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CHRISTMAS EVE;

on, THE SUSPECTED VISITOR.

Josiah, Josiah, the fly is coming. All right; I'm ready.'

Nar, you are not ready, Josiah; you must something before you go. Jemima, bring in the kettle. Your master will go without a faste of food. Jemima, a stout country girl, bustled in with

the kettle, while Miss Penelope Oldburgh began to cut slices from some cold beet which was al ready on the table.

Meanwhile, a door slammed to up stairs, and the next moment Josiah appeared. He was a young man, not more than eight or nine and twenty, dressed well in black, and there was a crape band round the hat which he held in one hand, while he offered the other to his sister. Good-bye, Pen.

Not yet, Josiah; you must drink this to keep the cold out, and eat a bit of something." My dear Pen ' said her brother, we have

only just had breakfast. Nevertheless, he sat down with the air of a man who does a thing to rlease another rather than himself, and his sister looked through the window at the fly which was now drawing up to the door. It was a bitterly cold morning; the snow lay thick on the ground, and was trodden and dirty, as though it had lain a long time : and a sleety tain was falling - not a pleasant prospect, as Miss Penelope seemed to thick.

Are you sure you have got all your things,

Josiah ?' she asked. 'Yes, thank you.'

· Have you the rug and knitted comforter, and these driving gloves which I found for you last night?

All right ! replied the brother laughing you will want we to have a bottle of hot water in the trap next.? Then he added, in a kinder and graver tone, 'I am really sorry to leave you, Pen, and on Christmas Eve. too; but you see, if I did not accept this invitation. I should that would be a slight from so old a friend as myself. Besides, you don't mind it much, do you ?

I cannot deny, fosiah, answered the young lady nervously. That I think this house a soli tary place for two females to be left alone in ; but I trust no harm will happen to us.

Harm, no-what nousense!' exclaimed her brother: 'a house in Chedleigh has not heen broker into within the memory of man. You are sife enough on that score, and I shall certainly come back to-morrow, and eat my Christ mas dinner with you. I would start to-night, but the weather really is so bad : and I should arrive too late to render any assistance in case of burglars,' he added, with a smile

I hope you will not think of coming before to morrow Josiah, replied his sister, with much affection, but evidently unable just then to participate in any raillery on the subject of her

Well, I will be home in good time depend upon it; and now I must go, or I shall miss the

She followed him to the door, and, when he

was tauly off, returned to the window, and watched the vehicle until a turn in the road hid it from view.

It is much if the little soul hasn't a fit of the horrors before morning, either with a cause or without one,' said the young man to himself, as be drove along. I wish I had told her to send for Jacob and his son to sleep in the house to night; but Jemma will think of that, it she says anything to her.' And then feeling sure that any fears his sister might entertain were ground less, his thoughts naturally turned to his own affairs. The last six months of his life had been eventful. In that short space of time he had lost both his parents, who, ever since he could remember, had lived in the old fashioned Manor | about ! House he had just left, and he and hissister were and property. The old folks-partly from pride and partly because he had shown no inclination | ing blackguards. for farming-had educated him for a professional life, and he was now practising as a solicitor; cupied in arranging his late father's affairs, and looking out for a suitable tenant for the Manor. When he should have accomplished this task his intention was to return to his bachelor's would have been spent entirely in seclusion. -As it was, however, in spite of much genuine hands than his, ceased barking, and the peal of grief and many business anxieties, there was the bell was followed by a dead silence. a warmth at his beart which rendered the fivemiles drive to the station, and the bad weather, on her stays, 'how it made me jump! I'm fit I cannot thinks of marrying for snother six . Hush, Jemima, said Miss Penelope again, smile, which said as plainly as a smile could that to get? thought Miss Penelope.

before I come back to morrow; and the smile this resolve called up indicated plainly enough that he was not very doubtful of his fate beforehand.

Let us now return to Miss Penelope. The life a single gentlewomen leads in a country house does not present many opportunities for developing strength of character, and Miss Penelope, though naturally shrewd and clear headed enough, was not a strong-minded woman. There was a pervous timidity in her nature which recent melapcholy events and the altered circum-tances of the household had tended to in crease, and the prospect of being alone with Jemima in the house for a whole night presented itself to her imagination as an event of terrible magnitude. 'Here am I' argued she, 'a detenceless woman, and Jemima no better. There is not a house except. Jacob's cottage within a mile of us; and if it is known that Josiah will be away to night, who can tell what awful plot satan may nu into the heads of those who live hy plunder? It is all very well for Josiah to say there never have been any murders or robberies here; that is no reason why there may not be soon enough, and when so likely as on a dark winter night like this? I consider it a rare chance for them-such a chance as one reads of rin' parts.' them waiting and watching to get for weeks to-

Now when one's reading is chiefly confined to pensational novels and newspapers, and these last the weekly issue of a small country town, there are always horrors sufficient contained in them to produce a waking nightmare if one is so disposed; and Miss Penetope having called to mind all the accounts of secret consuracy and open violence, disjuises, surprises, treachery on the part of servants, and cases of aseault and hat ery she could think of, came to the conclusion that her present position was one of unspeakable danger, and telt it accordingly. As the short wintry day closed in, and she listened ling through the bare trees that encircled the not see the Greysons before they go abroad, and house, her thought became so dismal that even the comfortable aspect of things indoors was not have a chat with Jemima in the kitchen. Jemima like many another of her class, not being given | candle. to firm opinions of her own, except on matters connected with the routine of her daily work, slightly awkward and embarrassed air. was always ready to echo those presented to be mind, and so was, perhaps, as undesirable a companion as could well be for a person suffering from nervous alarms. She was, moreover, in do and found . sitting with her hands before her' the most difficult task of the day.

'It seems very lonely here to-night, doesn't it, Jemima ? said Miss Penelope.

. That it do, miss ; the house isn't itself now the beasts are gove.' Mr Oldburgh had sold all his father's stock, incending that the new tenant should bring his own) 'There's no | give me a welcome; and a hearty one, too.' milking, time or butter making to speak of, went on Jemima. Pve just been wishing that we'd a cheese agate, or but er to churn, or summat, for I'm dead heat for want o' work."

· Have you locked the doors, Jemima?'

'Yes, miss.

And fastened the shutters?

wants fetchin' up to night, and thankful I am, say exactly what her thoughts were as she glancfor it isn't fit to turn a dog out."

As if the big dog chained in the yard wished to echo this humane sentiment, he began at this did not look altogether like a gentleman; at moment to bark furiously. Miss Penelope turned pale, and listened.

What do you think is the matter with him, Jemima?"

'I cannot say, misa, I'm sure. He's a dog as never barks unless there's some one about the place," was the consoling reply.

Oh. Jemimo, suppose there is some one

'Lor', miss,' gasped Jemima, ' Jacob told me now the sole representatives of the family name to-day as there were some tramps in the village, and they're after no good, that's certain, swear

much in a tone of reproof for the bad language ly as she could. but for the last four months had been fully oc- as it would have been in a calmer moment; listen! Don't you hear voices?"

The maid and mistress, standing breathless, distinctly heard voices, and, what was still more felt he would be expecting me. As things are, dernized. extraordinary, the sound of wheels on the gravel; I see nothing for it but to go back as I camethen came a loud ringing of the front door bell, chambers in London. The visit to the Greysons was the first since his bereavement; and which hung in the kitchen, not more than a yard had it not been that a stronger feeling than mere from their heads, and gave them such a start as friendship actuated him, this first Christmas the reader may imagine. The dog baving a notion that the responsibility was now in other

· Ob, miss, cried Jemima, pressing her bands

Sure it cannot be any one with bad intentions coming this way, and so soon.2

They both glanced at the clock and were reassured at finding that it was only a few minutes past seven. The three hours since the candles were lighted had seemed interminable.

'You must go and open the door, Jemima, and if they want your master, say he is not at home: but do not say that he is coming to night, and do not ask them in."

Jemima went as she was bidden, and Miss Penelope listened intently, but could only hear the gust of wind when the door was opened, a confused hum of voices, and then the tread of heavy feet along the lobby. Immediately after wards Jemima appeared.

' He's come io, miss; I couldn't belp it,' said she. 'When I said master wasn't in, he asked me who was; and when I told him, he looked bothered, but said he would see you; and his name's Jowler, or something like that.'

'Is he a gentleman, or only a man?' asked poor Miss Penelope. 'What is he like, Jemi-

'V'ell, miss, he's big enough and horrid enough, i think; and he looks like one from fur-

say, as she turned to leave the kitchen, and went up the dark passage. It was not far to the parfor door, but quite far enough for Miss Penc lope to picture to herself on the way a series of seasational tableaux.

' Suppose he should be standing on the hearth, with a pistol pointed at the doorway, or be ransacking the drawers, or demand the key of the plate chest, or wind his arms about her to carry her out into the wild night?"—as had bappened many a time before to becomes in books, after and, as it is I doubt my best endeavors to unquite as little preparation, and with as little apparent cause. When, at last, she opened the door, the object of her fears, though not engaged I daresay I look more like a bush-ranger than a to the heavy rain and fittal gusts of wind whist- in, or proceeding to, any of the above mentioned acts, seemed to her formidable enough. He rose from a chair as she entered; a tall, stout sufficient to counteract them, so she went to through wearing a rough pilot coat and stand ing in the dim, flickering light of a fire and one

' Miss Oldborgh, I presume?' said he, with a

Miss Pearlope bowed. beard. Miss Pen-lope hated beards.

the unenviable condition of one who, having hear, he went or, looking as though he thought ling it. done her bousehold work, has nothing else to she would have spoken; but I dare say you are aware that he is expecting me?

'I don't know,' stammered Miss Penelope he didn't say so.'

Bless me !' cried the stranger. 'I wrote to tell bim I would be here to night, and spend

My brother did not mention it when his letters came this morning,' said Miss Penelope in a doubtful tone, 'and he is gone to some distance.

The stranger besitated a moment, and then went to the window and looked. Miss Penelope, more emborrassed than he, sat down in a 'Yes, miss. There is nothing I know of as chair by the fire. It would be impossible to evidently in a state of much perplexity. He least, there was a roughness about his appearance which seemed incompatible with such a pretension: but perhaps his travelling dress, and a long journey on a story night, might account in some measure for that.

'Will he be long?' he asked, after a short

once how unprotected we are,' thought Miss Penelope; but there was no escape—he was waiting for an answer. It is possible that he 'Hush, Jemma,' said Miss Penelope, not so may not come until morning,' she said, as brave-

Well, Miss Oldburgh,' rejoined the stranger. I have travelled from London this afternoon; and have written to your brother yesterday. I and the prospect is not pleasant-or to stay where I am. I have dismissed the fly which brought me from the station, and don't think 1 could find my way back in the dark; and if you can direct me to an unn, or suggest any other place by which I could await your brothers return, I would rather not try.'

This was said frankly enough; and if Miss Penelope had ventured a look at the speaker's face, she would have seen there a good-natured

months,' thought be; 'but I will know my fate this time with a sort of desperate calmness .-- (guessed ber thoughts, and was rather more amused than offended at them.

'The nearest inn is at least two miles off,' said Miss Penelope, and I have no one to send with you. Besides, if you are a friend of Josiah's"-(she was too agitated to note how expressive was the doubt her words implied) - he would not like you to go there. 1-I will make arrangements for you to stay here."

'Thank you,' said the stranger, promptly, and with another smile; but pray do not put youring it."

This was an unfortunate admission; and the careless way in which he stripped off his great coat, and seated himself in a lounging-chair, as though relieved that the question was settled, and he had now a right to make himself at home. did not mend matters.

'I only reached England last night,' he said, from New Zealand, and Jos is about the only friend I have in the world, so I went at once to his chambers, and found that he was here, and the letter has miscarried, I suppose it will not reach here before morning."

'There will be no delivery of letters here tomorrow,' said Miss Penelope, still doubtful whe-'Oh, Jemima !' was all! Mis Penelope could ther or not believe this plausible story. 'Christ mas Day is kept like Sunday.'

She rose as she spoke, and left the room murmuring something about getting him refresh ments after his journey.

'By Jove,' said Mr. Sowler, to himself, as the door closed behind her, 'was ever a poor fellow in such a fix as this? It is impossible to turn out, and yet I believe she thinks I am a burglar in disguise. If she were not Jos's sister I should be tempted to carry on the joke; deceive her will only make matters worse; for it is so long since I was in civilized society, that gentleman. It isn't flattering to a fellow on coming back to his native country to be tiken for a ticket-of-leave man. However, I must be man, looking all the taller and stouter just then as polite as I can to my prim little hostess, and to-morrow will set all right.?

Meanwhile Miss Penelone, with a sinking heart, had made her way back to the kitchen. and destroy." Her worst fears were realized. Here, under the the night. It was the beginning of some hourd dition to their forces, went to had. 'Your brother is not at home just now I tragedy, and she saw no possible means of avert-

face, 'who is he?'

This was easier asked than answered; but Christmas with him. If he got my letter, I Then Miss Penelope sat down by the fire, whilst know Jos well enough to be sure that he would Jemina we t about getting the supper in an absent way-uttering many ejaculations-and with a confused notion that if she were not quick enough, the man in the parlor would come and

hold a pistol to her head while she did it. 'I shall let it fall, miss, I'm sure I shall,' she ready to drop."

'Come, Jemima,' said Miss Penelope, rising to the occasion; it must be done, you know; and with you.

The supper, as may be supposed, was not a to his hostess.

'This is a fine old place, I should think,' said This was a posing question.

It I say 'No,' he will offer to stay till he spoke with evident admiration. It was a room as one sometimes meets with in the better for it at all events. class of old-fashioned country houses, and no-

place in summer; but this is the oldest room in lost to the four pair of ears that had been any the house. The others are mostly new or mo- lously listening for it ever since he had been left

'I should have thought it a pity to alter them,' he said. Then, after a pause, Does your brother think of living bere?

'No, he is preparing to let this house, and return to London."

Mr. Sowier looked thoughtful.

'Is it a large farm?' he asked.

About three hundred acres. 'Ah. a nice size,' was the reply, and then there was another pause.

Can be be speculating how much he is likely

'It is very lonely, is it not? I don't think we passed a single bouse for the last mile or two,' was the stranger's next observation.

'Yes, it is rather lonely,' admitted Miss Penelone; 'but some of the men live close to the back of the house.'

This was an allowable fiction, founded on the fact of Tacob's one cottage being within a mile.

There was a more awkward pause than ever after this, broken at last by a tap at the door, and Jemuna's voice, 'Please, miss, you're. self at all out of the way-I am used to rough- wanted,' followed up, the mement her mistress bad joined her, with 'Oh. miss, I'm so glad !'

What is it, Jemma?

' Jacob's come.' Miss Penelope was glad, 'oo. It was a load off her mind to know that they were no longer

Following Jemma into the kitchen, she found Jacob, a stout laboring man, who had been in the late Mr. Oldburgh's service from his youth, and Isaac, his son a newer edition of his father. They had brought in an enormous yile log for learning the cause? - he glunced at her black the fire, no doubt in the expectation of a glass or dress- I made up my mind to follow him. As two of spiced ale, and a Christmas box, as in former years. Having already heard from Jemma a detailed account of the visitor's arrival -and the tale had lost nothing in the telling-Jacob had ready his opinion, expressed with all the emphasis of dogged conviction.

'You may tak' my word for it, miss, the man's imposter.

A consultation was now held as to what should be done, and it was decided, on Miss Penelo: e representing that the gentleman's story might possibly be true, that no steps should be taken likely to give him an impression that he was suspected, but they would be in readiness to frustfate his base designs whenever he attempted to put them into execution. Jicob and Isaac would sit up all night by the kitchen fire, whilst Jemima should have a shake-down in her mistrees's room, and they would retire at the usual hour.

'His object is, miss,' said Jacob, who prided himself on his renutation as the cutest man in the village, 'to wait until all is quiet this night, and then to let in his 'complices-it may be seven others wass than himself-to plunder

To guard against this possibility, Ranger, the same roof, with her own consent-nay, even at big dog, was turned loose, and then the stranger ves shown to his room, and Miss Penelope and was loud and somewhat harsh, and he wore a never before seen or heard of, preparing to spend Jemma, much reassured by the unexpected ad-

Mernwhile, the innocent, but not altogether unconscious, object of so much anxiety had Oh, miss,' cried Jemima, seeing her white lasked, and of course obtained, permission to smoke a pipe in the parlor before retiring. His meditations, as he sat by himself in the old-Jemima soon knew all her mistress could tell her, fashioned room, were not altogether unpleasant; and was requested to take in a tray with some indeed, there was something comecal in the idea cold beef and pastry for the stranger's supper. I that after fire years of incessant activity in many a foreign land, he should come to spend his second night in England, in this secluded village, and under encounstances the thoughts of which

more than once brought a smile to his lips. How Joe will laugh to morrow when I tell that his women folk took me for a housebreaker !? said he to lumself. 'And this demure little restid, when her task was completed, and with her lative of his wiff own her mistake, and be better hands again pressed to ber stays. 'I'm just friends with me on Christman day than she has been on Christmas Eve, I'll warrant. The prospect was agreeable, and another idea that had come into his head whilst talking to Miss ed at him, standing with his back to her, and lif he really means harm to us, our only chance of Penelope was now lo ked at more closely. He escape is to be civil and not vex him. I will go had realized a small capital in New Zealand. with the intention of settling at home -on a farm, of course; and it seemed to him that very social meal, though Mr. Sowler seemed | Chadleigh Manor was just the place he wanted; beet on doing justice to the viands; and, to the and he should cement still closer his friendship best of his ability, on making himself agreeable with the owner by becoming his tenant, and farming his paternal acres. It is possible that he pursued the idea appropriating his friend's he, I like the room we are in exceedingly—it household goods a little farther, in a direction is so thoroughly English. He glanced round as and to an extent of which Miss Penelope was happily unconscious; for, after pulling away for comes; and if I tell the truth, it is admitting at large, low roofed room, with an oak wainscoting some time in silence- Pshaw? he muttered. round three sides of it, and a handsome stone 'what a fool I am! But if I like the place as mulli ned window filling up the fourth; such a well by daylight as I do now, I will make a bid

Having arrived at this conclusion, he laid his pipe on the table, and went in search of his 'Yes,' said Miss Penelope, 'it is a pretty apartment. Of course, this movement was not

> 'He's going upstairs,' whispered Jacob to Isaac, over the kitchen fire.

'He's coming l' gasped Jemima from her shakedown, where she sat bold-upright, sleep having forsaken her eyes.

They heard his uncertain steps along the landing. He stopped at the door and tried it. Miss Penelope sprang to the bell.

Confound it? muttered a voice at the door. and the step passed on.

'He's only mistaken the room,' said Miss Penelope, with a sigh of relief.

He's done it o' purpose,' said Jemima. Oh, miss, what a hawful night this is !?

Mr. Sowler found his room, and taking a key from his pocket, proceeded to open his travelhag bag, when the first thing that presented itwas a case of pistols. Oh, it his companions in the Magor could have seen him at that moment! It was the most natural thing in the world, however, for the bushranger to have these friends about him at night, so he placed them en a table within reach of the bed, and in a few, minutes more was sleeping the sleep of the guilless.

· He's euiet,' said 'Jacob, about balf an bour afterwards, taking a long pull at the spiced ale which had been provided to cheer the watch. I think all's reet, father,' returned Isaac, who

had not before declared an opinion.

· We shall see, lad; we shall see,' was the weply. 'If he's quite till mornin', I'll agree wi'

But the fates had ordained that he should not be quiet till morning. After about three hours stumber, Mr. Sowier awoke, and owing it may be to the strange place, or the subject of his previous meditations, or indigestion, or the shostly gleam of the moonlight or some other disturbing cause, be could not sleep again, do what he would. After lying awake for some household (he little knew how much they had ben disturbed already), he at last got out of bed and paced to and fro across the floor .-Again the sound of his feet went through the lisagners like an electric shock.

' Didn't I tell you, Isaac?' said Jacob, as his son awakened him out of a dose, and drew his attention to the fact; ' we shall have some stiftsed work with that chap afore long, mark me."

'It is no use trying this on any longer,' said Bar. Sowier to himself; 'nothing will settle me but a pipe, and I will go and fetch it at all risks. Every one will be sound a leep by this time."

Acting on this resolution, he half dressed, and stepped as noiseles ly as he could down stairs.

· He's going down,' whispered Jemima, who ake Jacob has slumbered and been disturbed by her more wakeful companion. Oh, miss!

Both the women listened in breathless silence. Begad, he's coming father,' said Isaac, grasping the kitchen poker; 'let be ready for the beggar.'

All reet, lad,' answered Jacob, as he stole to The kitchen door and looked out, just in time to see the unlucky visitor enter the parlor.

As he did so, a bright idea flished through Jacob's mind. The parlor door was of oak, bard as iron, and the key was in the lock; if that key could be turned, and the burglar locked m, they were safe without striking a blow .-There was not a moment for besitation, it must be done at once, or the chance would be fast. Quick as thought he dashed across the passage, slammed to the door already sjar, and Bocked it before the startled guest had time to sorn bis head.

The noise caused by this achievement was too much for those upstairs. Jemima screamed, and Miss Prnelope pulled at the bell as though her only chance of safety depended on her exertions. Jacob and Isaac rushed to the rescue; and when, amid general confusion, the affair had been explained and applauded, and the excitement of prose as to what should be done next. Isaac, blockhead! Potts!' with a vague notion of searching the house, had entered the visitor's room, where the first things | Sowier was left to give his own explanation. that caught his eye were the pistols by the bedside. This was looked upon as conclusive evicongratulations uttered on the success of Jacob's muse. It was now about four o'clock, and Enristmas Day seemed likely to be fine and hosty. Miss Penelope and Jemima agreed to go at once, under Isaac's escort, to the cottage. where the young lady would stay with Jacob's me the village for assistance, and Isaac returned her such a fright. to his father, who stoutly declared his intention to stay and keep watch over the prisoner.

Whilst there stens are being taken, we will return to Mr Sowler. After overcoming his first sensation to blank amazement on the locking of the door, he made as much noise as he could, but this only increased the general tumult, and was wholly disregarded. Finding it of no avail, he wrapped himself in his great-coat, which was lying where he had left it on the preceding night, and quietly lighted bis pipe. The matter now was, in his opinion, beyond a joke, and he felt sufficiently angry. The room he ocespied was remote enough from the rest of the Sousehold to prevent him bearing anything distractly, but he could distinguish men's voices, and so arrived at the conclusion that the two women had really suspected him, and by some means or other obtained assistance. At first he puffed away in high dudgeon; but, by degrees, the pipe did its work, and the ludicrous aspect of Bis situation presenting itself forcibly to his mind, Be felt his anger again giving place to amusement, and gradually fell into a doze.

When he awoke, it was with a start at hearcantiously opened, and a policeman presented bimself, Jacob and Isaac appearing in the background.

he was not dreafing. But the scene was real, the Po and its swollen amuents. From the narrow and a curious scene it was! The disordered ridge of the raised embankment we saw trees, houses, soom, smelling of tobacco, and with the remains of the supper still on the table, looked disreputable enough; whilst, the figure on the hearth. half dressed, and with the dishevelled hair and heard, was quite in keeping with it. The bedearlie he had carried was flaring in its socket, which covered thousands of acres. It is evident that estates in it. The value, moreover, of the right is diffused over a considerable district; complaints of one grandchildren, the north as well as the south of Ireland wants a decidedly higher than in Fermanagh, either because distances are considerable district; complaints of one grandchildren, the north as well as the south of Ireland wants a decidedly higher than in Fermanagh, either because distances are considerable district; complaints of one grandchildren, the north as well as the south of Ireland wants a decidedly higher than in Fermanagh, either because distances are considerable district; complaints of one grandchildren, and the elect girl the distance of landlord oppression, or unfair exer—and the elect girl the distance of landlord oppression, or unfair exer—and the elect girl the distance of landlord oppression, or unfair exer—and the elect girl the distance of landlord oppression, or unfair exer—and the elect girl the distance of landlord oppression, or unfair exer—and the elect girl the distance of landlord oppression, or unfair exer—and the elect girl the distance of landlord oppression, or unfair exer—and the elect girl the distance of landlord oppression, or unfair exer—and the elect girl the distance of landlord oppression, or unfair exer—and the elect girl the distance of landlord oppression, or unfair exer—and the elect girl the distance of landlord oppression, or unfair exer—and the elect girl the distance of landlord oppression, or unfair exer—and the elect girl the distance oppression of landlord oppression, or unfair exer—and the elect girl the distance of landlord oppression, or unfair exer—and the elect girl the distance of landlord oppression, or unfair exer—and the elect girl the distance of landlord oppression, or unfair exer—and the elect girl the distance of landlord oppression of landlord o and struggling against the faint, gray, chilling the north as well as the south of Ireland wants a gleam of the wintry morning.

fresting the men at the door.

I believe it's my duty to arrest you on a

Sarry losing temper. Confound it, man, what of trim tillage and pasture fields, give a charm to the with their legal ownership. In this respect individdo you mean?

He advanced a step or two with threatening looks; but, though the policeman by himself would have been an easy prey, the power of the law-to say nothing of Jacob and Issac-rendered bim formidable; and it was clear that force would be of no avail.

Come, come,' said the officer, with the most provoking calmness; 'none o' that, you knowit won't do.'

'Hang it, man, I tell you I'm a friend of the family. Oh, ay, was the reply, accompanied by a

knowing wink; 'we've heerd friend o' the family tales before this." 'Friends o' the family don't bring loaded

pistols with 'em,' put in Jacob from behind. "I wish I had one of them here, you old fool, roared Mr. Sowier. 'I'd soon put a stop to your

prating.3 'It's my duty to inform you,' remarked the small official, ' that anything you may happen to say now may be brought against you as evi

dence, and sich a language as this isn't safe. This was too much; the stranger threw him-

self back in his chair, and laughed immoderately. Now, I tell you, said he, when he recovered gravity enough to speak, you have all made a stupid mistake, which you will be sorry for, and which I regret because of the young lady; but I see that it is of no use to offer any explanation. time, from a considerate wish not to disturb the All I ask is that you will give me some breakfast, and I promise to remain here quietly until Mr. Oldburgh comes home. I believe he is expected this morning."

This proposal was naturally looked upon as a dodge to throw them off their guard, but after some parleying, as no reasonable objection could be raised, it was agreed to, and Mr. Sewler spent the next four hours under arrest; the policeman keeping watch at the parlor door, and Jacob occasionally taking a turn outside before the mullioned window.

Whilst thus patrolling, be saw his master coming along the road, and went to open the

gate. A merry Christmas to you, Jacob,' said Josiah, as he drove in, evidently returning from a successful errand. 'Why, what's the matter?' This was due to Jacob's mysterious looks, and

the appearance of Potts, the policeman. 'it's my duty to say, sir,' replied the func-tionary, 'that there's been a burglarious attempt on your premises-a very dark game, sir; but

the man's safe.' A burglarious attempt!' echoed Josiah. looking much confused; 'and who do you say is

'The man as did it, sir,' chimed in Jacob .-He come last night, sir, and scared Miss Pene-

lope and Jemima with firearms, sir; and______ Where is be ?' demanded Mr. Oldburgh. 'In th' oak parlor, sir.'

Potts,' said Josiah, advancing to the room indicated, 'attend here.' He entered with a quick step, then suddenly

stopped. · Why, Sowler, old fellow, what's the meaning

of this? Is it you? Potts backed.

'Aye, sure enough, Jos,' said M1. Sowler ; though if you had not turned up soon, I think I should have begun to doubt my own identity."

Why, bless me, they said there was a burglar! There must be some mistake,' exclaimed all parties had somewhat subsided, a question the mystified Josiah. Here, Jacob, you

But the body-guard had vanished, and Mr.

'I am heartily ashamed,' said Josiab, when he had finished, to think that Penelope should have dence, and many were the devout thanks and been such a goose, and equally sorry that you have been annoyed; but you must come and let

her apologize for herself. 'Well, said Mr. Sowler, laughing, as she really suspected me-and, you see, appearances were very much against me-I am of oninion that she acted with considerable nerve, and bemife, whilst Jemima went on to the police station | gin to think that I owe her an apology for giving

> The reader may imagine for himself Miss Penelope's blushes and regrets, and how Christmas day and many a succeeding day atoned for Christmas Eve; but events have proved that her misgivings were, after all, prophetic, for Mr. Sowler has already taken possession of Chedleigh Manor, with the lands appertaining thereto, and the services of Jacob and Jemima retained: and will eventually, if rumor is to be credited, take possession of Miss Penelope as well.

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

> > > No. 23.

LONDONDERRY. Nov. 19.

I set off from Enniskillen with the expectation that a few hours' journey would bring me safely to this historic city. The short winter's day had reached its close before I left the capital of Fermanagh, and I only speak from hearsay when I describe the country through which the train passed as a succea sion of hills and undulating lands, for the most part of an uninteresting character. On arriving at Strabane, the point at which the Mourne and the Finn run into the Foyle, the carriages suddenly came me some one unlock the door, which was then to a stop, and the intelligence went round that a and the occupier of the soil; and it has deprived the violent flood in these mountain rivers had made the line impassable for miles, and that we might remain where we were all night. The morning revealed a scene such as that painted by Virgil with the happiest Our friend rubbed his eyes, to make sure that touch in his sketch of the Italian valley overron by and fences emerge from what seemed far and near a apreading lake, and two or three lines of seething eddies marked the channels of the torrents that rushed foaming on their way seawards. After some donderry corresponds to Fernanagh in the most trouble we were lauded at Strabane, its little streets | vital point of its landed relations. Londonders is turned for the time into lagunes, and I drove thence eminently a tenant right county, and the custom, in on an upland road along the edge of sheets of flood the north as well as the south of Ireland wants a decidedly higher than in Fermanagh, either because good system of arterial drainage, the main outfalls of the whole island being unable at their present levels to carry off the superfluous waters; and, in this there is an in this county, and tenant farmers and, in this county, and tenant farmers called Drumbo, died on the 22 and Dec. from the strength of the superfluous waters; and, in this their fermanagh brethern, roise the price properly, trusted to public, opinion to maintain their feet of injuries received on Monday evening in the What on earth do you want? said he, ad. the whole island being unable at their present levels as I suspect, the Londonderry farmers, being weakship con of burgiary, replied the onicial with officials laid out pleasantly in broad enclosures, and dinderry, too, as in Fermanagh, the landlords for the Landlords for the Landlords for the little farms of a thriving peasantry; and the eye deayour in a variety of ways to endeavour in a variety of ways to endeavour in a variety

especial notice, though all the country wears a civilized and flourishing aspect. The Duke and Lord Erne are well known as two of the best landlords in Ulster, fulfilling bonourably the duties of property, and just and liberal to their dependents; and I am bappy to say that what I saw of their estates bears witness to the general reputation. A little incident on my drive marks the extraordinary distinction which popular opinion in the north and the other provinces of Ireland makes in estimating the obligations of landed property. I was casually told that the Duke of Abercorn and Lord Erne were very good landlords, but rather hard, as they would not allow more than five years' tenant-right to an out. going tenant. A Southern landlord of equal liberali y would be landed as a marvellous phenomenon. Londonderry is a busy and wealthy town of well-

built houses and clean streets, rising slong a hill

which, hemmed in by eminences, reaches down to the estuary of the Foyle. Like Vienna, the old city has long ago spread itself beyond its original limits; a large and populous subarb extends on all sides from the sucient Acropolis; and smoky factories. crowds of shipping, and wharves and warehouses densely stored show that the place is a seat of thriv icg commerce. Yet to this hour Londonderry attests the memory of a very different time, when its beroic garrison saw the tents of Rosen wind round them a deadly coil of famine, and their failing eyes during months looked in vain for deliverance across their imprisoned river. The Protestant cathedral, i's altar crowned with the flagstaves taken in a desperate asily, commands, as is fitting the whole scene; and the venerable guns, which did good service in one of the grandest passages of history, still flown along the uncorquerable ramparts preserved with pious care by the citizens. Trophies of a greater yet less memorable siege mingle here and there with these famous relice; and a passing visitor observes with pleasure that if Protestant and Catholic Ireland must still think differently of the glories of Derry, they have shared equally in those of Sebastopol. Far beyond the pomæ ium of the sacred walls, on a spot once held by the soldiers of James, a majestic Catholic Ohurch is now seen; a place, let us hope that Obristian good-will will, at last, under just laws and government, obliterate the traces of war and discord; though, unbappily, that day has not yet shone on Derry. Outside the town trim villae and gardens, extending for a considerable distance attest the opulence of successful traders; and for some miles the adjoining country spreads out into broad fields and enclosures, in places dotted with homesreads, which prove, at a glance, that capital and skill have here established large farm bushandry As regards the general features of the county, it is broad tract of not very fertile soil, divided midwig by a mountain range, and broken into a series of hills and lowlands flowing in many places with abundant waters. There are some large farms to the few rich tracts, and all that I saw were in excellent order; but the holdings are for the most part small, and, though many are admirably tilled, some certainly are in a backward condition. On the whole however, the agriculture of the county seemed to me very good, decidedly better than that of Fermanach and the peasantry are a self-reliant and independent race, their accent and bearing revealing at once the predominance in them of Scottish blood. Londonderry is a very progressive county, its agricultural area having been enlarged nearly one-tweifth during the last 15 years, and its live stock having incre sed in value not less than 66 per cent between 184; and 1861; in this, too, as in other instances, we see progress coinciding with a decline of population relatively small, and a system of relatively small farms. Making every allowance for disturbing causes, this concurrence, repeating itself so often, must be pronounced significant in the extreme.

Londonderry is one of the six counties included in

the famous "Plantation of Ulster." Here, as in

Fermanagh, a powerful colony of Anglo-Scottish breed, and in faith Protestant, established itself firmly upon the soil, united in the relation of land lord and tenant and built up a new order of society which has developed the germs of civilized life, and has been ascendant during two centuries Here, too, the usages connected with land which grow out of the intimate ties that bound together the original settlers, took root and modified the whole system of tenure; and here, too, these usinges gradually were extended to the aboriginal race, and gave it protec tion under its conquerors. Speaking generally, therefore, the land system of Londonderry resembles that of Fermanagh in its essential and most characteristic features; in the ownership and occupation of the soil we see deep and indelible traces of the intimate association of the early colonists; a custom, still of extraordinary force, gives the occupier a peculiar interest in his holding; and the benefit of this local law applies in lifferently to the Roman Catholic Celt and to the Protestant descendant of the Anglo Scottish settler. In one particular, however, of some importance, a difference may be perceival in the landed relations of the two counties. The land lords of Fermanach are for the most part, resident : some of the principal landlords are particularly good; and the result is that the connexion between the landed classes in that county is generally of a very pleasing kind and retains much of its primitive character On the other hand, from the Plantation to this day, by far the greater part of Londonderry has been possessed by the great Lordon Companies which, under the control of the Irish Society, received grants of nearly the whole county; and these proprietors having been always absentees, the consequences are distinctly manifest. In the early age of colonization and conquest the Companies, or their agents, no doubt resembled all the "Plantation landlords." Connected with the occupiers on their estates by the closet links of affection or interest, they co-operate in fashioning the type of life which was the expression of this sympathy, and they sanc-tioned or encouraged the growth of the usages common to the whole settlement. In this way their non-resident proprietorship was long probably with out any bad effect, and, even to this day, its results have been less mischievous than might have been supposed, for the tenants on their lands, still tolerably secured in the enjoyment of their ancient privileges, can thrive very well without landlord assistance. Still, the absenteciam of these societies, as the regard which ought to exist between the owner relation of landlord and tenant throughout this county of much that adores it and gives it lasting strength. The Companies are not liked as landlords; complaints are made against several of them, and though I believe that, in general, they administer their estates very well, and they are neither illiberal or

they have probably weakened the moral influence of landlords over a very large district. Notwithstanding this distinction however, Lonvital point of its landed relations. Lonfonderry is decidedly higher than in Fermanagh, either because

of the Duke of Abercorn, and this tract and another alike; and though the right is still firmly upheld by as it does great rights of property yet ill-defined, and of the Duke of Abercorn, and this tract and another a local law of public opinion. I think the general depending on custom only, without the same and the of the Duke of Abercorn, and this trace and about of a local law of public opinion, I think the general of the Duke of Aberdal protein of the property of a local law of phones of the property of the Burke of the property of the senetion of the property of the senetic of the senetic of the property of the senetic of its efficacy. Having already explained the collection of tenure, ferest in the soil, of vast importance, but difficult to which, wherever it exists, gives a tenent of land an interest that, though always potential, is realized, so to speck, when he leaves his holding, I proceed to landlords, and agents whether they thought the right, consider it more closely. Viewed as an existing fact according to its worth, could be communication. of society, tenant-right really all but assures security of tenure to its possessor; and, whatever landlords may think to the contrary, it gives a tempus, about the soil, donderry, where tenant-right has absorbed a much ing to its value, an intefficie charge on it. When the greater amount of capital, they were an application custom of a district/declares that an occu-ier of land has an interest in it which, even though it fine usies in amount is substantial and car be bought and sold. and when it condemns every breach of this usage, it is evident that a tenant will be seldem disturbed that he has a positive hold on his farm, and that practically, he has a share of some kind beyond his tenure in the fee simple. Accordingly, in tenunt right counties evictions have always been very uncommon; and landlords and tenants, as a matter of fact, without regarding legal distinctions, and, as it were unconscious'y and by tacit consent, have a sort of divided right in the soil; not the same, perhaps, on any two estates, differing often atrangely in different places, yet usually settled by some rude equity in a prolonged course of mutual dealing. Yet though tenant-right has really these effects, and unquestion by more or less entrenches upon the absolute ownership of the soil it is singular, nevertheless how aptly as a general rule it adjusts itself to the ordinary relations of landlord and tenant, and to the incidents that belong to them. I have no doub! that it does operate to lessen the natural rent of the landlord; but it does so to a much less extent than. economically, would be supposed, and it seems to be assumed that if all estates were suddenly relieved . f the barden their rent would not rise nearly in proportion. Tenant-right, too, as I have remarked be fire, is found compatible with a fair rise of rent, ac cording to some rough standard of justice, even though the rise may in some measure affect the interest of the occupier in his holding. Such is tanant right, as a matter of fact, in a dis

trict where it is really respected; and it must be added that it coincides at least with quiet possession with social progress, and with immunity from agrarian outrage. It is virtually a concurrent interest in land vested in a tenant beyond his legal status, which encroaches more or less on a landlord's rights, and yet is found co existing with them, though sustained only by local custom. Viewed critically, and apart from circumstances, it is obvious how closely it corresponds to those equities in the soil of the tenant of the South, which, though not unheld by the same sauction, and existing as it were upon sufferance, are nevertheless not often infringed. The tenant-right of Ulster, in truth, is nothing more than a free development of the practice which permits the sale of the good will of lands, which prevails in several parts of the South which hundreds of Southern landlords wisk at, and a few encourage to the fullest extent, and which, when once a farm has come into the bands of a purchaser for valuable consideration. would be almost universally acquiesced in, even though no license to sell had been given. In its vagueness, too, in its ir definite nature, in its variableness as regards different estates, in the difficulty of reducing it to any positive standard, the right has a very plain analogy to the equity of the tenant in respect of improvements, of which I have so often written in the South, even though, as I think, this element is not the chief test that decides its value; and, in fact, it might be almost as easy to say what, taking large districts, ought to be the claim of the occupiers on them for compensation for their contri butions to the soil, as it would be to declare wha their tenant-right ought to be worth in the general market. It is, however, when we come to consider tenant-right and these analogous equities with reference to our legal system that the resemblance be tween them becomes most striking, and most disthough challenges attention. In different degrees these common claims of the Irish tenant tend to en graft an interest in a landlord's estate derogatore from absolute ownership; in the case of the tenant right of Ulater, an interest of a very decided kind; in the case of the looser equities of the South, an interest less clear or less recognized but, notwithstanding usually respected. This interest, however, although it conflicts directly with a landiord's legal righte, is not, either in the North or the South, protected by the State; and as a Southern proprietor may ignore any equity of his tenant in respect of improvements or of money laid out in the purchase o good-will so a Northern proprietor, as a matter of law, may extinguish the tenant right on his estates, either by unduly raising his rent, by a no eto quir, or by eviction, assuming of course, as a lly happens, that legally his tenant holds only at will.

From these considerations it follows, that in this great matter of landed tenure, law, in theory, is at save with fact and right in Ulster, as in the rest of Ireland. Here, as in the other parts of the island, law declares that a landlord is an absolute owner though his estate may be subject to claims which morally abridge his rights extrem ly, and, in the face of the strongest custom, it will canclion his abolition of those claims, and will give him facilities for the purpose. Abstractedly, therefore, it would appear as if the tenant of the North were in as bad a plight. inasmuch as his tenant-right often far exceeds in value any equity waich may belong to the other. We know, however, that, in fact, the difference between the two is immense; that the tenant of Ulster usually feels himself secure and entitled to a real property in his holding, while the tenant of the South has no such conviction, and too often acts as though his tenure were a mere precarious annual possession. The simple reason is that, in the one case custom, acting with the force of local law, and resting upon the happy traditions that unite the landed classes of the North, does really restrain the law of the land, and almost always vindicates the rights of the tenant; whereas in the other, such a guarantee is want ing, and the tenant is left comparatively defenceless, unless he chooses to have resource to agrarianism as his only safeguard. In the one case an imperium in imperio is created with all but controlling power; in the other there is no such salutary check, any check there is feeble or bad; and the result is that the general law is much less impeded in wo king injustice. Yet it is not to be denied that even here time has rolled on, has had a tendency to weaken the mischief of law being opposed to fact has now and then made itself evident: that custom has not always succeeded in upholding the fair rights of the tenant; and that Londonderry has a land question, and one, too, that may become serious. I have heard of more than one clear instance in which purchasers in the Landed Estates Court have directly. invaded the tenent-right that existed for ages upon the lands; at this moment there is much apprehen harsh, public opinion is rather opposed to them, and sion that, in the case of a very large estate about to be brought before that tribunal, a similar course will be pursued, and I am inclined to think that a general tendency to abridge the right gradually may be noticed The results though not the same in degree, resemble in kind those witnessed in the Sauth, after any act of landlord oppression, or unisir exer-

depending on custom only, without the sanction of sent condition. How to deal with this singular inrelue, and Proteen in its numerous forms, is certain. ly a perplexing problem I asked several farmer, according to its worth, could, be commuted into definite terms, of varying duration, secured by leases, and whether this would be desired satisfactory. In Fermanugh the answers were all one way; in Longreater amount of capital, they were so condicting that I have not been able even to guess the tendency

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE REPRESENTATION OF LIMERICK -Mr. Francis W. Russell, one of the sitting members for Limerick, is seriously ill, and it is said that should a vacan y in the representation of that city occur, it is the intention of the late supporters of Sir Peter Tail, D L. to put him forward again as a favourite candidate. and secure his return. - Irish Times.

Mc Madden, who was removed from the magistracy, is receiving numerous assurances of aympathy from gentlemen who disapprove the policy of the Government in Iceland.

IMPERFECT REGISTRATION. - The Registrar-General for Ireland, in his report of the quarter ending September, says, 'It is evident that the registration of births and deaths is very imperfect; the annual ratio of births to the estimated population in England being about 1 in 29 or 30, and of deaths 1 in 44 or 45; whilst in Ireland, according to the present return, the ratios are, for birthe, 1 in 40 6, and for deaths in 74 1. There can be no doubt, says the Pall Mail Gazette, that the registrations are most imperfect-thousands of children born in this country are never registered at all; but imperfect as our registration is, it serves to form our statistics, which, although seldom if ever to be relied upon, form the basis of our inaction or legislation, as the case may be. One of our glorious weaknesses is our love for statistics, our implicit faith in them, and our sublime indifference as to their correctness.

The Cork Examiner has the following apropos of the revived discussion of the Repeal question ;-Rereal of the Union would seem to be on the evact regaining a position amongst the practical questions of Iriah politics. The old cry has been heard at several of the great popular demonstrations lately held in connection with the agrarian movement. The idea, as yet, has hardly assumed a definite shape, and finds no avowed exponent in parliament, if we except Mr. G. H. Moore, but there are indications that it has taken possession of the minds of a considerable and active party in the country, by whom it is held in reserve for the present, simply that public attention may be concentrated on a question of more immediate urgency. We do not now alluce to the party who have taken up the cry as a means of averging a fancied injury inflicted by the British parliament; but to the section of patriotic and earnest men who believe with the Dean of Limerick that there are diseases in the present condition of the country which it will be difficult to cure by any measure short of the concession of perfect sutonomy.

Dublin, Dec. 30. - The presence of so large a force of military in the country has had a salutary effect in overawing the turbulent classes and giving confidence to all well affected people. The soldiers are in general great favorites with the populace, and live on amicable terms; but in some instances quarrels rise which are easily fomented. On Sunday and Monday evenings there were disturbances between the military and townspeople in Killarrey. Acorrespondent of the Derry Express' states that a diroute atose between two soldiers of the 65 h and a party of workmen who were drinking in a publichouse on Sunday night. The townsmen attacked the soldiers with stones, but assistance baving been obtained from the barracks, the mob were resisted at the point of the b-yonet, and, in turn, stoned by the soldiers. On Monday night there were 17 soldiers drinking in the same place, and the affray was renewed, with a similar result. The soldiers when attacked drew their bayonets, chased the townspeople through the streets, and, taking up stones, beat the y with their own weapons. A strong ricket afterwards parrolled the streets, and order was reetored .- Times Cor.

It has been arranged to hold a great Conference of the gentry, clerky and farmers of Ireland, on the 2d February, with the view of finally placing before the government the real wishes of the country on the and question. The arrangement is a good one, and we hope the meeting will be numerously attended, and that no mistake will be committed. Every man in Ireland is now familiar with the demands of the tenant farmers. Their request is very moderate and they ask for nothing more than is absolutely neceseary to protect them from wrong. They are subject to be evicted at the whim of their landlords, and they have no security against the increase of rents. These are the two great evils they complain of; and unless the new bill of the government provides a remedy for them, the land question will not be considered settled Fixity of tenure and fair rents form the groundwork of a true settlement, and unless they are cheerfully conceded, in vain may men expect peace or lovalty in Ireland. The Conference we hope, will not waver in its duty, but frankly tell the government the sort of measure that is required, and that if it is not yielded, legislation on the land question will not be of the slightest use. - Dand ilk Democrat.

The Special Irish Land Commissioner of the New York 'Herald' is at present in the county Donegal collecting information. He left Derby for Letterkenny the other morning.

Mr. McSwiney, a county magistrate, has been dismissed from the commission of the peace for sweating and using language offensive to the Rev Mr. Dunscombe, rector of Macroom, at a meeting of the guardians of Macroom Union.

The 'Clare Journal' says - We have it upon acthority that within the last few days threatening notices have been received by some of the best landlords (so reputed) in a certain district of the county not many miles from Ranis.

At a meeting of eleven Orange lodges, held at Larne, county Antrim, on Saturday, resolutions were passed protesting against the conduct of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland in expelling Mr. Dalway, M P., for supporting Sir Shafto Adair at the late county Antrim election, and expressing confdence in Mr. Dalway as a true Orangeman.

The 'Belfast News' Letter' reports the death in that town of a woman named. Ellen Crogban at the age of a 109 years. Her remains were followed to the grave by six of her children - James, Pat, John, Winnefred, Bridget, and Mary - the eldest of her boys, who is a great grandfather, being about ninety and the eldest girl about two years younger. Ba-

tressing the min at the door,

I believe it's my duty to arrest you on a damaged a large among of property. After leaving on an average of from two to 20 years rout of the South, and deritainly with the crafting with the claims of the south, and deritainly with the claims of the south of bat aggravating air of importance which officials lates, laid out pleasantly in broad enclosures, and discovery too, as in Fermanagh, the: landlords on seeming was seeming when there is business on hand.

'To arrest me!' thundered Mr. Sowier, now dwellings and neat homesteads, which, in the midst in order to keep it with in order to keep it with how of the midst in order to keep it with how of the midst in order to keep it with how of the midst in order to keep it with how of the midst in order to keep it with how of the far distant in order to keep it with heavy sparading question. In this respect to the far distant in order to keep it with heavy sparading question. In this respect to the far distant in the midst in order to keep it with heavy sparading question. In this respect to the far distant in the midst in order to keep it with heavy sparading question. In this respect to the far distant in the midst in order to keep it with heavy sparading question. In this respect to the far distant in the midst in order to keep it with heavy sparading question. In this respect to the far distant in the midst in order to keep it with heavy sparading question. In this respect to the far distant in the midst in order to keep it with heavy sparading question. For all these reasons it seems impossible that the When discovered lying on the roadway, Leeper was surrounding landscape. This is part of the estates wal proprietors and the Companies act very much tenant right which exists in this county, involving quite insensible and speechless, in which state he rememory in consequence of which the manner of his death and the name of the ruffi in who ir fi cled the istal blow remain for the present a profound mysterr, which, however, it is hoped may yet be unterry water, and the exertions of the police. The injury which resulted in death, was over the right moury which restricted must have been indicted temple, and it is believed must have been indicted templot and whip or some other blunt instrument, by a loaded whip or some other blunt instrument, and that whoever dealt the fatal blow came stealthing ly upon deceased and ran, away immediately, being ly apon correct by the perfect quietness which rigned at the time, there being no one abroad. No loguest has yet been held, but the district coroner has been notified of the occurrence, and is expected to be in attendance to-morrow when it is hoped to se in secondario will be elicited which will give a clus to the perpetrator of this very mysterious murder. Freeman Cor.

CHARGE OF ILLEGAL MARCHING. - A correspondent of the Irish Times, writing from Castleblaney on or the Saurday, says :- At the Petry Sessions yesterday baturos, selection, Thomas Molloy (before Messre Lucas A. Treston, Thomas Molloy and Audrew M'Math), a shoemaker named Terence Minahon was brought up in custody charged with forming part of an illegal procession, which merched through the district of the Scotch Corners few nights previously. According to the evidence, the following are the facts : - Constable Molloy was in charge of a right patrol party in the district in question, of a right hard. I's just pont pie effection was atwash at an unise of firing shots and playing of fifes and drame in the distance He and his party can tiously made for the direction at a quick pace, and, having placed themselves in good position for a view saddenly found they were in presence of an irregular procession of two r three hundred men. Constable Molloy immediately made a rush upon the centre of the body, and demanded to surrender in the Queer's The peonle who were marching evidently took the const. bulary party to be much larger then it was, and scattered in all directions, leaving behind them three loaded maskets, with shot, ball cartridge, and slugs, and two drums After a short survey of the flight of the processionists, the constable deemed it impredent to make any arrests at that time, but the prisoner was shortly after arrested. Mr. Swaps, dwelt upon the trivial amount of evidence adduced against him, and the court discharged the prisoner. The following letter appeared in the last number

of the 'Western Mercury': During the last three weeks, three names, aderned with the ancient Milesisn prefix, have been paraded in the public press in connection with their distracted country—the same three with essentially different antecedents as to position, creed, sentiments (conscience !) - viz, O'Donogan Rossa, O'Neil O'Donoghue. The first, the greatest sufferer in the cause he conscientiously espansed - imprisoned - his future freedom hanging on the fear or favour of the ruling party in England - bis pen and utterances stopped. The second, sug gesting for his fellow countryman the suspension of the Habeas Corpus - trial by jury - freedom of the press. The third deprecating the prevailing distract in the imperial parliament, and from his personal esperience asserting its liberal humane tendency, and its entire freed m from all sectarian or national prejudices. How difficult, Mr. Editor, must it be for us in England, to decide from the facts and dicts of this Hibernian trio? We, alas ! know that the motives of each will be canvassed, and insuhordinate patriotism, dominant Church facaticism, bid ding for future place and power, to each in turn be attributed. The nampblet by bir George Grey, G. O. B., just published, recommending with warmth and vigorous language the establishment of a proviccial parliament in the kingdom of Ireland has made quite a sensation in the political coteries in Club-land, and almost revived the long dormant subject of controversy, the 'Repeal of the Union.' Upon examining some files of your journal, I observe a letter from 'A Catholic,' in March, 1868 suggesting eight pacificating points for Ireland viz, ballot, disendowment of Established Church voluntary principle in religion fixity of tenure, parliament in Ireland for Irish questions, abolition of religious distinctions for all offices of the State, compulsory cessation of absentee proprietary, Irish royal residence and Irish regiment of guards Of these problems. and Trieb regiment of guards and tries regiment of guards. Of these problems, one (the most fundamental) has been already solved -and several are on their way to solution - and now backed by such tried and experienced political infla ences, the National Legislature may by the ever sanguine Celtic community be assuredly looked for resease ble period! And thus once more hope smiles for the coming year.

Fracas between Military and Olvilians at Ennis. -On Friday night, there was a row between some of this town, in connection with be 'fiving column' entrance to Jail street; and, but for the timely inservention of Constable Anderson and a party of the constabulary, would have resulted in serious conarquences on both sides. It appears that a few erenings since some of the soldiers while under the influence of drink, made use of some offensive ex pressions as regard the 'b --- y 'rish,' when passing along the Clareroad, and having aroused the feelings of passers by were chastised for their misconduct Since then a bad spirit had been evinced on both sides and nightly bachanalian brawls took place of anything but an agreeable character, as it is stated by traders, whose houses the military (I do not include the cavalry stationed here) resorted that their conduct was bad and their expressions abominable in the extreme. This evening five of them entered a public house, and behaved so base that the proprietor ordered them 'to quit,' which they refused to do, and in the course of events the landlord was struck. A crowd soon collected, the soldiers were expelled, and when they came outside they renewed their unseemly conduct, defying civilians in a most vehement manner The result was immediate retaliation by the people, who belaboured the military bravadoes well As a consequence the crowd increased, but the constabulary coming up at the time prevented bad results. The offenders of the 70th were secured, with the object of proteotion; and a messenger having been despatched to the officer in command at the barracks, a strong military picket was turned out, proceeded to the scene of riot, and. having taken their five comrades in charge, escorted them to barracks in safety. It is said the soldiers have received some severe injuries, but I do not know such of my own knowledge. In consequence of this disturbance the men of the 70th have been all configed to barracks for the night, - Freeman.

The Duily Express gives some particulars of at tempts to sessessinate policemen in the county of Limerick. Two were made at Askeaton, and one at Shanagolden, both quiet towns on the western borders of the county A correspondent, writing on Friday evening, says: Late yesterday evening, in the former town, two

policemen, named Doyle and M'Coneghy, were on duty, and, not anticipating that the quiet of the locally would be disturbed, were unprovided with firearme, as is usual in country towns, and the beat of the constabulary resembled rather a clounge than a guard About 7 o'cleck they had strayed into a butcher's stall and were holding converse with some people there. Some 20 minutes had elapsed after their having entered the shop, when one or two men were observed to pass and repass, evidently casting inquiring glances towards the policemen. No notice one of the men stopped before the stall, and drawing other of the constables. Both dropped, severely wounded, and in the confusion the assauin escaped gained the ill-will of the extreme Nationalists. The the Treasury, and that where ten into have expended acting recognized as one of Fenian vengeance, and money they have been compensated either by being acting recognized as one of the personal entire of the entire of the personal entire of the entire of the entire of the personal entire of the entire of

meined up to the time of his death on Wednesday petrator. The county inspector and a large party acene.

Another policeman was fired at vesterday, at Shanagolden, and slightly wounded, but the particu lars have not yet reached Limerick

No arrests have been made. The police are scopring the county. A large detachment of cavalry, 1st Dragoon Guards, have left this for the dis-

In a telegram last night be adds:-

Both constables are still living, but there is very little hope for one of them. The shot was evidently fired from a gun or horse pistol loaded with sluge, three of which entered from the back, and are supposed to have lodged in the constable's lungs. The other policeman has been brought to Limerick. He is wounded to the arm After the occurrence seve ral shots were fired in different directions by accom plices, it is supposed, to help the escape of the as HIBSID.

Jan 2 .- A shopkseper named Welsh, residing in Strule, in the county of Mayo ten miles from Tuam, was shot last night on going home from the market It is supposed he was mistaken for another person he lies in a precarious state. Longford is reported to be quiet.

Jan. 3 - The attempts upon the lives of three policemen in the county of Limerick bave been follawed by another outrage in the county of Mayo. - A correspondent of the 'Daily Express' reports that on Saturday evening a shopkeeper named Walsh. who resides at Shrule, a village about ten miles from market. He was wounded, and lies in a precarious state He had a considerable sam of money with bim, which was untouched. It is supposed that he was shot in mistake for another person.—
It is not many days since Miss Gardner was fired at near Ballycastle, in the same county The local papers give some particulars in addition to the The house is a considerable facts already noticed distance from the high road within the demesne which is surrounded by a wall The kit hen is an off shoot from the house, extending from the side of the ball door, with a window in from, not far from the ground. Miss Gardner was standing or sitting near the firep'ace, which is at the gable eud. There was a table before the window, with a lamp on it, and two servents sat one at each end of it The Assassin in order to avoid shooting the servants, had to fire close to the lamp, a d this partly inter-cepted the abot When he fired the lamp was ab ttered to atoms, and the lady was struck with some pellers or grains in the forebend. She never lost har saif possession, but called to one of the servants to bring ber some loaded arms The servant was not inspired with courage by the example of her mis tress, but hid berself under the table and in a few minutes Miss Gardner fell from exhaustion. Owing to the Istoness of the honr and the cowardice of the Bervan's no attempt was made to procure the attendance of a doctor, and she remained all night with the shot unextracted and her wounds undressed. In the morning a medical gentleman was sent for, who found her collected and undaunted. No c'ue has been obtained to the discovery of the perpetrator of this outrage, but a meeting of magistrates was held at which a subscription list was opened for the purpose of offering a reward With respect to the Limerick cases it is stated that the outrages originated in a vindictive feeling on the part of the Fenians, in consequence of the suppression by the police of the demonstrations of rejoicing for the return of O'Donovan Rossa. Dorle the constable, who was most seriously wounded, had several peliess of lead lodged in his body, M Comache, the other constable, was slightly wounded by the same shot Such outrages as these suggest the propriety of having the police armed when on duty Some time ago the revolvers which they carried during the Fenian excitement were withdrawn because an outcry was rised about them If they are to be called upon to stand fire even in quiet towns it would be only fair to give them the means of returning the attentions bestowed apon them.

Jan. 4 - Some farther agrarian outrages of a very severe character have been reported from the Dounty Kayo. A correspondent of the Daily Express states that on Saturday evening as Mr Orotty of Kannnry, near Balliprobe, a farmer, was returning tome from the fair at Westport, accompanied by his servant who sat at one side of the car in which he drove, he was fired at from hebind a hedge within a short dis tance of his own house. He had a singular and liverally bairbreadth escape, for the shot blew the roof out of his hat, and some of the hair off the crown of his bead. The assassin was seen to walk cooly away after be had discharged his con, which it is supo-sthe soldiers of the 70th Regiment now stationed in ed was loaded with sings Mr. Crotty attempted to turn the horse round it pursuit of him, but the anilately established, and some civilians, near to the mal, with an intelligence entitled to respect, refused to go, and, planging violently insisted unon resuming his journey home. It is also rumoured that a Mr. Jackson, agent to Mr. Fetherstone, who lives pear Oresamolina, and a third gentleman, a landlord living within eight miles of Castlebar, were fired at on the same night. In each care the outrage is be lieved to be agrarian In the same journal some particulars are given of an attempt to assa sinate Mr Walsh, of Surule, on the same night. He was driving home on his car, with a servant and . neighbour saited at the opposite side of the vehicle, and another neighbour occupying the driver's seat. Walsh, who sat alone, drove from the right-hand side of the car. A man advanced deliberately to meet him about half a wile from Tuam, and placing a pletal close to Waish's stomach fired and lodged the ball in his body. The two men who sat at the opposite side of the car tan away and so the aseassin esc ped. Walsh is not expected to survive, the doctors in attendance not having been able to extract the ball, which has lodged in his intestines. He was a very extensive dealer in eggs, and as he had command of capital he outstripped all competitors and got ne rly the whole tride of the district into his own hands. This provoked a bitter jealousy. His life had been threatened by his rivals, and he found it necessary at one time to obtain the protection of the Government. It is stated that on Saturday night he raised the price of eggs to la. 6 per de Zen, and this excited a more boatile feeling. No arrest has been made, nor is there likely to be any, the night having been so dark that he could not identify the person who shot him. The new year has opened inauspiciously with the simultaneous perpetration of so many cut

An imposing demonstration was beld on Friday in County Meath, at Colebill, coar the borders of Westmeath. A farmer, named Macnamars, who held 200 acres, was evicted by the Sheriff, at the snit of Miss A Levinge, the owner, and as there was reason to apprehend a riot a force of 150 constabulary was present to enforce the habere. Macnamara had a lease of the lands at los an acre. When the lease expired he was called upon to pay 30s; he offered 22s, but afterwards, it is said, advanced his proposal to 27s, bu', like others whose minds have been unsettled by the tenant-right agitation, he refused to give as much He got into arrears to the extent of over £306 (a year and a balf's rent), and to avoid a seizure had all his chattels removed off the lands. There was then no alternative but to eject him The process was carried out without any disturbance, the police force being too strong for any attempt at re-

sistance: istance:
Tue Listowel Board of Guardians at their last une of the men stopped before the stall, and drawing meeting passed a resolution in favor of tenant-right.

a revolver from his coat, fired at one and then at the The Knight of Kerry moved an amendment, and supported it in an able, speech, in which he contended that a large proportion of the improvements made in Both the policemen were known to be of demonstra- Irish agriculture had been effected by the landlords; that since 1852 they had borrowed two millions from tive and anti-Fenian convictions, and had thereby that since 1852 they had borrowed two municipalities that since 1852 they had borrowed two municipalities. The the Treasury, and that where ten into have expended the Ill-will of the extreme. Nationalizated The the Treasury, and that where ten into have expended

The disturbances between the military and civi- the national bonor. The 'Times' says it is only the lians at Killarney have been put an end to by keeping the soldiers within barracks for a few days. In Bonis, County Clare, there was a fracas on Friday.

Amongst the sensational incidents of the week is the removal of Captain Madden, of Hilton Park, county M maghan, from the deputy-lieutenency and commission of the peace, by order of the Lord Lieutenant and the Lerd Chancellor of Ireland. Captail Madden distinguished him-elf lalely at an Orange meeting, in which he used language against the Government that created considerable discussion, on account o' the anti governmental proclivities it contained That was passed over by the Onetle authorities. But Capt. Mudden was, it seems, placed first on the list to be High Sheriff for the county of Luitrim for 1879 - a position be declined to accept, accomp aying his refusal by language the reverse of compliments y to the Gladstone Administration. Whereupon his Excellency removed him from the office of deputy lieu enant, and the Chancellor superceded him also from the commission of the peace. Though the Orange organs affect to sulogie the pluck of Captain Madden, they in their hearts must feel galled to find that their day of ascendancy is passed away. The Catholics, on the other hand, sjoice to find that equal justice is at last about being administered, without reference to party, sec arian partialities, or prejudices. The abolition of ascendancy is producing its fruits in manifest ways, not the least valued of which is the proof given to the Orange party that they must submit to be treated like the rest of ter M-j-sty's subjects in Ireland For centuries they made the laws - they abused the laws, and trampled upon their fellow Catholice. Henceforth they will be made to feel that they must schmit to the laws of justice and equality.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LORD STEWARD OF THE HOURSHOLD - The state ment made by the Observer that Lord Bessborough has resigned his office of Lord Steward of the Household 'on account of difference of opinion with some of his colleagues on points connected with the Irish Land Bill,' is declared to be devoid of authority and of truth. Lord B. seborough will continue his services to her Majesty's Government next session. The only shange is, that he will have the assistance of the Earl of Cork and the Duke of St. Alban's as under whipe.

An English Bishop querulously remarked to his servant that he was dying 'Well, my lord,' said the good fellow, 'you are going to a better place. John' replied the prelate, with an air of conviction. there's no risce like Old England!'

NON-CATHOLIC FAIRMESS .- In the January number f the Diplomatic Review, Mr. Urqubart writes thus : I am not a Catholic, yet I should refuse to hold in ercourse with the man who, professing to believe in the Church, denied the suthority of its Chief, just as I should with the suiject of a King who conspired against his Sovereign. The same periodical quotes the saying of a Mussulman, a high offices of State, respecting the propriety of a declaration by the Council of the Vatican as to the circumstances which render a declaration of war sinful; the child of Islam said to a Christian prelate, 'In so far as this Council is religious. I have no right to speak, hat on this point, which regards justice, I can say that it would be a benefit to the whole human race. It further appears to me that, in a religious point of view, the Coupril is bound to this declaration, whatever the repairles which it might thereby incur? It is a pleasure to notice instances of fairness towards the Church among non-Catholics.

An English clergyman, the Rev. C. C. Bartholomew, uses language in reference to the theological opinions of the English clergy which would be considered better in the mouth of opponents. While discussing the Tem le question, he says: - There is not a single doctrine of the church which some shameless man still a ministering priest does not believe, and which his congregation knows that he dishelieves. There is but one alternative; the church must have the power of ridding herself of these unbappy men, or she herself must be cut off as a rotten branch incapable of bearing witness to the truth. This is a noticeable expression of opin-

On the meeting of Convocation of the Province of Canterbure in February next another step will be taken in opposition to Dr Temple, now Bishop of interest in such matters that in 1864 a Committee of the lower house of Convocation, of which the Archdeacon of Taunton was chairman, was appointed to consider the volume entitled ' Essays and Reviews,' and the report which was presented led to what was called a synodical judgment on the book The archiescon has now given official notice to the projecutor that at the meeting in February be will move the suspension of the standing orders, in order that he may propose that in view of a'l that he since occurred the house will express its deep regret that the nomination, election, confirmation, and consecration of the bishop have been judged to be things lawful to be done, and that it will, on behalf of the Church of the Province, protest against such nomination, election, confirmation, and consecra-

THE LIVERPOOL VESTRY - Not the least interesting opic of comment here luring the week, has been the intolerance of the Liverpool Vestry, in refusing Mr. Martin's request to have Oatholic miristrations legally provided and paid for in the Liverpool workhouse The Freeman called attention to the refusal and enalised the numbers of Catholics and Protestants respectively in the establishment. It seems that of he inmates, numbering somewhat over 3 000, more than one-half are Catholics, and still, though two Protestant chaplains are amply paid for their min's trations, the clergyman attending the majority is refused a salary. What a contrast does not this tolerance present to the conduct of the Irish Catholic Boards of Guardians? There are paid Protestant chaplains in workhauses, where the Protestant inmates are only three per cent of the paupers.

Extensive reductions to the expenditure for naval and military establishments are in contemplation ; recruiting for the army has been stopped, and many bundreds of workmen have been discharged from the Reyal Dockyards.

THE 'ALABAMA' NEGOTIATIONS. - The 'Standard' observes that the contrast between the English and American despatches would in itself convince any impartial judge which party had right on its side Lord Clarendon's reply is as clear, deficite, and distinct as Mr Fish's indictment is obscure indefinite, and confused. If once the American case can be brought to the test of fair argument and of demand and answer, it must be speedily narrowed to this point. No man who is not either ignorant, stupid, or dishonest, can seriously maintain that the Queen's proclamation of neutrality was an act in any sense upneutral or unfriendly, or that in any way it concerned the belligerent Powers, and few Americans will seriously argue that we were bound to be other than neutral, or that if neutral, we could treat Southern and Northern ships otherwise than equally. c n any case be sustained against us on account of the Georgia and the Shenandosh. The Alabama alone remains, and this we have offered to submit to arbitration. The course of our Government is clear They must refuse to entertain any general and indefinite claims; insist on specific allegations of specific wrong; and of these consent to refer to arbitration only those which do not involve a demand of redress for the mere exercise of unquestioned rights. It is not likely that as yet such a course will lead to a satisfactory conclusion; but it is the only one that affords any possibility of such a conclusion bereafter. Any other policy involve present humiliation and

Alahama for which the Queen's Government can in any way be held responsible, and the Alabama committed a great part of the depredations through having been twice allowed to get out of port by the Federal officers. Having such a defence, we need not fear the resumption of negotiations, nor the committal of the questions involved to any impartial arbitrator. It is probable that the present dispatches may tend to narrow the controversy, and to convince the Americans that their vast and diversified Act of Accusation is wholly disproportionate to any offence which they can fairly charge sgainst this Government. The 'Pall Mall Gazatte' seems to have defigitively

adopted the word 'impious' as descriptive of the Outholic religion in general, and of the Pope and the Vatican Council in particular. If we remember right, this was the very epithet which the old hea-thens applied to the primitive disciples. Ohristianty was repugnant to them, because it involved implety' to the immortal gods. We do not know who are the gods of the Pall Mall 'Gazette,' but it evidently considers them in danger. Under the in fluence of this pious alarm. it talks every day in language which seems to be borrowed from Oclaus, Julian, or Libanizs. A little while ago it told us that 'any form of Christian theology' is inconsistent with 'modern civilization,' which was exectly the opinion of Julian. On the 29th of December, while affecting to be hurt by the suggestion that God is necessarily so immoral being, for which its readers are not yet fully prepared, it adroitly suggested an argument in support of that opinion by referring it to 'an irrepressible feeling that there was something morally awry in the examination of the Camites'-an act expressly commanded by Him. On the 1st of January, coming out in a new and enlarged firm, it celebrates the occasion by a vehement attack upon what it calls 'Conservative Christianity,' which it describes deri-sively as 'an unbending and unfruitful superstition.' Certain members of the Established Church, clinging to the fragments of truth which their sect had retained, conscientiously protested against the appointment of Dr. Temple, on the ground that he is a teacher of heterodox opinions. The Pall Mull Gazette sneers at their 'infatuation,' and tells them that the only hope for them in the future lies in alliance with such men as the new Bishop of Exeter,' who is simply the author of 'a too timul cautious plea in favour of a modification of existing dogmas in Eng land ' We begin to see what the Pal Mall Gazette means by 'impiety,' and why it dislikes the Council. If it does not talk of the 'immortal gods,' as the pagins did, this is because even the pagans had a great deal too much religion for its taste. Yet it completently describes the dreary and conceiled twaddle which it proposes to substitute for 'Conservative Obristianity as the progress of thought and the results of criticism, People of this class never prate so loudly about 'reason' as when they are reviving exploded absurdities two or three thousand years old -- Vatican. Soldisms' Wives -It has been proved, the Broad

Arrow says, beyond doubt that annually many handreds of poor girls are beguiled into marriage by soldiers who do not possess the slightest means of sup porting them, and when a regiment makes a change of stations wives and families by the dozen are left behind to support themselves as best they can. Bad as the state of things now is in England, in Scotland the condition of the marriage law acts as an additional incentive to the contracting of these unhappy unions. Only a short time ago a case occurred in the north, which was so disastrous in its results as to he made the subject of a special report to the War Office. A battery of artillery serving at a Scotch town was suddenly ordered away, and when it left, for 170 men that marched with it there were 120 women who came forward as wives. All these wo men, excepting only eight or nine married ' with leave, had to be left behind and these unfortunate creatures, with their children, either returned to their families or had to seek shelter in the workhouses. Of course great distress ensued; indeed, in most instances, the soldiers never saw their wives again. The case, the report stated, was by no means a solitary one, but that the same thing continually happened in Scotch towns on a regiment changing i's quarters It is, we admit, difficult to suggest any remedy for this evil, which all will agree is a cruel one indeed ; but, if only for the reason that no scheme for mitigating it has been tried, it becomes the duty Exerer. It will be remembered by those who lake of authorities to take the matter in hand. Commit tees have before now met and discussed matters of much less importance than this, and a half a de zin intelligent and experienced officers might well be Associated to inquire into the subject, and see what can be done to remedy the unfortunate constquence of the regulations now in force relating to the marriage of a ldiers The question is well worthy of ventilstion, and in the name of very humanity should not be allowed to test in its present unsatisfactory condition.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND. - A deputation from the Edinburgh Town Council waited on the Lord Advocate on Monday to urge the necessity of an Education bill for Scotland, and to suggest that the mensure should be based on the principle of a Lational rate, no religious teaching being allowed; the reading of the Lible, however, under certain regulations to be laid down by the Schools Committee in each place to be permitted. It was further suggested that the bill should include a compulsory clause. The Lord Advocate said he did not see his way to the application of the compulsory principle, and while promising to give the representations made to him due consideration, he did not pledge himself to introduce a bill. He thought that what was mes to be avoided was another failure. He suggested that perhaps it would be better to bring in a bill for lowns only at first.

UNITED STATES.

A Troy lad of fourteen years old was recently found in a beastly state of intoxication, and when asked what he had taken to intoxica'e him, replied Two glasses of bear, and it's the first I have had in WO TERIE.

A Michigan paper gives the following items illustrating the marriage relation in the West : ' A widow married a few months ago. Upon eight or ten weeks' trial she informed her husband that he Cidn't suit, and be left unconcernedly, as a bired man no longer wanted More lately another left upon a like signification from his better half, only he snivelled at the loss of a situation. And still more recently another said be would leave if his wife would raise bim \$7; and thereupon she morigaged her cook store for the money. He had to sign the mortgage with her to make it valid. She then handed him the money and he left.

DISTRESS IN THE UNITED STATES. - In answer to the New York 'Tribune's' recommendation, 'Go to the country and dig,' a certain correspondent writes to that journal and fave . There is at this time in the farming districts of this State alone [New York], 100,000 idle men asking employment. Hardly a day passes without fresh evidence being afforded of the powerty and want that exists in the United States. In New York city the men out of work are in thousands; in the rural districts the same cry is raised; and from the West we hear the same story continually repeated.

A fact which furnishes food for some reflection, is as much work as formerly. The diminution in the One wishes to know what the congregation thinks, amount accomplished by a day's labor in New Engone is thinking of the success of a political canvess, land extends from 15 to 33 per cent; in New York, one of his intended, and one of how he pleases his New Jersey and Penzsylvania from 25 to 33 per cent; in the West, from 12 to 20 per cent: The a great country What else? One closes his eyes, testimony is universal that there is an increasing another turns them up. Enough.—Ohiosgo Indedignate for work among the laboring classes.

PROGRESSIVE PROTESTANTISM. - Henry Ward Beecher is in all probability, the most popular and influential Protestant Clergyman in the United States. The determinations of him and his Church, are no light matters They may be taken as strongly signifi-cant of a decided, tendency in a large section of Pretestantism. Well then, Henry Ward Beecher and his Church have resolved on dispensing with any form of Oreed, or Confession of faith. they are to do, what they are to hold or whe her they are to believe in the divinity of Christ, or not, does not appear. Mr. Beecher insisted that the former rules that excluded universalist and other unorthodox Christians from the Church was unjust, and stould be repealed. It may be, that it is contemplated, that none but Christians of some has or complexion, are to be received. Still it seems pretty clear, that a Mabometan, or a Morman, or a Buddhist will apon paying his pew rent have a right to regard himself as a member of Henry Ward Beecher's Church. It must be admitted that in the matter of Pew renting, Plymonth Church appears to have distanced all others in the country. When a short time since, the Pews of that Church were set up by auction for this year's renting, they approached the handsome sum of \$50,000 As it was felt that this productiveness of the Pows was owing mainly to the eloquence of Mr. Beecher, the Congregation felt bound to deal liberally with him in respect of his Salary, and raised it to \$20 009, a year Some it seems, were for making it equal to that of President Grant viz, \$25,000.

Upon this subject of marriages and divorces, we invite attention to some statistics which President Woolsey, of Yale college, recently furnished in a public lecture. They will be found interesting to all who take any interest in matters of this sort, -He says that in Vermont, out of 571 divorces in are venue, there were for adultery, 164; wilful desertion, 188; desertion, 60; intolerable severity, 126; for refusal to support, 13; with twenty others, in most of which more causes than one are mentioned. In Massachusetts, out of 1284 granted in about five years, there were for adultery, 546, or 42 3 per cent: for desertion. 589, or 45 6 per cent; for ornelly, 122, or 9.4 per cent; 15 for intemperance, and 21 miscellaneous Here the large ratio for adultery is startling. Can this represent the real state of the case? In Ohio, out of 2681 cases of which the causes are particularly assigned, there were granted for adultory, 835; for absence and neglect, 1.030; for cruelty, 440; for intemperance, 198 Of the origin of the applicants for divorce we have no items furnished us, save that ir Ohio, the counties, where the Catholics form a considerable part of the population fell below their ratio, while the 'Western Reserve counties have a much larger proportion of divorces than the rest of the State' These counties are composed of the Simon Pure of the Puritan stack, and the leaders in all manner of isms. In Vermint. the ratio of annual marriages foots up for seven years a total of 730 divorces to 15 710 marriages, or a ratio of 1 to 21. In Massachusetts for a period of four years, there was a total of 1,022 divorces to 42 372 marriages, a ratio of 1 to 44 In Ohio, in 1866, the divorces were 1.169; marriages, 30 479, or a ratio of 1 to 26. In connecticut, in a period of eight years, the divorces foot up 2 910; marri-gee, 33,227; a ratio of 1 to 11. From Prussia we have some materials for instituting a comparison between that country of loose divorce laws and the States. named above - U. S. Paper.

An Episcon - A Chrical Monster. - Several years ago a succession of mail depredations had been perpetrated; affecting the students of a prominent thealogical seminary in New York city. All (forts made towards discovering the authors had proved utterly abortive. Information of the circumstances was transmitted to the Postmaster General, who instituted inquiry through a secret agent. Decoy letters containing marked money were employed and results ed in the discovery of the delirquent in the person of one least to be mistrusted - a French Canadian student, who enjoyed a high reputation for piety and exemplary conduct. But until the decoy letters were resorted to the discovery of the locality of the commission of the crims was a question of great doubt. It might be that the Post Office was a theatre of action or the seminary or some other point. To add to the embarrassment no particular student or person was especially employed in procuring the letters from the Post Office. The detection of the criminal produced profound astonishment in the minds of all the inmates of the institution. He was the last man against whom suspicion would have pointed i self. He had entered the seminary as a convert to Protestantism, being a member of the celebrated Canadian congregation of Father Chinequi, which had abjured Romanism and in a body embraced the faith of Luther. When arrested - having been detected in the using of the marked money - he was engaged in iu structing a Sunday school class, from the Jahors of which the officers of the law summarily relieved bim. He confessed to his infamy and acknowledged to having forced upon numerous money orders belonging to students the names of their legitimate owners. Through the intercostion of prominent clergymen. the Recorder was induced to suspend sentence and restore him to a freebootes's liberty Prob bly there never was a less deserving subject for judicial clemency, as will presently appear. When his room was searched by the representatives of the law, his deak revealed a spectacle at once startling and revolting Side by side with fervent sermons, composad and written by himself in indiscriminate contignity were scattered pictures of the grossest obscenity, Within the sacred folles of a book, containing 'The Histor; of Jesus Christ, flared highly bedizzened filthy representations - Chicago Independent

gular, pithy and touching in the efforts of preachess to catch American audiences. It is not precisely what Obrist said they want to say, but what will tell best whether it be a saying of Washington or Franklin or Old Abe or somebody else. And then, in telling that saying of Washington, or Franklin, or Old Abe or something else, there is a great deal of forethought to captivate. Some preachers wish to bewitch the ladies because they can unicose the strings of the husband's purses; some the young women, because they have a large fortune; some, an old fogy merchant without offspring, because he is without heirs and is about to die; some, a hoaryhaired spinster because she is impressionable; some, no one knows what. And then of the impressionable; some like a swift; some a thunderer, some a sol ma sanctimonious Simon Magns, some a biraute buffelo ; some a man with his bands in his pnekets. And then, some, (that is, of the preachers,) like to tell how they were converted; some; their experience in finding Ohrist; some of their family aff irs, and what the woman at home thicks; some, of the events of the day; some, of the future political horizon.
All right. Christ is one, the preachers many and antagonistic. What in the world will Christ say to the preachers when he meets them and hears them parrating their experiences with their wives. their farms, their success in political campaigns, the sensations they produced by consecrating bigamy on the deathbed? Again, one likes to read from a manuscript written by himself; another, from a manuscript written by another. One likes to get by beart another's sermons, another to rant histrionically by the sillatus divinue; one to rave, one to shake his head, one especially if he be a Methodist darkie, to act as if he were throwing hickory to the chickens.: What else? One swells in a foamy fury as it. developed in the report of Commissioner Wells, he had the hydrophobia; one is passionately pale; namely that mechanics and laborers do not perform; and one is disgustingly diplomatic. What else? one is thinking of the success of a political canvass, one of his intended, and one of how he pleases his wife, Where are Christ and the Bible?!' America to.

STYLES OF PREACHING . - There is something sin-

Witness. Trne

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 663 Crang Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLERK, Editor.

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

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

MONTREAL, KRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY - 1870.

Friday, 4-St. Andrew Coreini, B. C. Saturday, 5 - St Agatha, V M. Bunday, 6 . Fifth after Epiphany. Monday, 7 - St. Romuald, Ab. Tuesday 8 St. John of Maths. C. Wednesday, 9-St. Raymond of Pensforte, C. Thursday, 10 - St. Scholastic V.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Bright, as we long ago foretold would be the case, is getting into bad odor in Ireland .-John Bright the Minister is necessarily a very different sort of man from John Bright the demagogue, and popular agitator; and for John Bright the Free Trader to adopt, or advocate the extreme views of the Dublin Irishman and other Irish popular organs, which are simply : protest against Free Trade in land, is morally . impossible. So it has come to pass that his utterances on the Land Question are no longer re ceived with shouts of applause; and Mr. Bright, now that he is called upon to act as well as speak, is beginning to realize the difficultiewhich lie before him, and the Cabinet of which he is a member. Hitherto, so he tells us, diffi culties have vanished as be approached them the mountain which at a distance appeared in surmountable, as he got close to it resolved it self into a very slight obstacle indeed; but the nearer he approaches the Land Question, the more its difficulties assert themselves; and he now recognizes that, of all the questions that have ever presented themselves to a British Legisla ture for solution, this of the Irish Land tenure is incomparably the most difficult.

And how will the Cabinet of which he forms a part face it? for face it, it must. A few more weeks, and the long looked for Bill for Ireland will be before the country; and though we know as yet nothing of its provisions, its principle or its details, we are confident that it will be received by the extreme party in Ireland " with No measure that Mr. Gladstone, or that any British Ministry would dare to lay upon the table of the House of Commons will meet the demands of a numerous party in Ireland, who though certainly not the majority, are the noisiest and the most powerful, beause the most active. It does not require the gift of prophecy to fore tell that before Eister, Gladstone and Bright will be the best abused men in Ireland-abused because they have raised hopes which it is iin possible for them to realize.

On the Continent of Europe, during the past week, things have passed off pretty quietly .-The Pierre Bonaparte shooting case is still dis cassed, but popular excitement has subsided .-M. Enule Ollivier, the head of the French Miaistry, appears to be firmly seated. In Spain all is confusion, which seems to be the normal state of the country. At Rome the Fathers are going on steadily with their work, but the results have not as yet been given to the world. ()f course Our Own Correspondents continue to put in sirculation the most ridiculous stories, but they are not worthy of serious notice from Catholics As a rule, it may be set down that all that is published in the Times-respecting the Council. and the discord amongst its members, is false.

Prince Arthur is still in the United States .-The remains of the late Mr. Peabody have been landed at Portland with imposing ceremonies From Red River we bear that conferences betwixt the insurgent leaders, and the Catholic dignitaries from Quebec, promise a speedy and natisfactory settlement of the foolish imbroglio and it is added that by Easter all will be over and the district will again be under the regime of the Hudson Bay Company.

THE CIVIL AND THE SPIRITUAL. - A pamphlet recently published in England, and which is attracting much notice, is strikingly illustrative of the progress of the Protestant movement, considered as a Protest against sacerdotalism. The writer insists that the great evil of the Establishment, as it stands at present, is the power and influence of the clergy; that they possess too much independence in the administration of their parisher, and the performance of 000.

devine service. The remedy needed in this case, and recommended, is the increase and extension on the Guibord affair, in which it puts these two of the nower of the laity.

Tais idea, as much as any protest against ative:dogma, lies at the root of what is called Protestantism; and this spirit is at work even in the Catho ic Church: those who are possessed by it being known as " Liberal Catholics." Unconsciously perhaps, but still at heart, these men are possessed by the same evil spirit as that which led to the deplorable religious apostacy of the XVI. century.

In its inception that great religious revolution, known as the English reformation, had for its object the substitution of lay nower for clerical power; its design was to put the parishioners in the place of the priest, the civil magistrate in the place of the bishop, the King in the place of the Pope. Its originators fondly honed that they might effect this change without touching or imperilling dogma; but they soon made the discovery that their position as non-Papal Catholics was untenable, and so the reformation went its way till its supporters had substituted the private judgment of the individual for the authority of the Church. Here too they hoped to be able to make a stand by appealing to the Bible; but the more logical of the reformers would not stop here; nor were they content until they had displaced revelation to make room for reason, or rationalism, and had enthroned man in the place of God.

All Protestantism is in its first stage Erastian ism. Amongst those who still call themselves Catholics, it is know as Gallicanism: and there are-so strangely inconsistent are men, and so blind are they as to what hes straight before them if they will but follow out their principleswho indignantly declare themselves free from all taint of Gallicanism or Protestantism, who never theless cherish in their hearts the fatal germ or seed from which, when the opportune moment shall arrive, will burst forth into luxuriant growth these noxious weeds in the Lord's vineyard. Wherever, for instance, we see a tendency amongst so called Catholics to tolerate the encreachments of the civil magistrate upon the domain of the Church, there we may be sure that the mystery of iniquity is already at work. What then shall we say of those who not only tolerate those encroachments, and strive to palliate them, but who actually invite them? That men who openly avow themselves Protestants should thus act is but natural; it is but the honest legitimate development of Protestant principles. But that professing Catholics should be willing to degrade her whom with lying lips they profess to love and honor as their spiritual mother, by subjecting her, in matters spiritual, to the control of the civil magistrate, is amongst the most inexplicable and painful phenomena exhibited by fallen man. Why do not these men, so every bonest and intelligent Catholic naturally askswhy do not these men openly avow themselves Protestants, and leave the Church whose precepts they set at naught, whose most sacred interests they betray, and whose menaces they

We insist that the Church is an autonomy : she s therefore the sole judge of the extent of her own powers; she alone can determine the conditions of membership, and the limits of her kingdom: and though she seeks not to curtail the sphere in which the civil ruler may rightfully exert his in-Avence, she will not permit the latter to encroach upon any pretext, upon her sphere or legitimate domain. Nor is this the language of Catholica alone. The adherents of the body known as the Free Church of Scotland, and which seceded about a quarter of a century ago from the Scotch established church, justified their secession upon these very grounds. Claiming to be members of a branch of the Church Catholic, founded by Christ, they felt that they could not consistently with those claims allow the civil magistrate to meddle with their ecclesiastical affairs, as by so doing they would be failing in their allegiance to Christ. Though Protestants, in this instance the Free Church party in Scotland reasoned. spoke, and acted as Catholics: for to their credit be it said, they made their practice to agree with their theory.

But we shall be told that the object of the Liberal party is to set up a " Free Church in a Free State." This is the Liberal formula; but what is the Liberal practice? Let Spain an swer: let Italy answer-and we shall soon learn what manner, what extent, of freedom a "Free State" free in the Liberal sense, leaves to the Church. Freedom indeed! Yes such freedom as Henry VIII. allowed to the miserable servile wretches who, false to their Ordination vows, acknowledged his usurped Supremacy, and consented, like Cranmer and others, to become the tools of his tyranny, the facile, instruments of his filthy lusts. This is the Freedom which your Liberal Catholics, who exalt the privileges of the secular magistrate at the expende of those of the spiritual magistrate, are preparing for the Church. Ecemies are they more to be feared than any Protestants.

The Jesuit Fathers at Gueloh are preparing to erect a new Catholic Church there. It is to be commenced in the spring of this year, and to be finished in the spring of 1872, at a cost of \$15,-

The Minerve has a long and laboured article questions, and answers them both in the affirm-

(1). "Have the members of the Institut Canadien incurred canonical consures which deprive them of certain spiritual advantages, and notably of ecclasiastical sepulture?

(2). In our social condition, does this privation carry with it the loss of any civil right which a parishioner may have over that portion of the cemtery reserved to Catholics dying in peace with the Church ?"-Minerve, 29th uit.

The question, so it seems to ue, lies in a nutshell as the saying is. Is the right to ecclesiastical burial, or sepulture in a piece of ground set apart for Catholic burial, an accident of a man's ecclesiastical or spiritual status, or of his civil or political status? If of the former, and as the Church alone can determine the ecclesiastical or spiritual status of any man, then to the Church, or ecclesiastical tribunals alone belongs the cognizance of the affair Guibord. If city. on the contrary, the right to sepulture in a Catholic cemetery be a secular, civil, or political rights accraing from a man's civil status, then of course every British subject, be he a Catholic or Protestant, Christian or Jew-since the civil rights of all are alike -- has the right to claim that after death he be buried in the Catholic cemetery, and in that part of it hitherto specially de voted for the reception of those who have died in peace with the Church. Nay, we see notif the civil magistrate may rightfully command that the body of one not so dying be interred in the Catholic cemetery—why he should not enjoin that there also be buried the bodies of the many defunct dead dogs, cats, and pigs whose remains infest our streets in the warm weather. The questions then at issue in the Guibord

ease are these :-(1). " Is the right to sepulture in the portion of the cemetery reserved for Catholics, dependent upon the religious or ecclesiastical status, or unon the civil or political status, of the de-

(2). " Has the civil power any better right to determine a man's religious or ecclesiastical status. than has the Church to determine his civil or political status ? to prescribe for instance the conditions of eligibility for a place in the City Council, or the Dominion Parliament ?"

This last, especially, is the more important question at issue.

A Gushing Thing .- Like the younger Miss Pecksniff, the Rev. Mr. Beecher is a gushing thing: be pleads guilty to the soft impeachment and therein he finds an excuse for his conduct in that dirty piece of business, "the Richardson McFarland case" in which, as it will be remembered he acted a prominent part.

The way Mr. Beecher expresses it is that he 'slopped over;" that being full to the brim-full indeed with lechery and all uncleanliness -he chuid not help slopping over. His feelings, to use a familiar form of speech, were too many for him : and so again, as be could not contain them, the natural filthmess of the nasty old man ran over. Here are the terms, in which, as reported by the Press, this worthy pillar of the Protestant church, and most reverend minister of the pure Gospel, accounts for his having been mixed up to the "blood and lust" line of busi-

I suppose I do slep over sometimes. Well, I never saw a pan just full of milk that did not slop over. If von do not want any slopping over, take a pint of of milk and put it in a big bucket. There will be no slopping over then. And a man who hes only a pint of feeling, in an enormous bucket, never slops over But if a man is fall of feeling up to the very brim, how is be going to carry bimself without spilling over? He cannot belp it. There will be dripping over the edge all the time.

It no excuse for, the above is no doubt an explanation of, the reverend gentleman's conduct. His heart is as full as an uncleaned cess pool; and like it, full of most abominable stuff, which at the least disturbance runs over, and discharging its contents, poisons the neighborhood. But good God! if such be the preacher what must be his Gospel? If " he who drives fat bullocks should himself he fat," what must be the moral condition of the sheep who obey the voice, and follow to their pastures the lead of so scabby a shepherd as the Rev. Ward Beecher?

The Landlord and Tenant question is rising to practical importance in France, and threatens to become as troublesome to deal with as is the kindred question in Ireland. No political changes. no concessions, no extension of the franchise, no form of government, not even extreme republicanism, will, so we are told by the leading organs of the popular party, give satisfaction, or allay discontent, until the working classes are by law released from the burden of paying rents to the landlords, whose premises they occupy. This is the French Landlord and Tenant question as

defined by the Times' correspondent :--"The Marseillaise has amusingly dis'inguished itself by declaring that all modifications of government, and even the revival of the Republic are immaterial as long as the proprietors have the shameful audacity to ask for any rent for their houses when tenanted by workmen. Such is in Paris the tone of our so-called Republican press: and do not faucy that the Reverland the Rappel are far behind the Marseillaise in this strange conception of what a Republic must be. Unfortunately, there is no doubt and read in Paris, and that our working classes are 403 545.

more and more inferred with the a upid and immentable confusion between Republican and Socialist foilles." - Times' Paris Correspondent Jan. 8:b.

The French are more logical, and more consistent than are democrats in other countries: and the conclusions of the Reveil, of the Rappel, and the Marseillaise are but the legitimate and necessary deductions from the principles of the democratic party every where. The fundamental principle of that democracy is simply thus :- That the individual has no rights which the State, or Society, is bound to respect. From this proposition flow as its logical corollary State-Schoolism, Compulsory Education, and last of all, No Reats.

ORDINATIONS -The following Orders were conferred by His Lordship Bishop Pinsonneault. on Sunday morning last, 30th ult., in the Chapel of the Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice, of this

Minor Orders -- Mr. Francis Xavier Darragh, Diocese of Montreal.

Subdeaconship-Rev. Joseph Brien, Diocese of Montreal.

Deaconship-Revds. Daniel J. Gillis. and James Broydrick, Diocese of Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Rev. Thomas Carroll. Diocese of Hartford, U.S.

Priesthood-Revds, Jean Baptiste Morisseau and Francis Xavier Chagnon, Diocese of Montreal; Owen McKeuna, Archdiocese of New York; and William Kelly, Diocese of Boston,

At the end of the unposing ceremony, His Lordship delivered one of his usual, effective and pathetic discourses-reminding the ordained of the new obligations by them on that day contracted, the grandeur and excellence of the sacerdotal function to which they were called. and the necessity of grace for the due and con stant discharge thereof.

Of the excellent Seminary of St. Sulpice, the numerous ordinations of which it is our pleasant task to record from time to time in this journal. it is unnecessary here to say one word. Still it would be difficult for us to over-rate the immense services which the excellent institution, and the pious congregation of St. Sulpice since its foundation have rendered and are still rendering to the sacred cause of religion, both in the Old and in the New World. We have been told that from the Grand Seminary of Montreal alone, within the last ten or twelve years, upwards of eight bundred priests have been turned out-all of them having studied, and most of them having been ordained, within its sacred walls. Their holy mission has been, of course, to carry the glad tidings of the Gospel, and to plant the sacred standard of the cross of Jesus Christ throughout the different parts of this large Continent.

Comment on this is superfluous. The short est and truest comment is in the words of the Psalmist: A Domino factum est illud, et est mirabile in oculis nostris. "This is the Lord' doing, and it is wonderful in our eyes."

May the Lord, the Giver of many excellen gift, spare it and its pious and self denying directors-the worthy successors of the holy servant of God, Mr. Olier-many long years yet for the good work. And that having prepared and sowed good sound seed for the large fields of souls anxiously awaiting it, the seed thus sown may bring forth, as it has already done in the past, fruit a hundred fold now, and life eternal

The Trade Review with legitimate pride points to the condition of our banks for the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and thence concludes to the wealth and material prosperity of the Dominion. On Nov. 30th, 1869, the Bank Statements which the Trade Review quotes, showed the sum of \$89,756,706, Assets, against the sum of \$55,326,258 of Liabilities.

But as compared with that of the Australasian Colonies how trifling do these signs of wealth appear! especially when we bear in mind that the population of the Dominion is about double that of the infant colonies last named. From a letter published in a recent number of the London Times we learn that for a population of 1,697,339, the Banks of Australasia showed Assets of £16,966,121 stg., or about \$234,-000,000 against the sum of £23,100,000, or about \$115,000,000 of Liabilities.

In other words, though the population of the latter is scarce ball of that of the Dominion of Canada, the Assets of its Bank are very nearly more than three times as great, in reality as 234 to 90. This will give some idea of the wealth, the resources, and monderful progress of Colonies of which the oldest was settled not a cen-

Another test of the relative importance of the British North American, and of the Australasian Colonies is furnished by the tables of Imports and Exports. The Imports of the Domicion are given in the Year Book for 1870 as \$57,567,888. Those of Australasia, as copied from the letter in the Times, are set down at upwards of \$143,000,000 literally £28 728,968; and whilst of the former the total Exports are stated as \$57,567.888, those of the latter are that those papers are by far the most largely bought given at about \$150,000,000, literally £30, in some localities partial, in others. I read the

On Wednesday of last week, and again on Monday, our talented friend Dr. Bogers gave his lectures on " the Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle," in the St. Patrick's Hall, before numerous audiences, who must have been all delighted with the lecturer's eloquence, and the skill with which be handled his subject. Dr. Rogers' reputation as a lecturer, is now so well established that it is unnecessary for us to maint upon his merits. The crowds that flock to hear him is the best testimony that can be offered.

(To the Editor of the True Wilness)

Dear Sir, - We Catholics are often reproached most bitterly with having a divided allegiance. that we are Papists before being British subjects; and in short, that in matters of religion we put the Church before the State.

I have not a word to say in mitigation of sentence for our offences. But hardly are Protes. tants the persons who should east the first stone at us, for in this matter of divided allegiance they are just as bad as we are; perhaps "more so." as appears from the concluding paragraph of a letter from " A Protestant Englishman." that the Witness published a short time ago without a word of reprobation. I suppose therefore the sentiments of the writer find favor in the eyes of the pro-Yankee editor of that journal, whose annexation tendencies, and fulsome flat. tery of everything Yankee are well known. The provoking cause of this letter was the row kicked up outside a chapel inside of which the notorious Chiniquy was blackguarding Popery,by a lot of loafers. You and I. Sir, and every good man will of course agree so far with " A Protestant Englishman," as to protest seziost such an outrage, no matter by whom pernetrated: whether by a parcel of blackguards staggering half druck from one place of debauch to another; or by a few smart friends of Mr. Chiniquy-as many suspect was the case. But hecause, taken by surprise, the police did not-which 13 of course to be regretted-make any arrests of the ringleaders in the blackguard business, still I do not think that the disloyal language of your contemporary's correspondent is justified. The man, though he calls himself Englishman, is at heart a Yankee :-

" Much as I love my country, I prefer my creed to my allegiance; and if the Catholics and dough faced Protestants in power will not preserve to us freedem of worship and of speech, I, for one, will change it to that country where they can be secured. and this feeling to be that of many"-Prolestant Englishman

The allusion to the U. States as a land where freedom of worship and of speech is protected is rather unhappy. I should like to know what the Catholic priest who a short time ago was seized by a Protestant mob, tarred, feathered, and otherwise indeceptly and cruelly used, thinks of the matter: or what evidence the charred raiters and blackened walls of Catholic Chapels and Convents wrecked by Protestants in the land which the Witness loves so well, give upon the subject. Our police may not be quite up to the mark; that they were not prompt enough to repress the slight disturbance that occurred on Sunday evening may be admitted; but it would be a stretch of mendacity, of which scarce the editor of the Witness is capable, to pretend that life and property are not under all circumstances better protected in Lower Canada and in Montreal, than in New York or any part of the U. States. If there be any of a different opinion the sooner they are of to Yankee land the

AN ANTI ANNEXAT ONST.

P. S. I send you for insertion a paragraph from a U. States paper, The Star of Bethlehem, containing some very pertinent remarks upon Yankee regard for religious freedom and righ's of conscience; the truth of the facts therein detailed has never been called in question :-

"At Elisworth, Maire, a Catholic priest was at-

saulted, tarred, feathered and ridden upon a rail. He had not violated any law. did not interfere with any matters outside his business, but was ill-used for no reason but that he was a priest. The American press did not denounce the perpetrators of the outrage as bigoted ruffians, and there were no long, whining appeals in behalf of religious toleration. Again, what an example of mildness was the sight of a number of defenceless women and children, rathlessly driven out into the night, and fleeing in terror from a brutal mob, that instigated by ministers of the gospel, howled around the firmes of the convent, or like ghouls, dug up the graves of the cemetery This in Protestant Boston ! Plymouth Rock, and talaration! A stone from the ruins of the Ursuline Convent should crown the monument on Bunker Hill. One of the ministers most prominent in causing the outrage was Lyman Beecher. But, that abould not excite surprise, as it is a family failing with the Beechers, male and female, to be involved in disgraceful acts, whether inciting a riot, originating calumoy, or giving sanction to lust and marital infidelity. In the city of Newark, a Catho-lic Church was sacked, and to the sacrilege was added the crime of murder. There was an organized attack upon the Catholic Churches in Philadelphia. It was not the sudden ontbreak of a mob, but a premeditated sassult. As the Catholics fied for their lives in that carnival of murder and riot, or beheld their burning churches, they no doubt had exalted ideas of American toleration. We might mention the outrages at Kensington and Louisville, but we have no space. From the record that Protestantism has in this country, we can have no faith in its sense of trath or justice."

(To the Editor of the True Wilnes).

Mr. Editor,-It was predicted in the Almanac for 1869, that, on the seventh day of August, there would occur an eclipse of the sun-total prediction months before the event took place,

pened to read it in a book? I answer- No. It was because learned astronomers had made certain unerring calculations, by which they came to the conclusion that the above mentioned wonder would occur on that day.

of the various speakers, who took part in the Anniversary meeting recorded in that paper of the 27th inst.

It was laid down, nemine contradicente, that the Bible was the revealed word of God; yet, strange to say, every man was, according to them to judge of that for himself. Now, there are re corded, both in the Old and New Testaments, a tested like any other book." Be it so. Is Mr. struction for the Catholic reader. Dawson a competent witness in theology as well geology? Ne sutor ultra crepidam. Surely gentleman,-HIS feelings and convictions have no weight with me: I value them no more than a him, however, to prove the truth of the Bible by deserves to be. his own formula, - thus: As I believe in the occurrence of an eclipse, not from the mere reading of an almanac, but from the living voice of astronomers, of which an almanac is the exponent,-so "God intended" that I should believe the unfathomable truths of revelation. not from reading the Bible, but from the authorused and accredited testimony of living witnesses. Will Prin. Dawson have the kindness to indicate their whereabouts, seeing it is impossible that a mere book can be at one and the same time the subject and source of authority.

Mr. Editor, I fear I have already occupied too much of your valuable space; but I cannot well conclude without reminding Principal Dawson of the well known words of a LIVING AUTHORITY: Si cœcus a cæco ducatur ambo in fossam labentur. It the blind lead the blind they will both fall into the ditch.

A BERDONIERSIS.

To the Editor of the True Witness. WESTON, 28th Jan. 1870.

Sir,-I noticed in your issue of to-day that a Lindsay Correspondent signing himself Honor Cui Hopor, observes that he did not see in the last annual School report that the Separate Schools had been benefited by the Clergy Reserve Fund, and that if any person knew of any Separate School receiving any share of it.

he would render a service by making it known.

I have the honour to inform the gentleman that the Separate Schools in York, Ontario, bave participated in said Funds ever since the Legis lature empowered the Massicipal Councils with the distribution of said Funds, and that we have been the recipients of \$6000 annually for the Separate School Sec 21 York, I do not vouch for other Counties, .

I remain your ob't Serv't, SECRETARY.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW - January, 1870 .-We give a list of the contents of this quarter's issue of this leading Catholic periodical:-1. The Theory of Denominational Education ; 2. Rome; 3. The English Protestant Marriage Law; 4. Aubrey de Vere's Irish Odes; 5. F. Faber's Work in the Church; 6. Mary Queen of Scots-The Casket Papers; 7. The Land-

lord and Tenant Question in Ireland; 8. Infalli-

bility, and the Council; 9. Notices of Books.

The sixth article on our list is, to the bistorical student, one of the most interesting, as offering a solution of a long and bitterly contested ! question-that of the guilt or insocence of the unfortunate Queen of Scots. The Reviewer takes for his text a work recently given to the world by John Hosack, Barrister at Law, marked by a careful study of all the facts of the question which he discusses, and on which he brings to bear the light of many important docu-Hosack's labors is to vindicate the memory of Queen Mary, and especially to refute the arbitrary assumptions of Mr. Froude, who in his hismalice of her contempories—interested in throw- 1851, and in 1861 three times what it was in 1841, and all without any special emigration efforts of a ing the burden of their inequities upon her shoul- practical kind. ders-forged against her.

and-mirabile dictu-I believed it. Now I ask have long since been lost; though copies, or emigrant, a very marked increase indeed will take myself the question (and you may do so likewise) pretended copies of them exist in Latin, French, why dul I believe at? Was it because I hap- and Scotch. Of the eight chief letters of the series, Mr. Hosack admits the genumeness of two, although they carry neither the signature of the writer, nor the address of him to whom they were written: but from internal evidence Mr. Hosack shows that it is morally certain that I have been led to make the above reflections they were written by Mary to her husband Daraby reading in the Dauly Witness, the sentiments ley. The celebrated Glasgow letters, which if genume would convict her of all her enemies in 1833. From that time he carried on in Presland to her charge, Mr. Hosack shows to be of more than doubtful genuineness, probably forgeries of Murray, and Buchanan, or of Morton, and the Scotch Lords who drove Mary from the throne: nor is this theory at all improbable when we call to mind what a vile lot these fellows were-of whom the Edinburgh Review, vol. great variety of statements in the spiritual and 126, p. 259 has nothing better to say than this: physical order, more wonderful and more difficult that "history has seldom recorded the doings of belief than the abovementioned prediction of of worse men than surrounded the throne of an eclipse of the sun. What, if conscientiously Mary Stuart." These villains were capable of using the liberty, of which those gentlemen are any crime; but for a careful, though far from lavish, I should come to the honest conclusion of exhaustive analysis of Mr. Bosack's work, rejecting those narratives—the pretended word which has created quite a seasation in the Engof God Himself-altogether? Gould they blame lish literary world, we recommend our readers to me? One speaker, Principal Dawson, L.L.D., the pages of the Dublin Quarterly, whose other declared that "God intended the Bible to be articles are full of interest, and replete with in-

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS .- The imbe would not expect me to believe the Bible on provements that the proprietors of this publicahis ipse dixit. Yet-what does he say? "We tion have made is striking. The illustrations, have tried it and proved it ourselves, and we say though open to criticism in the first numbers, are we find it true, and as such we give it unto now first rate, and the Canadian Illustrated others." Now, - without offence to the learned News 19 a credit to Montreal. We may add with respect to the literary department, that it is an excellent family paper, free from all objectionparticle of the dust from which he declares the able matter, and edited with great ability. We word of God was rescued. I respectfully ask only hope that it may be as successful as it to the autonomy of Lower Canada, where they

> PORMS BY T. D. McGEE: WITH NOTES AND Introduction. By Mrs. J. Sadlier, New York and Montreal: Mesers. D. & J. Sadlier. Two dollars tree by mail.

Mrs. Sadlier has here given us a complete edition of all Mr. McGee's poetical works, com- | jected Parliament of Lower Canada although posed at various periods of his career, and of which most bave already appeared. Though unequal in merit, many of these short poems are of considerable beauty and evince the genuine the Protestants in Lower Canada. According poetic power of their author. The book is handsomely bound and printed in elegant type.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-Jan-

articles :- Earl's Deve, part 3; The Farming apprehended would be the lot of his race in the and Peasantry of the Continent; John, part 3; Lord Mayo, and the Umballa Durbar; Lord Lytton's Comedy; The Opening of the Suen Canal; Mr. Froude and Queen Mary; Lord Byron and his Calumniators.

The insurgent party at the Red River bave started an organ, The Winnipeg New Nation, of which we have received the first number Its policy seems to be Independence, and An nexation to the United States. The ostensible editor is a Mr. James Ross, late of the Toronto Globe.

The subjoined is from the Glasgow Herald. and shows what false ideas of Canada obtain in the old country. The writer, Lt. Col. David Shaw, Emigration Commissioner, was lately at Kingston, charged with the duties of Brigade Major:

CANADIAN POPULATION AND ENIGRATION.

To the Editor of the Glasgow Herald. Giasgow, 8th January, 1870.

Sin .- I notice in a London journal, Reynold's Weekly Newspaper, an organ of the working classes, and which assumes to be an authority on Canadian sub jects, more especially as to emigration, the following editorial remarks: -" What until recently was known as Canada East, for example, had, at the time of the Union, an excess of 250,000 inhabitants above the upper province. Now it possesses 290 000 less, be ing an actual decrease of 500,000 in 25 years. And yet the country of Lower Canada is considered productive, and not inferior to that of Upper Canada.

This extract is mis'eading, inasmuch as it assumes. because the population of Upper Canada had increas ed to a point that made it now exceed L wer Oanida, that the latter portion of the Dominion must be de creasing in numbers. Nothing, however, could be further from the fact -on the contrary quite the re-

verse is the real state of the case. In 1841, the date of the union between Canada East and Canada West the population of the former was 690,782; in 1851, 890,261; in 1861, 1,111,566 an increase for 1851 of 199,479; for 1861, 221,3)5; in all, upwards of 420,200.

It will thus be seen how erroceous the figures of the writer of the article are, and also how unfair his conclusions regarding Canada E ist.

How Upper Canada (now krown as the Province of Ontario) progressing during the same periods is and her matter altogether, and each Province must ments lately disinterred. The result of Mr. be judged on its own merits. Both have progressed amazingly; and though Ontario may have progressed amazingly; and though Ontario may have done so more rapidly, Quebec has by no means bean stationary, far less retrograding, as the article referred to would seem to indicate. The census of Ontario was in 1841 465,375; in 1851, 953,061; in 1861, 1 396, tory accepts as Gospel every slander that the ogi-exhibiting the population of 1841 doubled in practical kind.

When we see such visible signs of progress and Of course the important point in this historical prosperity in Canada, when no means were taken by its Government to direct the attention of the emigrant question is the genuineness of the Casket Letters, to its many and peculiar advantages, I have good were elected to part in proceedings :- O'Hara Baynes, of which the originals were never produced in the reason to believe that now when grants of free lands are officed, and accredited agents sent to be resident are officed, and accredited agents sent to be resident and B. C. L., Géo. Ross, M. A., M. D. F. O. Wood, are officed, and accredited agents and assist the intending A; P.J. Buckley, J. Fraser, Torrance and Rackur.

place in the population of all the provinces of the Dominion.

DAVID SHAW. Emigration Commissioner for Scotland, appointed by the Dominion of Canada,

As announced in another column, Death has iust removed from our midst, one of our oldest | nedy, 5. and most respected inhabitants, Mr. Michael Tracy. Mr. Tracy was a native of Mountrath, Queen's County, Ireland, and came to Canada cott a large and prosperous business by which he accumulated a bandsome competency. About ten years ago be was stricken with Paralysis, from the disabling effects of which he suffered till his death. His dealings with the public were always characterized by the most scrupulous honesty, and the integrity of his private life won for him the respect of the community.

On the 22nd ult. his remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of his fellow citizens .- Prescott Telegraph.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25 -The Governor General has declined to interfere with the decision of the courts in the Muoroe case. Considerable sympathy is felt for the father of the prisoner, but it 100.00; Bag Flour, \$2.10 to \$2.17 per 100 lbs. is understood that the report of the Minister of Justice, concurred in by the Privy Council. shows that there are no grounds for the commutation of the punishment in the case of the con

THE SENATE OF THE DOMINION. - The Oas tario papers are noticing the fact that the Catholic minority of that Province, consisting of upwards of 300 000, have no representatives in the Senate, and the following from a brochure on Confederation, written by Mr. Matthew Ryan, is extensively content:

The questions of races and religion had as I have intimated, some prominence in the discussion. The French Canadians, ever sensitive as constitute at least four fifths of the population were appealed to against a constitution which gave the rival Province of Upper Canada a ma jority over them of seventeen in the House of Commons. On the other hand, the Anglo Sax ons complained, as I read in a published letter from one of them that Confederation almost consigned them to political extinction in the prowhile only one fifth of the population, they represented tour fifths of its commerce and banking capital.' In Upper Canada, the Catholic element felt itself to be similarly exposed to that of to the census of 1861, they were only 250 041 or about one-fitth of the population, but owing to the assistance rendered to them on religious questions by their co religionists of Lower Can ada, their position in the Parliament of the Unituary, 1870. New York: Leonard Scott ed Province was one of comparative safety. In Publishing Co.; Messrs. Dawson Bros., the Parliament of Outario, however, they expect to find themselves in a condition not unlike that In the present number we find the following which the Anglo Saxon, I have quoted from, Province of Quebec. It is fair to tell that the alarm thus expressed bad its effect upon those who framed the Confederation Act. The right to 'separate schools' which the Catholics of Un per Canada had secured after a hard struggle is maintained intact by that law, and provision is also made for the protection of the "dissentient chools of the Queen's Protestant subjects in Quebec.'

The Anglo Saxon, appreciating the injunction

of Byron. Trusta not for freedom to the Frank,' and with that aptitude for taking good care of himself which has distinguished him for centuries also exacted that there should be a provision in the local constitution of Quebec, that no change at any time be made in the limits of constituences then returning English speaking members without the concurrence of a majority of the mem bers representing all these electoral divisions or districts.' This secures to the Protestants of Quebec, in perpetuity, not less than twelve representatives (in the present House there are fourteen Protestants, which, with five members in the Legislative Council, two in the Local Executive, one in the Privy Council of the Do minion, seventeen in the House of Commons, and six in the Senate, this is some guarantee against aggression.) But how is it with the Catholics of Ontario? Of course they have no representa tive in the Privy Council; they have not one in the Senate; in the House of Commons there are two; in the Local Legislature there are three; and as one is a dual member, upwards of 300,-000 Catholica inhabitants of Oalario are represented the adequate number of four.

As an evidence of the unprecedented mildness of the season, we mention that the schooner Frank Gallant, master, left Halifax on Friday, 31-t of December, for Obarlottetown P.E. I., arrived there on the evening of the 2nd january discharged and took in full cargo for Cascumpec and Tignish, there loaded a full cargo of oats and provisions for this market and arrived here on the night of the 19th instant. Such Bu occurrence as this, in the month of January, was never heard of before, and may probably never happen again. - Halifar Citizen.

Sugar making in Prince Edward Island in the first week of January is almoit incredible, yet the Haltfax Citizen publisces a te egram from a reliable correspondent that at the village of Alberton, on the 4th instant, a man tapped ten maple trees and got two pails of sap from them. A woman at the Brace also made one pound of naple sugar from tapped this year. Spring is on us.

MILITARY. - The offcers of the garrison have been advisee not to retake their bonses this year, it eeing uncertain what reductions will be made in the staff. or if any troops will be stationed in Montreal biter after May. The garrison church in Gosford street is to be given up in the spribg, and everything betokens an early removal of beacquarters from Montreal,

McGill University LITERARY Society. - The se cond public meeting of this Society will take place in the William Molson Hall, on the 19th of February next. At the last meeting the following gentlemen

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

Perth Rev. Mr. Chisholm, \$2; Alexandria, Mrs. Col. Chiebolm, 2; Lacolle, S. Bonis, 475; Granby, J. Hart 2; M. Ganon, 2; East Bay Cape Breton N. S., Rev. N. McLeod, 2; Barning, E. Haney, 2; St. Bridget, D. McB ide 6; River Beundette, D Gillivray, 2; Cornann, Rev. F Ouelette, P.P. 2; Sarnia, Rav. R Beausang, 2; Locktown K. Ouffey, 4; Woodbridge, M. Watsh, 2; Nobleton, R. Ken-

Per P. Purcell, Kingston, D. Rourke, 5; Thos. Lawles, 1; J. Cuff. 1. Per P Doyle, Toronto, M. Ennis, 2; W. Paterson, 2; J. Herson, 2.

Birth.

On the 28th mat, Mrs. Thomas Barry, of H. M. Customs, of a son.

Married.

In this city, on the 19th last, at the French Cathe iral, by the Bev Mr. O'Brien, Mr. W E Manuing o Bal imore Marylan : U. S. to Agnes Maria youngesdaughter of Mr. William Otterson of this city.

Died.

At Prescott at his residence on Henry street, on Thursday, 20th ult, Mr. Michael Tracy, in the 70th year of his age.-R.IP.

> MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Feb 1, 1870.

Flour-Pollards, \$2 40 to \$2.50; Middlings \$2 75 \$2 90; Fine, \$3,20 to \$3,25; Super., No. 2 \$3,60 to 3,65; Superfine \$4.05 \$4,15; Fancy \$4.25 to \$4.40; Extra, \$4.40 to \$4,50; Superior Extra \$0 to

Cutment per bri of 200 ibs. -\$4,15 to 4,20. Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs.-U. C. Spring, \$0,00

Ashes per 100 lbs -First Pots \$5.35 to \$5.40 Seconds, \$4.75 to \$4.80; Thirde, \$0.00 to 4.00,-First Pearls, 5,65 to 5 70. Pork per bri. of 200 ibs - Mess, 26,00 to 00 00:-

rime Mess \$00.00 ; Prime, \$00.00 to 00.08 BUTTER, per lb .- More inquiry, with intest sales of common to medium at 00c to 60c,—good per choice Western bringing 19c. to 20c. OHERSE, per 1b. - 12 to 13c.

LARD, per lb .- 15c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, -worth about 60.60 to \$0.62. PEASE, per 60 lbs. -\$0,63.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Feb. 1, 1870. s. d. s. d. Flour, country, per quintal 11 9 to 12 0 Ostmeal, do 10 0 to 12 0 Indian Meal, đo • • • • 8 9 to 10 0 00 0 to 00 0 Rye-Flour, ďο DAIRT PRODUCE. Butter, fresh, per la do (inferior) 0 11 to 1 0 Do, sait

> A LECTURE AND CONCERT Will be given by the

ST. BRIDGET'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY,

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 713, 1870.

ST. PETIER'S HALL, Visitation Street.

The Lecture will be delivered by HENRY J. CLARKE, Baq. Mr. Hurst and several other Amateurs are engaged for the occasion.

CHARLES SHEA, Secretary.

TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman Catholic Separate School Picton, Oat. Applicants to address to

JOSEPH R!CHMOND.

WANTED.

A good Male Teacher, with First Class Certificate. for Shool Section No. 10, in the Township of Landas.er. A Catholic preferred. Must be well recom mended. Salary liberal. Apply, enclosing Testimonials, to D J. McLachlan, or John O Kavanagh Trustees, North Lancaster, via Glennevis Post Office, Glengarry, Out.

TRACHERS WANTED.

WANTED for the Roman Catholic Separate School at Lindsay, a Head Mester. One holding a First Class Normal School certificate preferred.

Applications, with Testimonials, addressed to the

undersigned, will be received until first of Jenuary JOHN KNOWLSON,

Nov. 12th. 1889.

WANTED.

Two Female Tearbers one mubt be capable of teaching French and Fuglish, the other English-for the Catholic Schools in the Municipality of the Townships of Hemmingford Address to John Regan, Secretary Treasurer, Hemmiagford,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEERED, In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. Friday the twenty first day of January 1870. Pracent : The Honorable Mr. Justice Mackay

In the matter of Bruno Daigle et al Insolvents

Adulphe Roy & Arthur Roy

Patitioners. It is ordered on the petition of the Said Adolphe Roy & Arthur Roy, that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bruno Daigle et al be held in the Court-Room appropriated for proceedings in insolvency, in the Court House in the said City of Montreal, on Tuesday the fifteenth day of February next at eleven of the clock in the foremon, for the purpose of ap-pointing an Assignee to the estate of the said Insol vents, in the place and aread of Louis R. Giard. HUBERT PAPINEAU & HONEY.

> INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. AND AMENDMENT THERETO

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of Edmond A. Henderson, Insolvent

The Insolvents has deposited in the perothountary office for said District a deed of composition and discharge and he will apply for the Confirmation thereof on Monday the twenty eight day of February next in said Court at the bour of ten of the clock in the forancon. Montreel, 18th January, 1870.

EDMOND A: HENDERSON, by his attorney hd litem. S. B. Nagle.

B A Z A A R . 1. 11

AND

GRAND DRAWING $\mathbf{0F}$

PRINCIPLE OF THE ART UNION

IN THE

MUSIC HALL, TORONTO.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, sth. 9th and 10th February, Ib70,

Te raise funds for the building of the new Church of St. Patrick, Toronto, of which REV. J. M. LAU-RENT is Pastor.

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

THE PRIZES:

1st Prize -- A fine Cameo, presented by His Holiness. Pope Pius IX.

2nd Prize A collection of Roman Views, presented by the right Rev Dr Luch, Bishop of Tarante. 3rd Prize A handsome tock, encased in marble surmo ated by a bast obe Prince Imperial the special gift of their Imperi Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French.

4th Prize The gift of His Excellency W. P. Howland, C. B., Lieut-Governor of Ontario. 5th A splendid Piano from Messrs. Nordheimer's

Music Warercoms, Toronto, 6th A fine Painting by Berthon, presented by

the Artist. 7th A Sewing Machine.

8th A Cup of solid Silver. 9th A rich Poplin Dress.

10th A Bouquet of Wax Flowers, with stand and

glass shade valued at \$40. 11th A set of Books from P. Donahoe, Beq., Editor of the Boston Pilot

12th A Chair by Jacques and Hay's employees. 13th A handsome piece of Embroidery, valued at

14th A Lady's Work-box, velvet finish. 15th A valuable Silk Dreas.'

16th A Doll magnificently dressed of large alue.

A Suit of Scotch Tweed.

18th A Sofa Cushion, worked in wool. 19th A Case of Hennessy's best Brandy, (old.)

20th A beautifully embroidered Portmonnsie. 21st A Fancy Table.

22nd A Medallion of the Holy Family after Raffaele, on marble. Together with a large assortment of other valu-

able Prizes, which will be added to from time to time up to the date of the drawing. The Prizes will be on exhibition at the Bazas: on he Tuesday and Wednesday. On the Thursday even-

ing at eight o'clock, a Grand Concert, under the direction of Father Laurent, be given, at which the drawing of the Prizes will take place. As a guarantee that this undertaking -the most mportant of the kind ever submitted to the Canadian public-is bona fide and will be properly and impar-

tially conducted so as to insure to every ticket a fair and equal chance, the following well known gentles men will superintend the drawing, and form (with otbers) tbe HONORARY COMMITTEE

S. B. Harman, Esq., Mayor of Toronto.

Frank Smith Beg , Toronto.

John Crawford, Esq, M.P. for South Leads. John Wallis, M.P.P. for West Toronto W. J Macdonell, Esq., French Consul, Toronto.

Michael Lawlor Req., M D. Toronto. The winning numbers will be publi papers. Lists of winning numbers will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope

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

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

in books on application. Tickets for the Drawing, one dollar each. All communications and remittances and demands for tickers to be sent (postage paid) to Rev. J. M Lan rent P. P. St. Patrick's Church, Toronto, Oatario, to whom all drafts and Post Office Orders are to be

made payable. Tickets are also for sale by Measrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. TEACHER WANTED.

A School Master, with an elementary diplome; to teach the Eoglish language. For further particulars

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

THIS WAY TO BROADWAY. BROADWAY TAILOR, 52 ST. JOHN STREET. Fourth door from St. James street, on the right, where CLOTHING is scientifically cut and beatifully made. Particular attention given to REPAIR-ING Bring your OLD CLOTHING, and at BROAD-WAY it will soon appear equal to New. If required articles will be called for, and sent home free of extes charge. For Siyle, try BROAD WAY. For Esonomy, try BROADWAY. Remember the Bed Number, 52, 52 52 Gentlemen furnish your own Cloth, and give BROADWAY a trial, and you will

find it is on the whole the cheapest and best place in J. SHANNON.

BROADWAY NOTICE.

the Dominion.

The services of a widely celebrated Outter of exteraive Enropean and American experience have been secured at Broadway, 52 St. John Street supplying cloth may now rely on always obtaining the most elegant and best fitting Coat and Pants in the Dominion.

J. SHANNON.

PROVINCE OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR OOURT.

NOTIOE is hereby given that Marie Thersille Gosdelin, of the City of Montreal, wife of Theod, Desiarplace, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her said husband, the said action returnable on the first day of February next

Montreal, 19th January 1870 2004 to supering at

LEBDANC'& CASSIDY ! AND den eine der Gereichte Gereichte der Gereichte der Gereichte Gerei

FOREIGN ANTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A stormy Session of the Corps Legislatif on the Franco-English Commercial Treaty, com-M. Thiers, in a speech demanded the renun-

ciation of the Treaty, and reproached the majority asserting that they did not truly represent the country or they would overthrow a ministry having principles the country had repudiated. Great agitation ensued.

Ex Migister Forcade replied that the majoritysupheld the Cabinet, and it was not andiestood why Thiers opposed the Ministry, and M. Forcade upheld that he [Forcade] supposed that M. Thiers wished it to result in a vote that would force Darw Longet and Buffet to resige in order to be replaced by members not the majority.

i is anhounced that Lord Clarendon has ar rived here from London to ascertain for the English Government the real intention of the Gabinetrand-Tuilleries in regard double : Treaty of Commerce which expires on the fourth of Feb-

rdary - 28. The the debate on commercial trea ties in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, the Opposition was violent and there were some stormy scenes, but the Covernment developed unexpected strength. At the sitting to-day the discussion was continued. "M. Offivier made the closing speech. He created a sensation by appounding that the Cabinet would support the existing the migisters desired to conduct a government was the real expression of the will of the nation. and that majority was not an ancient groupe, but | Parliament. part of this assembly, sustaining the policy of the Cabinet, not because if was an accomplished fact, but with the firm intention of maintaining union. He would say not in boastful spirit, but with modesty and dignity, that the Government would accept the aid of all, but would neither solicit nor accept the protection of any. The Minister's speech was received with cheers and the Government sustained by a vote 201 against 32.

The Victor Noir fraces and hemicide was the result of the following letter to Henri Rochetort :-Paris, Jan. 9, 1870.

Sir, - After you have insulted, one after the other every one of my relatives, and spared neither women nor children, you insult me,by the pen of one of your

That is quite natural, for my turn was to come. I have, perhaps, an advantage over others who bear my name. I am a private individual though a

Bonaparte: ... I now ask if your ink bottle will be protected by your breast ; and Loonfess that I have but little confice see in the result of my application.

Al learn, indeed, by the paper that your constituents have given you an imperative order to refuse every demand of honor, and so to preserve your precious existence. Nevertheless, I make a venture in the hope that a feeble tempent of French teeling will indune you to depart, in my favour, from the policy of prudence; and precaution to which . you have had reconrec. If shen, by chance, you consent to draw the bolts mbich make your honorable person, doubly inviolate, you will find me neither in a palace nor in a

astle.
I live quite plainly at 59 Rue d'Auteuil, and I promise you that, if you pay me a visit, you will not be told that I am out:
Waiting your reply, I have the honor to be,
Whiting your reply, I have the honor to be,
White Hard to be to be to be to be to be.

FRANCE AND THE COUNCIL .- M. Roulan's bas given ing effect. What does the Government mean to do With regard to the decisions of the Council?11 The question, as the Monde observes; would come more ustufally from a conseiler a ferruque et murteau of the reventeenth century than from the Governor of the Bank of France." Nothing being expected of the Covernment of the Council, it is not easy to see how it can do anything. It cannot deprive the decrees of publicity, for they will be carried by the Press to the ends of the edith. Nor can it prevent their binding consdiences. However, it appears that M. Rouland did not always preferd to control the decisions of a Council. A correspondent of the Univers with an in-1865; the following remark made by "H: Rouland himself. Il it were a question of one of those delib chate decisions which the Oburch makes and disposes a command an honourable Government would be bound to give way to it (s'incliner), but this is a case of an act done by the Pope slone, and I do not acknowledge it' It, would seem, says the Univers, that M. Rouland did not then think the assembly of a Council probable." But that the case has actually arleta is no excuse for M. Rouland doing exactly the opposite of what he said that he was bound to do if it did arise:

The clergy of Valence addressed to their Bishop, on this departure for Rome, by the mouth of the Dean of the Chapter, an allocation from which we extract the following passage:— You will soon be at the feet of the Bovereign Pontiff, the august! Pius IX. Talkhim that in union with our Bishop, we desire all that Rome desires, we approve all that she approves, we goodewn all that she condemns, Tel, him that we are not Gallican Catholics, Liberal French, German, on Spanish, but simply Raman Catholic We are so, to speak frankly, because the cause of the Papacy is that of the Church, it is that of society with civilization and progress, it is that of tenth and of God, Ubi Parus, thi Ecclesia.

TWO I TORY OF THE PERSON AND THE STATE OF THE PERSON Lather Positical Naws. - Madrid, Jan. 25. - The proposition for the exclusion of the House of Bourbon from the Spanish throne came before the Constituent Cortes yesterday for final action General Prim in the course of the debate declared that the proposition was unjust. He explained that his words were not designed particularly to favor the Dake of Mont-Pensier ; he would, go with the mejority, wheever might be chosen....The proposal was rejected, year, Bungarist, where we can american and again

#: The report that the Duke of Montpensier had been returned to the Cortes from Oviedo was premature. The election there has not ended. The Republican mandidate running against the Duke is now shead and the defeat of the latter is considered vertain. The election still in progress elsewhere to fill the vacancies in the Cortes in Madrid.

MADEID, Jan. 28.—The exclusion of the Radicals field the Cabinet causes a feeling of discontent, which is daily gaining freeh strength. In the recent elections the Monarchists polled five-sevenths of the popular vote: 1200 3 mm arm transcription of a region designation of transcription of the region designation of the region designation of the region of the

PREMORT.—It is noticed as an indication that the repentance of Victor Ammanuel is probably sincere, that the prefects and other magistrates of his king-dom, were instructed to prohibit any public manifestations sgainst the Vatican Council.

THE POSTIFICAL DESC. Wa Tublet; hope that it will not be very long before a question is put to the Prench Government respecting the recent decree of the King of Italy, which affirms the consolidation of the debt incumbent upon the supexed Pontifical provinces with that of the kingdom in general, and subjects the interest upon it to the lag of 8 80 per cent. Which is imposed upon the Italian Dividends. The pects the interest upon it to the lax of 8 80 per cent-which is imposed upon the Italian Dividends. The Pontifical Government has constantly protested its crously against this injustice to its former circuitors, and the protest has hitherto been warmly supported by France. We cannot believe that the Government of M. Olliver will tamely acquiesce in so direct a violation of the convention between France and Italy.

Rows, Jan. 6. — The second public sitting of the Council was held this morning. The number of persons present was considerably smaller, and it was opened with less ceremony than on the previous occasion. The labours of the Council in reference to questions of dogma have not made sufficient progress to allow of any decree being promulgated. After mass had been celebrated every prelate presented to the Pope a written profession of the Catholic faith in accordance with the formula laid down by Pope Pius IV. The health of His Holiness continues excollection rate in ababeleties a construct

The ceremony of the Profession of Faith was first gone through by the Pope, who made it in his own name. It was then read by Bishop Fabriano in the name of the other Fathers, each of whom took the oath in his own language on the Gospel. The Pope then bestowed his benediction.

The Guzette de France, noticing the refession M de Banneville, the French Ambarsador at Rome, to aimit Mr. Odo Russell to the special tribune reserved for the diplomatic corps at the opening of the Council, on the ground that the latter has no diplomatic character, observes as follows: Perhaps our ambassador, acting, it is said, contrary to the intentions of the Pontifical Government, was too forgetful of the maxim, Saturmum jus summis infurias. But it would have been a proof of good taste on the part treaties, but that they were in favor, of the of the English agent to accept the explanations and freest discourses, for it was their purpose to excess of the smbassador. In addition to the error of receiving them in a bad spirit, he lies committed afford equal protection to all. He added that the more serious fault of one one of the lies committed the more serious fault of one one of the lies of the smbassador. about the Pope and the Pontifical Government sustained by a majority of the Chambers, which Mr. Russell should remember that if he has no definite position at Rome, it is the fault of the English

Trimment.
The policed with a natural admiration that among the members of the Commission de discipling, are three Confessors, to whom the Council has thus offered its respectful sympathy. Mgr Marilley, Bishop of Lausadre, was violently tora from his See and imprisoned in the castle of Chillon. His patient meekners has won the esteem even of his persecutors. Mgr Labastida, Archbishop of Mexico, exiled by the murderer of Maximilian, repays his enemies by pray ing for the peace of a country which may some day be again worthy of such a chief pastor. Mgr. B. llerini, now Patriarch of Alexandria resigned the Arch bishopric of Milan before he took possession of it, in order that the Italian Government might not have even a pretext for depriving the diocese of regular Epircopal supervision. He was condemned to a fire imprisoned in his own; house, and, as an elequent French writer says, this Archbishop, who has resigned one of the rickest Sees in Italy, eminent by his learning, and venerable, by his virtues, has re-ceived from the Italian Government, which has confiscated his pension, fifty pounds in three years.' The Council shows its estimation of such Prelates by electing them to represent their brethern in the Commission, of which they are not the least honoured members, - Valican.

In the 'Univers' of the 4th, we find a pertinent his torical anecdote. When the fourteen French Archbi-shops and Bishops then domiciled in England wrote in 1798 to Pins VI, who, like themselves, was suffering persecution, what did they say? 'Amidst so great an accumulation of evils, Holy Father, one consolation remains, which mervellously fortifies our minds. According to Catholic doctrine it is confirmed and divinely established i that the faith of Peter can never fail, and that it will perpetually endure to the consummation of the world.' They add that 'the lawful successor of Peter will always possess the same privilege.' Less than a year after, Pius VI died in exile, and the infidely of that day exulted in the belief that he' would have no successor. Yet this very Portiff calmly wrote on the 10th of November, 1798 those words-! the Church is stronger than heaven itself; which have lately excited the indiguation of the L'Times.' Considering the victories which the Church has everywhere won since the dark bour when Pius VI died, and how all her enemies have been swallowed up in the abyss, perhaps, observes the French jouthal, even the Times may consider that Pine IX had good reason to say, like his pradecessor; "Reclesia est ipso coelo fertior?"-Ib. ac a

The Revue du Concile Acumenique, of the 5th of January, gives a curious example of the abject depen dence and servility of the Bushops of the present Nestorian community. When Eather Lemes conveyed to them the Apostolic Letters, inviting the Oriental Schismatics to attend the Council, they raplied that they could do nothing without the permision of their Patriarch, Mar Schimoun, & young man only twenty-eight years of age, who is also the civil object of the country! The Bishops themselves are only little children in his sight. Such is the inter pendence which schism procures even for the proudest plijte! 33 These sectories have rejected the legitimate authority and paternal jurisdiction of the Vicar of Obrist only to become the creatures of an hereditary Patriarch, who has often no qualification whatever for his office but that of lineage Mar-Schimoun, who ia said to be intelligent but upeducated, told Father Lemee that as he was protected only by the English Oqual be was afraid of offending his powerful na tion. I detest Protestantism, be said, for it is the ruin of all religion; all my sympathies are with Rome, but I am not free. He promised, however, to write to the Pope and express bis addesion to all that the Council may do. - Vaticanes of a course w

A Reman correspondent notes the exploits of two English 'misses,' who, mounted on the benches shove the kneeling multitude, surveyed with their opera glasses the Pope as be pronounced the benediction in the Conneil. The Pope, with a mild smile, pointed them out to some of the cardinals, but no slarming consequences have overtaken them, where see his

WHAT A FREE CHURCH CAN TOLERATE IN A FREE STATE. - The revolutionaries of Bologus have celebrated the meeting of the Ecumenical Council which the Catholics of the city were forbidden to honor in a Curistian fashlon, by printing and publishing an Infernal Hymn' to the devil. Let us call spaces spapes for once, and see what the Ladreate of bis Satanio Majesty, Signor Giosno Carducci, Professor of Belles lettres, has been allowed to give to the admiration of the Italian public under the Government of the House of Savoy. The Unita Cattolica' consecrates an article to his most borrible blasphemy, being, of the sensible way of thinking that matters in Italy are becoming such, that the more fully the approach of the great abomination is realized by all, the better. ... The bymn begins with the Invocation to Satan," Beginning of all Being matter and spirit, reason and sense -the post invokes him and clebrates his victories, declaring that the sword of S. Michael is rusted, and God no longer holds in His hand thunderbolts to strike the imploys. It then addresses Satan, and says: Thou slene livest and reignest! Thou slone inspirest my verse. defying the God of guilty priests and sanguinary kings!' The whole poem is in the same strain, and one passage will serve as sufficient sample

As Martin Luther, cast his monkish robe, So thou, O human thought! with flames begint And thunder armed, thy trammels cast aside!

And Matter | Rise thou tool Satan has fought, And conquered.
O'er the mountain and the main.

A bright and awful form, with lightning force, Moves o'er the plains, and o'er the valleys dim By unseen, wars and cayes, unknown, to man. He passes, O ye people? He? the great Satan, the life giver-he mounts his car Noked with unreined atceds of fiery breath; Hail thon ! O Satan! of avenging force The whichip of the reason and the sence To thee be consecrate! Let vows arise, ... And clouds of incense to thy swill throne,

Thou conquerer of the God; of Kings; and Priests !. ! The amiable poet says that the above yetses were the fruit of an inspiration he had received on a September night, 1863, and that be bas herein sung his two disjnities, the Flesh and the World! The Diritie, reviewing the poem, says: 'If Jove is dead, why should we review Satan ! Let 60th enemies sleep in peace. It is difficult to say whether the blasphemy. of negation or the blasphemy of insult is the greater offence to the divine majesty of God | One cannot but call to mind the words of Ravignan Messian 4! un des plus grandes victoires du Diable est de faire nier son existence au siecle actuel," or the one hand, and the awful prophecies of devil morship in the latter days to which we seem to be rapidly approaching. Well may Oblistian souls cognition of and familiar with fromors such as these, as are all Coutinental Oatholies who go beyond a superficial view.
invoke the One sure teaching, the One voice that
can never err, to guard them and their children against the coming svil, " - at any any are

0.000200 00 TO WHITE & 851 195 A A Bobenectady: justice lately ideoided that a verbal sontractizequiras a stamper at any con a pla

A California hotel-k-eper was lately shot dead by one of his guests because a seat was not saved for

bim at the first tab's.

One hundred and fifty babies have been found in the little basket crib at the door of the New York Foundling Asylum since the 20th of Novembert 2015 ed out - resembel areno missel and

A wealfhy bachelor, having had one or two law saits for breach of promise, adw replies to a young lady who wishes a few minutes' private conversation 'No you don't Madam. It cuts me to the heart to be compelled to doubt the honorableness of your intentions, but that sort of thing is played out." My rule is imperative; and if you have any business with me it must be transacted in the presence of two witnesses, no i noiselland emplication of er-

ร วิทางเลย ของ เมื่อเกียงกับ ของปี อภิ Ayer's American Almanao . for the may year, has arrived for delivery gratis by all Druggists to all who call for it. This little annual has the largest circulation of any book in the world, made by the fact that it turnishes the best medical advice which is available to the people - enables them to determine what their complaints are and how to cure them. -It contains the startling announcement of the Con flagration of a World, or the combustion of one of the stars in the firmament with all it attendant plenets. gerne 1 anntendert, gan-

Avoid INVERIOR PERFUMERY. - Most of the so-called fibral essences and extracts are chemical combinations, without any floral element in their composetion ... Hence when their original odor evaperates, which is very soon, there is an unpleasant and even nauseous flavor left behind. The atmosphere decomposes them, and as the separate ingredients are any thing but fragrant, the result is sickening. What a contrast to these coarse counterfeits of Nature's perfumes is presented in Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared solely from the choicest materials. Contact with the air only adds to the sweetness of this matchiess toilet Thurry. Its fragrance is more lasting than that? of any other performs, and as it increases in delicacy and delicionaness and sthere are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

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Mi for C. 2013. 00045 Many suffer rather than take a nenseous medicine; and this is not to be wondered at as the remedy is often worse than the disease. Sufferers from coughs colds, influenza, sore throat, or tendency to Con. sumption; will find to: Den Wistara Balsom of Wild Cherry a remedy as agreeable to the palate ag effergual in removing disease, or to them?

per to the new things to belong the his DEPEATED AT ALL POINTS .- Dyspopsie my be defined as a disease pronounced proonquerable by general zing theorists, but which Bristo's Sugar coated Pills always conder. This is bad for the theorists, but diseasely satisfactory to the dyspeptic. The mode in which the cure is effected is sim le .; Three organs are involved in the disease, the stomach, the liver, and the howels. The pills act in three ways. They strengthen, cleanse, and regulate—imparing vigor to the digestive functions, activity to the dis charging fanction, as diregularity to all three. Their effect is the same in allienses, and they pare adapted o el appatitutions end climates. Ig. chronic, dr. peggia and liver digease the blood is more or less de raved, and therefore in such cases Bristol's Saradparilla should be used with the pills as a bleed deput attre. december : erent er : neernange . mening

muse arternes emelle mellitegel at 1436 Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lamp lough & Campbell Davidson & Co K Campbell & Oo, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J Goulden, R.S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

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CIRCULAR.

MONTABAL, May, 1867.

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A, MEMOIR ON THE LIRE AND, CHARACTER:
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contestin information wanted to

OF John Grahem, motany of the fors; Peter Michaelt Or your Granem, and any or me sons, when michaely or Patrick, who smigrated from County Wicklew Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any Information will be thankfully reeived at this office, by the daughter of the said the eived at this omes, by the Mrs. John Pergusen, cGraham—Doly, Gr. hamnow Mrs. John Pergusen,

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER. The Heirs of leatch Mercier will hear something to their advantage, by addressing S. M. Pennington Albany, Linn Co., Oregoni

Mercies was formerly a citizen; of Canada, at as near Montreal; was of French origin, and a Blacksmith by profession. He has a daughter who if live amith by procession. He was not. When the heard ing, is some 16 or 18; years, old. When their heard from this daughter was residing with an nucle in the said of Massachusetts.

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Padyings of Quased, Se SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal. arthur nom yr No 591

NOTICE is bereby given that Emelie Dupuis, of the Oily of Montreal; wife of George Tradelle of the same place. Trader, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her husband. the said action feturnable before this Court on the first day of Rebroary next,: 1117 - 1117

Montreal, 19th January. 1870. LEBLANC & CASTIDY the room to real in Plaintiff's Aftorneys; w 6# EDMITSON & 2017F 8539 850 9 F 10 8 5124

PROVISOR OF QUEBEO SUPERIOR COURT INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of RICHARD J DUCKETT of the Parish of St Pol. carpe, Merchant, individually, and as Co-partner formerly with Dame Mary 0 1 Leblanc; under the name and style of R J Duckett & Oo.

The undersigned will apply to this Court for a diecharge under the said Act, on Saturday the nineteenth day of February next.

R. J. DUCKETT. by T.& C. C de LORIMIER, his Attorneys ad lilem, Montreal, 13th Jan. 1870. 5in28

PROVINCE OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given; that Marie Adele alias Adelaide Dalton, of the City and District of Mont-real, wife of Jacob Henry Dewitt, gentleman, here-tofore of the Parish of St. Jeachim de Chateauguay in the District of Beauharnois, and now of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her said husband, the said action returnable on the fifth of February next.

Montreal, 21 January, 1870. LEBLANC & CASSIDY. Plaintiff's Attorneys. 1724 in a Witnesser 7

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

ame Cecile Glackmeyer, of the City of Montreal - ? Trader, (marchande | publique) wife duly separated as to property from her husband, Albert Girard, of the same place, Trader,

Inscient.

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

Oreditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at the office of Messrs T. & C. C de Lorimier, Advo-cates, Not 6, (Listle) St J mes Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the twenty first day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the examination of the Insolvent, and the oldering of the affairs generally. The Insolvent is required to at-

end. Montreal, 8th January, 1870.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the OIRCUIT COURT for District of Montreal. The thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight bondred and girry nine.

for he purpose of authorizing his said wife to District of Montreal, 7 Plaintiffs.

Francois Daze, laborer, and Dame Eleosore Daceze, in

wife the latter widow by her first marriage of the late Antoice Lescarbeau, in their quality of joint Tutors to the children issue of the marriage of the said Eleonore Duceze with the said late Antoine Lescarbern; the said Elonore Ducez's as well in her own fishes as having been commune to biens and ith bergaid late braband Antoine Lescarbeau, the said Francois D. ze, as also for the purpose " of sutherizing his said wife to effect of there 3.55 presents, of the Parish and District of Montrest,

The Poor Man's Controversy. 100 copies, \$13; IT IS ORDERED; on the motion of Massis. Moreau, Onimet & Lacoste of Coupsel for the Plaintiffs, in 88 much as it appears by the return of Issis Veronicat olls of the Bailfirs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada meting in the District of Montreal on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defended's bave left their domicile in the Province of Quebec, im Canada, and cannot be found if the District of Montreal that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the french language, in the newspaper of the fity, of Montes called "La Minerwa" and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called THE TEUR Wirking, balnotified to appear before this Quirk, and there to answer the demand of the Plain-tiffs within two months after the last insertion of suddi advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said

Architectors, Bishops, and Friedrich in Academy A Capacity of the Court (By the Court) in the Court of the Co

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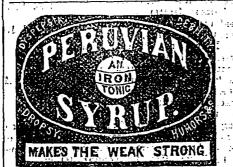
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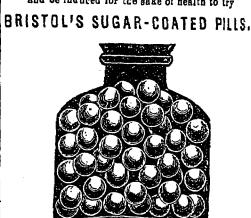
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