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(From the Catholic Mirror.)

AURELIA;

THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE,

Freely Translated from the Freuch of M. A. Quinton

PART THIRD .- THE VESTAL.

CHAPTER IX .- (CONTINUED.)

It was the triumvir, going his re unds who, per ceiving the light of torches at this unseasonable hour, had ordered the party to be challenged .-Now, Gurges had had more than once trouble with the Triumvir capital. In his nocturnal expeditions, during the time that he was a vespillo, he had often been stopped by this chief of the articles as kuman hair and teeth—spoils robbed from the grave by the vespillos. But never had the encounter caused him so much uneasiness.

If this triumvir proceeds to search my per son as usual, thought Gurges, with a certain tremor, what will become of the Grand Vestal's letter?.... What will become of me?....

The danger became imminent, for the trium vir, obtaining no reply, was galloping towards

the suspicious party.
Who goes there? he repeated, when he was about twenty steps from them.

Gurges ?' replied the son of Tongilianus, al-

most firmly. Ah! now I understand They are wait

ing for you over yonder! Pass on !? Gurges bastened to avail himself of this permission, put he could not get over his astonish ment at the facility of his escape, and at the

words spoken by the triumvir. This trumvir understands, he muttered,

that is very well but what is it that be der !.... That is not likely By Venushis mind.1

gloom of the night, was illuminated by thousands masphere with their fragrant emanations. of lights, some stationary and some moving in crated to Libitina.

What are those Christians about ?" exclaimed Garges, that they are not asleep, but wan dering out at this late hour, with torches.... Could it be that they really expect me?.... This would be curious!.... But let us go on,

we will soon find out ! ' When the party left the Appian way to enter the grove of the Muses, they were again stopped with the challenge: Who goes there?' by two Christians, placed as sentries on the outskirts of

Gurges!' replied the designator, in a much firmer tone than he had answered the triumvir's challenge.

'You are welcome!' said the voices.

'This is well, what you are doing, Gurges,' said one of the Christians, coming forward and grasping the designator's hand... 'But we should have expected as much from your friendship and devotion.... Thanks, in the name of our brethren ... You will find them all in to wash and perfume the body of this respectlears !"

But what has happened?' inquired Gurges, what you say ! ... You can know nothing of the business which brings me here.

Christian; we have lost our mother Petronilla, the sainted virgin, fell asleep in the Lord, day before yesterday, and we are watch- this old Petronilla. . . . ing here to welcome the Christians who will attend her funeral at day break I thought you had been informed of this great misfortune....

'No' said Gurges, 'I had not heard of it .. Ah! Petronilla, the poor old woman whom I loved so much for the affection she bore Cecilia, is dead,' he added, with emotion, returning the pressure of the Christian's hand. 'This, then, is the reason why the triumvir told me I was ex pected here Let your mind be easy, everything will be done in a suitable manner.... Only I should not have been advised so lately.'

It was the Christian's turn to wonder. 'Are Olinthus and Cecilia here?' asked a friend's services be refused?'

are expecting them

Gurges. They closed Petronilla's eyes.... But returned to Rome yesterday, to bring back Flavia Domitilla and our other bretaren. We smile.

And the Pontiff Clemens?' inquired Gurges, remembering the mission be had undertaken, 'is marked, discontentedly. he not here ?

'Clemene bas not left Petronilla.... He is praying for her, at this moment before the alters of the Lord."

'Very well,' said Gurges. 'I shall go and see how matters stand, and give my orders without delay.

Gurges and his vespillo's penetrated into the grove. The worthy designator had never done so much thinking as on this eventful night.

Let us see,' he reasoned as he walked on, these Christians are poor This is evi dently why they did not send for me.... I understand this But Gurges loves his friends, and the occasion presenting he will prove it.... I liked Petronilla; I shall take charge of her funeral, and I want people to sneak of it! Let us organize the ceremony

First, I walk at the head of the correge with my lictors dressed in black, this is understood urban police, and searched for such probibited Next rome the images of the ancestors . . . Did Petronilla have any? Yes, one Peter, a very celebrated man, I have heard! Besides. I have in my store rooms any quantity of images of ancestors for families ... Very well !.... We shall want twenty mourners.

.... I shall see to this.... I shall say a word to the 'præfica' (the woman who acted as chief mourner at funeral) ... and they will utter lamentation cries! There will be no lack of relations.... I imagine all those Christians will follow Petronilla The funeral bed, the pyre? That's my lookout Ab, the tuneral discourse?.... It is rather late to get somebody to prepare it But I shall ask Gurges, the designator? asked the triumvir. the Pontiff Clemens for a delay of twenty-four hours to organize my ceremony. He cannot ob ject to this ?

The meditations of the designator were interrupted by the sound of pure voices ascending to heaven in pious concert. Looking up, he stopped in a respectful attitude. The corpse was before him

Petropilla, the octogenary virgin was placed understands?.... They want for me over you | in a reclining position, on a bed of leaves. Her eyes turned to heaven. She was clad in white Libitina ! my intellect is at fault Well, garments, studded with flowers -emblems of the never mind, that is of no importance.... let us purity of her life; a wreath of white roses en make haste, lest this night bird should change circling her brow. One would have scarcely realized that she was dead, such was the serenity Another tause of astonishment awaited Gurges of her features, which retained an august expresand his men. As they came in sight of the sion very different from the rigidity of death. sacred grove of the Muses, they perceived that Around her burned torches of rosin, emitting an the base of the dark mass, scarcely visible in the aromatic odor, and perfumes that filled the at-

On each side of the funeral bed was a choir the direction of that part of the woods conse- of women and young girls who watched, and sung alternately sacred hymns or passages from These were the voices the boly canticles. Gurges had heard.

The women sang:

'Blessed be the Lord! She died in His grees; the betrothed came; she held her lighted lamp in her

The young girls replied:

'She has flown to beaven like the dove of the desert; her soul is as white as the lilly in the vale; no impure breath has tarnished her virginal body.' And all repeated together, three times :

· Glory be to God! Glory be to God! Glory be

The designator looked at these arrangements with a critic's eye, and communicated, in an undertone, to his vespillos his condempation of such things as did not appear to him in harmony with the established usages.

able matron? Where are the fasces which should surround that bed? By-the by, it should completely bewildered. 'I cannot understand have been decorated with better taste. I don't see the black hangings.... Nor the cypress trees, clipped into a mournful shape, nor the 'You ask what has happened?' replied the flute players who should accompany these funeral songs. If I had been advised of this, nothing would be wanting in the marks of respect due

A hand laid on the designator's shoulder interrupted the expression of his regrets.

'Ah,' said he, turning round, 'Olinthus and Cecilia Why, he added reproachfully, i did you not inform me of this sad event ?

. Dear friend,' said Olinthus, 'since two days we have not left our mother one moment. She ter her death ! passed away in our arms. ...?

Olinthus,' exclaimed Gurges, 'I must take charge of the funeral ... 1 only ask for a few hours delay in order to prepare it with becoming

'Thanks, Gurges, but this cannot be' ' And why not, my dear Olinthus ? . . . Should | semblage.

'No, Gurges, but Libitina, the goddess of funerals cannot preside over the obsequies of a Christian virgin, replied the centurion, with a

The designator looked shocked.

. Gurges! Gurges!' said Olinthus, in a tone of friendly reproach, and pressing the worthy designator's hand. 'Do not feel vexed.... Here comes the pontiff Clemeus,' he added, pointing at a cortege in the distance, ' he will tall you, bottor than I could, the reasons of our and lastly the men grouped around the pontiff reinsal.

The dawn lighted faintly the sacred grove. The first rays of the rising sun tinged with gold the cloudlets on the horizon. The damp mist of night melted, driven by the morning breize. The of the birds celebrating with joyful songs the return of light.

Amidst this concert of awakening nature, grave and pious voices intonated the sacred canticles; a long file of men and women bearing green palms, approached slowly, and surrounded the bed upon which rested Petronilla. Each one, as he or she passed the foot of the bed, made the sign of the cross, and sprinkled the body with the holy water used in Christian ceremonies.

Then, in the rear of these men and women, came the Bishop Clemens surrounded by his priests and dearons. The pontiff blessed the crowd who bent their heads reverently. Having arrived near the corpse, he sprinkled it three

The time had come for the funeral.

Olinthus and Cecilia joined the cortege; they were followed by Flavia Domitilla, and by Flavous Clemens and his two sons, who had hastened to pay the last bonors to the daughter of the chief of the Apostles. They had been detained in Rome by important cares. During the night, Domitian's summons to attend on the next day the examination of the sons of David, had been delivered to them.

Gurges and his vespillos mingled with the

'My bretbren,' soid the pontiff, addressing the ilent and collected multitude, Petronilla is no more. Almighty God has recalled her to Him. She is in His Tabernacles, repeating the eternal Hosanna, and singing the praise of the Lamb. She awaits us amidst the just with the Aposiles of Christ, the first martyrs of the faith, the holy virgins whom the mysterious Spouse glorifies and consoles.

'Let us rejoice, my brethren, for this day is not a day of mourning : let us. iso, sing hiosanna, for the Lord has manifested in this humble servant His grace and the most precious gifts of Christians in the agapa which followed fibe fu-H s love!

· Glory be to God! Glory be to Jesus Christ!

Glary be to His elect !" The assemblage repeated these three invoca-

'My brethren,' continued Clemens, 'the days of persecution are near; I feel it in my beart, God has revealed it to me by secret warnings. Let us await with peaceful souls the hour of trial; let us bless the Lord of He wisheth that we should confess His name.

'I have appointed seven notaries to preserve the names of those who shall fall by the aword, | generous offer. in order that the memory of their constancy shall not be lost for the encouragement of the weak and the imitation of future Christians; I have prepared the asylum where the bodies of our martyrs will rest until the day of eternal life.

We are going to place Petronilla in this first Christian field of rest; it was meet and just that Peter's daughter should be the first to enter that asylum which will extend one day under the city of Rome like an invisible boulevard, and where the bones of our brethren who died for the faith of Christ, will be so numerous, that they will serve to make the cement of its walls, and the stones of its vaults!"

'Glory be to God! To our Lord Jesus-Christ! To His elect!

The assemblage again repeated the joyful words.

And now, Christians,' continued the pontiff, having celebrated the holy mysteries, let us lay Petronilla in the grave whence her body will arise, impassible and glorious, at the consummation of ages. We shall not, as the Gentiles do, throw to the winds her ashes gathered from a funeral pile; she will remain among us as a pious momento, as a sacred relic-humble and gentle example during her life, glorious exhortation af

Amen!' responded the multitude.

The pontiff then took a palm from the hands of one of the faithful, and having dipped it into a vase containing water, sprinkled a few drops upon the venerable virgin asleep in the Lord; after this he turned around and sprinkled the as-

The sacred dew feel on Gurges as well as the other assistants. 'That's the lustral water,' whispered the de-

signator to his vespillos. It is the way to ceased, but this should be done at the end, not has given me for mission to help all who are in cannot be proclaimed too often.

'You, Christians, are very exc'usive!' he re- the beginning of the ceremony. Another mistake! Why did they not let me do it?

The had of leaves was litted by twolve roung maidens dressed in white and crowned with white flowers. Near them walked other young girls, also clad in white, and singing sacred songs. Next came the women carrying pine torches. and his priests and joining their deep voices to those of the maidens.

A young woman, dressed in the deepest mourning, walked immediately behind the funeral hed, supported by Flavia Domitilla, the Empe loud chirp of the insects mingled with the voices | ror's niece, and Entychia, the mother of the plebeian centurion. The disconsolate mourner was Cecilia. The young matron was so overwhelmed by her grief that she would have tallen but for the assistance of her two friends.

> As for Gurges, he followed the cortage at some distance, still criticising the arrangements, but respectful and with uncovered head.

> The funeral procession soon reached the crypt which was to receive Petronilla's body. Some of the men took the place of the young maidens, to lower the body in the grave which was lined with a thick lay r of laurel leaves. The sainted octogenarian was placed on the aromatic bed, with her head towards the East; and the young girls kneeling around the grave, threw into it their wreaths and palms.

Cecilia, still suctained by her two companions, approached to deposit also her pious memento. This was the slave's garments she had worn on arrival. the day of her emancipation, and with which she now wrapped the rigid limbs of the loving friend who had received her in her arms on that memorable occasion.

The songs had ceased. The pontiff sprinkled he body once more, and threw upon it a little earth. The women put out their torches; the men filed past, each throwing a handful of earth upon the body and inclining his head reverently; and soon there was left near the levelled grave marks of smpathy upon these despised reople. but two persons kneeling and weeping together -Ointhus and Cecilia.

When, at last, they arose to go, Olinthus found himself face to face with Gurges. The designator's eyes were wet with tears.

' Take me to the pontiff Clemens, my dear Olinthus, said Gurges, ' I must speak to bim." Come with us, replied the centurion, too

much absorbed in his grief to say more. ved near the pontiff he was inviting Flavius

Clemens and the young Casars to join the other neral ceremonies.

Emperor has sent for us; and it will soon be time to go to the palace, in obedience to his or-

'Ah,' thought Gurges, 'if this consul and those young Cæsars had seen the letter I have under my tunic.... how quick they would turn their backs upon Domitian.

latter, whom he acquainted with the designator's

smile. But you see we have our rites.

Which are better than ours,' replied quickly Gurges, moved by Clemens' kindness and this name of 'son' which the venerable man had applied to him. 'But, my lord, I have called to see you upon a grave matter,' he added, 'will you permit me to speak to you privately ?

Olipthus left them. The designator then hastened to hand Metellus Celer's letter to the poptiff, saying:

Read, my lord, this writing which has been in the Emperor's hand."

When the pontiff finished reading, Flavius and his sons were still in sight. Clemens saw them ready to step into their litters. He made a motion as if to call them back, but withheld the cry ready to escape from his lips.

'No,' he said, thoughtfully, 'I must not recall blood courses. them.... It is better that they should obey Domitian If they showed the least besi-... they would be lost ... Let them approach the Emperor, ignorant of this accusation Their surprise and indignation will only bave truer and more convincing accents?

He turned to Gurges. 'You say, my son, he added, 'that the Emperor has read this letter?.... How do you

know it?.... The designator narrated briefly what had bappesed to him.

' You have acted right, my son,' said Clemens I shall justify your confidence.... You may rest assured that this letter will be handed to the matters.

Gurges promised to obey.

throw it on the relatives and friends of the de- tone, and as if answering a secret thought, God This thought is not new, but it is so true, that it

danger, to save alike the centile and the Christian, the priestess of false divinities as well as the virgin consecrated to Christ It may bappen that I shall come to you, one day, as your have come to me Will you do then what I shall ask you?

'I swear it !' exclaimed Gurges, with enthuriasm, 'at any time, in any place, and for anything, I devote myself to the pontiff of the Christians....

Gurges could not resist when one appealed tohis beart.

'Farewell, my son,' said Clemens, with an affectionate imile We shall doubtless meet again.... For the present my flock require my care.

Gurges bid farewell to the pontiff, and having joined his vespillos, returned with them to Rome. CHAPTER X .- WEALTHY, BEAUTIFUL, GREAT AND UNHAPPY.

Whilst Domitian is marching against Lucius Anton'us, we shall go back to Cicero's house, to find the divine Aurelia, of whom we had lost

It was a few days after Cecilia's emancipation ... Aurelia, alone in her cubiculum, was reclining on rich cushions, playing listlessly with some flowers, which she took from a heautiful murrhing wase and picked to pieces. The young girl was sad and pensive. Some bitter sorrow seemed to weigh on her heart. She had sent for her old tutor, and was waiting with impatience for his

From the time when she had thrown herself. weeping, into the Grand Vestal's arms, exclaim. ing: 'Vespasian is a Christian! all my hopes of happiness have fled! this thought had not left her mind, and none could have guessed what despair had filled her heart when, before the pretor's tribunal she had seen Flavius Clemens and his two sons surrounded by the Christians, receiving their homages, and, in return, showering

Aurelia abandoned herself to the bitterness of her thoughts in the midst of the solitary life led by the Roman women, and which is hitle known in our days. Such a thing as the family circle or the pleasures of home was unknown. The adage: 'Mulier familiem sum et caput et figis est, had necessarily passed from the laws intothe customs, or rather custom had introduced it into the law, and this habit of looking apon wo-Gurges followed silently. When they ar man as a being left to its own resources, commencing and ending in the same person,

strayed even the meaning of natural family ties. The words which, in the Roman law or in theancient writers, expressed the relations estab-We cannot replied Flavius Clemens. 'Tie hished by consanguinity between individuals, designated ties very different from those known at the present time. With a little attention we discover in the writings of the old authors the absolute void of a Roman woman's life, and the forced solitude which surrounded ber. We realize all the frivolity and idleness of that existence so forcibly styled 'mundus muliebris.' So, we When Flavius and his sons had taken leave of might give the list of her numerous garments: the poutiff, Olinthus introduced Gurges to the we might say which she wore in the morning, which at mid-day when visiting the porticoes, and which she reserved for evening wear; we 'Thank you, my son,' said the priest, with a might name the perfumes and cosmetics prepared to enhance the brilliancy of her complexion, the essences in which she bathed the lewels with which she loaded her fingers, her wrists and ankles. All these things have been minutely described.

We see her plunged in indolence in the midst. of numerous slaves always ready to spare her the. least exertion; we follow her in her shopping and visiting excursions in the city, and gaze with astonishment upon the extravagant splendor of hercortege, when she repairs to places of public amusement.

But it is seldom that we see her surrounded by her family; seldom that she is shown to us enjoying the pure happiness of the home circle; she hardly seems to know the sainted affection which unites beings in whose yeins the same-

Cornelia, the mother of Gracchi, so proud of her two sons whom she called her most precious tancy....if they attempted to justify themselves | jewels, presents a pure picture seldom reproduced. in Roman bistory.

The matron, having a husband and children, felt necessarily some movement around her, but the motherless young girl, the orphan, son juris," was truly alone in the world; she was as lost in the immensity of that city of Rome with its three millions inbabitants. Wherever she turned, she saw a moral wilderness; from the uproar of the thousand noises which filled the city, not a voice

spoke to her soul. It is Christianity which has created the infimacy of modern relations; it is through the emancipation of woman restored to her primitive Grand-Vestal. But be silent concerning these equality with man that the politeness of customs was founded; to religion we owe the charmunknown to ancien' civilization-of the pure and My son, resumed the nontiff, in a solemn respectful friend hip which transformed society.

A STATE OF STATE OF LINE

Woman, raised in her own eyes, returned to the joys of the family, delivered from the cares of loneliness, and now benored and loved, is no onger the implacable and blood-thursty being, gion? the monster of cruelty revealed to us by the ancient writers. In her house, every one trembled around her. Neither her husband nor her children were shielded from her fury. As for her slaves, the atrocities perpetrated by the matrons upon those wretched creatures surpassed the

Sange of the same of the same of the same

most cruel inventions of the masters. Aurelia was far from resembling these ma trons; not only her youth, by the secret tenden cies of her heart, the peculiar circumstances which had surrounded her infancy, made her an exception to the common rule. The Grand-Vestal's friendship had developed the child's affectionate nature; and, later, the pressing lessons of Flavia Domitilla, the example of her ge the virtues had implanted in the young maiden's soul the germ of noble thoughts.

When she returned from the Forum, after Cecilia's emancipation, all her relations hastened to thank her for her generosity towards an ob scure young girl she had returned to a father's embrace. She heard the touching expression of Cecilia's gratitude, and promised her her friend ship. Vespasian, her betrothed, called several times and mingled his loving praises with those of her relations; she conversed with him at length and lost all hope !....

Always in tears, my dear and august ward, said Vibius Crispus, entering the room suddenly.

Yes, Vibius, always in tears, and they will not soon cease to flow, replied Aurelia, sorrowfully, and she made a sign to her guardian to take a seat near her. They praise me for having been kind to this little Cecilia but how poorly they reward me....

Come, my dear ward, Vibius affectionately asked, ' what has happened?'

Strenge and meredible things, dear guardian You suspected Flavia Domitilla and my other relations of being Christians But you would not have thought that Vespasian belongs to that sect."

Vibius Crispus bounded with surprise from his seat, and repeated like a man who has not heard right or does not understand what he has heard:

Vespasian !.... Your affianced husband the beir of the empire is a Christian ?

'Yes, guardian, it is not a dream it is not a doubt Vespasian himself told me so. here, sitting mar me as you do now ... Besides. I knew it already Did you not notice, the other day, that he accompanied the pontift of the Christians !....

And Aurelia, hiding her face in her hands, sobbed bitterly.

Vibius walked about the room, plunged in deep thought and uttering only incoherent words. He foresaw important events and fearful dangers.

'He must abandon that impious creed,' he said. at last.

· He will not abandon it, dear guardian ' But he can have the empire only at that price!

'He will renounce the empire be will give me up, if needs be He told me so, Yes, he said so !... exclaimed the young girl, no longer weeping, no longer crushed nuder the weight of her sorrow, but standing erect, with flashing eyes, and speaking with all

the bitterness of wounded pride. and me, resumed Aurelia, when she had recov ered a little calm. 'As I have told you I had surmised, from certain words of his, that Vespasian shared the ideas of Flavia Domitilla, and if I had not, what happened in the Forum, where sizes and kinds, and fair mansions with noble parks, all the Christians saluted Flavius Clemens and his two sons as people salute only those who share their affections and sentiments, and could have left me no doubt. I returned home anxious, uneasy, not knowing what to hope or fear Yet as I reflected, I felt more tranquit; I said to nyself that I would speak to Vespasian, and ask of him the sacrifice of an unreasonable tract of table land, here and there dotted with country opinion, dangerous to him, threatening to the seats, and siged by masses of bold hills, but without high destinies which await us It seemed to me impossible that my cousin should refuse....

affections for mine.... In a word, I still hoped. 'Yesterday, my cousin came here.... I had seen him several times since that eventful day in the Forum, but I had not been able to converse freely with him He was overjoyed he showed me the most tender affection He pressed my hands in his, saying again that I had been good, generous, and that he thanked me for

Dear Vespasian,' said I to him, saizing this opportunity, what I did for this little Cecilia is very simple. What reason have you for being so grateful to me?

At this question, Vespasian looked at me with

an air of great surprise. "Dear Aurelia," said he without hesitation, do you not know with what courage she glorified our God for the salvation of our brethren? "Your God your brethren dear Vespasian, what means this language? Have you a God other than mine?

Dear cousin, replied Vespasian, are you

not aware that I am a Christian? "So, you confess it, dear Vespasian, I remarked, with an involuntary shudder. 'You are a Christian?....

"Yes. my dear Aurelia, I am a Christian. Flavia Domitilla who instructed my father and mother in this holy law could not overlook their liberal dealing, security of tenure, and conforming to the usages of the country have effected in and about children....

Oh, Flavia Domitilla did not forget me either,' said I, ironically ... By Juniter, it is not her fault if I am not a Jewes also?

"Aurelie, Aurelia," said Vespasian sadly why defend yourself by invoking Juniter ?.... No, unfortunately, you are not yet a Christian. but are worthy of becoming one And if I believe the voice of my heart, you will be a Christian ?

"Enough of this, dear Vespasian I do not suppose you have lost your mind Come, I am going to ask you?

"Yes, dear cousin, provided it is not con trary to my religion.

"Can you style that strange worship a reli-.. It is the only true religion, dear Aurelia ...

"How do you say this, cousin But never mind you must give it up for my sake.' ? Aurelia here interrupted her narrative to ad-

dress herself to Vibius Crispus who, according to his prudent custom, was listening attentively without expressing any opinion. ' You see, guardian,' said she, 'that I put the question in the most direct form to my betrothed

... But I was alarmed at the grave and sad expression assumed by his countenance. "What!' he exclaimed, 'is it my dear Aurelia who makes such a request?'

· Vespasian,' said i tenderly, 'are you not a Casar?' And am I not your betrothed?' ... "Aurelia," he replied impetuously, "do you love me as I love you?

'Oh' I exclaimed, in a tone of reproach, ' can you doubt it, dear Vespasian?'

Well dear cousin, instead of asking me to sacrifice my faith, seek to learn the truth, and trample under your feet that Jupiter of which you scoke just now '

· Vespasian,' I remarked, much astonished at his words, ' it spems to me me ore exchanging our parts . . . It is you not I, who should change. Come, give me an answer'

.. Ah, what answer can I give you?'

But, dear Vespasian, think of what will banpen.... Flavia Domitilla has caused our loss.' 'Oh.' said Vespasian, 'I see what it is that

disturbs you.... You think that I cannot be a Christian and remain a Cæsar But what does it matter ?....

"How what does it matter?.... In fact you must be one or the other?

" I shall remain a Christian ? "Indeed, Vespasian,' I exclaimed in a tone of doubt. 'do you speak seriously ?....'

"Quite seriously, and with joy, dear cousin." "And would you feel that joy also, if you knew that your betrothed cannot become your

"You are cruel, my dear Aurelia." The young girl paused again, to interrogate her guardian's face. Vibius remained impassible. She suppressed a sigh and resumed:

(To be Continued.)

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

No. 14.

ENNISCOBTHY, Sept. 21.

The railway from Dublin to this place runs along a succession of beautiful lowlands, covered with the encroaching suburbs of the capital, or thickly studded with country seats along the slopes of overhanging mountains. This is the character of the landscape until you reach the gay town of Bray; and you look with delight on the contrast between the brown heather-crowned hills and the exquisite scenes of civilization and wealth that expand as you travel slong the valley beneath Even in this choice and bigbly-cultivated tract you see the remarkable varievies of husbandry and occupation I have a'luded to before Tre rich lowlands are leid out in some places in megcificent farms, held evidently by gentlemen or can talist tenants; the mountain sides are still largely occupied by the settlements of a poor peasantry, whose sesiduous industry has gradually enclosed and reclaimed thousands of acres from barrenness. From Bray the train runs along a lincut for some miles out of the base of cliffs that trend precipitonaly into the sea, or crosses the wastes of a sandy shore; and the lovely scenery of the interior Here is what took place between Vespasian of Wicklow - the Switzerland of Ireland as it has been Wicklow, you proceed inland into a country of bill and valley picture quely combined, with a lefty rance in the near distance, and you again meet farms of all with ham'ets occasionally, of mud cabins. As you advance you go through an enchanting region of lowlands, flowing with gentle streams, that divide terraces of wooded eminences, and eye and mind teel the subtle charm of a scene sacred to the muse of Moore, the long and delicious vista of the Vale of Aveca. At Arklow the sea is again seen breaking in foaming rollers on that dangerous coast; and thence the line turns mland again, and follows a features of peculiar interest. At last you reach the green, fertile flats that on either side mark the course of the Slaney; and ere long the gray slated roofs of He would, doubtless, renounce with joy all other | Enniscorthy are seen hanging on the brow of a slope that stretches down to the verge of the river High above rises the square tower of one of the bast of Pugin's creations, a Catholic Cathedral of majastic proportions; while below, commanding the course of the stream, spreads a massive keep of the 12th century, still, after the lapse of centuries, habitable. .These are the most striking features of the place; but it possesses some other interesting buildingsa Protestant Church not without symmetry, and a lunatic asylum admirably designed and arranged. Ireland contains a considerably large proportion of the unhappy inmates of these institutions than the

other divisions of these kingdoms. As my habit is, I have visited the country around Enniscorthy for several miles, and I have been, on the whole, much pleased with it. It is for the most part an upland tract; swelling here and there into gentle hills, and at points closed in by ranges of mountains, and it is fairly divided into pasture and tillage. The land is usually rather thin and light. except in the fertile valley of the Slaney, where it forms admirable meadows and pastures and along the grassy and verdant banks of the different affluents of that river. In the neighbourhood there are some fine seats Castleboro especially, that of Lord Carow, being a rare specimen of good teste and splendour and the farms are of all classes and sizes, the farm steads being notiseldom excellent but openionally of an inferior character. I do not, however, at present intend to describe this neighbourhood at any length, for it resembles generally that of Wex'ord, and in my next letter I hope to give a tolerably exact and full account of the social organization of the entire county. My bjict in this letter is to show what this place, in the case of a tract of considerable ex tent, under circumstances not, in some respects, favourable to the welfare of landed property. Enniscorthy is a thriving little town; it has the look of prosperous industry; it abounds in substantial slated houses; its inhabitants are remarkably orderly and contented; and if it has some rows of jugly mud cabins, it is because these spots have not yet felt the good influence to which it owes so much. A tract on either side of the place strikes the eye at ence as singularly civilized, as presenting markedly the signs of comfort, of good cultivation, of rural wealth, as being distinguished from the tracts around by the

of Portsmouth, and have been for a long time in his instated on disregarding his Lordship's ruling, he family; and the general opinion of all classes, men wholly by the prouliar manner in which the estate has been managed and administered during a considerable period. This concurrence of judgments, so uncommon in Ireland, led me to examine with some care the incumstances relating to the property I have fortunately been able to obtain information of the best kind from a trustworthy source; and the whole case certainly deserves attention from any impartial student of the Irish land question who can apply a candid judgment to facis, unbiassed by domin ant theory Some 50 years ago the Portsmouth estate was

worth about £5,000 a year, and differed but slightly from many estates in Ireland at the same period. A considerable portion had been let to middlemen at low ren's under old leases; and from the stimulus of war prices and of that multiplier of mankind, the potato, a dense population of small tenants had accumulated under these rural owners. Another part of the estase was held under modern leases, at foll rents, and the residue, probably a third of the whole, was in the hands of ordinary tenants at will. The late Lord Portsmouth having become insane the control and management of the estate devolved upon the Court of Chancery, in most instances, to a proverb, an unfortunate trustee of landed property The Receiver, however, who was appointed was a man of no common worth and ability, and, and r the system established by him, the march of improvement began rapidly. Perceiving justly that so long as an intermediate owner intervened the proprietor was ent off from the soil and that this partition of icterests had a tendency to mischief of many kinds he applied himself by every means in his power to disencumbering the lands of middlemen, and whenever a lease of this class fell in he selected the most solv ent occupiers, an converted them into immediate tenants having previous'y encouraged them to build and improve. In this way he gradually diminished the number of tenures injurious to the estate, and planted upon it a race of men fitted to become a prosperous tenantry. The peculiar results of his management, however, are seen in another direction A native of Ulster, he encouraged the practice of the good will of farms, then just beginning to grow up around, and he introduced the system of tenant-right, and allowed it to flourish without restriction. creasing sums were paid on the transfer of tenancies, as the practice became matured into usage; and notwithstanding what some persons would call his pernicions waste of capital, the consequences of the security obtained were seen in a steadily-grown rental and in prosperity advancing unchecked. The licence was extended equally to leaseholds and to tenaucies at-will; and it had become well-nigh a setiled custom before the estate left the bands of the Court of Chancery. The present liberal and enlightened proprietor has continued a system which experience has proved to be of decided advantage; and he has got rid, I believe, of every middleman. and sanctions tenant-right to the fullest extent, with this peculiarity, that he increases the security thus acquired by his own act, for he gives leases freely and judiciously. The results are visible on the face of the country in social progress and general content; the cause is as it were, expressed in the ap pearance of the mud cabins referred to, which mark the spot where a lingering middleman has, I under stand until a few months ago excluded the influence of the chief lord. Nor is the benefit to the owner less remarkable, for the rental of the Port-mouth estate has more than doubled within balf a century. As I walked over the lands I was forcibly reminded of that noble chapter in which Butler exemplifies, in an ideal community, the tendencies of right to create prosperity. What makes the sight all the more striking is that Vinegar bill the well known scene of a murd-rous conflict in 1798, overlooks this scene of wealth and tranquility. No accusing monuments rise from the turf where the victims of that fell slanghter rest; the ghistly phantems of revenge and passion have been exercised by the magic spell of

iustice. As in the instance of the Fingal estate we saw the influence of aristocracy in its most gracious form upon social life, so in the instance of the Portsmouth estate we see the efforts of security and justice. And what makes this the more remarkable is that this tel umph has been achieved, notwithstanding certain nofavourable circumstances, for the Court of Chancery called is shut out from the sight by intervening is seldom a hereficent manager, and though the premountains. After leaving the quaint old town of sent Lord Portsmouth has for some time paid an an nual visit to his Irish estates, where he meets the reception he deserves, the family have been for centu riss absentees, and have done little personally in the way of improvement. Here, then, we behold a most striking example of the consequences of security of tenure in promoting social happiners and wealth, and that, too, obtained to a great extent through severe mulcis on the capital of the tenants, for the sums paid in the purchase of goodwill must be viewed abstractedly in that light. But, besides that leases have been judiciously granted these sums have really been the price paid for confirming thoroughly the anant's interest, and for emabling bim to deal with his land with confidence; they have been the cost of establishing a custom which, in the ansettled condition of Irish tenures, has the grand result of quieting possession. In this instance fixity of tenure has been assured for a long time by the mutual consent of all parties interested; and it is very noticeable that this has led, not only to the wellbeing of the tenante, but to an extraordinary rise in the rental. It is a l very well for persons reasoning on the mere principles of economic science, without bearing in mind its postulates, to prove that this tenant-right is a mischief and that the cutlay made for good will is in the nature of a second rent, and is a deduction from the just claims of the landlord. In the abstract they are un questionably right; but they forget that their docrines arsume that the tenant enjoys as much security without tenant-right as he enjoys with it, and that, in the existing circumstances of Ireland, this assump tion is wholly without warrant. Pure economic reasoning, therefore, which postulates, for the applicability of its rules, a state of society in which titles and rights under them are well assured, dies not apply, in numberless instances, to the condition of things we find in Ireland, and the facts relating to the Porismouth estate are a conspicuous illustration of this truth Economically, the tenantry of this cetate, having paid large prices for the purchase of goodwill, in many cases ought to have been compared with the tenantry on other estates, on which the practice is not allowed, in a poor or a not progressive state; and, above all, the rental ought to have been reduced by at least the interest upon the capital sunk in giving these irregular premiums. The contrary, however, is notoriously the fact inot only are the industry and prosperity of the tenantry in the highest degree evident, but the rental of the estate has increased at a rate unparalleled, I believe, in the neighbourhood Does this prove that we ought to shut up our books upon political economy, or that the tenant-right must, in the nature of things, be a panaces for the ills of Ireland; Not at all; it simply proves that the rules of posticil economy are truths only under certain well understood conditions, assumed in all instances by the science; and that, in a certain state of society, tenant-right, especially if depending on consent, may, on the whole, have bencficial results.

> The prosperity of the Portsmouth estate is mainly the consequence of the security obtained by the con cession of leases, and through tenant-right matured into englem. Yet it is melancholy to reflect that the law of the land refuses absolutely to notice this cus tom, and that its continuance depends altogether on the sense of honor of the lord of the soil. It is not long ago that a judge declined to allow the value of

was undochtedly justified in point of law. in business, bankers, merchants, and farmers, is that fair creation of prosperity therefore, in a great the prosperity existing around is caused almost measure rests upon the will and pleasure of a single man; and though during the life of Lord Portsmouth this, morally, is a solid basis, it is, in the nature of things, perishable. It is true, indeed, that Lord Portsmouth has added protection to the custom by granting a very large number of leases and that the purchasers of these interests have thus a security for their tenures better than reliance on a single ex istence But, in the first place, from what I have heard, the sums expended on the Poortsmouth estate for tenant-right in some instances would not be returged to those who gave them within the period during which they hold, even in the case of considerable terms, unless the customs were to continue and this certainly would not occur in the orse of terms of brief duration or of the few existing tenancies at will. Assuming, therefore that Lord Portsmouth's successor should disregard the established usage on the faith of which these outlays have been made, a carrain num. ber of his ten ntry would unquestionably be exposed to lose, and they would appeal in vain to the law as it stands. If the successor, moreover, as would be his right, were rudely to violate the now recognized castom, and to squeez, out as he could do, by degrees the interests that had arisen under it, it is obvious that he would not only be doing that which practically would be unjust but that he would be striking a blow at real rights of property that would check and blight the welfare of the estate. Ought not law, therefore, to throw its sanction over the usage which has silently grown up, and been adjusted by mutual consent, and to protect the tenant right that now exists, to the extent at least of shielding from loss those who have invested money or the faith of it, or who feel they have a saleable juterest? And if such a measure were for a time to restrict the absolute dominion of the landlord, and to give his tenants a new status, would ir, after all, he doing more than providing, in the interests of justice, for the con-tinuance of a state of things that existe, and for making that legal which is maintained by usage? And would not any honourable mind prefer to a territorial phantom that rights, created with his assent should be placed under the æzis of law; and would not the suspension of the shadowy sovereignty be more than compensated by the increase of property and of substantial benefit to the prontietor that, from analogy, would be the certain consequence? Lord Portsmonth, is an admirable letter to The

Times, has explained what have been, from his own experience the consequences of security of tenure He has been answered in a singular strain by a noble neighbor, who expresses his 'eurprise' at several of Lord Portsmouth's statements, and seems to think that certainty of possession is of no .advintage to s tenant in Ireland. In my next letter, when I shall review the general condition of this county, I shall possibly adduce some good reasons why, in the opin ion of the many landlords quoted by that noble Lord with evident approbation, nothing is so admirable as tenancy-at will, and estates are best managed with out leases.' In the meantime, I would ask Lord Courtown, on the supposition that the Irish tensor has the ordinary instincts of human nature, bow he can imagine that a precarious can be as conducive as a durable tenure to the true well being of landed property? No doubt leases do not necessatily assure the prosperity of an estate, no more than food of the very best kind inevitably causes perfect bealth No doubt, tue, the indiscriminate concession of leases in Ireland many years ago coincided with much loss to the landlords, and with decided injury to the country, for it led to the development of middlemer, and the multiplication of a pauper population, when the sudden rise of prices, consequent on the war created rapidly a wide difference between the rent and the returns of land, and thus encouraged wholesale sub-letting. But that leases, under proper con ditions, and in the ordinary circumstances of society have as compared to tenaucy-at-will, a direct tendency to promote improvement, is a proposition that I think self-evident. How much would Lord Court own lay out on the town house he hires as a yearly tenant, even though be believed that he should re main in possession for some unknown period beyond his contract? Were the palaces of Grosvenor and Balgrave equares built on long leases or on tenanciesat-will, depending on the caprice of the ground landlord? What is the use of resisting conclusions that go straight to the common sense of mankind, unless sophisticated or perverted by prejudice, or some sinia-And what, in this metter of Irish tenures, is the concurrent testimony on this point of every competent and candid inquirer? Young, that intelligent critic, repeatedly declared as he went through Ireland, that industry and leases went together. The Davon Commission, even at the time when the effects of long middlemen leases were apparent, placed on record its judgment that mode rate leases in Ire and ought to be encouraged. And a most fair-minded and ab'e Catholic Prelate, who had given remarkable attention to the subject, all but demonstrated in 1865 to a Parliamentary Committee on this question, that the gradual diminution of leases in Ireland had been one main cause of her

elow social progress. I shall not, at present examine at length the causes that have reduced the number of leasecolds in Ireland in an extraordinary way, have substituted for them tenancies-at-will, and have produced the insecurity of tenure that exists. I reserve this and eimilar questions for the general review of the landed aystem of Ircland which I hope to make on a future occasion. Here, however, I shall just now observe that four circumstances have co-operated in inducing this unfortunate result. In the first place, the sudden rise of rents that was an incident of the great war with France, and that led to middlemen and sub letting, discouraged landlords on every ground of selfish interest, and even enlightened prudence, from binding their estates by granting leases. In the second place, the collapse of prosperity which followed the war, and which continued in Ireland during many years, had a result of exactly the same kind; landlords, ever hoping for the return of good times, were disinclined to fetter their properties by giving interests that, in the actual state of the market, would yield only small rents. In the third place, the wonderful changes that have occurred since 1846 in Ireland have been adverse to the concession of leases; landlords have naturally hasitated to tie themselves down when society was in a state of gradual revolution. All these causes, however, are but trivial compared to the paramount cause which has been truly indicated by Lord Portsmouth. Before the great crisis of 1826 29 the tenentry of Ireland - then but slowly emerging from the state of servitude in which centuries of misrule and oppression had left them - voted usually in accordance with their landlord's wishes - at least consented to be driven like sheep to the polling-booths at their superiors' mandates. But since the time that the Clare election broke down permanently this unjust ascendancy, and a manher spirit has grown up among the people, this state of things has by degrees changed; and in by far the greater part of Ireland the autocracy of the landlords has passed away. This order, however, have not unnaturally - they have really bad much provocation to bearendeavoured to maintain their waning authority; and, beyond all question, the expedient they have employed has been a general withholding of leases in order to keep their tenants in subjection. Lord Portamouth asserted what is notorious to everyone Irish landlerds in too many cases refuse to grant leases. I am at a loss to comprehend how a brother peer should have ventured on a flat contradiction.

A gentleman, taking an apartment, said to the not suppose you have lost your mind... Come, excellence of the homesteads, the nearness of the landled, smiling kindly, will you grant me what I am going to ask you? Landledy: 'I assure you, madam, I never lett a lodge as satisfactory settlement of the letter as an element in calculating the interest of the ing but my landledy sied tears.' She answered: 'I as I do, that my interest must be led to ask you?' general welfare of the country.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

INFORMATION WARTED. - The Poor Law Commigsloners, at the reques of the Lord Lieutenant, bave directed the Clerks of Unions to procure for the Government detailed information as to the tenure of all agricultural holdings in Ireland. The nature of the terure, and the net annual value to be stated in each case. Some landlords have already declined to give any information - one landlord gives as a reason for declining that be is not quite certain what power governs in Ireland at present.'

The expressed intention of the 'rish Protestant Bishops to form a separate Chamber in the new Church Convention does not meet with the approbation of a great part of the laity At a meeting of lay delegates held at Nenagh the arrangement was characterised in a resolution as bigbly underir

The London correspondent of the 'Freeman' thinks that the Land Bill as provesed by the Premier, will be simple and uncomplicated, and that it will be a large and comprehensive reform of the present land code. Those who profess to know something of the secrets of the Cabinet say that it will be based on the idea that firm tenure is essential to good agriculture, and is demanded by the justice of the case and that any additional provision, save that against arbitrary incresse of rents, would only tend to spoil the measure. How the varied opinions of irresponsible men may mould the intended measure bereaf er it is hard to say. On thing only is clear that is that if the landlords be not demented, they will press on a settlement with all possible energy, as they must feel that every year will add to the complication of their position and increase the demands of those who would now be satisfied with hare justice, if granted in time and with a good grace

We are glad to learn that the Lord Lieu enant has at length broken in upon the unjust Protestant monepoly of functions which has so long prevailed in the county Tyrone Two Catholic gentlemen have been appointed to the Board of Superintendence of the Omagh District Lunatic Asylum gentlemen who were long since qualified to fill the position which should have been many years ago assigned to them. We alln e to the Rev Vr M'Auley PP Carpanoney, Omagh; and Mr. Hugh Quinc, JP Catholic magistrate of Tyrone since the Revolution. The latter gantleman has also become an exorificio member of the Cookstown Union where his services will be productive of many beneficial results. We give the Government all credit for these appointments, and trust that they are intended to form but the beginning of a new and more liberal regime in

The conduct pursued in Limerick, when the tenant right meeting was interrupted has been continued in Waterford and other places. We regret this very much, because it damages the cause of the tenart farmers, and injures the prospects of the political prisoners. We cannot see what service such conduct can do to those who promote it. Its only result will be to disgust the entire country, and earn a bad character for the young men who thus conduct them-We must have toler tion of speech and action in Ireland The war party need not expect that they will be able to force the men of the peace party to do their bidding. If those who rely on physical force and the sword to right the wrongs of Ireland think that the best policy, why let them, if they think proper, have their own way. But they must permit men who will not fight, to follow their own mode of seeking the redress of the injuries they suffer from miegovernment. To interrupt them when they assemble is a tyranny which no man of sense could defend. It is despotism in its worst form, because it condemns men to slavery who are striving to gain the position of freemen - Dunda'k Democrat.

The tenant question has been discussed at several Poor Law Boards during the week, among others at the Killsrney Board, where Lord Headley, Mr. Herbert, M P. Sir J. O'Connell and other landed proprietora took part in the debate Charges were preferred against the management of Mr. Herbert's property, which were repeiled by his agent. Sir J. O'Connell, the brother of the 'Liberator.' stated his belief that the tenants of the county of Kerry were never more prosperous than at present. The result of the proceedings was the adoption of a resolution proposed b. Mr. Downing, M. P., declaring in favor of a settlement of the question 'without interfering vith the rights of property.

The Committee of the Central Franchise Association of Dublin have issued a report, which states that the result of the Parliamentary revision just concluded is to give the Liberals on the registry for 1870 a m-jority of 695 The numbers admitted are Liberals, 7,149; Conservatives 6 454. The registry on which the last election was fought stood thus-Conservatives 6,416; Liberals, 5 777; Conservative majority on register of 1868 69, 639 The present working majority for the Liberals is over 1,100, but the Conservatives have a large number of non-resident voters.

FIRING CANNON IN B PROGLAMED DISTRICT. - At an early hour on Friday morning, the 5th of November, being the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plat, an orange and blue flag was hoisted on Walker's Pillar, and a sainte of three guns fired; it is not arated by whom nor can it, as yet be ascertained. It is supposed that it will remain a mystery like the affir of the 12th of August. Last evening the Orangemen of the city, as was intimated in the Sentinel, supped together in the Northern Hotel and the Maiden City l'avern, " to commemorate the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot and the arrival of King William in England.' - Derry Journal.

DUBLIN, Nov. 5. - Allthe Catholic Bishops who are proceeding to Rome to attend the Coumenical Council are writing valedictory pastorals before leaving. Archbishop M'Hale has written to the clergy of his diocese urging them to pray for the success of the Council. He does not forget subjects of pressing interest at home, but commends them to the prayers of the faithful. He sketches the points of these pious petitions. 'To check the further progress of those wanton and cruel evictions, so long resorted to in banishing to foreign lands the bone and sinew of our industrious people, you will fervently pray that God may enlighten the misguided men who are pursuing a course so fatal to the pe ce and prosperity of the country, that He will take away the stony heart out of their flesh and put a new spirit in their

Nonpayment of Rents -The 'Daily Express' states that several of the tenantry in Westmeath have met the agent with the stern assurance that no more rent would be paid until the next Parliament should have settled the land question '

RAID ON THE CENTRAL AMNESTY ASSOCIATION .- OR Tuesday night a number of men broke into the committee room of the Association at Eustace street, and, throwing a quantity of flour into the faces of the chairman and other persons present, proceeded to tear up the papers and minute-book and to smash the furniture, after which they decomped. It is said that the perpetrators of the outrage are known and will be prosecuted.

EARL FINGALL AND THE IRISH LAND QUESTION -Earl Fingall in a letter to the Dub'in Freeman ** 59: -'I am an Irish Landlord, or I am nothing. I am proud of my position, but it would be value es to me without the good will of those smoog when my who has studied the subject, that ' for political causes, iot is cast. I therefore say fearlessly, that I am prepared cheerfully to accept, and cordially to support whatever measure of tecant right may be brought before Parliament by the present or any other Liberal Administration; and I shall allow no o ensiderations of personal or class interest to stand between me and landlady: 'I assure you, madam, I never let a lodg. a satusfactory settlement of the land question, feeling, ing but my landlady shed tears.' She answered: 'I as I do, that my interest must be best secured by the

Rev. Dr. Sadleir, Prebendary of Castleknock and Rural Dean of Dublin, thus describes the four delegates elected to represent his parish and who are to have B voice in settling the doctrices which he and his brother clergy men will be expected to teach and to shom they -re asked to confi le their liberty of speech and action by handing over the payment of their in and disapproval of the Prayer Book Though I have been over 21 years moumbent of this parish, I never recollect to have seen him at the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper or heard of his contributing a farthing to the poor-box, or any other of our many parochial charities No 2, though a most pious and consistent member of our Charch, and a bright ornament to it, as the son of a Presbrierian a d accustomed to the Kirk in his youth, may naturally be expected to have a leaning that way No 3 is in the babit of having schematical meetings in his house, and lately walked out of the church because I ventured to mention in my sermon that lay preaching was in direct opposition to the 23rd Article ; and No 4, though a schoolmaster of an important Church of Ireland boardingschool, saked me lately what is the difference between our Church and that of the Presbyterians! Dr. Sadleir complains that though his parish is large and populous only eleven persons took any part or interest in the election 'Six of these belong to the humbler ranks of life and were induced to attend in order to support No I in what he represented as his opposition to Poper.' The other five dropped in one by one apparently by accident.

OBANGE AND GREEN -A respectable Dublic journal, the 'Evening Wall' accustomed to boast of its Conservatism, has lately taken to the unprofitable if ancient occupation of endeavoring to 'catch old hirds with chaff., Is hipliable a feiter manifeatly hegus' signed ' * Fening and a Catholic,' wherein Irish patriote are enjoined to firmly sternly and unmistakeably keep Cardinala. Bishaps, and Priests, in their proper places and to fly to their natural allies, the Orangemen, who are ever ready to receive them with open arms -by the way they received them in a rather bilarious manner at Drumalure, near Cavan on Monday week Taking this appertuhal letter as a text the Mail' holds forth in self-granulations on the separation taking place between the Nationalists and the Romanists, and ergues that no man can be a patriot unless he be in spirit free; and as Profestantism is the eggence of individue; freedom, the most patriotic thing in the world is to renounce the doc trines of the Church of Rams We are ready says the 'Mail,' to fraternize with our fellow countrymen of all forms of religious opinions when they give us some material guarantee that they are prepared to renounce for ever the unnatural and anti-national aspirations of the Roman party. Irish Catholics are not likely to take much to heart advice of any kind tendered through the columns of the 'Mail' or to forget the experiences of the penal laws, pirch caps, and triangles so soon and so completely as to ren der siliance with Orangemen possible. Some mis guided poor fellows have stepped from the ranks and accomplished a miserable failure, but the 'Mail' should remember that they failed solely because the people though sympathizing in their desire for free dom, are still 'Roman' to the core, and adhere with all their souls to the teachings of the Catholic Church, and are not prepared to purchase freedom at the price laid down by the 'Mail.' The freedom offered freedom from all religious authority, is not quire the description of article we require.

THE DRUMALOOR OUTHAGE. - As it is audsciously put forward by some Orange journals by way of exense for the bloody action of the Drumaloor agans. sins, that they were threatened by the Catholic party, we made it our business to make strict inquiry into the matter, and so for from that being the case, the Orangemen fired a bravado shot in the morning when the Catholics were passing Drumaloor on their way to the meeting. But to their credit be it said the Catholics tock no notice whatever of the occurrence. either br observation or by gestion ation A corres condent, writing from Belintemple, informs us that the Drumstoor Orangemen were not the only assassins that were lying in ambush on Monday night, as some of the Orangemen of B Hintemple were concealed behind the churchyard wall, a-d as three men were passing on their way home from the meeting a shot was fired after them .- Anglo Celt.

The following is a literal copy of a notice which the gate of a gentleman residing at Killucin, County Wermenth: -

Nactice to the public, - We hereby warn all landjohers to denist from taking in Feuture as we considered the former notice too late to act up n; but we give this as a Final, which will be acted on Under any circumstances Any person persons acting contrary to this notice will be shot; so you have the alternative. You may take the land, but mark the ENEMY TO OPPRESSION ' const quence. The writer of the above notice is evidently a person not so illiverage as be prejends to be Two notices to the same effect were received by the same gentleman last year, and several others were posted up through

THE FENIAN PRISONERS ON THE AMNESTY MRETINGS. -Tre Cork Examiner of Wednesday contains a long article on the recent Amnesty Meeting, in the course of which we find the following important passage: -We referred to what the prisoners think of their platform friends. We happen to have an evidence of oir feelings on the subject at our hand; and quoting the following from a reliable correspondent, we leave the speeches of certain sublime and disdainful or-tors of amnesty platforms to the calm judgment of our readers, and especially to the best consideration of the real friends of the prisoners :-

"Sir. I have been commissioned by a friend, who visited one of the political prisoners at Portland last werk, to write to your influential journal and ex press a wish, on the part of the incarcerated men, that all public demonstration on their behalf abould

"The prisoner said that he and his fellow prisoners were convinced that public meatings were only adding to their sufferings, and from the tone employed at nearly all of them by some of the speakers, they had no hopes whatever of being released.

They had no confidence in the efforts now being made for their release, and he expressed a wish that their platform friends will give themselves no further

concern about their welfare. They know the masses are favourable to their liberation and attended the meetings with honest intentions, and several excellent gentlemen exerted themselves from the same pure motives. But they blame the pretended zeal of false friends, whose ambition is to make their sufferings a passport to public favour. I have this day received the following com munication from an influential friend in England . -'I have not the least doubt but the present Government were intent on the release of the Fenian priso ners before now, and were only waiting a favourable opportunity; but no government could no anything under threatenings like what are now being carried on in Ireland by a few of your people. I shall consider the promoters of public Amnesty meetings. guilty of all further sufferings which their unfortunate fellow countismen may have to endure."

IBISH LAND AND ULSTRR TENANT R. GHT .- Eoglishmen are beginning to inquire what Ulster Tenant Right means. There has even been a rumour this We k that Ministers have had before them, for consideration, a plan for the enforcement and extension of this Ulster custom. At the rick of repeating statements already made and explanations already given we will, increfore, set forth as briefly as possible he nature of the tenant right in question, the benefits it confers, and the defects which diminish its useful-In the first place, the phrase itself is a

LAY DELIGATES TO THE PROTESTANT SYNOD - The does not seem to amount to a legal right of any kind, since it really depends - as far as the law is con cerned - on the voluntary forbearance of the landlord, This preliminary remark is not made in any spirit of cavil but for the mere purpose of letting it be c'early understood in England that the custom known under the name of Uister Tenant Right is one which confers upon the tenant no right whatever which the landomes: 'No. 1 (savs the doctor) does not conceal lord is legally bound either to maintain or to respect.

No. 1 (savs the doctor) does not conceal lord is legally bound either to maintain or to respect.

It is preference for Presbyterianism and his diclike On this account, although it is highly valued in some counties of the province of Ulster, it is held to be utterly worthless elsewhere. Historically, its origin is to be traced from the time of James I ; after the devostation of several counties by civil war, grants of the then waste lands were made by the Grown upon condition that they should be colonized and brought again under cultivation; the persons, who had become landowners on these terms, are correctly stated in Mr Fitzgibbon's pamphlet to have induced colonists to settle on their estates by 'an assurance. express or implied, that, if they would reclaim the waste lands, the low rents which represented the then present value should not be raised; and that, if the tenant, after reclaiming his land, desired to sell it, the landlord would accept the purchaser as his new tenant, The same useful and trustworthy at the old rent ' authority, so many times already cited in these columns goes on to say, - ! Original coefidence in this salutary compact stimulated industry and produced the prosperity of which Ulater so justly boasts; while the compact was recent and the memory of it fresh, the landlord dared not violate it : to do so would have broken up his colony and spoiled all his hopes; forbearance thus enforced by natural interest became in the course of time a settled habit of the landlord: the right to claim this forbearance was traditionally remembered by the posterity and the successors of the original tenants, and upon this tradi fonal memory tenant right now rests in Ulaier." So for Mr Fitzgibbon who as a Conservative lawyer and a Projestant landlord, has strong claims to be received as an impartial authority in the matter. For ourselves, just seven weeks have elapsed since we expressed an opinion which our readers will for give us for reproducing in the selfsame words; "there can be but little, if any, temerity in assuming that Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Bill, next Session will propose to legalize the Utster tenant-right wherever it exists, and to xtend its benefits to other parts First, then, we presume that legal of Ireland.' force will be given next Session to that which at present is a right only in name. Either by purchase or by inheritence a had landlord may take the place of a good one, and may be disposed to press to the extremes' point the powers which he finds conferred u on him by the law of the land; either through improvidence or by misfortune a landlord may lose the con rol of his property, and trustees or assigners may deem themselves compalled by the responsibilities of their position, to set aside the spirit of an implied understanding and to act upon the strict letter of the law. In any case it needs no argument to prove that the property which men either in person or by their predecessors, have acquired by their money or created by their industry must be made theirs by law, as it is now theirs in equity, and must not be allowed to depend upon the caprice or the accidental circumstances of others. Secondly, we presume that the same rule will be made to apply to those parts of Ire. land which are not yet blessed with even an Ulater tenant-right - Tablet.

The London correspondent of the 'Frceman's Journal.' writing on Monday evening, says :- The general impression here is that the folly of the course adopted by the Fenian leaders will tend to strengthen, not to weaken, the tenant cause, if the friends of the tenuctry continue firm and steadfast, and neither abate their demands nor overlay them with new and ex raneous claims. The summary of the Fenian and of the national organs, printed in the London papers to-day, indicates that a broad line of demarcation hes been drawn by the Central Fenian Organisation between their party and the National Tenant Right party, and statesmen begin to say the Cabinet must elect between encouraging one or other of these parties No alternative seems open to them save the one. They must either play into the hands of Fenianism by a miscrable and delusive tenant bill - and thus demonstrating that the Favian policy of donouncing parliamentary action and trust in the conatitution is well founded -or give the tenant-farmers who, with their immediate families, number over three millions of souls, such fixed tenure as will Sunday night or Monday morning on them in favor of the policy which secured their roof trees, and laid in the dust eviction and agrarian outrage. The misest men here say that tenant-right has entered on a new phase of its progress, and that the form the question benceforth must take in the minds of statesmen is, are we by timely legislation of a bold and striking character to rescue the Irish nation from the yawning abyes of revolution, or are we, by ignoring the demands of 600 000 tenantfarmers, to force them into the arms of Fenianism? It is now patent that the Fenian party do not desire to see Irish grievances redressed. The inference is plain if our rulers would only see it. The way to open their eyes is to be firm and resolute Gladstone and Bright do see their way, and will, I believe, do all that men can do to get full justice done. But many of their colleagues are not far-seeing men, and may raise difficulties. It is said in the Reform Club that many of the Irish Liberal members are urging the Government not to go beyond leases and some form of compensation. I cannot believe it, but give the rumor as it reached me If it is not true you can contradict it. If it be true the constituencies must act on it.

A POPULAR DITTY .- A horrified correspondent of the 'Express,' writing from Clonmel on Saturday, says : - I beg leave 'o represent to you the following fact which I rook notice) of a few days ago in this town On Saturday last, a market dry bere, I observed a crowd of persons assembled in the main street, say about fifty or sixty in number; they were istening to two ballad singers, a man and a woman, singing the following song, to the tune of an old popular ditty, well known by the name of "Betsy Baker," and after a few moments delay I took down in writing one verse of the song they were singing It ran thus:-

"Those Landlords all-Both great and small, We'll shoot them down by dezens, We'il hould our lands. And pay no rinte, And serve out those bloody ruffice, For with Gladstone, Bright, And all the boys, ... We'll wallop all before us, And we'll shout and spout, And speak our minds. And sing out our jolly chorns-Re foll, de roll, Re foll, de roll, Re foll, de roll, de rido," &c.

There were two of the Royal Irish Constabulary standing looking on. I subsequently heard that these two ballad singers were arrested and brought before a magistrate, who immeditely discharged them, and the two Royal Irish Constabulary were booted and ballooed into their barracks, and grossly insulted by the mob. I am informed that the police have no orders to arrest any party except for singing Fenian songs only. - Dublic Nation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish of Southwark have put the Fenian Burke forward as a candidate for the House of Commons. London, Nov. 30 .- Information from the secret agents of the Government leads to the belief, that a rising is threatened in Ireland. In the Cabinet the question of continuing the suspension of the Hubeas Corpus has been considered. It is certain that ex misnomer; to English ideas the tenant right of Ulster | treme measures will de adopted shortly.

THE POPE UPON NOW-CATHOLICS. To the Editor of The Times.

Sir, - The Archbishop desires me to place the enclosed letter of the Holy Father at your disposal for publication.

I remair, Sir, your obedient servant, W. A. Johnson, Secretary. 8. York-place, W., Nov. 15.

PEPE PIES IX.

To our Venerable Brother, Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster.

Venerable Brother,-Health and the Apostolic B'essing. Having said in the letter which we addressed to you, Venerable Brother on the fourth day of September last, that subjec's which had already been careful y examined and decided by an Œ umenical Council could not again be called in question, that therefore no place could be given in the epproaching Conneil for any defence of errors which had been condemned, and that for this reason we could not have invited non-Catholics to a discussion, we now learn that some of those who dissent from out faith have so understood those words as to believe that no way is left open to them of making known the difficulties which keep them separated from the Catholic Church, and that almost all pproach to us is cut off. But so far are we, the Vicar upon earth, although unworthily, of Him who came to save that which was lost, from repelling them in any way whatever that we even go forth to meet them, and nothing do we seek for with a more ardent wish than to be able to stretch out our arms with a father's love to any one who shall return to us. And never, cer thinly, have we wished to impose silence upon those who, misled by their education, and believing their opinions to be right, think that their dissent from us res's upon strong arguments which they would wish to be examined by wise and prudent men. For although this cannot be done in the Council, there will not be wanting learned divines, appointed by ourselves to whom they may open their minds, and may with confidence make known the reasons of their own belief; so that even out of the contest of a dis cussion, undertaken solely with a desire of finding out the truth, they may receive a more abundant light to guide them to it. And may very many propose this to themselves, and carry it out in good faith! For it could not be done without great profit to themselves and to others; to themselves indeed, because God will show His face to those that see!: Him with their whole heart, and will give th m what they long for; to others, because not only the exemple of eminent mer cannot fail of its effi acr but also the more diligently they shall have laboured to obtain the benefit of truth the more earnestly will they strive to impart the same benefit to the rest. Rarnestly praying the God of Mercy for this most happy issue we desire you to receive, Venerable Brother, the Anostolic Blessing which, as a token of the Divine favour and of our own especial goodwill, we most lovingly grant to you and to your whole diocere. Given at St. Pater's, in Rome, on the 30th day

of October, 1869, in the 24th year of our Pontifi-

POPE PIUS IX

THE LATE EDWARD MARTIN. - The Monchester pa pers took their townspeople by surprise last week by quoting in substance, the report of some correspon dent, to the effect that the Edward Martin, the compositor, who died from the effects of a fa'l from a cah some time since, was none else then the veritable Colonel Kelly. The Manchester Guard an savs -Shall we ever get at the bottom of the mystery about Edward Martin, the man who died some time eince in King's College Hospital? It was established to the satisfaction of a coroner's jury that he was not Kelly, the Fenian leader, who was rescued from the prison van in Manchester. The Irishmar,' a week or two ago, published a letter from its New York Correspondent, in which it was stated that Keliy was married on the very day on which the new-reached America of his alleged death in London. It is now ascerted that inf rmation has just reached the Government which places it bevord doubt that this supposed Martin was Kelly, of Manchester notoriety. The Examiner and Times, another of our locals in the most positive terms, affirms that the Edward Martin' was, beyond question, the celebrated Colouel Kelly; and the latter exponent of public opinion seems to be well supported in its assertion, because root them in their native soil, and permanently enlist of its being the organ of the Liberal party, and supposed to know ' real facts.' - D win Irishmen Cor.

Is is mentioned that the congregation assembled in the parish Church of a Cornish village were greatly astonished on a recent Sanday, when their minister went into the pulpit, to her the following an nouncement : - 'My be'oved parishioners, last Sunday evening I entered into an engagement of marriage with a gentlewoman of suitable age a widow, and childless like myself. With Goda assistance she wi'l very shortly take the place of that beloved wife lying in the churchyard youder.' The promise of a speedy grave is a poor prospect for the lady, or she marries gentleman who has a turn for bolls.

COLONIAL POLICY - We and our ralers live in hard times. The modern policy of England-Foreign as well as Colonial - has incurred reproach but it ought surely to be safe from the reproaches of ancient date If we are unambitious, apathetic, and peaceful, content with inglorious isolation, and little given to intervention or conquest, at all events we may pretend to be also lenient, unexacting, and inoffansive in our dealings with others. It has even been thrown in our test that the sole thought of this once intrepid country was to avoid giving offence to any one. In particular, our Colonial policy has been carried to such extreme indulgence that every dependency of the Empire has been allowed to regard independence as a blessing as its own command. If there is a single precedent of History which we have been taught to abominate, it is that of the American War just a century ago. Canada is now permitted to consider allegiance as optional, and to discuss without reserve the alternative of independent sovereignty or annexation to the Unite! States. We are willing to be on the best of terms with our Col onies, but it they are desirious of severing their con nexion with the Empire, we are not likely to re peat the mistake of attempting to coerce them with fire and sword. All this, in comparison with the doctrines of 1769, may be termed a spiritless and perhaps unbappy view of affire; but at any rate, Lord Granville, whatever may be the merits or demerits of his policy, ought not to be likened to Lord North Nothing less, however, than this identification will satisfy Mr. Edward Wilson. That eminent Colonist actually describes us as 'Norths and Georges of the present century, and is evidently convinced that we are 'driving poor New Zealand smarting and groaning from the Empire' by exacting such conduct as cost us the American Provinces a bundred years since -Times.

WHAT PROTESTANTISM TOLERATES - A certain Mr. Vayees, a beneficed clergyman of the Church of England, and rector of a large and important parish, has for two years or more been writing and preaching doe'r nes which can only be termed the most "advanced" Socialaism. To Cathelic ears the sayings of Mr. Voyery sound as the rackest blasplemy. How for so long he has been allowed to poison feven from an Anglican point of view) the minds of his parishoners, whom he is paid to teach Christianity, seems to us who have discipline and order in the church something very wonderful indeed. The Archbishop of York has at last determined to procedute this gentleman, and to try whether he has the right to preach what he likes. No sooner is this decision taken than a subscription is opened at Lubbuck's Bank for a defence fund, by which Mr. Voysey may be provided with the means to fight his Archbishop, and amongst the names of the committee (all those of gentlemen who are members of the Church of England) are to be found those of Dean Stanley and six

other clergymen The matter is, strictly speaking, one with which we, as Catholics, have, thank God, nothing to do. But as journalists we record the fact, and ask, in all good faith and charity, how, in the name of all that is truthful, can men like Dr. Pusey, Mr Liddon, Mr. Mackonochie, and others, delude themselves into the idea that the Church of England can ever become Catholic in its discipline, for less in its faith or practice? Here are seven most respectable Anglican clergymen, one of them a professor in one of our leading universities, another a dean who is talked of as like'y to become a bishop, all coming forth to support a brother clergyman who is simply an arowed, energetic Delat, if not comething worse. For men to shut their eyes and persuade themselves that the Church of England ever can, as a body, bcome Catholic, is really child's play. Still more ut-terly abourd is it that, as a body, the Arglicans can ever enter in o communion with the Catholic Church The ' Pall Mall G-zette' remarks that 'Mr. Voysey and Mr. Liddon are both members of the same religious body, and when neither can silence the other internal harmony is hopeless and the claim of the church to preach any one set of doctrines is briously absurd. The law of the land, nothing else, is the bond the law of the land, and nothing else, is the bond which keeps egrenar the Oburch of England, in so far as it is held together.' And we are quite of the same opinion Internal harmony in the Uhurch of Eugland is infeed utterly hopeless-far more so than in any of the Presbyterian or Nonconformist denominations; but it is not one inta more hopeless than that, as a body, she will ever become Catholic. or ever enter into communion with the Catholic Church - Weekly Register.

The London Times of the 18th of November has an editorial commencing thus; -The splintering of the granite columns of our fine new viaduct is hardly a more setemishing or unwelcome phenomenon then the outery against Mr. Cobden's French trea'y. That favourate work of our great free trader the compic: which was to cement two mighty nations in the bonds of peace and profit-has come to be denouced by clamorous parties in both countries as a measure fraught with comomical error and commercial ruin The first murmurs of complaint were heard some time ago in Manchester i'self, and now Birmingham is following in the same track.

THE SUPHERLAND G LD DIGGINGS. - The operations of the diggers have during the last week or two beer. interrupted by unfavourable weather, and the success of those employed has not been equal to that of former months, so that it is generally believed gold digging in Satherland is, for the present at least, at an end. The number employed during the past month did not exceed 59, and the licence fee of 20s, per month will deter the natives, who are not in a position to pay that amount, from entering upon the work. state of matters is not attributed so much to the scarcity of the precious mata as to the fact that the days are now getting short, and that many of those who might otherwise feel inclined to try their fortunes at the gold diggings are busily employed in taking up their crops. During the past month the average earnings of those employed at the diggings would not exceed from 53, to 88, a day, but some of the more fortunate diggers-and these were few-would aver age from 12:, to 14s a day The anticipated extension of the workings has not yet been granted and it is generally understood that the issue of licences will cease with the close of the present month.

THE PATRIABCH OF CONSTANTINGLE AND THE 39 ARTICLES. - The Guardian publishes a trunslation of letter addressed by the Patriarch of Constantinople to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in reply to one written by his Grace, forwarding (as would appear) a copy of the Anglican Prayer Book. The Patriarch after a great many comp'iments finds the 39 Articles eather hard of digestion, and complains that their st tements on the Eucharist, the number of the Sacraments, the authority of Councils, the honour due to the Sainte, &c., savour too much of novelty, so that his Holinesa " doubts what he is to judge of the rule of Anglican orthodoxy.'

The Telegraph says that for the present meetings of the Cabinet have been suspended, but they will be resumed an the 7th of December when the prelimiearr discussions on the momentous Irish Land Hill will, do doubt, amid necessarily clearer views and legislature with reference to the Irish land question should be plainly stated. There is no person of authority in England, whether in the Califact or mong the most advanced supporters of the Ministry who has ever said anything to countenance the delusions industriously fostered, and neither the Ministers of the crown propose nor Parliament entertain ans scheme for dealing with the Irish land question which does not proceed on the old lines of procuring public good by respecting private rights, and passiouate attempts to drive the legislature to depart from this course are only too likely to boget the de niorable consequence of a postponement of legisla-

LONDON Dec 2.-The Times considering the policy to be adopted in the Irish questions says: if we are not prepared to abandon altogether the exercise of our functions, we must stop the development of the Irish demands. We cannot excuse ourselves of guilt in allowing such mischevious delusions to be propagated, If we leave it to be inferred that our Legis ature will be limited by the demands of the persents of Ireland, we cannot free onreelves from blame of contempt of law, and ripen into outbursts of organized violence against authority and order. We must declare reform in the land laws in the next sessions of Parliament, but in the mean time the authority of law must be maintained, and any infraction thereof punished.

A large meeting of Catholics has been held at Birmingham in opposition to the scheme of the Na tional Education League, and in favour of the continuance of the denominational system-

HIGH CHURCH OR LOW CHURCH. - A clergyman went to an hotel to order dinner for a number of clerical (riends-" May I ask, air, demanded the manager, gravely, "whether the party is High Church or Low Church?"- Now, what on earth," cried the clergyman, "do my friends" opinions matter to you? -" A great deal, sir," rejoined the manager. ' if High Chur h I must provide more wine; if Low Church, more wittles."

UNITED STATES.

Hartford has divorced 29 couples this term, and the estimate for the whole State is 500

Conganss - Mr. Parton, in an article in the November number of the 'Atlantic Mouthly,' states that be has tried in vain to ascertain the total cost of a Session of the Congress of the United States, but that it is certain it costs the country as much as \$1.000,000, or, taking the Session at 20 days a month for six months more than \$33,000 a day,-The chaplain's proyer, which usually lasts one minute, consumes \$138 worth of time every mora-

The intention of the Spanish Minister to demand bis passports in the event of a refusal to release the gunbonis now under seizure at New York, is intimated in private letters from Madrid.

The New York ' Times' says that over two bucdred respectable merchants are parties to the dis honest transactions now under investigation at the to dishonest transactions, etc. What is your standard of 'respectability?'

wood and coal will be exhausted, and wants to know what had passed.

what the editor will do then. The Brick' says that if he keeps on as he is going now, he will not need any fuel. But he will offer a premium for a piece of

This is a copy of an advertisement, addressed to sporting men' in the columns of a New York raper:

Marked cards - for poker, suchre, seven up, or other games, with private key or instructions, whereby any player can tell every card one or a half a dozen adversaries may hold, and defy them to know what he has in his hand. They are the same as are used by all expert players and sporting men in large cities. Ten different designs. Sent by mail or express. \$2 per pack, or ten packs for \$15.

It is stated that a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Ohio will present a bill at the ensuing session of Congress, providing a final settlement of the question of using the Bible in the public schools, by establishing a Federal school system under the control of the Bureau of Education, and declaring that sectarianism must be avoided idea evident'y is to apply the principle of freedom in religious affairs guaranteed by the Constitution to educational matters.

A CAMP MEETING FROM THE "JAIL JOURNAL," BY JOHN MITCHELL,

Tucaleechee Cove, Summer of 1855.

It is the season of "Camp-Meetings" After the wheat and cat harvests have been gathered in, the people of this region-like country-people in other paris of the circh must have their gatherings for some pur, ose more or less festive. Here, their style of amusement is as little festive as can well be conceived. It tokes the sombre form of religious excitement. The people seem to be all either Methodists or Baptists; and there are in the valley, three or four miles below us, two very mean shanties - one & Baptist and the other a Methodist place of worship; where a preacher or exhorter at one of those two denominations, as I am informed, sometimes makes his appearance, when the rivers are not too high for travel and performs service. But at that season religion comes to a crisis, or species of paroxysm. In fact, we are here in the very midst of the district were a kind of jarking Obristians have periodically undergone their convulsions; shaking the cloows and leaping in a St Vitus dance of nervous piety. These peculiar phenomena do not always manifest themselves, even at camp meetings; but there is always a m at doleful shricking of hysterical women and of penitent men. It is a real fair; some a tending the exercises to "awap borses," some to court the girls; while there is always, in a secret place, here and there around the camp-ground, a keg of applewhiskey, with other refreshments.

There has just been one of these patrons-as we would call them to Ireland - going on for three or four days away down the villey, and when the wind is fair, we can hear a faint echo of the miserable cries and howling parlmody. One of our neighbors has given us a friendly warning to mind our chickens; adding that the only occasions when things are stolen 'up in here' are these days of camp meeting. But it is only fair to mention that nothing was stolen from us. We have taken care not to see the performances however; as judged I entertain a strong repugnance against witnessing human nature reduced to in some grovelling. Accordingly, when I have had occasion to ride down the river during these days, I have sought a side path through the woods; giving the camp-ground a wide berth.

Nevertheless, a day or two after this I did actually see a camp meeting. I had stopped for a night at the house of a very decent construmen, about halfway between this place and Knozville, a mest grave and sedate man, who has a mill and large farm. After supper my host, Gaddard, told me he was going to camp-meeting about two miles off' and invited man to accompany him. The night had fallen very dark; and our way was a rough sort of treck in he dense shade of the forest. At length the peculiar kind of outery which characterizes such assemblages was audible; and as we approached the spot the effect was very dreary and dispiriting. I felt inclined to turn back but knew I should never find the way. There lay before us a beautiful glade, wi ha small clear stream and some cousters of noble trees; all with more direct purpose, bear excellent fruit in the around were rough and thickly wooded hills. On a definite shape of the great measure. The Times knoll near the stream was a frame building, and in 293 - The time has arrived when it is necessary that front of it were rows of banches, inclosing a forced the principles of action to be recommended to the area, like a cattle-pen. The benches were crowded with mer, women and children, all white accords. The pen was strewn with straw. Upon this otraw about fi teen persons were undergoing various kin 's of religious awakenings. The thing took them dif ferencly. Two or three lay still, as if in a kind of trance; others were on their knees, but these kint flinging themselves forward upon their hands exiting dreadfully on Josus. Some were leaping, and shoutiog inar leulately Others were weeping and tearing their bair. Amidst these people cix very ill-looking persons, purporting to be preachers, moved about continually, and with a tremendous voice believed pasims and prayers into the ears f the catients I observed that (w) of these ministers would frequently get hold of the same penitent, man or woman, one screaming a pealm icto the poor creature's right ear, the other vociferating short ejaculatory prayers into the left; while at the same moment the rest of the pastors were doing their very worst with the remaining patients. Simetimes one of the speciators would leap from his sect on the benches, clear the fence with a piercing shrick, and go rolling with the rest. On these occasions the outeress were redoubled (if possible) and the woods re-echned with horrible hallelejahs One young woman, who had been sitting very quiet on one of the banches bounced un and with terrible hysterical cries of Jesus 1 Jesus ! flang berself over the barrier and embraced a batefui-looking preacher. At once there were two of them roaring into her care in a manner well calculated to aggravate the poor soul's excitement and drive her altogether insaue

I had heard of camp-meetings, and had even seen some strange hymne said to be used on such sicensions; but had really believed there was much caricature in all this. Here, however, was the reality before me; and I think it would be impossible to exaggerat its monstrous wildness. A favorite chaunt amongst them was that one announcing a distinct intention of going to beaven, and with these lines alw. ys sung with maniac emphasis:

Tell them I'm a coming too. Hallelooyer!

But it was rarely that any one psalm or prayer occupied the meeting at once; for all their preachers and most of their victims were generally howling altogether; so the noise was quite infernal. If forty balls of Basnan had been in that pen, they could not have made a grander roar.

[looked on with violent indignation; especially when I saw that the preachers, who sometimes clasped their hands before their faces while intoning their most despairing groans, often glanced keenly between their fingers to see if any more of the people were showing symptoms of the mania. It would have given me immense pleasure to see a squad of policemen break up the assembly, tie up the six preachers, and let them have three dozen each.

But on calmer reflection afterwards, I recollected that this might be considered eligious persecution a thing which is by no means to be commended, even when the provocation is so very strong and offensive. Four hours I sat and witnessed the scene: for not Custom House. 'Respectable merchants' parties one moment of all that time did the noise cease or even slacken. At last my guide was willing to come away, and went back to his h use. He was very A Newark paper says that in 16,000 years all the serious and silent. I made no observation upon

Trne CAitness.

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G. E. OLERK, Editor.

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To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we contique sending the paper, the anbscription shall be Three Dollars.

THE TRUE WIINESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copies 31.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has faid up. Thus "John Jones, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owed his subscription TROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1869.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. DECEMBER-1859.

Friday, 10 - Fast. Of the Octave. Saturday 11-St. Damasus P. C. Sunday, 12-Third of Advent. Monday 13-St. Lucy, V. Tuesday, 14 - Of the Octave. Wednesday, 15-Ember Day. Oc'are of the Immaculate Conception. Thursday, 16-St. Rusebias, B. M.

Audi Alteram Partem.-With reference to a paragraph in Monday's Herald, and reproduced by the Star, reflecting upon the conduct of the Rev. M. Rousselot, cure of Notre Dame, in the Guibord affair, we are in a position to say that the allegations therein contained are FALSE; and we invite the public to suspend their judgment till the real facts are laid before them. There are two sides to every story.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The speech of the French Emperor pronounced before the Chambers, promising reform, and concessions to popular opinion, does not seem to have given general satisfaction in France. The opposition is as bitter as ever, and if its members could convince the people that they had anything to substitute for the Government which they propose to overthrow, they might bave some chance of success. As it is their programme is purely destructive; they propose to pull down the Empire; they do not show how they propose to build up the Republic.

The health of Victor Emmanuel is re-established. The public papers discuss the question whether during his sickness he received absolution, and was reconciled to the Church. He sertainly made no public confession of his guilt or reparation for his many acts of robbery; and under such circumstances any absolution pronounced by a servile priest would be void and of

The affairs of Ireland are such that, so it is said, the Government is becoming alarmed, and is making preparations to meet another armed dishonesty, and wilful misrepresentation of his outbreak, which every true friend of Ireland will torical facts. pray God to avert.

The Red River imbroglio attracts no doubt the attention of the authorities at Ottawa, but as to how they propose to deal with it, we are not informed. Conciliatory measures will of course be first resorted to, and if these do not succeed -what then?

If the approaching General Council were to have no other effect than that of provoking the hostile criticisms of the enemies of the Catholic Church, it would still have done much good service: it would have shown us how feeble, how silly, may we not add, how dishonest in many cases, are our adversaries, how ignorant they are of the teachings of the Catholic Church: or if not ignorant, how unscrupulous they are in their Pope. misrepresentations of these things.

Every scribbler, learned or unlearned, im proves the occasion by having a fling at the Papacy, and the constitution of the Catholic Church. Cumming, Tribulation Cumming, brays and lashes out with his hind feet with more than ordinary asinine ferocity: the London Times burls its thunderbolts at the head of the successor of St. Peter: and even the staid Edinburgh Review joins in the outcry. The little dogs, the big dogs and all, bark, each according to its gifts, at the enemy whom they bate, whom they fear, and whose stately majesty and dignified attitude rebuke them, and their slanders.

Foremost of course amongst the "little dogs" stands our old acquaintance Cumming. He seems to cherish the hope that by his loud and incessant barking be may at last attract some notice from dignitaries of the Church, even though that notice may assume the contemptuous form of a kick, or a cut of the whip. But again his wanity will doom him to disappointment, for we may be very sure that not again will a courteous gentlemen, like His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, condescend to take heed of him or his yelpings. Any moderately well informed this: That whilst by his Bull Benedictus Deus, clous evictions, and the risk of having the labor

chism, is more than sufficient to silence such a silly though noisy babbler. Take as a sample of the nonsense the man writes, and which learned Protestans editors reproduce, a string of questions, which, laboring under the idea that be is thereby impaling Popes and Councils on the horns of a dilemma, he publishes in the form of a letter to the Pope, in the columns of the Lon don Times. We have not room for all these questions; but we lay before our readers a few of the more important, as specimens of the silliness that pervades the whole lot :--

1. Will the Council"-so Dr. Camming wrotebe good enough to explain why Peter, the alleged first Pope, was married, and why no succeeding Pope prelate or pries: dare marry? Why does Paul require a Bishop to be the 'bushand o' one wife? Does he refer to Protestant Bishops only? If so in what epistle or address does he or Peter give the information that a Roman Catholic Bishop must not be the busband of any wife?"

The schoolboy of 10 years of age to whom such questions might be addressed would, with a smile at the ignorance of the questioner, reply - 1 That St. Peter was married before being chosen by Christ to the office of Apostle, but that after that office had been conferred upon bim, there is no reason for believing that he led the life of a married man. 2nd. That St. Paul does not " require" a Bishop to be the husband of one wile: that the precent referred to, Timothy iii., 2, is restrictive, not permissive, and probibits the raising to the office of bishop as unworthy of that dignity, any man who has been married twice. That there can be no doubt as to the Apasth? meaning is plain from this, that he was himself unmarried; and that in his first Epistle to the Corinthians, c. vii. v. 7, he expressly says that in this respect he would to God that all men were even like himself. It would not be easy to express in more forcible language the superiority of the celibate over the married state, though the latter is honorable.

Mr. Cumming also desires the Council to en lighten him as to why it is that St. Paul in his Epistle to the Romans makes no allusion to St. Peter, though he sends his greetings to numbers of Christians in that City? We do not need a Council to explain so simple a matter, as our ten year old schoolboy will suffice for such an easy job. St. Paul writing to the Christians of Rome, which city he had not then visited though the faith of its Christian population the converts of St. Peter was celebrated through out' the world, naturally enough sent his salutations to those of the said converts with whose names he was familiar: but as we also know that St. Peter did not always reside in the Imperial City betwixt the period of his first visit in the commencement of the reign of Claudius-and the time when the Epistle to the Romans-A.D. 58 was written, the silence of St. Paul is easily accounted for on the hypothesis that, at the date indicated, St. Peter was not in Rome: especially since by a decree published in the ninth year o Claudius, all Jews, and St. Peter was a Jew were banished from the City .- A.ts. c. 18. v. 2.

If the above illustrate the sillingss of the objections raised by men like this Great Tribulation Cumming, the following criticism on the closing scenes of the Council of Trent illustrate their

The passage begins in this wise:-

"The final vote related to the confirmation of the Council by the Pope. The members then present elt it was expresing the whole fabric to grave dies: ter if they called in one infallible to authenticate and give force to another infallible. If the decrees were as they alleged, infallible, the Pope could not make them more so.

The dogmatic decrees of a Council have no more binding force on the consciences of Catholics until they have been confirmed by the Pope. than an Act of our Colonial Parliament has the force of law until it has been sanctioned or allowed by the Queen, or Her representative There is no Council, there can be no Council without the Pope: and there are not therefore two infallibles, but only one infallible authority: to wit, the Bishops united with their head, the

Secondly as to the matter of fact:-The Council of Trent did in its 25th and last Session 4th December, 1563, vote publicly and unanimously that the confirmation of its decrees by the Pope be asked for by the Legates of the Holy See. Whereupon on Wednesday, 26th January, 1564, on the motion in consistory of Cardinals Moronus and Simoneta, the reigning Pope Pius IV. did confirm them in the following

" Confirmamus, atque ab omnibus Christi fidelibus recipi, inviolabiter observari, mandamus, in nomine Patris et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen."

Then, and not before, and in virtue of this confirmation, did the decrees of the Council of Trent become binding on the consciences of Christians. So much for the assertion-That the Council of Trent did not invoke the confirmation by the Pope of its decrees. Dr. Cumming with bis usual disregard for facts, then pretends that the following compromise was agreed upon by the two! infallibles-the Pope and the Council.

' Confirm the decrees but ordain that no one shall bave the right, or ought ever to entert in the thought of interpreting them (the decrees). Pius IV. was delighted with this resolution."

decrees of the Council; and whilst in order to prevent the confusion which would inevitably result were every one to deem himself at liberty to interpret these decrees according to his caprice, he forbid any such interpretations to be put forth, without his sanction or authority, reserving to himself and the Holy See the right of interpreting them, should any disputes as to their true meaning arise —the Pope did order that a full and authoritative interpretation of the said Tridentine Decrees be prepared by competent theologians: which work, when completed, and approved of by the Holy See, was given to the world under the title of the " Catechism of the Council of Trent," a work that has been translated into all the languages of the world, in accordance with a decree, of the Council uself Sess. 24, c. 7, which had itself provided beforehand for the interpretation and explanation of its teachings. So thoroughly was the work accomplished that, though men may dispute as to the truth of what the Council of Trent teaches, there have never been any doubts either amongst Catholics or Protestants as to what it teaches, so plain is its language, so lucid are the commentaries thereupon of the Catachism which contains the authorised interpretation of its teachings.

We should but weary our readers were we to take up one by one all the absurdities and untruths of the critic of the Council of Trent: we have done enough to show how false in fict, tow weak in argument are his criticisms.

In the Montreal Witness of the 3rd mst. we find the following paragraph which we must confess somewhat startled us :-

"We do not see that any of the speakers at the enant right meetings in Ireland are half so trucu lent as our own TRUE WITNESS. That veracious purnal bas over and over again informed us that the trish people will be satisfied with nothing less than the land of Ireland for the people of Ireland, the present proprietors being merely robbers, or the repre sentatives of robbere, whose title no length of pos ression can render grod."

We challenge the Witness to cite any one passage wherein the TRUE WITNESS, speaking of the Irish Land Question, Las used "truculent' language: wherein it has ever called in question the legal validity of the titles on which the present landlords of Ireland hold their property: or wherein directly or indirectly it has ever employed language that, taken in connection with its context, can be so interpreted to bear the construction that the Witness puts upon it .-And we pledge ourselves, should the Witness be able to produce any such passage, publicly and formally to retract it, and to express our abborrence of its sentiments, since it would be in direct opposition to our views. It is indeed strange that whilst the TRUE WITNESS has been in some quarters and only the other day, denounced as a Scotch advocate of Irish Landlordism, 12 should by the Witness be accused of advocating extreme opinions which it has always, to the best of the editor's ability openly condemned, as revolutionary, and savouring of rank communism.

It is true that we have always insisted that Mr. Gladstone's Church Bill would not satisfy the people of Ireland, since the principal cause of Irish disaffection was to be found in the Land question. We have in this simply stated a fact thus recognised in the Evening Telegraph, a thoroughly Conservative journal :-

"From the telegraphic news as to the state of reand, it now appears more than ever clear, that the church reborry act of last session bas had no effaut in bringing about the pacification of Iteland."-Evening Telegraph, 3:d inst.

As a matter of history we may have assertedand if we have not, we assert so now-that much of the property now held by the actual landlords of Ireland was obtained originally by force of arms, by iniquitous confiscations, by the wholesale banishment of the native and lawful proprietors. and by means of the operation of the old Penal Laws, now repealed; but whose disastrous effects survive in the unbealthy social conditions of Ireland generated by impolitic and immoral legislation. But that the validity of titles, though in their inception bad, should be after centuries of prescription called in question, we have never so much as insinuated. We do not believe that a wrong done in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries can be set right by a wrong done in the nineteenth century to the legal holders of property which has fallen into their hands by inheritance or purchase; and who are neither morally nor legally responsible for the wicked acts of Cromwell, of James the first, or of Elizabeth.

We have given the views of the several parties in Ireland on the Land question, to the best of our abilities, fairly and impartially : quoting for that purpose the language of the Dublin Irishman on one side, of the London Times, and of English conservative papers on the other side. We have never ventured to hazard an opinion of our own as to how the question should be dealt with, seeing that it is a question so difficult—the most difficult with which a British Legislature has ever had to grapple: but we have expressed an ardent hope that, whilst in all cases the rights of property are religiously respected, the griev. ances of the Irish tenants-and they are many and great, as the Times, as Mr Gladstone admit -may be removed; and the cultivator of the The only reply that this statement requires is soil may be secured against rack renting, capri

scrupulous landlord. We have also asserted that "property has its duties as well as its rights:" and that it would be well if the State could enforce the performance of the former, as well as guarantee the enjoyment of the latter. This, under the old feudal tenure, was to a considerable degree accomplished: but under the modern commercial system which has supplanted the old feudal system of tenure, the rights of property are alone considered, or dealt with by the legis lator, and its duties are neglected. We have therefore contended that Free Trade principles -that is " Buy in the cheapest, sell in the dear est, market" wi'h unlimited competition, as applied to the sale or letting of land in Ireland, would not redress the grievances of which Iri-b tenants complain, but would rather aggravate them. To those who at any time may have honored

the TRUE WITNESS with a perusal, this ex planation, this disclaimer of the abominable views attributed to us by the Witness - views which we repudiate, which we abhor-is, we know, un necessary. But as there are many who form their estimate of the TRUE WITNESS from what the other Witness says of it, and as we should be loth to have it believed that a journal calling itself Catholic, and professing to speak in subjection to the teachings of the Church, should hold, or advocate liberal, democratic, revolutionary, or communistic opinions-all of which we hate as we do the devil himself - we demand as a right that the Witness do one of two things .-Either that he quote our very words, together with their context, which are justly obnoxious to the reproach of "truculent," and susceptible of the revolutionary interpretation that our contemporary puts upon them; in which case we promise to retract them, as unworthy of a journal which piques itself upon being Catholic, Loyal Conservative, Tory if you will-for God forbid that we should be ashamed of being called a Torv. Or that failing in this, the Witness retract its mendacious and utterly groundless charge against us. We wait for a reply.

Adultery, Murder, and Blasphemy .-In no country in the world, at the present day, at no period of the world's history,- if we except the epoch of the French Revolution, when hell itself seemed to have broken loose upon earth,-have these three flourished so luxuriantly as in the United States. In all ages have there been crimes, adulteries, murders, and blasphemies; but it is the peculiar manner in which these-the last products or bright flowers of modern non Catholic civilization -are entwined or wreathed together in one pestiferous bouquet, that specially distinguishes New York and the unteenth century, from all other climes, and other epochs. We will tell the story as shortly and as inoffensively as possible.

A man and wife in New York lived, as is too often the case, unhappily together. A third party, now deceased, made love to, and seduced the wife, with the promise of obtaining for her a legal divorce, which promise it seems be fulfilled. The indignant and drunken husband-for it seems he was drunk at the time-shot his un faithful wife's paramour, who lingered for about a week, and expired a day or two ago. So much for the Adultery and the Murder part of the business: and here then the Blasphemy is most appropriately brought in.

Shortly before the wounded man expired, being in articulo mortis, there was enacted at his bed side the blaspbemous farce of a marriage between him and the unhappy woman whom he had seduced, whom he had detached from her real and living busband, and with whom his connexion had been simply mortal sin. . The chief dramatis persona in this hideous comedy were the notorious Protestant minister Mr. Henry W. Beecher, assisted by another minister of the name of Frothingham; the other parts were well and appropriately filled by the Hon. Horace Greely, and other friends of the dying man, and the relations of the unhappy woman. God Himself was, in the course of the piece, deliberately invoked, and outraged by prayer. Yes, by prayer; that He the Holy One would bless His creatures then deliberately violating His law by contracting an adulterous union. Nay, the aforenamed reverend ministers of God, as they style themselves, still more blasphemously ventured to thank God for the adulterous intercourse that had previously existed betwint the guilty pair. Scarce would we believe it, but that we find it related editorially by the Globe, whose editor, though not very thin-skinned, and not extreme to mark what is done amiss by such eminent Yankee non-Catholics as Henry Ward Beecher, and the Hon. Horace Greely, cannot in this case conceal his disgust at the whole proceedings. We copy from the Globe then, as a valuable commentary upon the Christianity and morality of the American non Catholic community :--

"Perhaps the most extraordinary expression is ore used by the clergyman who assisted Mr Heary Ward Beecher to marry the divorced wife of Mr. Richardson as the latter was dying. He returned thanks to Heaven for 'what these two have been to such other, for what they may be yet. Bless those who

• "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbors wife,"-Old Book.

boy of 10 years of age who has studied his cate- Pius IV. makes known that he has confirmed the of years seized upon and appropriated by an un- may depend on her. Bless the little ones who are left in the world without their father. Considering that Mr. Richardson and the lady were then being married, the reference to past relationship is rather puzzing when coming from a clergyman. On the one hand, it is denied that the two have been any. thing to one another, and on the other, the officiating clergyman returns thanks for their past alliance. The reference, also, to the father whom the children are about to lose makes the matter more perplex

The tone of everything that has been said or written upon the subject of the Richardson-McFerland affair betokens an extremely lax idea on the part of Americans of the chligations undertaken by those who marry. Marriage in the United States seems to be looked upon as a conventional arrangement which can be set aside at the pleasure of either party by merely nudergoing certain formalities; and the act of persuading a woman to leave her busband and aftermards marrying her, instead of being viewed with disapprobation is received with laudatory comments, When the bushend shoots the person whom be drems to have injured him, there is a cry for his death; that is if the man who has been killed belongs to a portion of the community powerful enough to press their views; in other cases the murderer becomes the hero in the room of him be bas displaced. This may be all very suitable to a go ahead people despising the conventionalities of effete Europe, but it is no law, justice, or morality.

To the Globe we would say, let us take heed lest in a few years the same may not be said of Canada. We are on the verge of the precipice, and no man can leap off, and say "thus far will I fall, and no farther." Let us take heed how we take the first step over the perdous brink, by legalising the immoral, anti Christian principle of divorce a vinculo, on any pretence whatsoever: for if we do, we shall not be able to stop our. selves till we reach the bottom of the foul abres wherein decency and morality in the United States now lie crushed and mangled. There is but one way of avoiding the catastrophe; and that is by holding fast to the Christian rule, "One with one, and forever."

THE PATRIARCH OF CONSTANTINOPLE, AND THE PROTESTANT ARCHBISHOP OF CANTER. BURY .- The latter, as representing the Protestant Church of England, has been coquetting with the Greek Patriarch as representative of the Oriental schismatics, in expectation of obtaining from the Patriarch a recognition of the Catholic status of the Anglican Protestant Establishment. For this purpose it seems that a cony of the Anglican Prayer Book, and a report of the Pan-Anglican Synod at Lambeth, were forwarded to the Patriarch, whose rejoinder is now published.

We doubt if that rerly will please the Anglicans, since, in plain, even if in polite terms, it taxes them with heresy, with novelties, and abandonment of the old Catholic Faith-with regard especially to the Eucharist, to the number of Sacraments, Tradition, the infallible authority of the Councils of the Church, and the Invocation and cultus of the Saints. These things throw the poor Patriarch into suspense, and make him doubt as to the propriety of recognising in the Anglican Establishment, a branch in any sense of the Catholic Church. It is, as he sees. essentially a Protestant institution. Here is that portion of the Patriarch's letter wherein these his views are respectfully communicated to the Anglican official:-

"But on descending to the particulars of the contents of the Prayer book, and of the distinguished Confession of the Thirty-niae Articles contained in it, - since in the perusal of them, both the statements concerning the eternal existence of the Boly Spirit, and those concerning the Divine Eucharist, and, further, those concerning the number of the Sicraments, concerning Apostolical and Ecclesiastical Tradition, the authority of the truly genuine Coumenical Councils, the position and mutual relations of the Unurch on earth and that in Heaven ; ani, moreover, the honour and reverence due from us to those who are, in theory and practice, the heroes of the faith- the adamantine martyrs and atbletessicco, we say, these statements appeared to us to savour too much of novelty: and that which is said (p. 592, Art. 12) 'As the Charches of Jerustiem, Alexandria, and Antioch have erred, so also the Church of Rome bath erred, not only in their living and manner of ceremonies, but also in matters of faith deprives the Eastern Churches of the orthodoxy and perfection of the faith - (let us be permitted to say that accusations of our neighbours are out of place in a distinguished Confession of Faith) - these statements throw us into suspense, so that we doubt what we are to judge of the rule of Anglican orthodoxy."

We do not wonder at the reluctance of the Greek Patriarch to admit Anglican orthodoxy, when he sees that the liturgy of the Church of England expressly repudiates the infallibility, and in consequence the existence, of an ecclesia docens; since if there be on earth a body with authority from God to teach, in its teachings that body must be infallible. The "rule of Anglican orthodoxy" is simply the Protestant rule of private judgment; and it is the adoption of this rule of faith, no matter what its results, that determines its essentially Protestant, or anti-Catholic character.

This Protestant principle is clearly and broadly laid down in the Times, commenting upon the cautious reply of the Patriarch to Anglican overtures, and the letter from the Pope to the Archbishop of Westminster. There is no infallible authority on earth, says the Times; in matters of faith every man must follow the dictates of his own conscience, for God has given him no better guide than this natural faculty :-What we do say is that . . . in fact no such infallible living autlority exists on earth, and that in consequence individuals and communities can recognize no ultimate authority on earth but their own consciences." In other words the idea of a revelation is a humbug: for if God had supernaturally made a revelation of His will to man, the latter would surely recognise as the ultimate authority on earth that

revelation-and not his own conscience. The fundamental idea of Protestantism is incompati- letter the further explanatory note published by ble with the idea of Revelation, and as expressed a friend of his in the Daily News of the same in the Anglican Articles naturally excites the date, the object of his letter becomes more clear. astonishment of the Greek Patriarch.

for this issue of our paper, a Circular Letter Rogers alone. "With Dr. Rogers' reasons for from the Administrator of the Diocess of Mon- abjuring his old creed, or his evident anxiety to treal, announcing the intention of Mgr. de Mon treal to proceed immediately with the building I am not now compelled to meddle, says Mr. of his Cathedral, and inviting the co-operation of Woods. Dr. Rogers, whose wife is living-

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Tho lectured in our Hall a week or two ago on

Nothing but Mr. Wood's irritation could make him believe that Dr. Rogers meant " to stamp his old friends with the brand of dishonesty." I can safely leave it to the whole auditory present. whether the impression produced by all that Dr. Rogers said was not the very contrary. He declared, strongly enough, that he believed the Ritualists to be the real earnest men in England, sincerely tending to the truth, but unfortunately still groping in the dark. That he, and we, sought " to damage" them - in this sense that we seek to show them and those they teach, that they must go st.il further before resting in the full possession of the truth, -oh! this charge we certainly admit; this is legitimate warfare, such as St. Paul waged on the ancient Greeks and Romans. I do not see the "hidden sting." Nor did I see anything indecorous, or even unkind, in the tempered wit with which Dr. Rogers judged right once or twice to relieve the monotony of a long discourse, nor ought it to offend the suscentibilities of a sensible religious person.

As to the question of what the Ritualists teach and believe, I do not think they would ever be able to settle that among themselves; they are. like all the sects, -divided, changing, and obscure. Of course some go far, and others go farther. We did not need Dr. Rogers to know what Ritualism is. The world is so well acquainted with that subject now, that anything Dr. Rogers or Mr. Wood can say to enlighten it, would not change its opinion of this new phase of Anglicanism a bit. Outsiders even are inclised to think that they are better in a condition to "philosophize" on the "movement" than those engaged, or who have been engaged, in it. The expression " Ritualists are Roman Catholics in all but the Pone's supremacr," which may or may not have been exactly what Dr. Rogers said, if anything, seems to fall short of the truth with regard to the really advanced Ritualists. Not only do they adopt our doctrines and our practices, but they are willing to accept the supremacy of the Pope. What was the purpose of Dr. Pusey's Evrenicon but to propose a reunion, a " compremise" or the basis of the Couneil of Trent. Does Mr. Wood know the doctrines of the Council of Trent? I do not mean to say that these men apprehend the Catholic doctrine correctly on all points; nor need a recent convert to the Church necessarily be able to detect all the differences between heterodox and orthodox teaching. Even if some divergences on minor points, or on points requiring theological subtlety, could be shown, the expression " Ritualists are Catholics in all but the Pope's supremacy," would remain substantially eorrect. I do not remember Mr. Rogers speaking of Transubstantiation in particular: he alluded to them "saying mass" offering a sacrifice; but whilst obliged to subscribe to the 39 articles, in any sense, probably none of these gentlemen have dared to make use of the word "Transubstantiation," or adopt the exact doctrine it expresses, and no doubt they act conscientiously in wishing to keep within the letter of their Church's teaching. But whether if the 28th article were not so positive in its prohibition of this doctrine, there would have been a moment's doubt or hesitation on their part in and humanity? Answer-Yes. Catholizing themselves on this point, every candid reasoner can judge for himself. In Dr. Pusey's Eirenicon I find this sentence: "My own conviction is that our Articles deny Transubstantiation in one sense, and that the Roman Catholic, according to the explanation of the catechism of the Council of Trent, affirms it in another." Dr. Pusey is mistaken, for the most he can do with the Article is to bring it to admit companation, which was the doctrine of Martin been informed that Dr. Pusey has advanced considerably. Poor people! they are like those mathematical quantities which approach inde a gulf between them and it.

If he does not wish to "innovate" on the old cold service of the Church of England, then be We have received, but unfortunately too late is not a Ritualist, and should have left Mr. strengthen himself in his new position, at all risks," the Clergy and latty of the said Diocess in this who is the father of six children dependent on great work. We will give the letter in our next. him-for twenty-five years a minister of the friends, comfort, home, and reduced himself to DEAR SIR, -A letter appeared in the Gazette | poverty, by entering the Catholic Church. This written by the Rev. Edmond Wood, in which is answer enough to the insinuation contained in this gentleman severely criticizes Dr. Rogers, the above lines. Somebody else is apparently, if not " evidently," anxious to strengthen himself the subject of Ritualism. If Mr. Wood had in a new position. We feel sad at seeing Mr. decided to publish his letter immediately after the Wood throw himself into the arms of Protestant-Lecture, Dr. Rogers would have been able to ism. We thought his aspirations were more reply to it himself. As it is, I feel bound, in his Catholic. But it is hard to sit between two absence, to take up his defense. Being reluctant stools. Let Mr. Wood not deceive himself,however even to appear to wish to quarrel with he is not an extreme man of the extreme. When Mr. Wood-though not at all afraid of contro- he shall have opened his eyes, and seen how he versy-I have chosen to answer his letter rather is committing himself to low Church principles, through the medium of your journal, than in the may God grant him the light to understand that there is no choice between Martin Luther z.e. Protestantism, and Rome. May he then under stand the awful responsibility of keeping souls back from the truth: and grace helping him, may be have the moral courage, now rendered more difficult, to imitate my friend, Dr. Rogers. Very respectfully,

D. A. MERRICK, S.J.

COMMON SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO. - Now that every one is talking schools and school law in our Province it may not be without interest to many of your readers to hear the fact published that there is more "elasticity" in the common school law than people are generally aware of. It is not generally known that the "Roman Ca tholic Cathechism" may be taught in the com mon schools, and yet such is the fact. In common school sections in which the majority of the Trustees are Roman Catholics, they can adopt a resolution fixing the hour for the opening of school at half-past nine a.m., if they choose at ten o'clock in the morning, and oblige the teacher to teach the Catholic children their catechism from 9 o'clock till half past nine or 10 o'clock, or any other hour they please. The Trustees are not bound to have school kept from nine a.m. till four o'clock p.m.; they are bound not to have school open longer than between these hours, but they are free to open or close any where between those hours.

There is another privilege Catholics ought to avail themselves of, and that is to procure Catholic books as prizes for their children from the Department. The R. C. Separate Schools are allowed the \$100 per cent equally with the Common Schools. In the Common Schools the last Report shows about 50,000 Roman Catholic children receiving education. In 1521 schools prizes have been distributed in the last year, and if the Catholic children in those schools have not received Catholic books as prizes, it is not the tault of the law, nor of the administra tion of the law, but solely and singu larly of the Roman Catholic parents who neglect to ask the Trustees to procure such prizes. The money of Roman Catho'i s goes for the purchase of prizes, and to form the government equivalent. There are plenty of the best and most carefully chosen Catholic works always at the Department, even the Donay Testament at so low a price as 21 cents a copy; and if the Trustees would ask for Catholic books for Catholic children, and Protestant books for Protestants, they would be forwarded in separate parcels from the Department; and their distribution, besides being a very equitable thing, would tend to supply a want sadly felt. I intended to have said all this in fewer words. If you wish to condense do so please, but spare my facts and the

The Toronto Telegraph pretends, we know not how truly, that after the Rev. Mr. Mac-Mahon had been pardoned, he gave the following answers to questions addressed to him:-1. How long have you been in the Penitentians?

Answer -- About two years and six months. 2. Have you suffered any, and if so, what punish-

ments during your imprisonment? Answer-No. 3. Have you seen any cruel treatment inflicted upon the prisoners? What is your opinion generally as to how the convicts are treated. Answer - I was

not aware of any. Treated pretty well.

4. Have you found the cells and other parts of the Institution sufficiently heated and ventilated? Ans-

5. Are the cells sufficiently large? Answer - Too email.

6. Is the food of the prisoners sufficient, and of good quality? Answer-Meat cometimes poor; other articles good. 7. Are the bedding and cothing suitable and

sufficient for the various seasons? Answer - Yes. 9. Is the conduct of the officers in the Institu-

tion humane and kind towards the prisoners? Answer 10. Do you think, under all circumstances, things go on as well as possible in the Penitentiary? Answer

11. What is the greatest privation that prisoners are subjected to? Angwer-Liberty; anything else Cannot 887.

12. Do you think the system adopted in the institution, together with religious instruction, tenus to reform the prisoners? Answer—I am sure of

13. Do you think the fear of confinement in prison Luther. Since publishing the Eirenicon, I bave or penitentlary tends to deter from crime? Answer

14. Have you heard prisoners monifest feelings of revenge against officers Answer - No.

15. What effect does the prospect of being pardoned finitely towards a certain limit, but always with have on the prisoner? Answer-Great effect isdead.

When we take in connection with Mr. Wood's . 16. Have you at any time heard news from persons outside, and from what sources do persons generally receive such information? Answer I cannot tell. 17 What has been the cause of your misfortune.

and what has been the immediate cause of your being sent to Penitentiary. (Not answered). 18. What is in your opinion the best means of reforming oriminals? Answer-Kindness.

We deeply regret to learn of the death at Avimer, Ottawa, on the 17th inst., of James Colman, Esq., a leading member of the Bar of that District. The deceased gentieman was well known in Montreal, where, as in his own neighbourhood, he was much respected, not alone for his private virtues, but also for his profound legal attainments. We copy an obituary notice from the Aylmer Times: - Mr. Colman was Episcopalian Church - threw up everything, born in the City of Quebec, and was educated at the Petite Seminaire in that city. He was in due time admitted to the Bar, and after practis ing for a few years in Quebec, his desire for the quietede of a country life drew his attention to the rural districts, and he finally determined to take up his residence in this village. He imme diately entered into partnership with Thomas McCord, Esq., son of the late W K. McCord, and entered upon the practice of the law, and step by s'en, surely but unobtrusively, he ad vanced towards the front rank of the profession, He died at the age of thirty four years - an age at which a lawyer is supposed to have merely he gun to become familiar with the difficult science of the Law. He had however attained the full powers of a rare legal mind. He was gilted with an excellent memory, which made his read tog permanently profitable to him, and his know ledge of precedents extensive and correct. His mind was of that calm, deliberate tone and tem perament which is best situated to the acquire ment of an exact science. His judgment was more than ordinarily clear and sound, and his opinions could be relied upon. Had he been spared to complete the ordinary span of life he would certainly have attained an eminent place in the profession. Mr. Colman's mild and urbane disposition and conciliatory manners endear bis memory as well to his confreres as to his numer. ous circle of friends in private life. Whilst we condole with his wife and family in their great bereavement, we cannot but deplore his loss as a public one to the Ottawa District.

> · SANITARY ASSOCIATION .- At the regular meeting of the Sanitary Association, held at the Mechanics' Institute, Dec. 1st, 1869. Mr. G. W. Weaver, Vice President, in the chair, it was unanimously resolved:-

> 1. That after making all due allowance for the incomplete character of the official returns of the city statistics, the main conclusions based unon them and published in the annual report of the Association, and in their memorials to the City Council, remain unshaken and incontrovertible.

2. That, while there may be different oninions as to the calculated population of the city, and the ratio of its deaths and births to the country round and to other cities, there can be but one opinion on these main points-viz., (1) that the proportion of deaths which occur in in fancy to the total deaths is frightfully high; and (2) that this extreme mortality uniformly prevails during the summer months;

3. That this extreme mortality is the natural and necessary consequence of the pollutions in and about the dwellings, the yards and the streets of the city, and cannot be materially lessened until owners of property take the necessary steps to make their houses healthy; and until the Council keep the city in a clean condition, and enforce their sanitary laws;

4. That with a view to the accuracy of future returns, we earnestly call upon the Government to enforce a complete system of registration of births and deaths, and to take such measures that the approaching census may furnish reliable re-

We see that slow old Quebec has given the generally more go ahead people of the Western part of the Province an example of enterprize, which they would do well to follow. Eighteen of the twenty-five miles of the Gosford Railway, ground for which was broken a few weeks ago, have already been graded. The whole road would have been completed, in fact this year, had the company be'n able to obtain the right of way. -- Mont. Gazatte.

In reference to the same railroad the Montreal Herald has the following remarks:-

In contrast to the policy of some of those who are stopping the way, is the conduct of the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu and the Urculines, who have given a splen lid terminus at St. Sauveur, and u lot com-municating with it on the River St. Charles where boats can load and discharge, and from which the ship building timber brought down the line can be put into the water and floated down to the ship varis.

The Pope held a Consistorial Court on the 22ad ult., at which Monseigneur de Charbonnel, ex-Bishop of Toronto, was appointed Bishop of Scappolis.

We are glad to learn that the Roy. Mr. Toupin has ecovered from his recent serious illness, and is about to proceed to the country for a change of air.

SCHOOL LEGISLATION. - It is proposed by the Ontario Government that the rights of the Catholics shall be trampled on in the matter of higher education Shall the supporter of Separate Schools te compelled to pay his quota towards the support of State High Schools' to the management of which he has strong and conscientions objections? Are the Catholic minor ity of Ontario forever to be made to feel that their 8. Are the sick prisoners treated with attention | Protestant neighbors are less liberal in the matter of education than the Catholic majority towards the Protestant minority of Quebec ? The generous and truly liberal manner in which the Quebec Local Government has legislated towards the Protestant minority, giving them a larger measure of privileges
-i.e. more than fair play—than they ever received under the old Union, forms a singular commentary on the threatened encroachment upon the existing rights of the Catholic misority of Ontario. The proposed endowment of (so called) non-sectarian Eigh Schools, from the public Exchequer and from the taxes of the people, is a direct attempt to compel Catholics to pay for the education of the children of Protestants, and for an education, too, of which they conscientiously disapprove. We shall have more to say on this important subject next week, in the meantime, we advise our legislators to remember the spirit as well as the letter of the Union Act, and surely they will not pretend that the contemplated state endowment of High Schools is not contrary to the spirit of the existing law, in so far as it will Scipe, compel Catholics to pay far schools, of which they Plover,

cannot conscientionaly take advantage -Toronto

The best evidence to prove that the Ottawa Cabinet is becoming alive to the state of affairs at the Red River is the selection of James Ermaninger to proceed thither and act as a peacemaker. - Daily News.

It is the general opinion of the legal fraternity that the Guibord cause celebre will not be argued before the 20th inst., owing to the time which will be taken in filling the pleas and counterpleas, and the other quiddits consecrated to the practice of the profession - Gazatte.

Connterfeit United States \$10 bills have just made their appearance. They are an excellent imitation of the genuine. The face of the bill has a faded look. They can be detected by a careful examination of the work on the back of the bill with a powerful glass, the lines and the curves being biurred and irregular, whi'e in the genuine they are distinct and perfect.

BRITISH PERIODICALS. - We insert in other columns the advertisement of the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, of reprints of the British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine. The New York publishers state that they pay a liberal price to the British publishers for advance sheets, and that they are thus enabled to issue them almost as soon as subscribers in America could purchase the originals. They certainly furnish them at very cheap rates, and in no other way can the public obtain so cheaply the leading periodical literature of Great Britain, and the ablest in the English language.

BODY DECOVERED. - QUECEC, Die 1. - Yesterday morning the body of a man was discovered lying on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway between Craig's Road and Chaudiere station. The express train of Monday night had evidently gone over him as his head was found severed from his body, and one of his arms cut off. It is supposed that he had fallen asleep on the track and met his melancholy fate.

The " Alexandra limp" is the latest eccentricity of fashion. It is produced by wearing a very high heeled boot on one foot, and a flit heeled boot on the other. The result is highly effective. The young lady waddles about like a goose, and is, of course suppased to be one. Great St. James attent will soon be treated to the sight, the disease having alrealy broken out in New York.

MAN KILLED .- A deak hand employed on the Lon gueuil ferry boat came to a Lorrible end at nine o'clock this morning. He was in the wheel box with another man busily employed removing the ice from the paddles, when the engineer unaware, through some gross carelessness that the men were there, started the engine and the unfortunate man was crushed to death .- G. zette, Saturday .

THE NORTH-WEST. - Some letters which appeared in the St. Paul Press, in Selkick Settlement, indicate that the American residents in that territory are far from being uninterested spectators of recent events. They warn and entreat the American Government not to premit Canadian troops to pass through the United States. A meeting is also to be held at St. Paul, designed to influence the Washington authorities to take that course. There is nothing, however, in the actions or proclamations of the insurgents to indicate that they have any desire to bring about the annexation of the Verritory to the United States. The Catholic clergy, by whom they are influenced will certainly do everything in their power to prevent any such result, and we do not doubt that any attempt ov the part of Fenian sympathizars to reach the Territory, would be met with stern resistance by the present insurgents. The last news from the Territory indicates a desire on the part of the French halfbreeds to join themselves to the English population in the formation of a Government The French cannot controls the Territory alone and the proposal is an indication of returning moderation of feelings which will undoubtedly be welcomed by the real of the population. When a rapprochment takes place between the two classes an opportunity will be presented for the opening of negotiations, which will prohably lead to the conclusion of peace. It is said that a very strong prejudice has been excited by Mr. Mc-Dougall's appointment. It remains to be seen whether t can be removed. We hope that it may' for a change of G verce will be a sign of weakness which we should regret; but no personal considerations ought to stand in the way of a peaceable settlement of the issue which has been mainly raised by the errors of our Government. We observe that it is reported in Ottawa, that inquiries are being made as to the feasibility of sending troops to Red River by the Fort William route. A much more reasonable proposal would be to enlist the French half breeds themselves as the preservers of order in the Territory. We have not the least doubt that, When the causes of dissatisfaction which at present exist are, happily, removed, they will be loyal supporters of Canadian authority. and admirably qualified to act as frontier police They are excellent horsemen, accustomed to the use of arms, and to obey the leaders whom they themselves elect, when they traverse the plains in search of Buffalo. Give them leaders of the right sort and neither Fenian sympathisers nor marauding Stoux will be able to stand before them .- Globe.

Birth,

In this city, on the 2nd itst. the wife of Hugh Gallagher, of a soc.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Dec. 3, 1869.

Flour-Pollards, \$3 20 to \$3.25; Middlings \$3 40 \$0,00; Fine, \$3 60 to \$3,65; Super., No. 2 \$3,90 to 3,95; Superfine \$4,35 \$4,40; Fancy \$4,40 to \$4.45; Extra. \$4.60 to \$4.65; Surerior Extra \$0 to 00.00; Bag Flour, \$2,10 to \$2.17 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs. - \$4 25 to 4 35.

Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs. - U. C. Spring, \$0,00

Ashes per 100 lbs — First Pots \$5 20 to \$5.30 Seconds, \$4,08 to \$0.00; Tairds, \$4,20 to 000.— First Pearls, 5,55 to 000.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs—Mess, 28,50 to 28,75;—

Prime Mess \$00.00 ; Prime, \$21,00 to 21.50. Borres, per lb .- More irquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 18c to 19c - good per choice Western bringing 20c. to 21c. Unexes, per 1b. -12 to 13c.

LARD, per lb .- 16c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, -- worth about \$0.50 to \$0.60. PEASE, per 60 lbs. - \$0,70.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Dec. 3, 1869.

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TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted for the Roman Catholic Separate School at Brockville, a MALE TEACHER, holding a First Class certificate, to enter on duty the 3rd of January

Testimonials of moral character required. Application, stating salary, to be made to JOHN O'BRIEN, Priest.

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 p rents of their pupi's, 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 Bourgois

CH VILLANDRE, S S.C.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED for the Roman Catholic Separate School at Lindsay, a Head Master Ous bolding a First Class Normal School certificate preferred.

Applications with Testimonials, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until first of January

JOHN KNOWLSON.

Nov. 12th, 1839.

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.

PATRICK CARRY, Sec.-Tress., 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 Wicklew 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 'ohn Graham-Doly Graham, now Mrs. John Forguson, Galveston, Texas, U. S

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN who has taught in Nova Scotia since December 1861, and who holds a First-Class Provincial License for that Province will be open to an engagement after the 31st inst., the expiration of his term. Oan come well recommended by his Parish Priest and the Inspector of Schools &c., to all of whom he can refer. Any good school acceptable, vet would infinitely prefer a Catholic Separate one. To obviate disappointment no communication can possibly be attended to before 6th November. Address, "Teacher," office of this paper.

A Clergyman living in a Country Place wents & bousekeeper. Apply at the Office of this paper.

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The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made which, it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COM-

140 Folton Street, New Yorks

FORR'GN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

OPENING OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.—THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH -PARIS, Nov 29. -Session of the Senate and Corps Legislatif re opened to-day with great ceremony by the Emperor. who delivered the opening speech from the throne. It was hoped that the Empress would possibly return in time to take part in the ceremonies, but she has not yet reached Paris.

The Emperor in opening the Corps Legislatif said: 'It has not been easy to establish regular and peaceful liberty in France for months past; society seemed to be menaced by subversive passions, and freedom was compromised by excesses of the press and of public assemblages, but common sense has already roperly judged those culpable exaggerations, which after all have served but to prove the solidity of edifice, founded by popular suffrage; but this uncertainty and frouble must last no longer. The will of the people must be made known. France sants liberty with order-order I answer for. Help me, Messieurs, to secure liberty. Between those who would change all, and those who would grant nothing. a glorious course may be chosen. The Emperor continues as follows: We have reason to be renders justice to Ireland. Bishops are meeting at Rome for wise and conciliatory purposes. The progress of science draws nations clover to each other, while America unites the Atlantic and Pacific Everywhere capital and intelligence combine to connect by electric wire all nations. France and Italy will soon be united by tunnel through the Alps, and the Suez Canal has already united the Mediterranean with the Red Sea.

London, Dec. 1st .- Various Paris letters published in the morning papers to-day agree that Corps Legislatif fell flat. The public mind is disappointed; the more the speech is considered, the less it is liked

The " Left," whose " divisions" have been too fondly speculated upon by government, met yes terday at M. Jules Favre's and drew up the fol lowing very important manifesto:

"The unders goed thought it their duty in July

last to abstain from any manifestation, in order

not to throw an impediment in the way of the in terpellations presented by 116 of their colleagues. But now that, after having submitted to a long and unjustifiable interregnum, the Chamber is about to resume its labours, the Left thinks it fit to declare publicly the line of conduct which it proposes to pursue in order to attain the end which it has ever had in view-namely, the Go verament of the country by itself, for and by means of liberty. These simple words indicate the mevitable transformation which alone can insure the repose, the prosperity, and the great ness of France. The necessity of this transfor mation is made every day more and more evident to the public mind by oxlpable facts, free discussion and the force of truth. These are the arms which the undersigned mean to use; they will resort to no other unless their mouths shall be shut by force. But they confidently hope that by the aid of their fellow citizens they may be enabled pacifically to realize the changes which are imperatively called for by public opinio . The recent elections have conclusively proved that France is resolved to put an end to personal Government; and to this de ermination of the country personal power yet opposes a resistance which must be overcome at any price. The first task of the undersigned will, therefore, be to ore sent an interpellation, backed by an ordre au jour motive, touching the unjustifiable delay in the convocation of the Corps Legisla if. Tounks to the good sense of the people of Paris this de lay has not led to any disturb nices in the street: But the government which wilfully provokes the terrible risk of a riot, has incurred a great re sponsibility, for which the undersigned are deter mined to require a severe account, and as a corollary they will demand a law rendering to the chamber the absolute right of deciding when it is to be prorogued. They will also interpoliate the government touching the disorders in some quarters of Paris in June last. The Amnesty prevented any judicial investigation of the alleg ed plot, about which so much fuss was made, but this is no reason for stiffing inquiry concerning the deplorable scenes, the part of the government in which yet remains shrouded in mystery. The bloody drams in two of our great manufacturing districts must also be a subject of enquiry. Be aides the interpellations destined to submit the past acts of government to the judgment of the Chamber the undersigned deputies will use their right of initiative, and propose such reforms as

PARIS, Dec. 3. - At a sitting of the Corps Legislatif to day Henri Rochefort rose and demanded that the national guard be ordered to guard the ball of the Corps Legislatii in future, for the protection of mem-bers. The demand took the Champer by surprise, and created an extraordinary sensation. Expressions of astonishment burst forth from all parts of the ball. Oheers followed, which were answered by cries of derision and disapproval. The Opposition members generally applauded, but the majority protested against the demand and the demonstration made in its favor.

seem to them immediately necessary.

The fears of disorder to-day on account of the anpiversary of the barricades of 1851, and of the death of Banden, have not been realized. The city has been unusually quiet all day.

M. Rochefort has been hissed in the streets and almost sent home with the appropriate cry of "a la Lanterne." M. Rochefort is now an "incapable," a "gamin" a "plentre," an "embodied outrage," worst of all, an "Olleanist." He is accused of hav ing gone to London, and to sound Ledra-Rollin. but to ask instructions of the Duke of Aumale What is the meaning of the sudden guat-partial of unpopularity, no one exactly knows, but even a mab gets tired atter a wile of violence and caricature. M. Bochefort's declared intentions of drawing his salary as a deputy, although he will not vote the taxes from which it is to come, has acted as a wonderful damper He has succeeded, however, in proving to his questioners that he meant nothing by acting as godfather to M. Charles Hugo's child; he has a boy of his own, eight years old, he declares, "who has never been bastized, and never shall be."—Tablet.

these twins consists in the fact that instead of being brothers, like the original Siamese twins they are nucle and nepher, and while both of the brothers smaller use of my twins would waste away into nothing if he were severed from his uncle?

Monsigner Dupanloup, the Bishop of Oriesus, says the Wesiminste Gazette, in addressing the clergy of under the other. When they have Fourth of July bis diocese a few days ago, said 'I shall go to the procession it generally snows on them, and they co Enumerical Council at the summors of the Suprema Head of the Church. I go as a judge and a witness brandy toddy there, the bar-kerper chops it off with of the F-ith. When there I shall be, I trust, with the a hatchet and wraps it in a paper, like maple sugar. assistance of our Lord as a judge free, attentive, and And it is further reported that the old soakers haven't etern; and as a witness witchful. When the Council any teeth-wore them out eating gin cocktails and is ended, whatever may be its decisions, whether brandy punches. they agree or not with my desires or my votes. I shal! return having submitted to all in word in spirit, and in heart docile as the humblest shrep of the fold. Such is my faith; such is yours. It is by that we live and by that we shall die'

SPAIN. November 15 - The Political Situation of the country continues as entangled and chaotic as it was this day last week. All the evils from which the nation is suffering, and to which I have so often alluded, are of course gaining intensity from day to day; the Ministers have the name, indeed of Government but that is all; anarchy and confusion reign in every department of the administration, our deputies manifest such listless indifference that it is with diffi ulty that even half a handred of them can be made to attend the House; nobody pretends to proud of our epoch. The new world suppresses foretell whither we are drifting; and proofe in geneslavery. Russia frees ber serfs. England ral are at last so disenchanted of the ben-fits of "our glorious Revolution," that it is usual to hear them explain: "Would to God that not only Don Carlos, but even the Grand Tark himself might come to govern us!" - Tablet

It cannot be too clearly stated or too seriously urged that the real difficulty in Spain is far less one of political opinion than of religion. The people of Spain have remained Catholic; their present Gover nors have ceased to be Christians. The last cri-is was really occasioned not by the choice of any King but - by the attempt of Ruiz Zorilla, the present Minister of Public Worship, to rule clerical affurs without Rome and in defiance of Rome. This it was which drove away the late Ministers, Silvela and Aranna, the two last representatives of the moderate the Emperor's speech on the opening of the party in the Government. As to a choice of a King, the whole proceedings resemble a farce which is only too liable to and in a tragedy. Topete resigned, as every one knows, because he will not have the Dake of Gonoa; when the roung Italian has been rejected, Prim will make a difficulty because he will not have the Dake of Montpensier; then the two may make peace together, because they will no longer keep Serrano; - but, then, what will they have? - Tablet. AUSTRIA.

The attitude of Austria towards the Council although for from what is should be, is less hostile than that of Bavaria. Enraged at the non-success of the note which, in Gircert with the Italian Govern ment, Prince Hobenione addressed to M. de la Tour d'Auvergae demandi g the recall of the French rroops during the Council, in order to its 'free deliberation,' the Bavari n minister bas recalled M. Sigmand, the Bavarian charge d'affaires here as tro we'l affacted to the Pore, and another is to be immediately accredited with fresh and adverse instruc rions especially as to the enrolment of Bivarian subjects in the Papal army. M. de Binneville has been here some time, and of his personal sentiments there is happily no question; but the Archbishop of Paris is considered to represent the Emperor's feeli gs towards the Hole See far more than the excel. lent Ambassador of France. U de la Tour d'Auvergne's resignation on the meeting of the Chambers is considered more than probable and would be deeply egretted here. His Excellency frankly to'd the Emperor that he would at once resign if anything con racy to his conscience or the religious interests of France, were asked of him. M. Taufkirchen replaces M Sigmund as Minister of Bavaria, and is very hostile to the Holy See - Cor of Tablet.

UNITED STATES

TER IN THE UNITED STATES. - The New York cor- break-up of all our worldly ideas! How Providence it appeared on Thursday The letter contains much does It not satject souls which It holds most dear, rainable statistical information, but we have not space for more than what follows which shows the fluence exercised by the Catholic priest over even irreligions Americans: They (the priests) exert a curious influence over the minds of a great mass of men who awe them no spiritual allegiance. 'Indifferentiam,' exists among the Americans to a far greater extent than is generally supposed. The man who have fallen into this made of thought have gen rally been educated as Protestants, but their Church has wholly lost its hold upon them, and they have drifted away into what is not exactly infidelity, but which practically comes very near to it. 'I live in a boarding-house on the Avenue, said an Amerioun friend to me the other day, ' where there are 25 gentlemen and 15 ladies. Three of the gentleme ... two of whom are Catholics, go to church, the other 22 never go; seven of the ladies are Catholics, and go to church, the other eight never go. And I think you will find about this proportion all over the coun try among the richer p rt of the community,' Now these 'Indifferentiat' Americans, somehow or other, have generally come to conceive a carious respect and esteem for the Roman Catholic priests - a respect and esteem, I am an ry to say, which they in nowisa erlend to the Protestant clergy They see these Catholic priests hard at work, devoting their whole time to a service which has no earthly reward, and denying themselves all share in the joys and delights of this life; and doing this by the way, not with sour fares and canting voices, but heirtily, as a matter of business, and as if they liked it The Protestant clerg; man in New York has his fine house, bis pretty wife his femily of beautiful children his books, his pictures, and his friends to amuse bim, and \$10,000 a year to live on; and he gives, in return for all, two sermons a week -The Catholic priest, on the other hand, lives in a humble parsonngs at the back of his church; he is the servant of a parish of 25 000 souls; he says Mass every day and three Masses every Suntay; he hears confessions by the hundred, visits the sick, buries the dead, reproves the erring, baptizes the babins; is the father, friend, and consellor of all the poor in his parish; is seen diving down into dark cellers or toiling up the narrow stairs of tenement houses 'o carry the viaticum to the dying; is found at the hospital, the gast, and the house of correction, and wears himself out in endlers toil; and all he gets for it is the food be eats, propered by an Irish cook, and the clothes he wears. Now, this contrast strikes the mind of the keen American, who detests cant and humbug, and who honours extrest and honest wo k; and, in spite of all his projudices, he insensibly concoves an admiration and respect for this priest and thinks that he would like to do him a good turn. When we first went into action,' said a gentlemen who served as a volunteer in the late war, while relating to me some of his adventures, 'our brigade was very pervous, and as we had to stand still and occasionally receive some stray shors from the commy, we felt uncomfortable and in need of something to stiffen us up. In the course of half an hour the line in advance of us had a number of men shot down; it was an Irish regiment, and presently I saw their chaplain a Catholic priest, going through the field, kneeling down by each wounded man, and staying with him for some minutes, although the ballets were

se-sous in the region round about Moso Lake - and these are the breaking up of one winter and the be would die in case they were separated, only the ginning of the next. So uncertain is the climate in summer that a lady who goes out visiting cannot hope to be prepared for all emergencies unless ste takes her fan under one arm and her snow shoes say that as a general thing when a man calls for

> The New York ' World' thinks that in consequence of the depressed state of trade in that city hard times are coming Peter Cooper and several leading wholesale merchants predict a crisis. Many marble stores on Broadway and other down town streets are uncocapied ; several small firms have been 'wiped out' by the Leavy house and extravegant business exrense; and about half the number of lest year's travelling agents are now employed. H. B. Claffin & Co. think business, although not active, is not as dull as '57 or '58, and this firm is cautious in giving oredit. Arnold Constable and Co., Lord & Taylor, James McOreery and Co. think the present condition of the dry goods business very bad, and a general state of inactivity prevails, particularly among the jobbing houses.

MARY OUR MODEL -GOOD EXAMPLE.-It is not mugh to speak prodently, we must also act wirely. if we would edily our neighbors; for words are liable to the imputation of hypocrisy when unaccompanied by corresponding actions. Basides, example is more powerful than precept. : We are peranded by counsel, says the provers, but we are carried away by the force of example.'

Was it not evidently for this reason that our Lord commenced His career by a course of action and deferred preaching until he had shown an example? Did He not devote the first thirty years of His life to the practice of humility, obedience and the domestic virtues, in obscurity and poverty, amidst coarse and laborious occupations, before He announced the Gosnel? Was He not satisfied with devoting the comneratively short space of three years to His ministry ? H. knew well the spirit of man, foresaw that these thirty years of hidden life would be incomparably

In truth, what sermon could be more deeply eloquent? When the apostles revealed these mysteries to the world, and men of good sense contemplated the Incarnate Word lying on straw in a manger watched over by a mother in the humblest condition of life, were not all their ideas upset? This divine Infant has not yet uttered a cry when His first worshipers understood, or at least were able tolunderstand, the whole scheme of relemption! The fourdations of Christianity were laid. This abasement, this poverty, this studied contempt for everything which men had hitherto sought so eagerly, condemn. ed the world of that day, and proclaimed aloud a new

Is there anything which strikes us so forcibly and comes home so directly to our hearts as this choice of a life of opverty, followed by the rade trials of His infancy, the labors of His youth, the beroism of His apostolic mission, and, to close all, His death upon the cross? There is no text which stands less in used of any commentary, and which can be better understood by the high and low, by the ignorant as well as by the learned—which is less open to obj c tion, and which shals more completely the months of un believers.

Now we may say almost the same thing of the august Virgin Mary - her different sphere being of course kent in view Associated from the commencement with her divine Son, reflicting His victues and sentiments as far as was consistent with her nature as a created being, she affords us the same example of sanctity, humility, poverty, meekness, and devotedneza Who can contemplate without admiration and emotion the poverty and trials of this young Virgin. so rich in graces, so elevated in dignity as the Mother of Gol destined to the throne of Heaven and the THE CATHOLIC PRIEST V. THE PROTESTANT MINIS adoration of all generations! What a complete espondent of the 'Pest' writes a very interesting seems to pique Itself it disconcerting our ambitious etter on the Catholic Church in the United States: | calculations and proud proteunional To what trials and which It wishes to crown with the purent glory

> At the same time, how these lessons arrest our attention, accompanied by such an example? There is no beart so cold and hard but it must be profound'y touched in following this amnable Virgin in all the humiliating or sorrowful vicisaitudes of her life, from the grotte of Bethlebem to the mount of Calvary. Contemplate the Vother of God and the future Queon of heaven engaged in household cares, going to draw water at the neighboring well, bearing back the full pitcher on her head, preparing the repasts of he. husband and her Son, eating with them the bread of poverty, devoting the remainder of the day to labor and entirely devoid of envy when comparing her own lot with that of others! O, ladier, this is sublime! this is truly eloquent! This condemns in you much vain daintinese, and many foolish pretensions.

Follow Mary farther. She is not less admirable, and is even still more heroic, in the days of her most bitter anguish, during the passion of Jesus, at the foot of that cross where, speechless with grief, she contemplate in His dying agony Him whom she loved more than her own life, and yet had it not in her power to die wit Him. O Ohristian mothers I there are no sufferings which cannot find consolation in the remembrance of her sufferings. How many tears have they not dried up!

See from this the force of exomple. The effect of words is never either so prompt or so profound. Become saints yourselves ladies - become the livog images of the Holy Virgin and you will work marvels o sanctification in the hearts of your chil dren, your husbands, your fathers and your brothers You will be of immense service to society, which is always so much in need of good examples.

Your sex is very powerful for good and for evil. I should excite your wrath were I to repeat to you the stameful things which ancient authors have written on your character and your influence on manners before the coming of the Saviour and His divine Mother. On the other hand, I should fill you with pride were I to analyze the fair pages which have since that period been written in your favor.

I will do neither the one nor the other. It suffices me to arow, what you are perfectly aware of, that you exercise a vast influence amongst men, in your capacity of daughters, wives, and mothers. It is your dury to employ it for good purposes

Now, observe well-if you do not edify you will do harm. The passions admit of no middle course You must choose your part - either to be the servants of God, or the instruments of Sat n. But I doubt not your choice is already made; you will aid Jesus and Mary in the salvation of men.

It is an established tact, that Consumption can be cared; but it is far better to prevent the cruel dis ease from fastening itself on the system, by the time ly use of a remedy like Dr Wista: 's Ba'sam of Wild Cherry. This standard preparation will speedily cure a cough or cold, and even Consumption often fields to its great power

The venom of the scorpion is not more inimical to flesh and blood than the poison which provokes scrofulous eruptions. In fact, there is no type of ratiling around quite lively. Our chaplain, who cutaneous disease, no variety of ulcer, tumor, or ab-

A Paris showman has been fined and imprisoned for exhibiting a picture of a glgantic Napoleon I. a hystack, reading his Bible and drinking butter- virus as active, though less deadly than that of the inseparably united to a diminuity Napoleon III milk. I have had a liking for a Roman collect ever also in mind that Sristol's Sarsanaville is the supplementation: Messeurs, the singularity of these twint the feet that instead of bains. correcting, inflaming, disorgenizing element; and that Bristol's Vege:able Sugar coated Pills are the best purgative for carrying off the morbid matter expelled from the circulation

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Murray & Lanman's Florita Water, for thirty years the most celebrated of all perfumes on this side of the Atlantic, b-s been extensively counterfeited for this market by French and German chemists, and it is therefore necessary, in order to make sure of having the genuine article, to ask for the Florida Water made by Lanman & Kemp, New York, and to are that these names appear upon he I bei All other so called Florida Water is manufictured from coarge, pungent oils, and when the volatile element has evaporated, leaves behind a sickly, unwholesome odor. Buy only of respectable houses and be par ticular in giving the name of the firm by whom alone

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CIRCULAR.

MONTARAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the surpose 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 wil' keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising is part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNNEAL, BUTTER, CHEECE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, FERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED AFPLES, MHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c . &c.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Pacytice of Queezo, SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. Superiors, Trader, of the Parish of Vaudriel, District of Montreal.

Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forencon or as soon thereafter as Counsels can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said oct

JOHN DESJARDINS. By DESJARDINS & DESJARDINS, Attornies ad Lite Montreal, 6th October, 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of A. NORMANDIN, An insolvent.

ON the twentieth day of November next, the unde-

signed will apply to the said Court for his discharge

under the above act. A. NORVANDIN, By T. & C & C. DE LORIMIER, His Attornies ad litem Montreal 13th October, 1869. lmlo

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of KOSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, wif of Hyacinthe Busseau,

An Insolvent, Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten c'clock a m., or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for her discharge under the above

Montreal, 8th Sept 1869. ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT. per LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Her Attorneys ad litem.

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J. B PURCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati,

Cincincati, August 5, 1869.

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Rev W. H HILL S J. President of St. Xavier Coilege. Cincinnati, Aug. 10, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of GEORGE WILSON, of the O.tr o. Montreal, Shoemaker,

On Monday, the twenty seventh day of December

An Insolvent.

Plaintiff.

next, the undersigned will apply to the said Ocurt for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 24th Nov., 1869 GEORGE WILSON.

C. P DAVIDS N. His Attorney ad l. tim. 4i15.

PROVINCE OF QUEERO SUPERIOR COURT

DAME FRANCES E. CARLISLE,

SAMUEL MCCONKRY. Defendant. Notice is hereby given that the above named

Plaintiff has instituted an action en separation de biens against her husband the above named Defend-CARTER & HATTON,

Attornies for Plaintiff Montreal, 26th October, 1869.

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lation;
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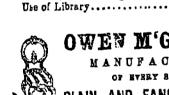
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GOING SOUTH AND BAST. Accommodation Train for Island Pond { 7.15 A.M. and intermediate Stations, 8.40 А М. Express for Boston, at..... Express for New York, and Boston via, Vermont Central..... Express for Portland, (stpoping over 0 00 P.M Rivers, Quebec and Riviere du Loup, stopping be ween Montreal and Is land Pond at St. Hilaire, St Hya-10.10 P.M

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked through. For further information, and time of ar-rival of all Trains at terminal and way stations apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventare Station O. J. ERYDGES

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Managing Director

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April

1868. Trains will leave Brockville at 7 15 A.M., and 3 15 PM arrivin at Sand Point at 12.40 P.M. and

9.00 P.M.

Trains leave Sand Point at 5 15 A.M., and 130 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 11.30 A.M., and 7 45 P.M.

All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains at Smith's Falls to and from Perth. The 7.15 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co.y's Steamers for Uttawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c, and the I 15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and

> H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

PURT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10.10 a.m. and 15 p m for Perrytown, Sommit, Milbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro. Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 .m. and 3.30 m. for Fraserville Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown

and Port Bore.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5 45 am. and 3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omemee and Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.35 a m. and 12.35 p.m. for Cmemee, Bethany Millbrook and Port

A. T. WILLIAMS,

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For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable. healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thick-

ened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

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Montreal, Nov 22, 1868

A BOUQUET



VIOLETS AND WATER LILLIES

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

MOSS ROSE AND JASHIN Exquisite in their odors, are yet poor by comparison with the clouds of incense that arise from Myr. ray & Lanman's Florida Water, so justly styled The

Queen of Floral Perfumes' ORANGE FLOWERS AND HONEYSUCKLE, Delightfal in the pure delicacy of their sweet

breath, but faint and rading when compared with the refreshing and streng bening perfume of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. PRIMROSES AND HELIOTROPE, Full of sweet perfume, and agreeable to many, but

void of those important bygiesic properties which make Murry Lunman's Florida Water so welcome

in a sick-room. DAISIES AND BUTTERCUPS. Nature's every day performes, exhaling floral in-cense femiliar to us all but from which we turn eag.

erly away to the more reficed, delicacy of fragtance of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. LAVANDER AND MAGNOLIAS.

Rich with heavy perfume, but not invigorating nor refreshing, and so sweet that the sense of smell soon closs, and longs for the simple freshness of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water SWEET BRIER AND CLOVER BLOOM

performe pure and delicate, but lacking uniformity and permenence so marked a feature in Murray & Lanman's Florids Vater.

Bringing memories of country life and exhaling a

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

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York, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine perfume. For Sale by all respectable Druggists, Persumers, and Fancy Goods Dealers.

July 13 1869.

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July 16, 1869.