.P., Granbr bas kindlg
consented to act as our Agent at that place.

## d

Th

 cory omb in which they were laid baviog been jusi discovered througb the iodefatugable energy of
the Rev. Messrs. Lavardiere and Casgrain. A
monument of plain but oeat design is to be erect this'city, has now before bim a number of plans rom which he will make a selection. It is to
bear the follownag appropriate mascription :-
The residents of Sillery have erected

## The residents of Sillery have erected this monu- ment to the memory of F . Eovemond Masse,

 ment to the memory of P . Enoemond Masse,S J., first missionary to Canada, whose remains were interred ta the Cburch of S. Michael
Sitlery un 1646 .' On the opposite tablet of the
Ont monument an inscription will be cut, corame-
morative to the memory of the Commandeur morative to the memory of the Commandeur
de S.llery, who built the St. Michael Church, honor is due to the residents of thas parish for the generous and voluntary manner in which they
bave contributed torards the erection of this monument. Amongst the employees of the
Messrs. Dobell's cove alone the sum of $\$ 116$

Bible History of the Old and Neit Testa MENT, prepared for the use of Catholic school in the United States; by Rev. Ricbard
Gilmour. Cincunatiand New York: Benziger This is a neatly priated and illustrated work of 36 pages, coatatanng, in a condensed form. the most remarkable events in the Old and New
Testament. For the purpose for winch it is in bool text book-it bas no superior Presudeat of S . Xaviler College, ' while the lan-
uage is elegant, it is, at the same time, fitted to guage is elegant, it is, at the same time, fitted
the comprebension of chiluren.? It bas the ap
. probation of the Most Rev. Dr. Purcell, ArchH. Hill, S. J., President of S.. Xavier College As spon as its great nerits become generally
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Hearth and Home.-The publishers of this excellent journal are making very liberal offers

to tatending subscribers. From a circular just | he 1st of January will recesve the paper from |
| :--- |
| ate of subscriptoon to January, 18:1, for $\$ 4$ | clubs of three for $\$ 9$, and clubs of five for $\$ 12$, best lamily newspapers in the world.

DDRESSES TO TEE BISHOP OF OTTAWA. His Lordship the Roman Oatholic Biabop of Oitams
being about 10 proceed to Rome to at:end the Fc ,



 To the Right Rer. Joseph Eagone Guigues Sishop of
Ottama:




 Ardship in the great congress of preitstas forming the



 hope, mloglod with filial reverrance and love, that we
bid your LLordabip farevell for s aeason. and on the happy termination of your sacred aisaion, wish you
a safe and speedy return to your aftectionate flock.
John Hanes,


| montreab wholesale markets <br> Montreal, Oct. 20, 186 <br> Flour-Pollards, $\$ 3.20$ to $\$ 3.25$; Middings $\$$ <br> .75; Fide, $\$ 400$ to $\$ 0,00$; Super., No. $2 \$ 43$ <br> ,40; Saperfine $\$ 4,75$ \$4,80; Fancy $\$ 5.80$ <br> 5,85 ; Extra, $\$ 52510 \$ 55,50$; Superior Extra $\$ 0$ <br> .00 ; Bag Flour, $\$ 2,30$ to $\$ 2,50$ per 100 lbs . <br> Gatmeal per brl. of $200 \mathrm{lbs} .-\$ 525$ to 0,00 . <br> Wheat per bagh. of 60 lbs.- U. C. Spring, $\$$ <br> $\$ 1.10$. <br> Asbea par 100 lbs - First Pota $\$ 550$ to $\$ 5$ conds, $\$ 4,80$ to $\$ 4,85$; Thirds, $\$ 4,40$ to 485 ret Pearla, 5,60 ta 5,70. <br> Pork per bri. of 200 lbs - Mess, 2900 to 2915 ime Mess $\$ 00.00$; Prime, $\$ 22.00$ to 22.50 . <br> Botrre, per lb. - More inquiry, with letest bale mon to medium at 18 c to $19 \mathrm{c}-$ good per ch egtern bringing 192. to 20 c . <br> Oeseres, per lb. -10 to lic. <br> Lasd, per $1 \mathrm{l} .-16 \mathrm{c}$. <br> Barleg per 48 lbs . Prices nominal,-worth ab . 70 to $\$ 0.75$. <br> Pasay, per 66 lbs.-\$0,78. |
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I MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1869.


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Tickets, 25 Cents each.
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 French and Engligh, and ona tue Eaglish languagonly. Famale Teachers preferted.
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information wanted.
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Olergyman living in a Dountry Place manta a AGENTS! READ THIS! WR WIL PAY AGEETS A SALARY of $\$ 30$
per week and expenaeg, or allow i large commiaion


INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Provinor or Qurbso, } \\ \text { Dist. of } M \text { Montreal. }\end{array}\right\}$ SUPERIOR ou0rt.
to the matter of A. NORMANDIN,
N the twentieth day of November next, the nudo-
ignod will apply to the said Court for bis disciarge
nder tine above act


INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

the matter of MOISE TERRRIADLTT, Ondertaker
of the Oity and District of Montreal,



INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of John Desjqrding, Trader, of the
Parish of Vaudriel, District of Montreal.

By DESJARDINS $\&$ DESJARDDINS,
JIS
Mon:real, 6th Ottaber, $1869 . \quad 1 \mathrm{mg}$
the internamional rimporion,
Notre Dama atreet,
Naar McGill al.
We beg to intimate that our large and well assorted FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS


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INSOLVENT ACI OF 1864

$\because \quad A_{n}$ Insol

Notioe ib bereby given that on the twentieth dey of
November next; at ren ${ }^{\circ}$ celock, or as eoon as Counsel


Mostreal, 8it Sept. 1869. Eis Attorneys ad hitem.
INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Provigon or } \\ \text { Dist. of } \\ \text { Hontreal. }\end{array}\right\}$ IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of ALEXANDRE GADTEIRR, of the
Parigh of St. Edmard, in the Dietrict of Ibervile,
The undersigoed hereby gires notice that be bas
deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of com-
poosition and diectarge, executed in bia faror by he oreditore, ard that on Wednesday, the Beranteent
days of NNo emaber nuxt, at ten ocelock in the forenoo or as goon a日 Ooungel can be hosrd, be will apply to ALEXANDRE GAOTHIER
Bg T. \& C. C. DRLORIMIER



| Oomiasion marobant, <br> And Wholeaale Dealer in Produce and Proviaion 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ana's Market. |  |
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| June 14th, 1868 |  |

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## MUSIC HALL, TORONTO,

Tresday, Wednesday and Thurrday, and 10 thit Yth


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ist and 2ad praze.-GGremmar Classes.
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 3h an tax $i$
3rd Arithmetic in all ita branches ; Mental calconla-
 th Rudime of Sanusucripts;
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in Sm neceasiry for initiating the boninesgs strdentats
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 itended to post the papils of the on currentir class forms a diatinet and complete
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courre, and mas he followad without going throagh Xattrbs. 1at. Book-keeping in its rarious systems 2nd Oomuercial arithmetic;
3d Ommerial correspoada
 , 8th ISsurages;
9th Stenograp phy
10th History of
10th History of
the eatire course).
4th gear.-Clan af bionion.
Belles Lettres-Rhetoric
wiat
1at Belles Lettres-Rhetoric ; Literary Composi
2nd Oontemporary History
3rd Commercial and biator
3rd Commercian and bistorical Geography
th Natural Historr ; 4th Natural Historf
5th Horticulure (flo
6th Architecture;
7 th
A tresish jear.-Class of Science.
$\xrightarrow[\text { 1st }]{\text { Mastrine. }}$
19t Cnure of moral
2nd Course of civil La
3rd Study of the ciril a
and
4th Experiments in natural Pbilosophy
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OWE䍗 M'GARVEY,
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jobbing punciualley attended to.

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DO SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE
G. J. MOORE
importers and mantiaotidirs
HATS, CAPS,AAD FURS
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no. 269 motbif d-me street . hontreaj.

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Street. For partale openigg on St. Pauy getion, St. Jean Bapptitita Street
Montreal, June $25,1869$.
A. M. D. G.
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THIS College is
Society of Jesua pzospeotis.
Societyoilege ofag. conducted by the Fathers of the
Opered on the 20 of of September, 1848, it was
incorpert ted by
 department.
The coorse of instruction, of which Religion form
the leading object, is divided into two sections, th
Olagsical and the Conmercial ConrseB.
The former embraces the Green, Latin, French and
Englithe Engizh ${ }^{\text {In }}$ the latter, French and Mnglish are tophonl
lingage

 one according to his talent and degree. Eiatory an
Georraphy, Arimbetic or higher branches
Mathematicg, Literature and Natural Sciencee.
 There are, moreover. Elementary and Proparator laseos for younger students.
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dail f royal matl line of steamers be-
TWEEN MoNTREAL AND QUEBEC.
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Tbe Steaner QUEREC,
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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

## ror Diseases of the rhrost and Lange suach as Coughs, Colds, Whooping

## Cough, Bronchitis, At Ath end Consumption.


C. F. FRASER,
kor $\begin{gathered}\text { mb Chancery } \\ \text { PUSLITO, oonve }\end{gathered}$



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 GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OR ERIN,
A delioete and lasting perfame.-Price 50 cte, per This Toilat Vinemar will be found anperioc tompos
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The Whole Dominion abould bay their Teas of the
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medical autborities and jadges of Tea, bave been pro


for their intriasic worth, keeping in mind bealt
ecoonomy and a bigh degree of peasare in drinkin
them. Wo sell for the sampleat possible prosit

 of $\$ 10$, to save expenge
money with the order. Where a 25 Ib box would b
too mon too mucb, four families clubbing togethor could sen
for four 5 ib boxes, or two 12 boboses. Wen
them to one address carriage paid, and mark each
 We warrant ail the Tea we gell to give entire sation
faction If they are not gatiefoctory they can b
returned at our expenas.
BLACK TEA.






## A YEAR'S TRIAL The Montreal, 1868.







 pleagurs the large smoint of Tes that we have for
warded for jout to different parta of the Dominion ayd we are glad to find jour buainess bo papminion in
creasiog. We presume four teas are giving genera

G. OBENEY.
Manager Canadian Erpreas Company

Montreal Tea Company: ${ }^{\text {Honae of Senate, Ottama. }}$
Gestisusi. The bor of Rigiligh Breakiagt and
Yong Hyon Tea which you gent me gives grea eatiefaction. You may expect my fulare order
Yoata, $\& 0$
s Skinner.
75-Berare of pealiars and rexners using our name,
or ffering our Teas in amall packagos Nothing lees csan a cattio sold.
Note the addrea

Joly 244h 1868.

BURNS \& MARKUM
(Snccessars to Kearney $\&$ Bro.)
PLUMBER,GAS AND STEA VFITTER tin \& sueet iron woreers, de., (Two Doors Weat of Bleury,
( yontreal. jobbing punctually atteded to. F, GREENE No. 54 St. john street, montreal, No 5 principal steam fitter and plumber, Public nnd private buildings hated by hot wa'er on
the latest aud decidedly the most ecnnomical system set diecorcred, heink ${ }^{\text {atso }}$ e
Montreal, March 26, 18 .
varennes mineral waters farennes seltzer:
Lat Prize and Medal ht hat Induatrial Extibition





MORE VRRMFOGES,
NO MORE POISONUUS OILS,
NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDRRS,

 TEEY ARE PORELY VEGETABLE
THEYAREAGREEABLE TE THE TASTE,
THEY ARE PLEASEG TO THE SIGET, THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTRRING,
AND SUREAND CERTAIN IN TGEIREFFEOT In every ingtance in which thay have been em.
plosed tbey have never failed to produce the most
peasing reaults, and many pareats bave, ongolicitod
 asminitered
tender years.
CAOTIOS.
 When purchasiog that you are geting the genuine.
The genume VEGETALE WORM AST ILES
are gtamped "DEYINS", and Bre put np in bore




## THE F:RST PRIZE was awarded to J D, LAWLOR


The Subscriber, thanakful for past favors, reapest


 The
The
The
Family
 pleter), $\$ 23$; Wax-Thread Machines, $A, B$, and 0 .
I warrant

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 A Secial Disiconat made to the Clergy and Re-
isions Intituticrat


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 the Adjustiog Roons orar the Office.
3GE Notra. Deme bivere.

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COLE \& BROTHE
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