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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1870.

No. 25

CHRISTMAS EVE; OR, THE SUSPECTED VISITOR.

'Josiah, Josiah, the fly is coming.' 'All right; I'm ready.' 'Nay, you are not ready, Josiah; you must do something before you go. Jemima, bring in the kettle. Your master will go without a taste of food.'

months, thought he; 'but I will know my fate 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 before-hand.'

this time with a sort of desperate calmness.—'Sure it cannot be any one with bad intentions coming this way, and so soon.'

guessed her 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.'

'It is very lonely, is it not? I don't think we passed a single house for the last mile or two,' was the stranger's next observation. 'Yes, it is rather lonely,' admitted Miss Penelope; 'but some of the men live close to the back of the house.'

2
'He's done it o' purpose,' said Jemima. 'Oh, miss, what a awful night this is!'
Mr. Sowler found his room, and taking a key from his pocket, proceeded to open his travelling bag, when the first thing that presented itself was a case of pistols. Oh, if his companions in the Manor 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 on a table within reach of the bed, and in a few minutes more was sleeping the sleep of the guileless.

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 Isaac—rendered him 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 know—it 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 heard 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. Sowler. 'I'd soon put a stop to your prating.'

of the Duke of Abercorn, and this tract, and another which forms an outlying portion of the property of Lord Erne in Donegal seemed to me to deserve 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 honourably the duties of property, and just and liberal to their dependents; and I am happy 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 of the Duke of Abercorn and Lord Erne over the other 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 outgoing tenant. A Southern landlord of equal liberality would be landed as a marvellous phenomenon.

London is a busy and wealthy town of well-built houses and clean streets, rising along 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 suburb extends on all sides from the ancient Acropolis; and swarms of factories, crowds of shipping, and wharves and warehouses densely stored show that the place is a seat of thriving commerce. Yet to this hour London retains the memory of a very different time, when its heroic garrison saw the tents of Rosen wind round them a deadly coil of famine, and their falling eyes during months looked in vain for deliverance across their imprisoned river. The Protestant cathedral, its impregnable citadel, and the flagstaff taken in a desperate assault, commands, as it fittingly the whole scene; and the venerable guns, which did good service in one of the grandest passages of history, still form along the unconquerable ramparts preserved with peculiar care by the citizens. Trophies of a greater yet less memorable siege mingle here and there with these famous relics; 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 pinnacles of the sacred walls, on a spot once held by the soldiers of James, a majestic Gothic Church is now seen; a pledge, let us hope that Christian good-will will, at last, under just laws and government, obliterate the traces of war and discord; though, unhappily, that day has not yet shone on Derry. Outside the town trim villas 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 homesteads, which prove, at a glance, that capital and skill have here established large farm husbandry. As regards the general features of the county, it is a broad tract of very fertile soil, divided midway 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 in 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 Fermanagh; 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-twelfth during the last 15 years, and its live stock having increased in value not less than 66 per cent between 1841 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.

It does great rights of property yet ill-defined, depending on custom only, without the sanction of general law, can be allowed to continue in its present condition. How to deal with this singular anomaly, and Protean in its numerous forms, is certainly a perplexing problem. I asked several farmers, according to its worth whether they thought the right, in terms of varying duration, could be commuted into a fixed term, and whether this would be deemed satisfactory. In Fermanagh the answers were all one way; in Londonderry, where tenant-right has absorbed a much greater amount of capital, they were so conflicting that I have not been able even to guess the tendency of general opinion.

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 vacancy in the representation of that city occur, it is the intention of the late supporters of Sir Peter Tait, D. L., to put him forward as a favourite candidate, and secure his return.—Irish Times.

Mr. Madden, who was removed from the magistracy, is receiving numerous assurances of sympathy from gentlemen who disapprove the policy of the Government in Ireland.

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 rate 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 births, 1 in 40, and for deaths, 1 in 74.' There can be no doubt, says the Fall 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 taxation 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:—'Repeal of the Union would seem to be on the eve of regaining a position amongst the practical questions of Irish 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 allude to the party who have taken up the cry as a means of avenging 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 autonomy.'

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 arise which are easily fomented. On Sunday and Monday evenings there were disturbances between the military and townspeople in Kiltarney. A correspondent of the 'Derry Express' states that a dispute arose between two soldiers of the 65th and a party of workmen who were drinking in a public-house on Sunday night. The workmen attacked the soldiers with stones, but assistance having been obtained from the barracks, the mob were resisted at the point of the bayonet, and, in turn, stoned by the soldiers. On Monday night there were 17 soldiers drinking in the same place, and the affair 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 mob away with their own weapons. A stoneman afterwards parolled the streets, and order was restored.—Times Cor.

It has been arranged to hold a great Conference of the gentry, clergy and farmers of Ireland, on the 21st February, with the view of finally placing before the government the real wishes of the country on the land 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 necessary 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 their 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 loyalty 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.—Dundalk 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 swearing and using language offensive to the Rev. Mr. Duncombe, rector of Macroom, at a meeting of the guardians of Macroom Union.

The 'Clare Journal' says—'We have it upon authority 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 Ennis.'

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 confidence in Mr. Dalway as a true Orangeman.

The Belfast News Letter reports the death in that town of a woman named Ellen Croghan at the age of 109 years. Her remains were followed to the grave by six of her children—James, Pat, John, Winifred, Bridget, and Mary—the eldest of her boys, who is a great-grandfather, being about ninety and the eldest girl about two years younger. Besides this family, the deceased left behind her forty-one grandchildren, thirty-one great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren. A former name Robert Leeper, residing at a place called Drumbo, died on the 22nd Dec. from the effects of injuries received on Monday evening in the town of Ballybofey when he was assailed by some villainous present unknown. Deceased had been drinking in a public-house in the town, but not for some time, and he had no quarrel with any one. He was there about half past eight when he was assailed by some villainous present unknown. When discovered lying on the roadway, Leeper was quite insensible and speechless, in which state he re-

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 succession 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 ran into the Foyle, the carriages suddenly came to a stop, and the intelligence went round that a 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 touch in his sketch of the Italian valley overrun by the Po and its swollen affluents. From the narrow ridge of the raised embankment we saw trees, houses, and fences emerge from what seemed far and near a spreading lake, and two or three lines of seething eddies marked the channels of the torrents that rushed foaming on their way seawards. After some trouble we were landed at Strabane, its little streets turned for the time into lagoons, and I drove thence on an upland road along the edge of sheets of flood which covered thousands of acres. It is evident that the north as well as the south of Ireland wants a good system of arterial drainage, the main outlets of the whole island being unable at their present levels to carry off the superfluous waters; and, in this single instance, I suppose, the flood has destroyed or damaged a large amount of property. After leaving Strabane you pass into a region of fair and cultivated lands, laid out pleasantly in broad enclosures, and the little farms of a thriving peasantry; and the eye dwells with delight on a long succession of fine farm dwellings and neat homesteads, which, in the midst of trim tillage and pasture fields, give a charm to the surrounding landscape. This is part of the estates

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 landlord and tenant and built up a new order of society which has developed the germs of civilized life, and which has 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 usages gradually were extended to the aboriginal race, and gave it protection 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 indifferently 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 perceived in the landed relations of the two counties. The land lords of Fermanagh 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 London 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 closest links of affection or interest, they co-operate in fashioning the type of life which was the expression of this sympathy, and they sanctioned 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 absenteeism of these societies, as time has rolled on, has had a tendency to weaken the regard which ought to exist between the owner and the occupier of the soil; and it has deprived the relation of landlord and tenant throughout this county of much that adorns 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 harsh, public opinion is rather opposed to them, and they have probably weakened the moral influence of landlords over a very large district.

Notwithstanding this distinction however, Londonderry corresponds to Fermanagh in the most vital point of its landed relations. Londonderry is eminently a tenant-right county, and the custom, in a greater or less degree, affords probably nearly all estates in it. The value, moreover, of the right is decidedly higher than in Fermanagh, either because it was once more thoroughly recognized, or because, as I suspect, the Londonderry farmers, being wealthier than their Fermanagh brethren, raise the price by a keener competition, and it ranges here, I think on an average from five to 20 years' rent of the land, say from 66 to 24L the Irish acre. In Londonderry, too, as in Fermanagh, the landlords' anxiety of ways to control limit, or oppress, the right, in order to keep it within bounds and to reconcile it with their legal ownership. In this respect individual proprietors and the Companies act very much

do you mean?

meined up to the time of his death on Wednesday evening, in consequence of which the manner of his death and the name of the ruffian who inflicted the fatal blow remain for the present a profound mystery, which, however, it is hoped may yet be unraveled through the exertions of the police.

CHARGE OF ILLEGAL MARCHING.—A correspondent of the Irish Times, writing from Castleblaney on Saturday, says:—At the Petty Sessions yesterday before Messrs Lucas A. Treiston, Thomas Molloy (before M'Mahon), a shoemaker named Terence and Andrew M'Mahon, a shoemaker charged with M'Mahon being part of an illegal procession, which marched through the district of the Scotch Corner a few nights previously.

The following letter appeared in the last number of the Western Mercury: During the last three weeks, three names, adorned with the ancient Milesian 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 (consistency)—viz. O'Donovan Rossa, O'Neil O'Donoghue. The first, the greatest sufferer in the cause has conscientiously exposed—imprisoned—his future freedom hanging on the fear or favour of the ruling party in England—his pen and utterances stopped. The second, suggesting for his fellow countryman the suspension of the Habeas Corpus—trial by jury—freedom of the press. The third deprecating the prevailing distrust in the imperial parliament, and from his personal experience asserting its liberal humane tendency, and its entire freedom from all sectarian or national prejudices.

FRACAS BETWEEN MILITARY AND CIVILIANS AT ENNIS.—On Friday night, there was a row between some of the soldiers of the 70th Regiment now stationed in this town, in connection with the 'flying column' lately established, and some civilians. Near to the entrance to Jail street; and, but for the timely intervention of Constable Anderson and a party of the constabulary, would have resulted in serious consequences on both sides.

The Daily Express gives some particulars of an attempt to assassinate policemen in the county of Limerick. Two were made at Askeaton, and one at Shanagolden, both quiet towns on the western border of the county. A correspondent, writing on Friday evening, says:—

Another policeman was fired at yesterday, at Shanagolden, and slightly wounded, but the particulars have not yet reached Limerick.

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 slugs, three of which entered from the back, and are supposed to have lodged in the constable's lungs.

Jan 2.—A shopkeeper named Walsh, residing in Scrute, in the county of Mayo ten miles from Tuam, was shot last night on going home from the market.

Jan 3.—The attempts upon the lives of three policemen in the county of Limerick have been followed 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 Scrute, a village about ten miles from market. He had a considerable sum of money with him, which was untouched. It is supposed that he was shot in mistake for another person.

Jan 4.—Some further agrarian outrages of a very severe character have been reported from the County Mayo. A correspondent of the Daily Express states that on Saturday evening at Mr. O'Connell's, near Ballinrobe, a farmer, was returning home 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 behind a hedge within a short distance of his own house.

THE DISTURBANCES BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND CIVILIANS AT KILLARNEY.—The disturbances between the military and civilians at Killarney have been put an end to by keeping the soldiers within barracks for a few days. In Ennis, County Clare, there was a fracas on Friday.

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, definite, and distinct as Mr. Fish's indiment is obscure, indefinite, and confused.

THE LORD STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.—The statement 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 untrue.

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 place like Old England!'

THE LIVERPOOL VESTRY.—Not the least interesting topic of comment here during the week, has been the maintenance of the Liverpool Vestry, in refusing Mr. Martin's request to have Catholic ministrations legally provided and paid for in the Liverpool workhouse.

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 measure should be based on the principle of a National rate, no religious teaching being allowed; the reading of the Bible, however, under certain regulations to be laid down by the Schools Committee in each place to be permitted.

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THE NATIONAL HONOR.—The 'Times' says it is only the Alabama 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.

THE 'FALL MALL GAZETTE' seems to have definitely adopted the word 'impious' as descriptive of the Catholic religion in general, and of the Pops and the Vatican Council in particular. If we remember right, this was the very epithet which the old heathens applied to the primitive disciples.

SOLDIERS' WIVES.—It has been proved, the Broad Arrow says, beyond doubt that annually many hundreds of poor girls are beguiled into marriage by soldiers who do not possess the slightest means of supporting 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.

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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 intoxicate him, replied, 'Two glasses of beer, and it's the first I have had in two years.'

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 didn't suit, and he left unconcernedly, as a hired man no longer wanted.

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 says: 'There is at this time in the farming districts of this State alone [New York], 100,000 idle men asking employment.'

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 significant of a decided tendency in a large section of Protestantism.

UPON THIS subject of marriages and divorces, we invite attention to some statistics which President Woolsey, of Yale College, recently furnished to a public lecture. They will be found interesting to all who take any interest in matters of this sort.

AN EPISCOPAL—A Clerical Monster.—Several years ago a succession of small depredations had been perpetrated; affecting the students of a prominent theological seminary in New York city. All efforts made towards discovering the authors had proved utterly abortive.

STYLES OF PREACHING.—There is something singular, pithy and touching in the efforts of preachers to catch American audiences. It is not precisely what Christ 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.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1870.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY—1870.

Friday, 4—St. Andrew Corsini, B. O. Saturday, 5—St. Agatha, V. M. Sunday, 6—Fifth after Epiphany. Monday, 7—St. Romuald, Ab. Tuesday, 8—St. John of Matha, C. Wednesday, 9—St. Raymond of Penaforte, O. 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 a 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 received with shouts of applause; and Mr. Bright, now that he is called upon to act as well as speak, is beginning to realize the difficulties which lie before him, and the Cabinet of which he is a member. Hitherto, so he tells us, difficulties have vanished as he approached them; the mountain which at a distance appeared insurmountable, as he got close to it resolved itself 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 Legislature 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 a bowl of execration, as a mockery and a snare." 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, because the most active. It does not require the gift of prophecy to foretell that before Easter, Gladstone and Bright will be the best abused men in Ireland—abused because they have raised hopes which it is impossible 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 discussed, but popular excitement has subsided.—M. Emile Olivier, the head of the French Ministry, 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. Of course our Own Correspondents continue to put in circulation 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 hear that conferences between the insurgent leaders, and the Catholic dignitaries from Quebec, promise a speedy and satisfactory 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 parishes, and the performance of

divine service. The remedy needed in this case, and recommended, is the increase and extension of the power of the laity.

This idea, as much as any protest against dogma, lies at the root of what is called Protestantism; and this spirit is at work even in the Catholic 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 apostasy of the XVI. century.

In its inception that great religious revolution, known as the English reformation, had for its object the substitution of lay power 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 hoped that they might effect this change without touching or imperiling 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 Erastianism. Amongst those who still call themselves Catholics, it is known as Gallicanism; and there are—so strangely inconsistent are men, and so blind are they as to what lies straight before them if they will but follow out their principles—who indignantly declare themselves free from all taint of Gallicanism or Protestantism, who nevertheless 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 encroachments 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 honest and intelligent Catholic naturally asks—why 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 defy?

We insist that the Church is an autonomy: she is 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 influence, she will not permit the latter to encroach upon any pretext, upon her sphere or legitimate domain. Nor is this the language of Catholics 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 answer; 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 expense of those of the spiritual magistrate, are preparing for the Church. Enemies are they more to be feared than any Protestants.

The Jesuit Fathers at Guelph 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 \$15,000.

The *Minerve* has a long and laboured article on the *Guibord* affair, in which it puts these two questions, and answers them both in the affirmative:—

- (1) "Have the members of the *Institut Canadien* incurred canonical censures which deprive them of certain spiritual advantages, and notably of ecclesiastical 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 cemetery reserved to Catholics dying in peace with the Church?"—*Minerve*, 29th ult.

The question, so it seems to us, 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 on the contrary, the right to sepulture in a Catholic cemetery be a secular, civil, or political right accruing 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 devoted for the reception of those who have died in peace with the Church. Nay, we see not—if the civil magistrate may rightfully command that the body of one not so dying be interred in the Catholic cemetery—why he should not enjoy 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* case 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 upon the civil or political status, of the deceased?"
- (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: he 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 uncleanness—he could not help slopping over. His feelings, to use a familiar form of speech, were too many for him; and so again, as he could not contain them, the natural fitness 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 in the "blood and lust" line of business:—

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

If 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 be 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 *Marseillais* has amusingly distinguished 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 our so-called Republican press: and do not fancy that the *Reveil* and the *Rappel* are far behind the *Marseillais* in this strange conception of what a Republic must be. Unfortunately, there is no doubt that those papers are by far the most largely bought and read in Paris, and that our working classes are

more and more infatuated with the rapid and lamentable confusion between Republicanism and Socialist follies."—*Times*' Paris Correspondent Jan. 5th.

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 *Marseillais* are but the legitimate and necessary deductions from the principles of the democratic party every where. The fundamental principle of that democracy is simply this:—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 Rents.

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 city.

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

Subdeaconship—Rev. Joseph Brien, Diocese of Montreal.

Deaconship—Revs. Daniel J. Gillis, and James Brordrick, Diocese of Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Rev. Thomas Carroll, Diocese of Hartford, U.S.

Priesthood—Revs. Jean Baptiste Morisseau and Francis Xavier Chagnon, Diocese of Montreal; Owen McKeena, Archdiocese of New York; and William Kelly, Diocese of Boston, U.S.

At the end of the imposing 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 constant discharge thereof.

Of the excellent Sermon 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 hundred 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 shortest 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's doing, and it is wonderful in our eyes."

May the Lord, the Giver of many excellent gifts, 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 hereafter.

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 £46,956,121 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 half 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 wonderful progress of Colonies of which the oldest was settled not a century ago.

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 Dominion 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 given at about \$150,000,000, literally £30,403,545.

On Wednesday of last week, and again on Monday, our talented friend Dr. Rogers 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 he handled his subject. Dr. Rogers' reputation as a lecturer, is now so well established that it is unnecessary for us to insist upon his merits. The crowds that flock to hear him is the best testimony that can be offered.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

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 Protestants the persons who should cast the first stone at us, for in this matter of divided allegiance we 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 flattery 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 against such an outrage, no matter by whom perpetrated; whether by a parcel of blackguards staggering half drunk from one place of debauch to another; or by a few smart friends of Mr. Chiniquy—as many suspect was the case. But because, taken by surprise, the police did not—which is 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 freedom 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."—*Protestant 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 indecently and cruelly used, thinks of the matter: or what evidence the charred rafters 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 off to Yankee land the better.

AN ANTI ANNEXATIONIST.

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 rights of conscience; the truth of the facts therein detailed has never been called in question:—

"At Ellsworth, Maine, a Catholic priest was assaulted, 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, ruthlessly driven out into the night, and fleeing in terror from a brutal mob, that instigated by ministers of the gospel, howled around the flames of the convent, or like ghoulies dug up the graves of the cemetery. This in Protestant Boston / Plymouth Rock, and toleration! A stone from the ruins of the Ursuline Convent should crown the monument on Banker Hill. One of the ministers most prominent in causing the outrage was Lyman Beecher. But that should 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 calumny, or giving sanction to lust and marital infidelity. In the city of Newark, a Catholic Oubrou 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 outbreak of a mob, but a premeditated assault. As the Catholics fled 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 truth or justice."

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

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 in some localities—partial in others. I read the prediction months before the event took place;

and—mirabile dictu—I believed it. Now I ask myself the question (and you may do so likewise) why did I believe it? Was it because I happened 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.

I have been led to make the above reflections by reading in the *Daily Witness*, the sentiments 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, judge of that for himself. Now, there are recorded, both in the Old and New Testaments, a great variety of statements in the spiritual and physical order, more wonderful and more difficult of belief than the above mentioned prediction of an eclipse of the sun. What, if conscientiously using the liberty, of which those gentlemen are lavish, I should come to the honest conclusion of rejecting those narratives—the pretended word of God Himself—altogether? Could they blame me? One speaker, Principal Dawson, L.L.D., declared that "God intended the Bible to be tested like any other book." Be it so. Is Mr. Dawson a competent witness in theology as well as geology? *Ne sutor ultra crepidam.* Surely he would not expect me to believe the Bible on his ipse dixit. Yet—what does he say? "We have tried it and proved it ourselves, and we say we find it true, and as such we give it unto others." Now,—without offence to the learned gentleman,—his feelings and convictions have no weight with me: I value them no more than a particle of the dust from which he declares the word of God was rescued. I respectfully ask him, however, to prove the truth of the Bible by 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 authorized 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. If the blind lead the blind they will both fall into the ditch.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

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 Honor, 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, have participated in said Funds ever since the Legislature empowered the Municipal 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 Landlord and Tenant Question in Ireland; 8. Infallibility, and the Council; 9. Notices of Books.

The sixth article on our list is, to the historical student, one of the most interesting, as offering a solution of a long and bitterly contested question—that of the guilt or innocence 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 documents lately discovered. The result of Mr. Hosack's labors is to vindicate the memory of Queen Mary, and especially to refute the arbitrary assumptions of Mr. Froude, who in his history accepts as Gospel every slander that the malice of her contemporaries—interested in throwing the burden of their iniquities upon her shoulders—forged against her.

Of course the important point in this historical question is the genuineness of the *Casket Letters*, of which the originals were never produced in the presence of the slandered Queen, and which

have long since been lost; though copies, or pretended copies of them exist in Latin, French, and Scotch. Of the eight chief letters of the series, Mr. Hosack admits the genuineness 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 they were written by Mary to her husband Darnley. The celebrated Glasgow letters, which if genuine would convict her of all her enemies laid 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. 126, p. 259 has nothing better to say than this: that "history has seldom recorded the doings of worse men than surrounded the throne of Mary Stuart." These villains were capable of any crime; but for a careful, though far from exhaustive analysis of Mr. Hosack's work, which has created quite a sensation in the English literary world, we recommend our readers to the pages of the *Dublin Quarterly*, whose other articles are full of interest, and replete with instruction for the Catholic reader.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—The improvements that the proprietors of this publication have made is striking. The illustrations, though open to criticism in the first numbers, are now first rate, and the *Canadian Illustrated News* is a credit to Montreal. We may add with respect to the literary department, that it is an excellent family paper, free from all objectionable matter, and edited with great ability. We only hope that it may be as successful as it deserves to be.

POEMS BY T. D. MCGEE: WITH NOTES AND INTRODUCTION. By Mrs. J. Sadlier, New York and Montreal: Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier. Two dollars free by mail.

Mrs. Sadlier has here given us a complete edition of all Mr. McGee's poetical works, composed at various periods of his career, and of which most have already appeared. Though unequal in merit, many of these short poems are of considerable beauty and evince the genuine poetic power of their author. The book is handsomely bound and printed in elegant type.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—January, 1870. New York: Leonard Scott Publishing Co.; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

In the present number we find the following articles:—Earl's Deceit, part 3; The Farming and Peasantry of the Continent; John, part 3; Lord Mayo, and the Umballa Durbar; Lord Lytton's Comedy; The Opening of the Suez Canal; Mr. Froude and Queen Mary; Lord Byron and his Calumniators.

The insurgent party at the Red River have started an organ, *The Winnipeg New Nation*, of which we have received the first number. Its policy seems to be Independence, and Annexation 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 EMIGRATION. To the Editor of the Glasgow Herald. Glasgow, 8th January, 1870.

Sir,—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 subjects, 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, being an actual decrease of 60,000 in 25 years. And yet the country of Lower Canada is considered productive, and not inferior to that of Upper Canada."

This extract is misleading, inasmuch as it assumes, because the population of Upper Canada had increased to a point that made it now exceed Lower Canada, that the latter portion of the Dominion must be decreasing in numbers. Nothing, however, could be further from the fact—on the contrary quite the reverse 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, 1,111,568, an increase for 1851 of 199,479; for 1861, 221,335; in all, upwards of 420,200. It will thus be seen how erroneous the figures of the writer of the article are, and also how unfair his conclusions regarding Canada East.

How Upper Canada (now known as the Province of Ontario) progressing during the same periods is another matter altogether, and each Province must be judged on its own merits. Both have progressed amazingly; and though Ontario may have done so more rapidly, Quebec has by no means been stationary, far less retrograding, as the article referred to would seem to indicate. The census of Ontario was in 1841 465,375; in 1851, 853,061; in 1861, 1,396,091—exhibiting the population of 1841 doubled in 1851, and in 1861 three times what it was in 1841, and all without any special emigration efforts of a practical kind.

emigrant, a very marked increase indeed will take 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 just removed from our midst, one of our oldest and most respected inhabitants, Mr. Michael Tracy. Mr. Tracy was a native of Mountrath, Queen's County, Ireland, and came to Canada in 1833. From that time he carried on in Prescott a large and prosperous business by which he accumulated a handsome competency. About ten years ago he 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 Munroe case. Considerable sympathy is felt for the father of the prisoner, but it 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 condemned.

THE SENATE OF THE DOMINION.—The Ontario 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 copied:—

The questions of races and religion had as I have intimated, some prominence in the discussion. The French Canadians, ever sensitive as to the autonomy of Lower Canada, where they constitute at least four fifths of the population were appealed to against a constitution which gave the rival Province of Upper Canada a majority over them of seventeen in the House of Commons. On the other hand, the Anglo Saxons complained, as I read in a published letter from one of them, that Confederation almost consigned them to political extinction in the projected Parliament of Lower Canada although while only one fifth of the population, they represented four-fifths of its commerce and banking capital. In Upper Canada, the Catholic element felt itself to be similarly exposed to that of the Protestants in Lower Canada. According to the census of 1851, they were only 250,000 or about one-fifth of the population, but owing to the assistance rendered to them on religious questions by their co-religionists of Lower Canada, their position in the Parliament of the United Province was one of comparative safety. In the Parliament of Ontario, however, they expect to find themselves in a condition not unlike that which the Anglo Saxon, I have quoted from, apprehended would be the lot of his race in the Province of Quebec. It is fair to tell that the alarm thus expressed had its effect upon those who framed the Confederation Act. The right to 'separate schools' which the Catholics of Upper Canada had secured after a hard struggle is maintained intact by that law, and provision is also made for the protection of the 'dissentient schools of the Queen's Protestant subjects in Quebec.'

The Anglo Saxon, appreciating the injunction of Byron.

'Trusts 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 constituencies then returning English speaking members without the concurrence of a majority of the members 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 Dominion, 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 representative in the Privy Council; they have not one in the Senate; in the House of Commons there are three; and as one is a dual member, upwards of 300,000 Catholics inhabitants of Ontario 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, 31st of December, for Charlottetown P.E.I., arrived there on the evening of the 2nd January discharged and took in full cargo for Gasconpec and Tigouah, there loaded a full cargo of oats and provisions for this market and arrived here on the night of the 19th instant. Such an occurrence as this, in the month of January, was never before of before, and may probably never happen again.—*Halifax Citizen*.

Sugar making in Prince Edward Island in the first week of January is almost incredible, yet the *Halifax Citizen* publishes a telegram 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 place also made one pound of maple sugar from tapped this year. Spring is on us.

MILITARY.—The officers of the garrison have been advised not to re-take their houses this year, it being uncertain what reductions will be made in the staff, or if any troops will be stationed in Montreal after May. The garrison church in Geoffroy street is to be given up in the spring, and everything betokening an early removal of headquarters from Montreal.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.—The second 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 were elected to part in proceedings:—O'Hara Baynes, Reader; D. McMaster Esq.; Debates; J. J. O'Rourke; B. G. L., Geo. Ross, M.A., M.D.F. O. Ward; A. P. J. Buckley, J. Fraser, Torrance and Racker.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Perth Rev. Mr. Chisholm, \$2; Alexandria, Mrs. Col. Obicholm, \$2; Lucille, S. Bonis, 4 75; Granby, 7 Hart 3; M. Gannon, 2; East Bay Cape Breton N. S. Rev. N. McLeod, 2; B. L. O., E. H. Hony, 2; St. Bridget, D. McBride 6; River Beaudette, D. McGillivray, 2; Cornann, Rev. F. Ouellette, P. P., 2; Sarnia, Rev. R. Beaumont, 2; Locktown K. Ouffay, 4; Woodbridge, M. Walsh, 2; Nobleton, R. Kennedy, 5. 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 inst., Mrs. Thomas Barry, of H. M. Customs, of a son.

Married. In this city, on the 19th inst. at the French Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Mr. W. E. Manning of Balimore Maryland: U. S. to Agnes Maria youngest daughter of Mr. William O'Brien 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. I. P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Feb 1, 1870. Flour—Pollards, \$2.40 to \$2.50; Middlings \$3.75 to \$3.90; Fine, \$3.20 to \$3.25; Super., No. 2 \$3.60 to \$3.65; Superfine \$4.05 to \$4.15; Fancy \$4.25 to \$4.40; Extra, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2.10 to \$2.17 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs.—\$4.15 to 4.20. Wheat per bush of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$0.00 to \$0.00. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.35 to \$5.40 Second, \$4.75 to \$4.90; Third, \$0.00 to 4.00.—First Pearl, 5.65 to 5.70. Pork per brl of 200 lbs.—Mess, 26.00 to 00.00.—Prime Mess \$00.00; Prims, \$00.00 to 00.00. Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of comms to medium at 00c to 00c.—good per choice Western bringing 19c. to 20c. Cheese, per lb.—12 to 13c. Lard, per lb.—15c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.60 to \$0.62. PEASE, per 60 lbs.—\$0.63.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Feb. 1, 1870. Flour, country, per quintal .... 11 5 to 12 0 Oatmeal, do ..... 10 0 to 12 0 Indian Meal, do ..... 8 9 to 13 0 Rye-Flour, do ..... 00 0 to 00 0 DAIRY PRODUCE. Butter, fresh, per lb. .... 1 6 to 1 8 Do, salt do (inferior) .... 0 11 to 1 0

A LECTURE AND CONCERT Will be given by the ST. BRIDGET'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY, ON MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17th, 1870. IN ST. PETER'S HALL, Visitation Street. The Lecture will be delivered by HENRY J. CLARKE, Esq. 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, Ont. Applicants to address to JOSEPH RICHMOND, Secy.

WANTED. A good Male Teacher, with First Class Certificate, for School Section No. 10, in the Township of Lanark. A Catholic preferred. Must be well recommended. Salary liberal. Apply, enclosing Testimonials, to D. J. MacLachlan, or John O'Kavanagh, Trustees, North Lanark, via Glanville Post Office, Glengarry, Ont.

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

WANTED. Two Female Teachers one must be capable of teaching French and English, the other English—for the Catholic Schools in the Municipality of the Townships of Hemmingford. Address to John Regan, Secretary Treasurer, Hemmingford.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, in the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. Friday the twenty first day of January 1870. Present: The Honourable Mr. Justice Mackay in the matter of Bruno Daigle et al Insolvents Adolphe Roy & Arthur Roy Petitioners

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 fifth day of February next at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of appointing an Assignee to the estate of the said insolvents, in the place and stead of Louis R. Girard. HUBERT PAPINEAU & HONEY, J. SHANNON.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. AND AMENDMENT THEREOF. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, in the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of Edmund A. Henderson, Insolvent The Insolvent has deposited in the prothonotary's office for said District a deed of composition and discharge and he will apply for the Confirmation thereof on Monday the twenty eighth day of February next in said Court at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon. Montreal, 18th January, 1870. EDMOND A. HENDERSON, by his attorney ad litem, S. B. NAGLE.

A BAZAAR AND GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES! ON THE PRINCIPLE OF THE ART UNION IN THE MUSIC HALL, TORONTO, ON Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 5th, 6th and 10th February, 1870.

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

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

THE PRIZES: 1st Prize—A fine Cameo, presented by His Holiness, Pope Pius IX. 2nd Prize—A collection of Roman Views, presented by the right Rev. Dr. Luch, Bishop of Toronto. 3rd Prize—A handsome clock, encased in marble surmounted by a bust of the Prince Imperial, the special gift of their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French. 4th Prize—The gift of His Excellency W. P. Howland, C. B., Lieut-Governor of Ontario. 5th—A splendid Piano from Messrs. Nordheimer's Music Warerooms, Toronto. 6th—A fine Painting by Barthon, 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, Esq., Editor of the Boston Pilot. 12th—A Chair by Jacques and Hay's employees. 13th—A handsome piece of Embroidery, valued at \$50. 14th—A Lady's Work-box, velvet finish. 15th—A valuable Silk Dress. 16th—A Doll magnificently dressed of large value. 17th—A Suit of Scotch Tweed. 18th—A Sofa Cushion, worked in wool. 19th—A Case of Hennessy's best Brandy, (old.) 20th—A beautifully embroidered Portmanteau. 21st—A Fancy Table. 22nd—A Medalion of the Holy Family after Raphael, on marble. Together with a large assortment of other valuable Prizes, which will be added from time to time up to the date of the drawing. The Prizes will be on exhibition at the Bazaar on the Tuesday and Wednesday. On the Thursday evening at eight o'clock, a Grand Concert, under the direction of Father Laurent, be given, at which the drawing of the Prizes will take place. As a guarantee that this undertaking—the most important of the kind ever submitted to the Canadian public—is bona fide and will be properly and impartially conducted so as to insure to every ticket a fair and equal chance, the following well known gentlemen will superintend the drawing, and form (with others) the HONORARY COMMITTEE: S. B. Harman, Esq., Mayor of Toronto. John Crawford, Esq., M.P. for South Leeds. John Wallis, M.P. for West Toronto. W. J. Macdonell, Esq., French Consul, Toronto. Frank Smith Esq., Toronto. Michael Lawlor Esq., M.D. Toronto. The winning numbers will be published in two papers. Lists of winning numbers will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. The Prizes can be obtained on production of the winning tickets, either personally or by letter. Parties residing out of Toronto can have their prizes forwarded to any Railway or Express Station if required. To everyone who takes or disposes of a book of ten tickets, a special (free) ticket is presented. Parties desiring to purchase or act as agents for the sale of tickets can obtain them either singly or in books on application. Tickets for the Drawing, one dollar each. All communications and remittances and demands for tickets to be sent (postage paid) to Rev. J. M. Laurent P. P. St. Patrick's Church, Toronto, Ontario, to whom all drafts and Post Office Orders are to be made payable. Tickets are also for sale by Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

TEACHER WANTED. A School Master, with an elementary diploma; to teach the English language. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM HART, SECY. 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 beautifully made. Particular attention given to REPAIRING. Bring your OLD CLOTHING, and at BROADWAY it will soon appear equal to New. If required articles will be called for, and sent home free of extra charge. For Style, try BROADWAY. For Economy, try BROADWAY. Remember the Bed Number, 52, 52 52 Gentlemen furnish your own Cloth, and give BROADWAY a trial, and you will find it to be on the whole the cheapest and best place in the Dominion. J. SHANNON.

BROADWAY NOTICE. The services of a widely celebrated Cutter of exterior European and American experience have been secured at Broadway, 52 St. John Street. Those supplying cloth may now rely on always obtaining the most elegant and best fitting Coat and Pants in the Dominion. J. SHANNON.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, in the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No 592 NOTICE is hereby given that Marie Therese Gosselin, of the City of Montreal, wife of Theod. Desjardins heretofore Trader, and now Bailiff, of the same place, 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. LEBLANC & GASSIDY, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

A stormy Session of the Corps Legislatif on the Franco-English Commercial Treaty, commenced on 27th ult.

M. Thiers, in a speech demanded the renunciation 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.

Ex Minister Forcade replied that the majority upheld the Cabinet, and it was not understood why Thiers opposed the Ministry, and M. Forcade upheld that [Forcade] supposed that M. Thiers wished it to result in a vote that would force Louis Roulet and Buffet to resign in order to be replaced by members of the majority.

It is announced that Lord Clarendon has arrived here from London to ascertain for the English Government the real intention of the Cabinet and Tuilleries in regard to the Treaty of Commerce which expires on the fourth of February.

Jan. 28. In the debate on commercial treaties in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, the opposition was violent and there were some stormy scenes, but the Government developed unexpected strength. At the sitting to-day the discussion was continued. M. Olivier made the closing speech. He created a sensation by announcing that the Cabinet would support the existing treaties, but that they were in favor of the freest discourses, for it was their purpose to afford equal protection to all.

He added that the ministers desired to conduct a government sustained by a majority of the Chambers, which was the real expression of the will of the nation, and that majority was not an ancient group, but part of this assembly, sustaining the policy of the Cabinet, not because it was an accomplished fact, but with the firm intention of maintaining union.

The Victor Noir fracas and homicide was the result of the following letter to Henri Rochefort:—

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 und-rings.

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 lawyers, and I confess that I have but little confidence in the result of my application.

I fear, 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 remnant of French feeling will induce you to depart in my favor, from the policy of avoidance and procrastination to which you have had recourse.

If, by any chance, you consent to draw the bolts which make your honorable person doubly inviolate, you will find me neither in a palace nor in a castle.

I live quite plainly at 59 Rue d'Anteuil, and I promise you that, if you pay me a visit, you will not be told that I am not.

Waiting your reply, I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, PIERRE-NICOLAS BONAPARTE.

FRANCE AND THE COUNCIL.—M. Rouland has given notice in the Senate of an interpellation in the following effect:—What does the Government intend to do with regard to the decisions of the Council? The question, as the Honorable Member would have naturally felt, is a question of the Honorable Member of the Senate of France. Nothing being expected of the Government 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 earth. Nor can it prevent their binding consequences. However, it appears that M. Rouland did not always pretend to control the decisions of a Council.

A correspondent of the Times with an inconvenient memory writes from a debate in March, 1869, the following remark made by M. Rouland himself:—If it were a question of one of those deliberate decisions which the Church makes and disposes as a sovereign and honorable Government would be bound to give way to it (incline), but this is not a case of an act done by the Pope alone, and I do not acknowledge it. It would seem, says the Times, that M. Rouland did not then think the assembly of a Council probable. But that the case has actually arisen 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 Valencia addressed to their Bishop, on the departure for Rome, by the mouth of the Dean of the Chapter, an allocution from which we extract the following passage:—You will soon be at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff, the august Pius IX. Fellowship that, in union with our Bishop, we desire all that Rome desires, we approve all that she approves, we condemn all that she condemns. Let him that we are not Gallican, Catholic, Liberal French, German, or Spanish, but simply Roman Catholic priest. We are, so to speak, frankly, because the cause of the Pope is that of the Church, it is that of society with civilization and progress, it is that of truth and of God. Ubi Petrus, ibi Ecclesia.

SPAIN.

THE POLITICAL NEWS.—Madrid, Jan. 29.—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 in favor of the Duke of Montpensier, he would go with the majority, whoever might be chosen. The proposal was rejected, yeas 49, nays 154.

The report that the Duke of Montpensier had been returned to the Cortes from Oviedo was premature. The resolution there has not ended. The Republican candidate running against the Duke is now ahead and the defeat of the latter is considered certain. The election will in progress elsewhere to fill the vacancies in the Cortes in Madrid.

MADRID, Jan. 28.—The exclusion of the Radicals from the Cabinet causes a feeling of discontent, which is daily gaining fresh strength. In the recent elections the Monarchists polled five-sevenths of the popular vote.

ITALY.

PARMENSE.—It is noticed as an indication that the repentance of Victor Emmanuel is probably sincere, that the prefects and other magistrates of his kingdom were instructed to prohibit any public manifestations against the Vatican Council.

THE PONTIFICAL DECRET.—We thought, home that it will not be very long before a question is put to the French Government respecting the recent decree of the King of Italy, which affirms the consolidation of the Kingdom upon the alleged Pontifical promise with that of the Kingdom in general, and subjects the Italian people to the tax of 80 per cent. which is imposed upon the Italian Dividends. The Pontifical Government has generally protested vigorously against this injustice to its former creditors, and the protest has hitherto been warmly supported and the reason, we cannot believe that the Government of France. We cannot believe that the Government of M. Ollivier will tamely acquiesce in a direct violation of the convention between France and Italy.

Rome, 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 excellent.

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 Fabiano 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 Gazette de France, noticing the refusal of M. de Balthazille, the French Ambassador at Rome, to admit Mr. Odo Russell to the special tribune reserved for the diplomatic corps at the opening of the Council, on the ground that the latter had 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, Sicutum jus summa injuria. But it would have been a proof of good taste on the part of the English agent to accept the explanations and excuses of the ambassador. In addition to the error of receiving them in a bad spirit, he committed the more serious fault of using unbecomingly language about the Pope and the Pontifical Government. Mr. Russell should remember that if he has no definite position at Rome, it is the fault of the English Parliament.

It is noticed with a natural admiration that among the members of the Commission de discipline, are three Confessors, to whom the Council has thus offered its respectful sympathy. Mgr. Marillier, Bishop of Lausanne, was violently torn from his seat and imprisoned in the castle of Ohillon. His patient meekness has won the esteem even of his persecutors. Mgr. Labastida, Archbishop of Mexico, exiled by the murderer of Maximilian, repays his enemies by praying for the peace of a country which may some day be again worthy of such a chief pastor. Mgr. Billerini, now Patriarch of Alexandria, resigned the Archdiocese 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 episcopal supervision. He was condemned to a fine imprisoned in his own house, and, as an eloquent French writer says, "this Archbishop, who has resigned one of the richest sees in Italy, eminent by his learning, and venerated by his virtues, has received 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 brethren in the Commission, of which they are not the least honored members.—Vatican.

In the University of the 4th, we find a pertinent historical anecdote. When the fourteen French Archbishops and Bishops then domiciled in England wrote in 1798 to Pius VI, who, like themselves, was suffering persecution, what did they say? Amidst so great an accumulation of evils, Holy Father, one consolation remains which marvellously fortifies our minds. According to Catholic doctrine it is affirmed and divinely established, 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 incidents of that day, exulted in the belief that he would have no successor. Yet this very Pontiff calmly wrote on the 10th of November, 1798, those words:—The Church is stronger than heaven itself; which have lately excited the indignation of the Times. Considering the vicissitudes which the Church has every where won since the dark hour when Pius VI died, and how all her enemies have been swallowed up in the abyss, perhaps, observes the French journal, even the Times may consider that Pius IX had good reason to say, like his predecessor, Ecclesia suppetit. Quis eorum?—Ibid.

The Revue du Concile Cœcumenique, of the 5th of January, gives a curious example of the abject dependence and servility of the Bishops of the present Nestorian community. When Father Lemesse conveyed to them the Apostolic Letters, inviting the Oriental Schematics to attend the Council, they replied that they could do nothing without the permission of their Patriarch, Mar-Schimon, a young man only twenty-eight years of age, who is also the civil chief of the country. The Bishops themselves are only little children in his sight. Such is the infatuation which schism procures even for the proud spirit! These secretaries have rejected the legitimate authority and paternal jurisdiction of the Vicar of Christ only to become the creatures of an hereditary Patriarch, who has often no qualification whatever for his office but that of lineage. Mar-Schimon, who is said to be intelligent but uneducated, told Father Lemesse that as he was protected only by the English Consul he was afraid of offending his powerful patron. I detest Protestantism, he 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 his adhesion to all that the Council may do.—Vatican.

A Roman correspondent notes the exploits of two English "misses, who, mounted on the benches above the kneeling multitude, surveyed with their opera glasses the Pope as he pronounced the benediction in the Council. The Pope, with a mild smile, pointed them out to some of the cardinals, but no alarming consequences have overtaken them.

WHAT A FREE CHURCH CAN TOLERATE IN A FREE STATE.—The revolutionaries of Bologna have celebrated the meeting of the Ecumenical Council which the Catholics of the city were forbidden to honor in a Christian fashion by printing and publishing an "Infernal Hymn" to the devil. Let us call it a hymn of defiance, and see what the Laureate of his Satanic Majesty, Signor Giacomo Carducci, Professor of Belli's letters, 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 this most horrible blasphemy, being, of the seppie way of thinking that matters in Italy are becoming such, that the more fully the approach of the great combination is realized by all, the better. The hymn begins with the invocation to Satan, "Beginning of all being, matter and spirit, reason and sense, the poet invokes him and celebrates his victories, declaring that 'the sword of St. Michael is rusted, and God no longer holds in His hand thunderbolts to strike the impious.' It then addresses Satan, and says: 'Thou alone livest and reignest! Thou alone inspirest my verse, defying the God of holy priests and sanguinary kings! The whole poem is in the same strain, and one passage will serve as a sufficient example:—

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

And Master! Rise thou too! Satan has fought, And conquered. Of 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 ways and gates unknown to man. He passes, O ye people? He! the great Satan, the life giver—her mounts his car, Roked with unslaked steeds of fiery breath; Hail thou! O Satan! of avenging force, And armed with the symbol and the staff, The whirring of the reaper, and the scythe To thee be consecrate! Let vows arise, And clouds of incense to thy awful throne, Thou conqueror of the God of Kings and Priests!

The amiable poet says that the above verses were the fruit of an inspiration he had received on a September night, 1868, and that he had therein sung his two stanzas, the first and the second, the first, the second, the third, the fourth, the fifth, the sixth, the seventh, the eighth, the ninth, the tenth, the eleventh, the twelfth, the thirteenth, the fourteenth, the fifteenth, the sixteenth, the seventeenth, the eighteenth, the nineteenth, the twentieth, the twenty-first, the twenty-second, the twenty-third, the twenty-fourth, the twenty-fifth, the twenty-sixth, the twenty-seventh, the twenty-eighth, the twenty-ninth, the thirtieth, the thirty-first, the thirty-second, the thirty-third, the thirty-fourth, the thirty-fifth, the thirty-sixth, the thirty-seventh, the thirty-eighth, the thirty-ninth, the fortieth, the forty-first, the forty-second, the forty-third, the forty-fourth, the forty-fifth, the forty-sixth, the forty-seventh, the forty-eighth, the forty-ninth, the fiftieth, the 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