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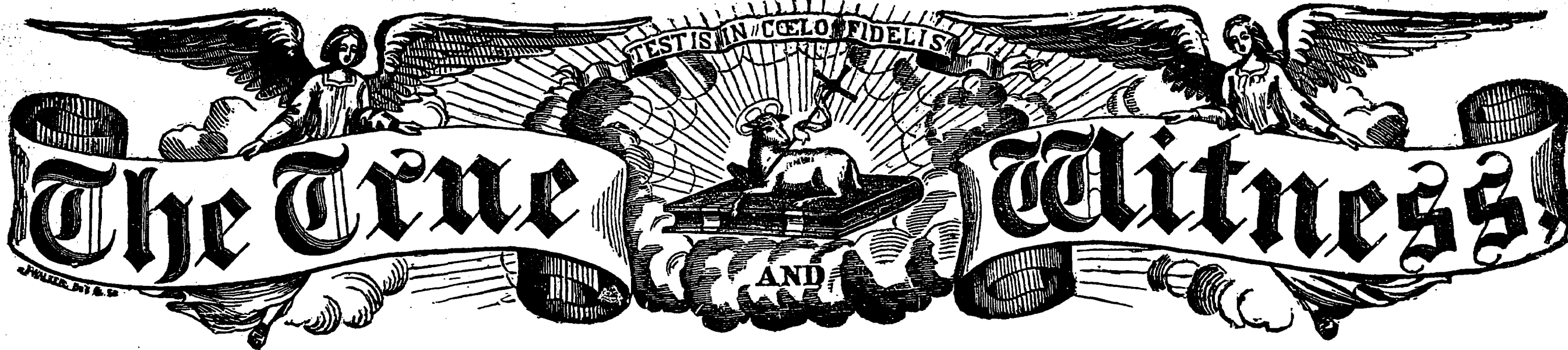
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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No. 24.

NELLIE NETTERTVILLE; OR, ONE OF THE TRANSPLANTED.

By the author of 'Wild Times,' 'Blind Agnes,' etc.

CHAPTER XIV.—(Continued.)

As they entered the gatehouse, however, she quietly withdrew her hand and glided from his side to that of Roger.

Ormiston instantly recognized the latter as the dispossessed owner of the 'Rath,' and an officer, besides, of some standing in the recently-disbanded army of the Irish.

'That, most assuredly, it is not,' said Roger, pleased and touched by the young officer's manner, and satisfied by Henrietta's letter, which Ormiston still held open in his hand, that he was addressing the person for whom it had been intended.

'Sir,' said Nellie imploringly, 'you have not read the letter—if you would but read the letter!'

Thus called upon, Ormiston ran his eyes over Henrietta's letter, which, concluding it to be on matters merely personal to himself, he had been reserving for more private, and therefore more satisfactory perusal.

Nellie watched him anxiously as he read on and with a spasm of anguish at her heart she saw that, as he gradually took in the nature of its contents, his first look of eager joy disappeared, and was succeeded by one of deep and tender pity.

'Young Mistress Netterville! Good God! And I never dreamed of the relationship! Alas! that you should have come so far, only to find sorrow and disappointment in the end.'

'Oh! not dead! not dead!' cried Nellie, terrified by his words and looks. 'Say, not dead—not dead—I do entreat you!'

'No, no!—not dead—yet,' he answered nervously. He could not bring himself to say that she was to die upon the morrow.

'Nay, Major Ormiston,' Roger here interposed, for Nellie was sobbing in speechless anguish, 'if not dead, all is well—or may at all events yet be well—for this most injured lady. I have hope still—hope in the honor and justice of even our enemy. See this paper! It was writ by the soldier who hath lately received as his share in the Irish spoil the house and lands of Netterville, and who is ready to aver on oath that he took it down word for word from the lips of the very woman who did that deed for which Mrs. Netterville stand condemned to die.'

Ormiston glanced rapidly over the papers which Roger had drawn from his bosom and given to him.

'Yes, yes!' he cried joyfully, 'I doubt it not in the least. Sergeant Jackson is well known as a man of truth beyond suspicion; and these lines, moreover, do but repeat the defence which the unhappy lady urged over and over again upon her trial, insisting that the accusation against her was an act of private vengeance. Time presses; and whatever is to be done to save her, must be done at once.'

'The Lords Chief Justices,' suggested Roger, but Ormiston shook his head with a little smile of scorn.

'Little likely they to reverse a sentence pronounced in their own courts!' he said. 'No, no! it is to the Lord Deputy we must appeal. I will ride after him at once, and in a couple of hours at the furthest you may look for me with the result. I trust in God that it may be a good one.'

He left the room without waiting for an answer, and in another minute they heard him gallop across the bridge. The next two hours were passed by Nellie in an agony of expectation which was painful to behold.

Sometimes she paced the narrow guard-room with rapid and impatient footsteps—sometimes, regardless of the presence of the English soldiery, she flung herself on her knees, weeping and praying almost aloud in her agony. Every stir about the bridge—every sound from the street beyond, seemed to announce the return of her messenger, and at these moments she would stand up, shivering from head

to foot in such a fever of hope and fear, that Roger at last became seriously alarmed, and remonstrated firmly and affectionately with her on her want of self-command. At last, to his inexorable relief, a bustle at the doorway announced Ormiston's return, and a moment afterward the latter entered the guard-room. Nellie stood up, as white as ashes, and utterly incapable of either speaking or moving toward him. Shocked at the mute anguish of her face, Ormiston took her hand in his; but when she looked at him, expecting him to address her, he hesitated, like one doubtful of the effect of the tidings he was bringing.

'For God's sake, speak at once!' cried Roger. 'Anything is better for her than this suspense! Say, is it life or death?'

'Not death, certainly—at least I hope not,' said Ormiston, vainly seeking in his own mind for some fitter words by which to convey his meaning.

The blood rushed to Nellie's temple's, and the pupils of her eyes dilated, but still she could not answer.

'You hope?' Roger repeated sadly. He saw, though Nellie did not, that there still existed some uncertainty in the matter.

'There is a reprieve at all events,' he said, in the same joyless tones in which he had before replied.

The color faded from Nellie's cheek, and the gladness from her eye. 'Only a reprieve—only that!' she muttered, in tones so hoarse and changed that the young men could hardly believe it to be hers—'only that!'

'But the rest will follow,' said Ormiston, trying to reassure her. 'The Lord Deputy will himself inquire into the business, and—'

'Nay, then, she is safe indeed!' Nellie interrupted him to say. 'With that confession, furnished by her chief accuser, her innocence must be clear as daylight. O sir! she is safe—surely she is safe! she added, trying to reassure herself by the repetition of the word, and yet sorely puzzled by a something in Ormiston's eyes which looked more like pity than sympathy in her joy.'

'Safe! I trust so—with all my heart and soul I trust so,' he answered gravely. 'Nevertheless, my dear young lady, I would counsel you, as a friend, not to suffer your hopes to soar too high, lest any after disappointment should be too terrible for endurance.'

'If she is reprieved, she will be pardoned; and if she is pardoned, she will live,' Nellie repeated slowly, like one trying yet dreading to discover the hidden meaning of his words.

'She will live,' he answered gently; 'yes, certainly, if God hath decreed it as well as man.'

'Nay, if she is in God's hands only, I am content,' said Nellie, with a sudden return to confidence, which somewhat astonished Ormiston. 'I also have been in God's hands,' she added, with an appealing look toward Roger, 'and can tell how much more merciful they are than man's. Sir, I conclude from what you say that she is ailing; may I not go to her at once?'

'If you are strong enough,' he was beginning, but she interrupted him with a burst of grief and indignation.

'How! not strong enough? and I have come all this way to see her! O mother, mother! she sobbed convulsively. 'Little you dream your child is near, bringing peace and pardon to your prison!'

Roger saw that Ormiston knew more than he liked to tell and asked in a low voice: 'The poor lady, then, is very ill?'

'Dying!' the other answered curtly.

'Will her daughter be in time to see her, think you?'

'In time; but that is all. She has burst a blood-vessel, as I have just now learned, and this reprieve seems little better than a mockery; for no one dreams that she could have survived for the tragedy of to-morrow.'

'Then let Nellie go at once,' said Roger promptly. 'She has ridden night and day to see her mother, and, sad as the meeting may be, it would be sadder still if they met no more. Let her go at once.'

And so it was decided.

CHAPTER XV.

Before leaving the guard-room, Ormiston poured out a large goblet of wine from a flask which he had sent one of the soldiers to procure at a wine tavern hard by, and insisted upon Nellie drinking it to the last drop.

The remainder of the flask he gave to Roger, who, truth to say, was almost as much in need of it as Nellie; and they then all went forth together, O'More having previously pledged his word, both to Ormiston and Holdfast, to consider himself merely as a prisoner at large, until they themselves should release him from his parole.

Their way led them from the gate-house into Bridge-street, and from thence to Ormond Gate, Earl's Gate, 'Geata-na Eorlagh,' as it was then sometimes called. With Major Ormiston in

her company, this was opened to them without a question, and they afterward proceeded, as fast as Nellie's strength permitted, up the steep hill street, debouching into the Corn Market.—Entering the latter, they found themselves face to face with Newgate, the great criminal prison of the city. There it stood, dark, strong, and terrible—too strong, Roger could not help thinking, to be a fitting prison for the frail, dying woman it was guarding for the hangman. It seemed, indeed, almost like an abuse of power to have cast her there, so helpless as she was, and powerless, in the strong grasp of the law.

Newgate had originally formed a square, barring at each of its four angles a tower, three stories high, and turreted at the top. Two of these, however, those facing toward the city, had been recently taken down; and when Nellie looked upon it for the first time, it consisted merely of the gate-house, with its porticulis and iron gates, and a strong tower at either end.—Near the prison stood the gibbet, metaphorically as well as really; for few, indeed, in those sad days were the prisoners who, once shut up within the walls of Newgate, ever left them for a pleasanter destination than the gallows. From the position in which it stood, they could hardly avoid seeing it as they passed onward toward the prison; but in the faint hope of sparing at least poor Nellie's eyes this terrible apparition, Ormiston stepped a little in advance of his companions, and placed himself between her and it. Roger, however, upon whose arm she leaned, knew by the sudden tremor which shook her frame that this tender caution had been in vain. Nellie, in fact, had already seen and guessed at the ghastly nature of its office there; and as her eye glanced reluctantly—and almost, as it were, in spite of herself—toward it, she felt as if she had never before thoroughly realized the awful position in which her mother stood. What wonder that she grew sick and giddy as the thought forced itself, in all its naked reality, on her mind, that her mother—her mother, the very type and personification of refined and delicate womanhood, might at any hour be dragged hither, shrinking and ashamed, beneath the rude hangman's grasp? What wonder that her feet failed to do their office, and that Roger was compelled rather to carry than to lead her past the spot, never pausing or suffering her to pause until they stood before the gates of Newgate?

Here, as at the city gate, the name and authority of Ormiston procured them ready admission, the jailer receiving them with courtesy, and showing them at once into a low vaulted room on the ground floor of the prison. Notwithstanding this, however, Ormiston had no sooner announced the name of the prisoner they had come to visit, than the man showed symptoms of great and irrepressible embarrassment.

'The prisoner had been very ill,' he muttered; 'had burst a blood-vessel in the morning, and the bleeding had returned within the hour. A doctor had been sent for, and was at that moment with her; but if Major Ormiston could condescend to wait, he would call his wife, who was also in attendance on the poor lady, and would tell her to announce the arrival of a visitor. It must be done gently,' he replied over and over again; 'very gently, for the doctor had already told him that any sudden shock would of necessity prove fatal.'

Ormiston eyed the man curiously as he blundered through this statement. He knew enough of Newgate, as it was then conducted, to doubt much if the visit of a doctor was a luxury often vouchsafed to its inhabitants; and feeling in consequence that some mystery was concealed beneath the mention of such an official, he was almost tempted to fancy that Mrs. Netterville was already dead, and that on account of the presence of her daughter, the man hesitated to say so. The next moment, however, he had leaped to another and more correct conclusion, though for Nellie's sake, and because intolerance formed no part of his character, he made neither question nor comment, as the jailer evidently expected that he would, on the matter. Greatly relieved by this apparent absence of suspicion on the part of the English officer, the man brought in a stool for Nellie to sit upon, and then once more announced his intention of going in quest of his wife. Just as he opened the door for this purpose, Ormiston caught a glimpse of a tall, gray-haired man, who passed down the passage quickly in company of a woman. The jailer saw him also, and with a sudden look of dismay upon his features, closed the half-open door, and turned again to Ormiston.

'It was the doctor,' he said with emphasis—'the doctor, who had just taken his departure; and as there was nothing now to prevent their seeing the sick lady, he would send his wife at once to conduct them to her cell.'

A long ten minutes followed, during which time Nellie sat quite still, her face hidden by her hands, and shivering from head to foot in fear and expectation. The door opened again, and she sprang up. This time it was the jailer's wife who entered.

'The poor lady had been informed,' she said, 'of the arrival of her daughter, and was longing to embrace her. Would the young lady follow her to the cell?'

Nellie was only too eager to do so, and they left the room together. Ormiston hesitated a moment as to what he would do himself; but not liking to leave Nellie entirely in the hands of such people as jailers and their wives were in those days, he at last proposed to Roger to follow and wait somewhere near the cell during her approaching interview with her mother. To this Roger readily assented, and they reached the open door just as Nellie entered and knelt down by her mother's side.

More than a hundred years later than the period of which there is question in this tale, the treatment of prisoners in the Dublin Newgate was so horrible and revolting to the common sense of decency and humanity as to demand a positive interference on the part of government. There is nothing, therefore, very astonishing in the fact, that the state in which Nellie found her mother filled her brimful with sorrow and dismay. The cell in which she was confined was low, and damp, and dark, and this she might have expected, and was in some degree prepared for; but she had not counted on the utter misery of its appointments; and the sight of her pale mother—death already hunting her dark eyes, and written unmistakably on her ghastly features—stretched upon the clammy pavement, a heap of dirty straw her only bed, and a tattered blanket her only covering, was such a shock and surprise to Nellie that, instead of joyfully announcing the fact of her reprieve to the poor captive, as she had intended, she fell upon her knees beside her, and wept over her like a child.

'Mother! mother!' was all that she could say for sobbing, as she took her mother's hand in hers and covered it with tears and kisses. Mrs. Netterville appeared for a moment too much overcome to speak, or even move, but gradually a faint flush passed over her wan face, and her eyes at last grew brighter and more life-like, when Nellie, making a strong and desperate effort to command her feelings, suddenly wiped away her tears and bent over the bed to kiss her.

'O mother! mother!' the poor girl could not refrain from once more sobbing, 'is it thus that I see you after all?'

'Nay, child,' the mother gasped with difficulty, 'you should rather thank God for it on my knees. See you not it is an especial mercy? If I had not burst a blood-vessel to-day, to-morrow—yes, to-morrow—a shudder ran through her wasted frame, and she broke off suddenly.

'But I have brought you a reprieve,' sobbed Nellie, hardly knowing what she said, or the danger of saying it at that moment—'a reprieve which is almost a pardon. Only a few days more, and you would have been free, whereas now—now—tears choked her utterance, and, hiding her face on her mother's scanty coverlet, she sobbed as if her heart were breaking. Mrs. Netterville half raised herself on her pallet bed for one brief moment she struggled with that desire for life which lurks in every human breast, and which Nellie's exclamation had called forth afresh in hers. For one brief moment that phantom of life and liberty, lost just as they had been found again—lost just as they had become more than ever precious in her eyes—that contrast between what was to be her portion and what it might have been, deluged her soul with a bitterness more intolerable than that of death itself, and her frail body shook and trembled like an aspen leaf beneath the new weight of misery thus laid upon it. That one unguarded word of Nellie's had, in fact, changed, as if by magic, all her thoughts and feelings and aspirations. Death and life, and health and sickness, freedom and captivity, had each put on a new and unexpected aspect in her eyes, and that very thing which, only a minute or two before, had seemed to her soul as a source of real consolation, had suddenly taken the guise of a great misfortune. It was as if God himself had mocked her with feigned mercy—a weaker soul might so have said, and sunk beneath the burden! But with that strong and well-trying spirit the struggle ended otherwise.

Clasping her wasted hands together, and lifting up her eyes to heaven, the dying woman exclaimed, in a voice which none could hear and doubt of the truth of the sentiments it uttered, 'My God! my God! Thy will, not mine, be done!' Then she fell back quietly on her pillow, exhausted indeed with the effort she had made, but calm and smiling and resigned, as if that sudden glimpse of renewed happiness and life had never, mirage-like, risen to mock her with its beauty.

The first use Mrs. Netterville made of her victory over nature was to comfort Nellie.

'Weep not, dear child,' she whispered tenderly; 'weep not so sadly, but rather thank God with me for the consolation which he has given us in this meeting. Where is Hamish?' she added, turning her dim eyes toward the open door, where Ormiston and O'More were lingering still, and evidently fancying that one or other of them was her absent servant—'where is Hamish? He has done my bidding bravely; why comes he not forward, that I may thank him?'

'Hamish is not here, mother; I left him with my grandfather.'

'God help you, child!' moaned Mrs. Netterville, a sudden spasm at her heart at the thought of her unprotected child, 'God help you! have you come hither all this way alone?'

'Mother,' said Nellie in a smothered voice, 'I am not alone. Roger O'More came with me. Without him it would have been impossible.'

'Roger O'More—Roger O'More,' repeated Mrs. Netterville trying to gather together her memories of the days gone by. 'It was in the arms of a Roger O'More that your father breathed his last.'

'In mine, dear lady,' cried Roger, unable any longer to resist the temptation of presenting himself to Nellie's mother—in mine! and knowing that the father did me the honor to call me friend, Lord Netterville has had the great kindness to intrust me with the daughter in this long journey, which the love she bears you compelled her to undertake.'

Something in the tones of Roger's voice, rather than in the words he uttered, seemed to strike on the mother's ear. She smiled a grateful smile of recognition, and then turned a questioning glance, first upon his face and afterwards on Nellie's. Perhaps Roger interpreted that glance aright. At all events, he took Nellie's hand, and, as if moved by a sudden inspiration, laid it on her mother's saying:

'Only the day after that on which I saw her first, I told her that I would never ask for this dear hand until her mother was by to give it.'

'Her mother gives it,' said Mrs. Netterville solemnly. 'Yes! for I guess by Nellie's silence that her heart is not far from you already.'

'Mother, mother!' cried Nellie, resisting Mrs. Netterville's feeble efforts to place her hand in Roger's—not here—not now—not when you are dying.'

'For that very reason,' gasped the mother. 'My son,' she added, fixing her eyes full on Roger, 'you can understand. I would see my Nellie in safe hands before I go.'

'It would be the fulfillment of my dearest wish,' said Roger earnestly, 'if only it be possible.'

'It is possible,' she was beginning, but pausing at the sight of Ormiston, who had by this time joined himself to the group around her bed, she added in an apprehensive tone, 'but there is a stranger present.'

'Not a stranger, but a friend,' the young officer replied, in a tone of sincerity it would have been impossible to doubt, even if Nellie had not whispered, 'A friend, indeed! Without him we could hardly have been with you now.'

'Then I will trust him as a friend,' Mrs. Netterville replied. 'The gentleman who left me as you entered—'

'The doctor,' Ormiston interrupted, with a marked emphasis on the word.

'Well, the doctor,' she replied, with a languid smile. 'He can do all I need, and he lives close at hand, with the merchant William Lyon, who knows him not, however,' she added, mindful of the safety of the person named—who knows him not in any other character than that of a lodger and chance sojourner in the city.'

'In ten minutes he shall be here,' said Ormiston, 'if I can induce him to come with me.—Meanwhile I will give orders to the jailer to leave you undisturbed.'

'If you permit it, Major Ormiston, I will go with you,' said Roger, not only zealous for the success of the embassy, but anxious, likewise, that, before taking such a decided step, Nellie should have the opportunity of a private conference with her mother. 'I think my name, and a word I can whisper in his ear, may be of use—otherwise he might fear a snare.'

Ormiston assenting to this proposition, the young men departed, and for the first time since the commencement of their interview mother and daughter were alone together.

For some minutes, however, neither of them spoke. Mrs. Netterville lay back, endeavoring to recover breath and strength for the coming scene, and Nellie was completely stunned. The shock of finding her mother dying at the very moment when she had hoped to restore her to new life—the bodily weariness consequent on her journey—the sudden, and, to her, the most inexplicable resolution to which Mrs. Netterville had come in her regard—all combined to paralyze her faculties, and, hardly able to think

or even feel, she sat like a statue on the floor beside her mother.

From this state of stupor she was roused at last by the sound of the dying woman's voice.

'Nellie!'

'Mother?' cried the girl; and then, as she felt that poor mother's hand feebly endeavoring to twine itself round her neck, she burst into a fresh flood of tears. They saved her senses, perhaps—who knows! Creatures as strong in mind as she was, and stronger far in body, have died or gone mad ere now beneath such a strain on both as had been put upon her for weeks.

'Nellie, my child—my only one—weep not!' her mother whispered tenderly. 'Believe me, little daughter, that I die happy.'

'O mother, mother!' Nellie sobbed; 'and I thought to have given you life!'

Mrs. Netterville paused a moment, and then, in a voice tremulous with feeling, she replied:

'Nellie, I would not deceive you. Life is no idle thing, to be cast off carelessly as a garment; and for one brief moment the thought that, but for this sudden malady, I might yet have lived some years longer, filled my soul with sorrow! But it is over now—more than over—and I am at peace. Why should I not? for you are safe—you for whom I chiefly clung to life! Yes, now that a man good and generous, as I long have known Roger More to be, is about to take my place beside you, I go rejoicing—nay, 'rejoicing' is not the word,' she said, correcting herself—'I go in great joy and jubilation to the presence of my God.'

'O mother!' sobbed Nellie, cut to the soul by this allusion to her marriage, 'that is the worst of all. Do not insist upon it, I entreat you.'

'Silence, Nellie!' Mrs. Netterville answered, almost sternly. 'Think you I could die happy if I left you—a child—a girl—unprotected in this wild city?'

'Mother, be not angry, I beseech you,' Nellie pleaded, 'if I remind you that I came hither safe.'

'Ay, but you were coming to your mother, and the world itself could say no evil of one bent on such a mission. To-morrow, Nellie, you will be motherless, and I will not have it said of you hereafter, that you went wandering through the country protected by a man who had no husband's right to do it. Child, child! Mrs. Netterville added, in a tone of almost agonized supplication, 'if you would have me die in peace, if you would not that your presence here (instead of joy) should cast gall and vinegar into the cup of death, you will yield your will to mine, and go back to your grand father a wedded woman.'

'Mother,' cried Nellie, terrified by the vehemence with which her mother spoke, 'dear mother, say no more. It shall be even as you wish. I promise. Alas, alas, this weary bleeding has commenced again. What shall I do to aid you?'

Mrs. Netterville could not speak, for blood was gushing violently from her lips, but she pointed to a jug of water on the floor. Nellie took the hint at once, and dipped a handkerchief into the water; with this she bathed her mother's brow and washed her lips, until by degrees the hemorrhage subsided, and the dying woman lay back once more pale and quiet on her pillow.

Just then, to Nellie's great relief, the jailer entered, bearing a lighted torch; for the sun was going down, and the cell was almost dark already.

After him came Ormiston and O'More, accompanied by the gray-haired man who had been with Mrs. Netterville at the moment of their own arrival in the prison. Ormiston took the torch from the jailer's hand, and placing a gold piece there instead, dismissed him, with orders to close the door behind him, and to give them due notice before shutting up the prison for the night. As he set the torch in the sconce placed for it against the wall, the light fell full upon Mrs. Netterville's which looked so pale and drawn that for a moment he thought that she was dead, and whispered his suspicion to the stranger.

The latter drew a small vial from his bosom, and poured a few drops upon her lips. They revived her almost immediately; she opened her eyes, and a smile passed over her white face as they fell upon her visage. 'You here again, my father,' she murmured beneath her breath. 'I thank God that you have had the courage. You know the purpose for which I need you.'

'I know it—and, under the circumstances, approve it,' the stranger answered quietly.—'The sooner, therefore, that it is done the better it will be for all.'

'Poor child—poor Nellie,' murmured Mrs. Netterville, as she caught the sound of the low sobbing which, spite of all her efforts at self-control, burst ever and anon from Nellie's lips. 'Poor little Nellie, no wonder that she weeps. It is a sad, strange place for a wedding, is this prison cell.'

'These are strange times,' said the priest kindly, 'and they leave us, alas, but little choice of place in the fulfillment of our duties. Nevertheless, sad as all this must seem at present, I am certain that your daughter will, some day or other, look back upon her wedding in this prison cell with a sense of gladness no earthly pomp could have conferred on marriage; for she then will understand, even better than she does now, how, by this concession to a mother's death-bed. That is,' he added, turning and pointedly 'dressing himself to Nellie, 'if sorrow for her mother's state is the sole cause for all this weeping?'

Nellie felt that he had asked indirectly a serious question, and she was too truthfully to answer it at once. She did not speak, however—she could not—but she gave her hand to Roger, and made one step forward.

'Come nearer,' whispered her mother, 'come nearer that I may see and hear.'

Roger drew Nellie nearer, until they both were standing close to the sick woman's pillow.

'Raise me up,' the latter whispered faintly. 'He lifted her in his strong arms, for she was as helpless as a child, and placed her in a sitting

posture, with her back supported by the wall near which her bed was placed.

As soon as she had recovered a little from the faintness consequent on this exertion, she waved her hand to Roger as a signal that the ceremony should begin. The priest turned at once to the young couple, and commenced his office, making it as brief as possible. Brief, however, as it was, and bare of outward ceremonial, Ormiston, as he stood a little in the background, could not help feeling that he never before had looked on—might never again behold, such a strangely touching scene. The wasted features of the poor mother, for whom death seemed only waiting until her anxiety for the safety of her child had been set at rest for ever; the fair face of Nellie, pale now with grief and watching, but ready as a budding rose to flush into yet brighter beauty with the first return of sunshine; Roger, with such a look of grave yet conscious gladness in his eyes as best suited the mingled nature of the scene in which he was a foremost actor; the priest, who, at the risk of his own liberty or life, was fulfilling one of the most solemn offices of his sacred calling; the vaulted roof above, glistening in the damp as the light flashed on it, and the bare, bleak walls around, with the names of many a weary captive inscribed upon them; joy and sorrow, hope and fear; life springing forward, on the one hand, to its brightest hours, and sadly receding, on the other, into the shadows of the tomb—all were gathered together in that prison-cell, and combined to form a picture which would have needed the pencil of a great master to render in its full force and truth.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On the 15th instant, Mrs. Sarah Powel, wife of Mr. T. Powel, classical teacher, at Ballinrobe, read her recantation and was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Thomas Hardiman, P.P., in the Convent Chapel of that town, in presence of a goodly number of persons who were much edified at the ceremony.

We regret to have to announce the death of the Rev. J. Brennan, P.P., of Warrenpoint, which took place in Dublin on the 19th inst. For some time past Father Brennan had been in failing health, and, although possessed of a strong constitution, the effects of a laborious life began gradually to tell upon him. Few men in the Ministry went through such a career of toil. He built several churches in the diocese of Down, for all of which he personally collected the funds. The beautiful chapel of Warrenpoint, as well as that of Mayo Bridge, owe their existence to his zeal. His task was equal to his energy and he had a devoted love of art which was displayed in all his undertakings. Kind and hospitable with a generous heart and an open hand for all his friends, he was a general favourite. His genial wit, an uninterrupted flow of harmless humour, a pleasant child-like vivacity, made him an agreeable and interesting companion. To the poor he was kind and benevolent, and he provided for their children the requirements of which they stood most in need. His brethren in the Ministry regarded him with the greatest affection, while his flock held him in the highest veneration. His life has not been a barren one. He has left many monuments of zeal behind him; and it will be long before his name is forgotten in the diocese of Down. In these hurried lines we cannot do justice to his character, but it needs no commendation at our hands. His worth will be appreciated by those who had the opportunity of knowing his sterling virtues, and who will, in years to come, remember how much they were indebted to his energy and zeal. His remains were removed from Dublin to Warrenpoint; and on Monday solemn office and High Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, after which the funeral will take place in Bryne Graveyard, where a good priest will be laid to rest amidst the regrets of a sorrowing congregation and a large circle of attached friends.—[Northern Star of Monday.

It is with much regret I communicate to you the intelligence of the death of the Rev. Hugh M'Fadden, which took place at his residence, Glens, Falcarragh, on Friday, the 11th Dec., at the age of 73 years. The very rev. and much lamented clergyman had been suffering from an attack of paralysis for more than twelve months, which he bore with the most exemplary patience, devoting all his time to pious exercises and a preparation for death.

The Right Rev. Dr. Morivary has barely escaped a serious accident at Killarney. He was leaning upon the hand-railing of a rustic bridge spanning the river Dinagh when it gave way, and he was only saved from falling by Lord Castlereagh seizing him by the arm.

The numerous friends and admirers of the Very Rev. J. A. Anderson, O.S.A., Dungarven, will be rejoiced to hear that he is recovering rapidly from his illness.

The Treasurer of St. Mary's Conference, Doonycrook, thankfully acknowledges having received three pounds per Mr. Francis Connolly, the bequest of the late Mr. John McO'Connell, Eastmoreland-lane, Dublin, for the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

After a long and tedious illness, borne with Christian patience, Lady Mary Dundas died breathless last on Monday the 14th, at the Mansion Dundas, Co. Galway, surrounded by her immediate family, having been previously fortified by the sacraments and last consolatory rites of the Church. The remains of the illustrious lady were conveyed to the family vault at the ancient Abbey of Niltonnell, a distance of over ten miles, starting at eight o'clock, a.m., and arriving at their last resting-place at two p.m.

The Queen's letter authorizing the issue of letters patent appointing the Right Hon. James Anthony Lawson fourth Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, has been received in Dublin. Mr. Lawson has been sworn into office.

The Right Hon. Thos. O'Hagan was sworn in on the 19th before the Right Hon. Abraham Brewster as Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the four Courts.

Mrs. Oddy, who, some months ago, sustained injuries by falling into a sewer, opened for repair and left unprotected and the Dublin Corporation for damages. The jury awarded her a verdict to the amount of £120 and costs.

The Irish papers announce the death of Thomas Kemmis, Esq., Secretary to the Treasury. Mr. Kemmis was for several years Crown Solicitor for the Leinster Circuit.

Mr. Charles Hamilton Teeling, barrister at-law, Dublin, has been declared Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

Dunville and Co. Belfast, are the largest holders of whiskey in the world. Their old Irish whiskey is recommended by the medical profession in preference to French brandy.

Messrs. Pardon, Brothers, proprietors of the 'Farmer's Gazette,' beg to acknowledge the receipt of 13s 3d. in postage stamps, enclosed in an envelope, with the only remark that it was 'restoration,' and dropped into their letter-box.—[Freeman's Journal.]

An Irish paper, noticing certain features of the recent Army Medical Report, mentions that Ireland sends two recruits to the army for every seven Englishmen. Dublin ranks next to London as a suc-

cessful recruiting ground, Liverpool following close after. The largest proportion of recruits for deficient physique took place at Belfast.

During the course of the recent storm and the accompanying high tides, some portions of the newly-constructed Downpatrick and Newcastle lines of railway have sustained considerable injury. Upon the upper strand of Dundrum, two bridges spanning the river there owing to the action of the tide, which rose to a considerable height, under the influence of an inflowing wind, have been undermined and thrown. The casualty is to be regretted, as it will be the means of delaying for some time longer the opening of the line for public traffic.

The prizes presented by the Solicitor-General, Mr. Charles R. Barry, to the Historical, Literary, and Aesthetic Society of the Catholic University, for the best English essay, has been awarded to Mr. Charles Dawson, and the medal given by the Society for the second best essay has been awarded to Mr. R. L. Hogan. All the competing essays were characterized by great ability.

A storm of no uncommon character blew over the city of Waterford from the Southwest, on Sunday night, the 13th, happily without doing any considerable injury, beyond starting an occasional brick from a towering chimney. Small steers were flying in all directions. The Liverpool steamer Lara, Captain O'Keefe, only arrived at Waterford in the evening, instead of Saturday midday. The Glasgow steamer was eight or nine hours late. This is all the injury the storm has done as far as we know.

The following is a correct list of the legal appointments which have been made by the Lord Chancellor in connection with his Court:—Secretary to the Lord Chancellor—C. H. Teeling, Vice—W. H. Filgate, Clerk of the Court—Randal M'Donnell, Vice—The Hon. David Plunket, Forfeiture—Joseph Lantaigne, Vice—Louis Montfort, Train Bearer—William Armstrong, Vice—Henry Martley, Crier of the Court of Chancery—Arthur O'Hagan, Vice—Archibald H. Montfort, The Attorney-General has nominated Mr. William Sullivan, of No. 8 Inns-quay, Dublin, Solicitor, as his Clerk.

The wind which had been blowing fresh from the westward on Friday the 18th, suddenly veered round to the southward and eastward, and blew strong with torrents of rain. The 'drum' storm signal was again hoisted at Kingstown and at all coastal stations. The steamer City of Limerick, which left a few days since for London to carry on the mail service to the River Plate, had got as far as the Smalls when she was obliged to put back with loss of one of her quarter boats. The weather is reported to be fearful at the southward. The mail steamer Leinster, Captain Slaughter, from Holyhead yesterday morning, was an hour late in arrival at Kingstown owing to bad weather in the Channel.

The number of election petitions lodged up to the present time in the office of the Court of Common Pleas is 16, viz., Drogheda, Wexford, Sligo, Limerick, Carrickfergus, City of Dublin (2), Londonderry, Carlow, Athlone, Belfast, Enniskillen, Galway, Cashel (2), and Youghal.

An inquest was held on Friday by Mr. Marmion, Esq., on the body of a man named Michael Reilly, at the Batterstown station on the above line. The deceased who was employed by Mr. Kelly at Rathwith, had been to Dublin the previous day, and returning, it is supposed, got out of the train unobserved, and was found next morning lying beside the rails in a mangled state. The police found a small sum of money on deceased, but no railway ticket, from which it was inferred he sought to evade payment of his fare. The jury concluded that he was killed by the up seven train, and added that no blame in connection with it attached to any of the railway officials.

Mr. Blake, late candidate for the parliamentary representation of the county Mayo, has brought a suit for libel against the Mayo Examiner. The Dublin Nation, commenting on the fact, says:—It was only the other day that the public, and his own particular friends especially, were gratified by the news that Mr. Blake had, like a sensible gentleman, given up his prosecution against one of the oldest, ablest and most respectable of the Irish National journals—the Mayo Telegraph.—Surely he is not about to visit vengeance on the young journal? It would be a small act and altogether unworthy of Mr. Blake, who would do well to let the recent election bury its own dead.

The Ulster Observer, of December 19, has the following:—On Sunday morning a man of the name of M. O'Connell was found dead within about thirty paces of his own house near Castlepollard. He is in company with another man, left Castlepollard on Saturday night for the purpose of stealing potatoes. In returning home, with a sackful on his back, the rope tying which was around his neck, on coming to a gate which was open and had a paling on one side, he rested his sack on the paling. The sack slipped off and the cord by which he carried it got about his neck and choked him.

On Tuesday night, the 15th, a family named Murray, residing at a place called Clonkeen, convenient to Monasterevin, Co. Kildare, had a very narrow escape from being buried alive. It appears that Murray, his brother, sister and nephew retired for the night about ten o'clock, but were not long in bed when the entire gable of the house fell with a great crash. Fortunately for the inmates, who were all sleeping at that end of the house, the wall fell out, or it is more than probable they would have been all killed.

A prisoner named Patrick Monaghan, confined in Gavan County Jail, effected his escape on December 13, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon, in some mysterious manner which has not come to light, but it is believed that by some means or other he succeeded in scaling the prison wall, which is of very considerable height. His escape was soon discovered, and the governor of the jail, set out in hot pursuit of him and arrested him the same evening in the town of Clonkeen.

The national teachers throughout Ireland are making a very praiseworthy effort to have their salaries increased. They are a very deserving body of men, and are far too badly paid for the services they render to the country. In England, the average salary of certificated teachers is over a hundred a year. We hope sincerely when the education question is settled that an improvement will be effected in the condition of the teachers of our primary schools. At present, there is no inducement for men of superior abilities to remain in the service of the National Board as teachers. They are quite as well entitled to receive retiring pensions as any other public officers. We are glad to perceive they have adopted the good old maxim of 'helping yourself.' Success is certain to attend their efforts.—[Galway Vindicator.]

At the last Anascan petty sessions a number of persons, including two Catholic clergymen, the Rev. Mr. Devine and the Rev. Mr. Neligan, were prosecuted for trespass and riot on the property of Mr. Blennerhasset, a local proprietor. It appeared that the defendants went on a portion of Mr. Blennerhasset's land adjoining the sea shore, levelled a fence, and cut a road way from a certain point down to the shore. The defence was that these proceedings were taken to assert a public right, and re-open a road formerly made by prescriptive over the same ground to give the public access to the sea shore. The magistrates decided on submitting the case to the Law Adviser of the Crown.

A party of men numbering about two hundred, visited the house of a man named Chas. Diamond, residing at Drumcree, near Draperstown, a few nights since, at the hour of midnight. In Diamond's house a man named Bradley teaches a school, and it appears that both have made themselves obnoxious to the people of the neighborhood by what they con-

sider undue interference in some local affairs and their mode of showing their dissatisfaction, as evinced on this occasion, is rather of a novel character. They first secured Diamond by locking him up in his own stable, and then proceeded to remove all the schoolroom furniture books, &c.; to Bradley's own house, a distance of about a mile, where they were left the whole night outside exposed to the weather on a very wet night, and were of course much injured. They also posted on the door of the schoolroom when leaving a threatening notice addressed to Bradley and Diamond, warning them to cease all further interference in the matters in question.—[Northern Whig, Dec. 19.]

In County Galway, near Shannon Bridge, there is an estate owned by Archdeacon Butson, a pillar of the Established Church. On the estate is some land which the present tenants themselves reclaimed from a bog, at their own expense, with the understanding that they should occupy it rent free. Some time ago, the venerable Archdeacon informed the tenants that they should pay thirty shillings an acre for this land, and also that he should raise the rent of some other lands they occupied from 36s. to 50s. shillings an acre. They refused to submit to this imposition, and an attempt had been made to serve notices of ejectment upon them, which had been successfully resisted. Archdeacon Butson's bailiff then applied to the authorities for the aid of a detachment of police to enable him to serve the notices. A body of twenty constables was sent to the place, and arriving at the estate, the bailiff went toward the house of the tenants accompanied by ten agents of the law, the remainder being held in reserve. As they approached the houses they were met by a party of some hundreds of persons, the tenants and their friends, and were assailed with clubs, stones, and a compound of filth and lime which the women had prepared and which they used very freely. The bailiff was knocked down, and the head-constable was so well pounded that he was placed hors de combat very quickly. But the reserve were now called up and they fought their way to the houses, nailed the notices of ejectment on the doors, and then beat a retreat, carrying the wounded with them.

It was with deep and marked regret the announcement of the demise of Dan. Molony, Esq., solicitor, was received at Turles from Kingstown on the 14th, and was fully evinced by the expressions of sorrow that might be heard in every month, and by the business people closing their establishments, the highest tributes of respect which could be paid to any citizen, and the trust mark of the esteem in which Mr. Molony was universally held by his fellow towns people. For the benefit of declining health, Mr. Molony resided at Kingstown for some time back, to where he had only very recently returned being down here during the late election actively engaged forwarding the interests of the Liberal candidate for the county. Mr. Molony's remains arrived here by the first train from Dublin on Wednesday morning, and was met at the railway station by numerous sorrowing friends, and were conveyed to the residence of his brother. His funeral, which was, perhaps, the largest that left Thurles for many years arrived at the family vault at Ballycobligh, where the grave closed over all that was mortal of a charitable, kind-hearted man.

The Freeman of the 21st ult., announces that considerable excitement was created, recently, a few miles from Dublin, by the rumor that a young lady had met with a sad accident. Crowds flocked to the place, where an upset car was found, the driver of which was lying prostrate on the road side. The lady was found to be of enormous weight, and was therefore rescued with difficulty. Another vehicle—an outside car—was then procured, and the 'fair one' assisted to mount and occupy one side, while two men in order to balance the affair, got on the other side, the driver being in the seat. Off they started, and went but a mile towards Dublin, when crash went the spring beneath the 'fair one,' and the two balancing gentlemen were jerked into the air. A gain investigation proved that it was the lady's weight alone which smashed the spring; and a question from the bewildered 'jarvey' brought out the intelligence that she was none other than Miss Caroline Heenan—the celebrated American Prize Lady—who has received four prize cups, value £500, for her gigantic weight, symmetry, and beauty. At the request of the gentry of the neighborhood she repaired to one of the family residences, where she excited intense interest, and ultimately procured from them a 'family' vehicle to the Harcourt street station, where her attendants, who had preceded her by rail, were in waiting, and conveyed her to her hotel.

Care must be taken that the disendowment of Maynooth is not allowed to be confounded with the general questions of the disendowment of the Anglican Church. If Trinity College is allowed to retain its present revenues and status (and we heartily wish it may be so allowed) Maynooth must not only retain its present endowments, but must be amplified and levelled up, so as in all respects to be on equality with the sister University. For the Catholic priesthood, it is requested that some amongst them should have opportunities of learned leisure, and some large prizes such as well-endowed fellowships for life, and well-paid professorships which may draw into their body and retain in this country the elite of Irish intellect. This College of Maynooth stands on a very peculiar footing. Be it remembered it was established and endowed by the Irish Parliament in 1725 to meet certain wants and repair grievances and intolerable wrongs. The history of that seminary should be written and placed in the hands of Irish members before the question of its disendowment is entertained; but of one thing we are certain, and that is that it should not be mixed up with or allowed to form part of any arrangement respecting the disestablishment of the Anglican Church. The case of Maynooth is analogous, and not to be distinguished from that of Trinity College, except inasmuch as in the one the priests of the people are educated, and in the other those of a small denomination.—[Tralee Chronicle.]

Our New Legislators.—The battle of the constituencies is terminated, and the net gains and losses defined. Disraeli's theory of latent Conservatism among the English masses is proved to be a fanciful creation of his own self-consciousness, though, in a few instances, the popular constituencies as he called the anti-liberal party beyond what it commanded in the late Parliament. But this Liberal party is made up of various and discordant elements, and includes all shades of opinion from the confines of Conservatism to the borders of Radicalism, and may or may not work in harmony, according as the various measures introduced for its acceptance may or may not agree with the principles or interests of the various sections composing it. The denizens of the 'Cave,' and the freemen who live on the hills, may or may not be in accord in opinion and action; and so their unanimity depends on the efficiency of the corps which for the present acknowledges Mr. Gladstone as its leader. On the question of the Irish Church there can hardly be any dissent, for nine-tenths of the members returned on liberal principles go up to Parliament as simple delegates of the constituencies on this question. There is no need without multiplying the principles on which they are pledged to the people, and to which they have been formally pledged. But, this question settled, and any other of the speculative measures which are at present being discussed by the English people being then introduced, there is no foreseeing to what wide limits the repulsion of caste and interest may separate the elements of which the so-called Liberal party is composed. From Lowe to Bright the range of opinion is extended; and though the former will no doubt prospectively modify his opinions in the immediate prospect of place, it is hard to conceive the mad who expressed such distrust and contempt for the masses cordially working side by side with the advocates of

the abolition of primogeniture, and who would radically deal with the land question by converting the occupiers into the owners of the soil. These are but types of the incongruous elements out of which it is expected Mr. Gladstone may be able to compound a concrete political power. With the astuteness and power of party manoeuvring possessed by his rival, the thing is within the range of the possible—but these are precisely the qualities in which the character of Mr. Gladstone is deficient.—[Dublin Nation.]

The Sunday Observer states that the first act of Mr. Gladstone's Government on the assembling of Parliament in the beginning of February will be the restoration of the habeas corpus. Mr. Gladstone has also proposed a problem to Parliament, and he has also stated his plan for the solution of that problem. The very statement of that plan has gone some way towards attaining its object, and has rendered it unnecessary to continue any longer the abnormal suspension of the constitution. We would further hope that it would be found possible to accompany the restoration of the right of habeas corpus with an act of clemency towards the misguided men who are now suffering various terms of imprisonment for political offences. Nothing will tend more to prove the soundness of the new Irish policy than the fact that the measures we have indicated have become possible, even on its first announcement. There is no portion of Mr. Gladstone's declared policy with reference to public affairs which he has put forward more prominently and constantly than his constitution towards Ireland. It is said that, when he witnessed the manner in which the act of the Manchester Fenians, in murdering one of the guardians of the prisoner Burke, and rescuing him, was received in Ireland, he was deeply struck, and expressed himself strongly upon the evils which must exist in a country in which men were considered as 'heroes' whom the law condemned as 'felons.' It was absolutely necessary for the peace and unity of the empire that a great revolution should be produced in the minds of the people of Ireland and in their mode as regards the people and the laws of this country. In Parliament, in fulfillment of his conviction upon this matter, he had proposed the Irish Church policy, and expressed his conviction that the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland must soon engage the most earnest attention of Parliament. There is, however, one act of justice and conciliation which may, we think, be fairly expected at Mr. Gladstone's hands. The habeas corpus has been suspended for three years in Ireland. The circumstances under which it was originally suspended, and under which that suspension was renewed, are now, happily, matters of history. The excitement which the civil war in the United States of America produced and left behind it has passed away, or has at least so far subsided as no longer to be of any practical danger to the peace of Ireland. The exciting cause of Fenianism in Ireland has ceased to exist and there never was sufficient cause of any serious alarm for its peace. The words which Mr. Gladstone has lately uttered, and which have been responded to by so overwhelming a majority of the electors of the United Kingdom, have powerfully acted upon the people of Ireland, and have we cannot doubt it, still further weakened the cause of Fenianism and the desired independence or legislative separation from this country. The Irish people have conclusively shown by their votes during the late general election that they understand and appreciate the policy under which the Liberal party have taken their stand.—[Dundalk Democrat.]

The New Government.—Mr. Gladstone has completed his government, and he will soon be in a position to commence his promised legislation for Ireland. There are some men of the old school amongst the members, but it is supposed that the premier has got pledges from them that they will support him in his efforts to make Ireland loyal, and has not an end to 'the Irish difficulty.' Parliament, after hearing a short speech from the Queen, has adjourned to the 29th instant, but the real work will not commence until February. It is stated that Mr. Gladstone has got his disestablishment bill ready, but no one outside the ministry can state its terms. The secret, however, is likely to find its way to the public before Parliament is called together for the despatch of business. We may expect a very stormy session once the legislation in connection with Ireland begins.—Disraeli will do his utmost to thwart the movements of his adversary and to do the most he can for the Irish Church. But save her from a divorce from the state he cannot. She is doomed to feel the effects of a separation, and she will be told to do the best she can in her widowhood. The greatest battle will be on the question of disendowment, and if reports which are current be true, there is a disposition not only in the Tory camp, but also in the Liberal ranks to deal generously with the alien institution. If such be the case, we have no hesitation in saying that it will leave matters worse than they are, and half measures will render Mr. Gladstone's policy most unpopular in Ireland. But it is better to hope for the best, and await the development of the Premier's plan. Should it prove deceitful, and only a half disendowment, it will then become the duty of the Irish members to drive Gladstone from office, and pay him off for attempting to cheat and defraud the people of Ireland.—Dundalk Democrat.

The most prevalent remark made just now by many of the yielding conservatives is, that the abolition of the Church Establishment will not satisfy the Irish people. 'When they obtain that,' they say, 'they will ask for more.' And why not? As Mr. Gladstone said in one of his speeches in Lancashire, 'they are accepting instalments of the debt due them, and they will not cease till they receive 20s in the pound.' It is what every creditor desires, when he is dealing with a debtor, who has plenty of funds, but is slow in discharging his liabilities. They are right, however, when they state that small payment on behalf of an enormous debt will prevent us from calling for further instalments. We shall renew our demands until the last farthing is paid. We shall ask for a settlement of the land question on an equitable foundation; in order that the tenant may not be in the condition of a slave; in order that he may exercise the rights of a freeman, uncontrolled and unchallenged by any one on earth. We shall ask for a separate education system, that every Catholic may have his children educated under the inspection of the parish priest; and that they may be instructed as Christians, and not as infidels, just what the government of England desires to make them. And when all these measures are achieved, Ireland will demand in her strength the restoration of that parliament which was stolen from her sixty-eight years ago, is the hour of her weakness. England may say she will not yield it whilst she has a soldier or a shilling; but we don't care what she may say on the subject. She is human, and must bend to necessity. Forty years ago she declared that the Irish Establishment should remain fixed and firm in Ireland, and now she is ready to cast it down and level its foundations with the earth; so that all her bullying and threats are worth very little. Why should Ireland be without a legislature to attend to domestic affairs? She has a population of 6,000,000, and surely when Canada has an independent parliament, and also Australia, Ireland should possess the same privilege. But England will bear more of this subject when the questions now before the country are disposed of. Ireland will be much stronger then than she is today. We have every hope that the good sense of our Protestant and Presbyterian fellow-countrymen will cause them to join with their Catholic brethren; and if such a union be formed, the repeal of the despatching Union, will follow, for England will again bend before necessity. She will want the strong arm of Ireland to assist her against her numerous foes, and in order to secure it she will willingly consent to open the old senate-house in College Green. And will she lose anything by making that concession? On the contrary she will gain a great deal. She will secure the good will of the Irish people; and

ceasing to be her enemies, they will readily become her allies; warm, firm and true in the hour of danger...

Mr Gladstone's Irish Church Measure—Ingenious theories have been put forward as to what Mr Gladstone's Irish Church measure will be or should be...

The death is announced of William Carleton, the celebrated Irish novelist. He was upwards of 70 years of age.

A strange scene occurred in Limerick on Saturday afternoon. The board of guardians recently quarrelled with a surgeon, and dismissed him...

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Most Rev. James Laird Patterson, the new Roman Catholic Primate of Scotland, who is to be the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow...

Arrangements are being made for a grand valedictory review on Durdham Down, near Bristol, next summer. It will embrace the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Wilt, Wiltshire, and South Wales.

Another deplorable colliery accident has occurred at Pemberton, near Wigan. Six lives are known to have been sacrificed, and it is feared that this is not the extent of the disaster.

The personal property of the late Archbishop of Canterbury was sworn under £40,000. The dispositions of deceased's will and codicil, with the exception of nineteen guineas to each executor...

At a sheriff's criminal court, held in Glasgow about a fortnight back, a jurymen was discovered to have left the box at the finish of a trial, and notwithstanding that every search was made, he could not be found...

Great distress exists in Woolwich. Within the last three or four months 2500 men and women have been discharged from the Government establishments...

An inquest was held at the Liverpool Coroner's Court on Monday on the body of a man who for ten years, according to a neighbour's statement, had never come home sober. He may be said to have died while drunk, and unhappily, the story is by no means a singular one.

The depressed condition of the cotton trade has caused the manufacturers to take a decisive course, and at a meeting of spinners in Manchester, on Tuesday, it was decided to work 'short time'—that is only 30 hours per week—during the months of February and January. This determination appears to have the general adhesion of the trade.

It is satisfactory to note that Liverpool is losing its notoriety as the most unhealthy of the large towns. There was a further decline in the death rate last week, the return being 27.1 against 27.2 and 28.7 in the preceding weeks.

The London Daily News refers to the appointment of Mr. John Savage, the Fenian, as consul at Cork, as proving conclusively that President Johnson has a sense of fun and a power of banter as exquisite as Mr. Lowell Russell's or Dr. Wendell Holmes can boast.

appointing M. Judah Benjamin as envoy at Washington.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—A telegram from Holyhead states that near Mostyn, North Wales, while the Irish mail on Monday, leaving London at 7.15 a.m., was passing the 9.30 a.m. train from Holyhead, at full speed, Elias Williams, the up-train driver, noticed a hand with a pistol in it stretched from the Irish mail towards the up train.

A thrifty Scotchman, describing the extravagances of London, related to a friend that he had not been there above half a day when 'bang' went his pipe. A Welsh paper says, that at the last religious meeting in the district in which it circulates the assembled clergymen discussed 'gweddi gwynedd' and that the subject for debate at their next meeting is 'Ysgrythodol sefydliad crefydd mewn gwlad.'

One of the Westminster electors, a working man of no very romantic turn, on being canvassed on Mr. Mill's behalf, replied in these remarkable words, 'I think the mistakes has too much power already.' OBERREN, GURNEY & Co.—During the last week a rumour has been in circulation, to the effect that six of the directors of this company were about to be cited before the Lord Mayor to answer a criminal charge arising out of their connection with this company.

PROPOSED TUNNEL UNDER THE MERRY.—A meeting in furtherance of the project for connecting Liverpool with Birkenhead by a railway under the Mersey was held in the Cotton Salesroom on Monday Sir Charles Fox, the engineer of the newly-formed Mersey Railway Company, was present and made a long statement explanatory of the proposed mode of constructing the tunnel and of carrying out the scheme generally.

A new machine for resoning persons who may fall through ice on lakes or rivers has been brought under the notice of the Edinburgh magistrates by the inventor, Mr. Witherspoon, merchant, Leith. The new invention appears to be a decided improvement on the old system, inasmuch as it will be more easily worked, has a greater number of appliances, and yet is of very simple construction.

At Leeds assizes, William Bessley, a policeman, was indicted for wounding his wife with intent to murder her and with intent to do her grievous bodily harm. The prisoner had some dispute with his wife about the purchase of a dress, and while they were in bed he asked her to turn round, and then instantly cut her throat with a razor from the wadding round to the ear. He also cut her hand. He then cut his own throat. He had been a good husband and a respectable man.

There were two railway accidents on Saturday, the one causing much personal injury, the other much damage to property. On the Midland Railway, a market train returning from Nottingham to Mansfield came into violent collision at a crossing with a train of empty carriages returning from Obea terfield. The engines were overturned, and a number of carriages were thrown off the line and smashed, and some forty persons were more or less seriously injured.

An accident of an alarming character, but happily unattended with loss of life or personal injuries, occurred at Wdnes. A portion of the embankment at the end of the bridge which carries the railway over the Mersey between Ruscoron and Wintles suddenly gave way. The booking office, constructed of wood, stood immediately below the falling mass of earth and one side of it was crushed in, and other portions of surrounding property buried in the debris.

Some stir was created in England by the receipt by the Royal Geographical Society of a bullock's hide,

sent from Zanzibar, certain characters upon which are thought to indicate the existence of English or at least Europeans held in captivity by negro tribes in the interior of Africa. The hide was purchased from a Somali caravan, and the buyer, finding English characters cut upon it, took it to the English consulate, saying he had previously seen other hides marked in the same way.

PROPOSED SURRENDER BY ENGLAND OF GIBRALTAR TO SPAIN.—The Daily News, in discussing Admiral Grey's proposal to give up Gibraltar to Spain, says people generally think of the place as the key of the Mediterranean, and therefore necessary for the protection of our commerce. This is an entire mistake. Opposite the Rock the Straits are twelve miles in width, with deep water all the way. No guns yet invented, and probably none that ever can be invented, can close a passage of such width.

SOCIETY OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEANS.—History tells us that the Lacedaemonians used to make their slaves drunk once year, in order that their bestial condition might deter their children; alas, with us the daily, hourly examples of men and woman, degraded below the lowest animal in creation, do not deter they are so continually before us that we take no notice of them, beyond perhaps by passing by on the other side; but look round and ever he who will not allow the awful extent of drunkenness in England must be struck with the extraordinary absence of this vice in other nations.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RITUAL CASE.—Judgment was given on the 23rd ultimo upon the St. Alban's Ritual case by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Mr. Mackenzie had been charged in the Court of Arches with four offences:—1. Elevation of the paten and cup, and kneeling; 2. Using lighted candles; 3. Using incense; and 4. Mixing water with the wine in the solemnization of the Holy Communion.

The learned judge of the Arches Court, by his decree, sustained the third and fourth of these charges, and admonished Mr. Mackenzie to abstain for the future from the use of incense, and from mixing water with the wine. Against that part of the decree there was an appeal, but the prosecutor in the Arches Court was dissatisfied with the acquittal on the first and second charges. As to the first charge, Mr. Mackenzie, while admitting the elevation of the consecrated elements, pleaded that he had discontinued the practice before the institution of this suit. The learned judge therefore admonished Mr. Mackenzie not to recur to the practice but as to the charge of kneeling and prostrating himself before the consecrated elements, the judge held that if Mr. Mackenzie had committed any error in that respect, it was one which should not form the subject of a criminal prosecution but should be referred to the bishop, in order that he might exercise his discretion.

respondent should pay to the appellant the costs in the court below, and of this appeal.

UNITED STATES.

On the Feast of the Holy Innocents, the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore conferred the Diaconate, in the Cathedral on the Rev. Peter Schwarz, of the Diocese of Brooklyn, the Rev. Daniel McFaul, of the Diocese of Portland, and Wm. F. O'Brien, of the Diocese of Hartford. At the same time, the Rev. Stanislaus P. Ryan, of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, and the Rev. Michael Flattery, of the Diocese of Boston, were promoted to the priesthood.

At Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Md. Rt. Rev. Thomas A. Becker, Bishop of Wilmington, conferred Tonsure and Minor Orders on Messrs. Thomas Mullen and James A. Kelly, the former of Hartford Diocese, the latter of Wilmington, Del. The ordination took place on the 16th December. On the same day Martin Xavier Fallon, M. A., received Subdiaconship, and on Friday, December 18th, the same Rev. gentleman was promoted to the Diaconate. On Sunday, December 20, Rev. Mr. Fallon was raised to the exalted dignity of Priest.

Rt. Rev. Ignatius Mrack hopes to be soon in Cincinnati, having deviously submitted to the will of the Holy Father, appointing him successor to the saintly Bishop Barga, in the Episcopal See of Marquette, Upper Michigan. The appointment was made, not only at the request of all the bishops in the last Plenary Council in Baltimore but also by the unanimous vote of the sacred congregation of Cardinals' Prop. Etia. We cannot, at present, determine the day of the consecration.

From the Catholic Standard, we learn that, on Thursday, Dec. 31st, Rev. Bishop Shanahan conferred the Sacred Order of Subdiaconship, on the following students of St. Charles Seminary, Philadelphia:—Mr. John W. Shanahan, Mr. John B. Kelly, Mr. Thomas J. Rielly, Mr. Edward T. Field. On Friday, Jan. 1, 1869, the sacred order of Diaconship was conferred on:—Rev. Thomas F. Mullin, Rev. John W. Shanahan, Rev. Thos. J. Rielly, and Rev. Edward T. Field. On Saturday Jan. 2, the Sacred Order of Priesthood was conferred on:—Rev. John W. Shanahan, Rev. Francis X. Schmid, Rev. Thos. J. Rielly, Rev. Edward T. Field.

Rev. Dr. ANDERSON IN WEBSTER, MASS.—On last Sunday and Monday evening, the people of Webster had the pleasure of listening to two lectures by Rev. Dr. Anderson, of London. The first lecture on Sunday evening was delivered in St. Louis Church, and on Monday evening the lecture took place in Webster Hall. As the hall would not be large enough to accommodate the great number who were desirous of hearing the Rev. Doctor, an opportunity was afforded them, by the kindness of the Pastor, who granted the use of his church for a free lecture on Sunday evening. The subject announced for the first lecture was, 'Why I became a Catholic,' and for two hours he gave to an audience of more than two hundred people, in a most interesting and eloquent manner, a history of his own mind in its various stages of transition from Protestant Episcopalianism to Catholicity.

Utica, N. Y. Jan. 8.—William Henry Carewell, the murderer of the little girl Abby, was hung today at Rome.

At Rome, in this State, only last Friday, it was found necessary to destroy according to law one Garswell, a murderer. He was to be hung at half past twelve, and, of course, looked forward to this important event with some agitation, which accelerated his pulse, and interfered with that calm frame of mind which the public observes with delight in persons just about to be turned off. To reduce the patient to a perfectly religious state of exemplary acquiescence, there being no time for the exhibition of valour, the presiding physician whipped out his pocket lancet and drew from Garswell about eighteen ounces of blood, while the spirit of Dr. Sangrado, doubt, looked down from the skies with a beaming expression of countenance. As nothing was said in his sentence about this extreme phlebotomy, we presume that the culprit voluntarily submitted to it; but why would it not have been as well to have let him then and there die the death of the philosopher Seneca, even furnished with a warm bath at the expense of the country? It seems that we are not so humane even as that insensate old rascal, the Emperor Nero. But let not the authorities at our Rome be hastily or harshly judged. After the venesection above mentioned, the man about to die had a satisfactory interview with his 'spiritual adviser' that he declared in his last speech that 'he could see the angels coming to meet him.' Nobody else saw them; but then nobody else had been blind. But we have not completed this catalogue of crowning mercies. Science, ever benevolent, assisted at the apotheosis of this fortunate unfortunate. At the very last they gave him chloroform; and this we believe, is the first instance of such use of the blessed discovery. The poor man was suffered to go 'to the angels coming to meet him.' While in a state of semi-consciousness his soul was launched into eternity, as the edited reporter for the newspapers, with great novelty and originality, neatly observes. What with the bleeding, and the angels, and the chloroform, we must say that this was one of the most cheerful and religious 'lauches' of which we have ever heard or read. If the scaffold had only been floridly decorated there would have been nothing more to desire except perhaps a band of music. It is true that those who argue that the wicked should be hung in terrorem may object to all these assuasive arrangements, and we think that, according to the old theory, they would be right. When we have made hanging, easy, how can it be shown that murders will not be multiplied? Isn't it, after all, the rack and the wheel which we want?—[Tribune.

'Oily soup' was served out to 240 families and 1196 persons in prosperous Boston on Wednesday.

The Massachusetts people are reviving the old Liberal Order of United Americans—or 'Know-Notthings.'

St. Louis, Jan. 9.—General Sherman has received information that representatives from 400 Comanche lodges have arrived at Fort Bascom, New Mexico, and offered to surrender. They were notified that no surrender would be received, except at Fort Cobb. The object being to have all the tribes on the plains within watching distance of Gen. Sheridan.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. Poland, of Vermont, presented a joint resolution of the legislature of Vermont 'against any Reciprocity with Canada.' The Boston Traveller says there is considerable talk in Washington about

a renewal of the treaty, and that, should this be effected, the Boston market will be open to Canadian flour, which 'will tend further to depress prices' in that market. Just so. That is the reason why some of the many Washington 'rings,' which control and guide the destinies of the American Union, are opposed to Reciprocity on a fair, or any basis.

There is a woman in Milwaukee who has not seen her husband for nineteen years. He is a sailor on a line of packets and writes to her every time the ship leaves New York to say that he got drunk and was robbed or would have been at home with her, but promises on his next arrival to come, sure. The wife continues to work on trusting he will come and believing his excuses.

The new York Tribune estimates that not less than two hundred thousand persons are now residing in that city who have no work, no real homes, and no means which insure them a livelihood. Some of them beg or steal outright; but a large number eke out a miserable existence by running into debt for lodging, for board, or at groceries, or by borrowing from week to week of whomsoever will lend them, or by quartering themselves on reluctant relatives or friends. The result is an aggregate of want, squelcher, misery, and degradation, fearful to contemplate.

The United States maintains a regular Army of 48,000 men. That Army cost the United States, in 1868, about 24 millions of pounds sterling, or upwards of 123 millions of dollars. And yet the War Office is in the field with a deficiency appropriation. The United States Navy cost five millions sterling; so the Model Republic cannot claim credit for cheap land and military establishments at all events. A large item in the war expenditure is included under the head of pensions.

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—A letter from Colima, Mexico, gives an account of a terrible earthquake experienced in that city on the morning of December 20th. For several days previous the volcano of Colima, thirty miles from the city, exhibited symptoms of internal commotion, sending forth smoke and steam, accompanied by a rumbling and shaking of the earth. The morning of the 20th ult. was ushered in by a gentle rocking of the earth, which increased in violence until the walls of the houses cracked and everything breakable demolished. Vibrations were from the north-east to southwest and lasted nearly forty seconds. The cathedral, warehouse, and several other brick buildings cracked from top to bottom. People were startled from their sleep and rushed frantically for the Plaza. It is reported that several persons were killed by the falling of the walls of the National Hotel. The shock was felt a long distance in the interior. In several places the ground opened, trees were uprooted, hills were levelled, water courses changed and a general upheaving of earth took place. At the city of Marzanillo the cathedral building, which had stood shocks of earthquake and storms for over a century was riven from top to bottom, and the tiles on the roof were broken. Some 18 or 20 persons were killed by the falling of the walls of the American Hotel, and three others were buried beneath the ruins of a warehouse.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—It is curious to observe the enthusiasm with which the people of England have everywhere received the announcements of Reverdy Johnson that war would be avoided between England and America. He has reiterated this in every one of the scores of speeches he has made within the last few months, and on every occasion it has been hailed with a joy that justifies the consciousness that they have escaped from a terrible and threatening danger. They allude to Mr. Johnson as the man who has wrought out for them this great salvation as the statesman, who, by his pacific diplomacy, friendly spirit and sagacious counsels, has delivered them from a conflict of arms that would have been at once desperate and disastrous. Now we give all credit to Mr. Johnson for whatever he may have done or said that is calculated to improve the international relations of the two Governments. If he has found terms of settlement for the Alabama business—if he has been able to negotiate a treaty that will establish the rights of American citizens in England—if he has done anything toward an agreement on the San Juan question, we shall be more happy to concede the inestimable value of his services. And we may say, moreover, that in accomplishing any or other of these things, he has done so much toward the maintenance of the peace in the future. Nothing, except war itself can be worse for nations than to keep up for years grounds of dispute. And no one can do a higher service to the cause of peace than to remove such grounds, when they actually exist. But still we must think from the recent demonstrations of the English people, that they have greatly exaggerated the probabilities and the dangers of war with this country. They must have been led to believe that there was a determination to enforce our claims against them without regard to time or circumstance; and that there was a wild and revengeful demand for war as the only means of their enforcement.

There never was any such demand for a settlement through war as the English are now congratulating themselves on having escaped. But still, if the popular enthusiasm in England on account of the assurance of peace, through the agency of Reverdy Johnson, shall have the effect of inducing the English Government to come to terms and effect a settlement as soon as possible, it will not be wasted.—N.Y. Times.

SHALL POOR MEN PAY RICH MEN'S SCHOOL BILLS?—The public schools of this city cost \$2,000,000 and upward, annually. Every dollar of this money is raised by taxation, and every citizen who has anything to pay with pays his share. His name may not be down on the tax books, but his landlord's is, and his landlord sticks his tax on to the rent. His grocer, in the same way, pays the landlord of his shop the tax on that shop, and saddles it in turn on his customers. So it is with the butcher, the milkman, the baker, the tailor, and all the rest of the tradesmen who live by supplying people's daily wants. They all add whatever taxes are laid on them to the price of the commodities they sell, and make those who pay for them bear the burden. Some have to stand more and some less, but none escape altogether, except the paupers in the almshouse. The \$3,000,000 expended for public schools comes, therefore, out of the pockets of the poor as well as of the rich, and they have a right to say something about what shall be done with it. It is a fundamental principle of American Democracy that the tax payers shall be the tax spenders. All the citizens of this city who contribute directly or indirectly to the expense of public education are entitled to a voice in deciding what that education shall be, and to protest against any needless extravagance in furnishing it. The public schools of this city have become, instead of the institutions for the imparting of necessary and useful knowledge which they were intended to be, and originally were, elaborate and costly academies in which are taught all the sciences and accomplishments of Modern civilization. A plain, substantial education, such as is needed for the fulfilment of the practical duties of life, is no longer given in them, but the scholars receive in its place a multitudinous variety of teachings on all sorts of subjects which require many years of exhausting intellectual toil.—The consequence is, that the schools are becoming more and more crowded by the children of the rich, while those of the poor are excluded. It is a matter of complaint about several 'crack' ward schools, that unless pupils can go dressed in a certain style, and move in a certain rank in society, no vacancies can be found for them. Indeed, were it not for the efforts of the much abused Catholics, the really poor of the city would not be able to have their children taught at all.—N.Y. Sun.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1869.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY—1869
Friday, 22—St. Vincent and Anastasius, MM.
Thursday, 23—Espousals of B. V. M.
Sunday, 24—Septuagesima.
Monday, 25—Conversion of St. Paul.
Tuesday, 26—St. Polycarp, B. M.
Wednesday, 27—St. John Chrysostom, B. O. D.
Thursday, 28—St. Anthony, Ab.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Eastern difficulty is not yet adjusted.—Greece seems unwilling to accede to the reasonable demands of Turkey; and relying, perhaps with good reason, upon the backing of Russia, maintains her hostile attitude. Another Crimean war may yet grow out of the business. In other respects there is little of immediate importance to be found in the items of European news. In Spain affairs remain *status quo*; and whether the upshot of the revolution will be constitutional monarch of the Louis Philippe pattern, or military despotism disguised under the pleasant name of republicanism, no man can tell. From Italy we learn that the riots, caused by the grinding taxation under which the victims of Victor Emmanuel's rule groan, are spreading in various parts of the kingdom. The military force, it is added, has been used freely for the suppression of these protests against an intolerable tyranny, and numbers of the poor people have been shot down.—Rome was tranquil.

The Ritualists, or Romanizing party in the Anglican Establishment, have received a heavy blow. After years of tedious litigation, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has pronounced judgment in the Maconochie case, whereby virtually are condemned, and pronounced illegal, and abhorrent to the Church of England as by Law Established, all those Catholic Eucharistic doctrines for which the Ritualists have long contended. No longer can any one urge that Anglicanism in any sense tolerates a belief in a real presence of Our Lord in the consecrated bread and wine; or that in the Church of England as by Law it exists, there is Priest, or Altar, or Sacrifice. These points, so long debated, are for ever set at rest in so far as the law of the land is concerned; and the law having spoken, for once unambiguously, the question comes up, "What will the Ritualists do now?"

Many, we expect, will submit to the law, and stick to their official emoluments, renouncing the faith which hitherto they have professed.—Others will probably be now convinced, that as there is no connection of any kind betwixt what they call their "branch" of the "Church Catholic" and any of the other "branches," whether Eastern or Western, it is their duty to lay aside for ever their silly hallucinations about the possibility of a "Corporate Reunion," and to accept at once the only possible union, that is to say, an individual union, with the Catholic Church, by submitting themselves unreservedly to her authority. A third party, inconsistent to the last, will for a time strive to reconcile their consciences with their emoluments; and when this shall be no longer possible to them, they will try to set up a sub-sect of their own, in the shape of an independent Anglican Church, after the fashion of the non-jurors at the time of the Revolution. Whatever, however, the upshot of the decision of the Privy Council, it cannot fail, in the long run, to be injurious to Anglicanism, which has hitherto existed, and can in the future exist, only as a compromise. Now it is committed finally and irrevocably to low churchmen and rationalism; and henceforward, though no minister of the sect may legally teach, or by ceremonial insinuate, the Catholic doctrine of a real presence of Our Lord in the Eucharist, he will be at liberty to doubt, or call in question the truth of, all other Christian mysteries, such as the Incarnation, the Trinity, or the Atonement. For the disciples of the *Essayists*, or rationalising party, there is withing the fold of the Establishment room enough, and the best of entertainment; for the Romanising party there is no toleration.

The President of the United States sent down, on Friday last, to the Senate for ratification, the

Treaty for the adjustment of the Alabama claims, and other claims arising out of the war betwixt the Northern and Southern States.—The terms of the Treaty are well spoken of by the London press.

The meeting of the Federal Colonial Legislature at Ottawa has been further prorogued until the 25th of next month, and even then it will not meet for the despatch of business.

In compliance with the request of the Montreal *Witness* we reproduce in our columns the several articles by him written in reply to the TRUE WITNESS, and respecting the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal—the objects of its foundation, and the legitimate application of its revenues. We trust, that in justice, the *Witness* will also reproduce the short article on the same subject, in our issue of the 15th inst., wherein we endeavored to arrive at the correct grammatical interpretation of a passage in the original English text of the Ordinance, by collating it with the corresponding passage in the original French text; and that our contemporary will thus give his readers an opportunity of judging for themselves, as to whether the interpretation given to that passage by him or by us, is the more in harmony with the words of the official document known as the Ordinance of 1840; and issued by the Queen in Council for the purpose, as expressed in its Preamble, of setting at rest all doubts and controversies as to the right and titles of the Seminary of St. Sulpice to the several Seigniories and other properties by it claimed, and by it actually held, possessed and enjoyed since the Capitulation of 1760, when the Province was ceded by France to Great Britain:—

(From *Witness* of 9th inst.)

The *True Witness* will not need to pause long. The whole of the above argument turns upon the want of a comma, and we cannot help thinking it exceedingly disingenuous in our contemporary to make such large consequences dependent on so small an omission—if omission there be—in the document from which he quotes, more especially as the wording of the sentence shows indisputably that it is merely an omission.

The sentence placed above in Italics and on which the whole article turns, should evidently be printed: 'the support of the Poor, Invalids and Orphans'; but by the omission of a capital letter and a comma the meaning is ingeniously changed. It is evident, however, that three classes and not two, were meant. For if only invalids and orphans were intended, the sentence would stand, 'the support of the poor Invalids and Orphans'; but the definite article happily fixes the meaning in spite of any unintentional or intentional mistake of the printer. Nor are we left merely to this argument, sound as it is; for that such must have been the intent and meaning of the proviso is also evident from the fact that it is impossible the church of Rome could leave out such an important class as 'the poor,' which the Scripture says we are to have always with us, and of which that church makes so much account. Yet, if 'the poor' are not in that sentence, they are nowhere else in the charter; and when the Seminary got the whole island of Montreal for charitable purposes the largest class to be benefited were left out. That the poor must first get sick before they can receive any aid from the immense endowments of the Seminary would be the greatest reproach that could well be conceived against that institution. To suffer starvation to go on till it ended in sickness is what the *True Witness* alleges the gentlemen of the Seminary must do before relief can be administered; but this nobody else will believe. Nor do those gentlemen believe it themselves, for their magnificent alms deeds to 'the poor in fuel, food, and other ways have been set forth over and over again by the *Minute*, *True Witness*, and all other adulators of the Seminary. But according to the *True Witness*, all such aid was illegal, or, in other words, a breach of their charter because they are restrained by that document from spending money for any other object than those it sets forth, and the poor, he alleges, is not among them.

The *True Witness's* mis-statements are something like Sir John Falstaff's "gross and palpable," and like his also they do not hang together; and we would respectfully suggest to the gentlemen of the Seminary, if they wish to shirk the duty of supporting the poor that it would be for their interest to pay him off and employ one of the most skillful Jesuit Fathers in his stead.

This, however, is not the only absurdity in the above carefully prepared, and, doubtless, by authority article. The laboured argument that the Seminary are at liberty to lay out their money on any of the objects set forth in the Act, and to neglect the others is most singular one. We have looked in vain, in the paragraph quoted as authority, for the disjunctive "or" but we find nothing except the copulative "and." Now, as long as that stands, it is evident that the obligation of the Seminary is to support, according to its means all the objects mentioned, the "poor" included. As well might it be argued that, because the Commandment says: "Thou shalt honor thy father and thy mother," therefore the child is at liberty to choose which of his parents he will honor, and to what extent. If the *True Witness* be correct, the Seminary gentlemen might expend their whole income on their own support!

Even upon the plea of the good fathers of the Seminary themselves, however, as set forth in the above article, they are bound to support poor invalids, and consequently they should bear the greater part of the expense of the Montreal General Hospital, which we have not yet heard of their doing. They should also, as they have to support orphans, pay the expenses of both the Roman Catholic and Protestant Orphan Asylums. They got their property for these purposes as they themselves admit; and that property, if it was originally from Roman Catholic sources owes most of its value and revenue to Protestant industry, capital, and enterprise. These neglected duties are therefore clearly incumbent upon them on their own showing; and it is not less clear on our showing that "the poor" should be included, and that they should support, not only Roman Catholic charities for the poor, but the Protestant House of Industry and Night Shelter. Perhaps indeed if they made so good a use of their money, Notre Dame street and St. Francis Xavier street would not be crowded for some time since on a certain day in summer with trucks loaded with cords of wine going into the Seminary vaults; but the good fathers would be none the worse for the want of that cordial; whilst the poor would be a great deal the better of the fuel and bread that the money would buy.

To this first article we replied by collating the French text, with the English text of the passage whose meaning the *Witness* disputed: to

this our contemporary returned the following reply, carefully evading the point at issue:—

From *Witness* of 14th inst.:

SHALL THERE BE FAIR PLAY—The *True Witness* published a long explanation concerning the Seminary and the poor, which, he said, he did not expect we would have the honesty to copy. We did copy it, however, in full, on Saturday, and appended remarks to it, which we, in turn, ask him to have the honesty to reproduce.

The more we think of the positions he took up, the more we are amazed that any thing so utterly unreasonable should have been put forth. To suppose that when such an enormous endowment was bestowed for charitable, and other purposes, 'the poor' were entirely left out, is to libel alike the Government and the Seminary; and if, as the *True Witness* has it, only 'the poor Invalids' were meant, who were the invalids thus definitely pointed out? Then again to suppose that the Seminary is at liberty to prefer to any of the purposes for which it holds its property, and neglect the rest, is, if possible, still more absurd. He is quite right, indeed, when he says that the Act limits the Seminary to these objects though quite wrong when he makes attention to any of them optional. But the only point on which he is right completely confutes his former position, for, if 'the poor' be not among the objects of the Seminary, all that has been done for that class has been in violation of its charter, and the learned and able fathers of that corporation have not understood the document in virtue of which it exists. We pause for the insertion of our reply in the *True Witness*.

To the innuendoes of the *Witness* in the first article as to the habits of the gentlemen of the Seminary we shall offer no rejoinder. The "good fathers" are known to, and are appreciated by all gentlemen and Christians, whether these call themselves Catholic or Protestant, and we neither marvel nor grieve because the editor of the *Witness* knows them not, and is by his very nature incapable of appreciating them. We shall say no more on the subject, for we know that his remarks will provoke the disapprobation of all that is respectable amongst our Protestant fellow-citizens, to whose general courtesy towards our clergy, and religious, and whose generous efforts in behalf of the indigent of their own denomination, we are always happy to have it in our power to bear witness.

The points at issue betwixt us and the *Witness* are but two. One turns on a matter of historical fact: the other on a rule of French grammar. Let us stick to these:—

(1.) The question of historical fact betwixt us is—Was the Seminary of St. Sulpice founded as the *Witness* asserts that it was, for the support of the indigent of the island of Montreal?

(2.) The grammatical issue is—Do the words of the Ordinance of 1840, which in the English text indicate as a legitimate object for the application of the Seminary's revenues, "the support of the poor Invalids and Orphans;" and in the equally authoritative French text, "*le soutien des pauvres invalides et des orphelins*," necessarily, and according to the rules of criticism and of grammar, include three classes of persons as the *Witness* asserts? or two classes as the TRUE WITNESS pretends? These, and no other, are the questions at issue.

With regard to the first issue, we observe:—That on the *Witness*, which asserts that the Seminary of St. Sulpice was founded for the support of the indigent of the island of Montreal, and not on the TRUE WITNESS which meets this affirmative proposition with an unqualified denial, rests the burden of proof. It is, according to the laws of logic, for the *Witness* to prove that what it says is true: not for us to prove that it is false.

And yet by reference to facts recorded in history, and to the words of an official document, issued by the British Government, it is easy to prove these two propositions:—

(1.) The Seminary of St. Sulpice was founded by the illustrious servant of God, M. Olier, with the object *par excellence*, of carrying out the desire expressed by the Council of Trent in the 18th chapter of its 23rd session, for the erection of a Seminary, or Seminaries, for the training of young men to the service of the altar; so that thereby the Church might be constantly supplied with a body of learned and zealous priests, fitted by their learning to oppose the errors of the day, and by their zeal to carry the Gospel amongst the heathen to the uttermost parts of the earth. This was the object of the founder of the Seminary; and to this its great object, all its efforts, all its labors no matter in what direction they might extend, and all its revenues no matter how applied, were to be subsidiary or auxiliary. The very name "*Seminary*" applied to the institution sufficiently indicates what was the object of its founders, what the main object of its members, and its special object as it exists in Canada.

(2.) And the legal right of the Seminary of Montreal to pursue this as its object is formally recognised by the Ordinance of 1840, or verdict pronounced by the Queen in Council, as to the titles, rights, and duties of the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Montreal. In that document Sect. II.—it is declared that the said Seminary "shall have, hold and possess" its property in Canada, "as proprietor thereof."

"as fully, in the same manner, and to the same extent as the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of the Faubourg de Saint Germain Lez Paris" * * * might or could have done, or had a right to do or might or could have held, enjoyed, or applied the same or any part thereof previously to the last mentioned period" i. e. 18th Sept. 1759

To ascertain therefore what the object of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal in 1869, what the purpose to which above all things, and according to the intent of its founder, its revenues should be, and to which by British law they may be, applied, we have but to determine from French history, what was the object for which the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Saint Germain Lez Paris was founded: what the purpose to which, primarily, the revenues of the latter were applicable on the 18th Sept. 1759. In short, whatever the rights of the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris over their property at the date indicated, these, neither more nor less, are the legal rights of the Seminary of Montreal over their property in Canada to-day. Whatever the objects, whatever the duties, for which, and subject to which, the Paris Seminary in September 1759 held and possessed their property, these are the objects for which the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal exists to-day; these the duties and obligations to which it is legally subject, according to the express words of the Ordinance of 1840. It is now in the nineteenth century—as its name indicates—what it was in the eighteenth century; what it has been from the day it was founded in the seventeenth century—first and above all things a "*Seminary*," that is to say, in the words of *Worcester's Dictionary*, "a place of education;" or a college appointed "for the instruction and education of young persons destined for the priesthood."—*Hook*.—*Vide Worcester*.

As to the second point at issue, we submit it to such of our readers as are moderately acquainted with French grammar. The question simply is—In the sentence, "*le soutien des pauvres invalides et des orphelins*," how many classes of persons are included? We say two only: if the *Witness* be right there are three. It is for the intelligent reader to decide betwixt us.

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.—The London *Times* in an editorial upon the disturbance of our diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government, alludes to the difficulties which the Protestant missionaries are constantly creating by their wanton insults to the people whose conversion they profess to be anxious for. Like the blackguard Murphy, who is the "representative" Protestant Home Missionary to Catholics, our Chinese missionaries deem it their first duty as ministers of Christ, to insult and outrage the feelings of those whom they address: and though as this may be done to Catholics without serious national consequences—it is not only tolerated but highly encouraged in England, in China, where a similar line of conduct is likely to lead to war, and an increased income tax, this mode of propagating the Gospel is strongly condemned. "We cannot" says the *Times* "be said to be wholly without responsibility when we allow our religion to be preached in a manner certain to provoke a furious antagonism." This may be admired in evangelical missionaries to mere Irish Papists, and such like, but it will not do for China. And the *Times* continues in the following strain, not flattering indeed to the intellectual or moral attainments of Protestant missionaries, but very true nevertheless:—

These missionaries are not generally men prepared for so great and so delicate a work. They have been educated, of course, after a fashion, but they are not men who would be called "educated" in any literary circle of this country. They are men generally with a confirmed prejudice against all traditions, all philosophy, and every spiritual or preternatural doctrine not expressly and distinctly revealed. They look into their Bible, and they don't find there either the Chinese ancestor or the Chinese intellectual system. As the Chinaman is perfectly satisfied with his own system, and finds it convenient as well as plausible and harmonious, he resists the introduction of foreign ideas, which, as he thinks, would only unsettle him. In a coarse and brutal way he carries the war into the enemy's country by insulting his faith. But is it at all necessary that there should be either this attack or this consequent recoil? In the sacred record we read that the first preachers of our faith had to present themselves everywhere, among idolaters, philosophers, barbarians, civilized men, Jewish sectarians, and every variety of faith and opinion. Yet it is impossible to find a single expression in their recorded discourses and conversations otherwise than respectful kind and considerate. They appealed to every belief and every feeling, not as false and hateful, to be condemned and destroyed, but as the foundation on which their own better teaching was to be raised, and with which it did, in fact, fuse itself.

The sneer at the ignorance and the narrow-mindedness of the Protestant Missionaries is well merited we admit: but it is out of place, to say the least, to cite as an instance thereof, their prejudice against all traditions, &c., and every doctrine not expressly and distinctly revealed, when this prejudice is the very boast and glory of Protestantism; which moreover limits all revelation to the Bible, on the strange, or rather groundless assumption, that it contains all things necessary to salvation," so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of the Faith."—Art. VI. Illiterate and narrow-minded as Protestant missionaries for the most part are, they are no worse than were the founders of Anglicanism: than are all those who sign the 39 Articles, and profess to hold all that is therein set down.

What the moral work wrought by these geography amounts to may be judged from the following paragraph which we find in our Protestant exchanges:—

The rich young Hindoos of India are very ready to adopt the habits of their English rulers instead of following the customs of their fathers. They fail to discriminate in favour of good English habits, but indulge in most of the extravagancies and dissipations

of civilization. They graduate from Calcutta University with no religion whatever, faith in the ancestral creed being destroyed and nothing left in its place. They imitate English snobbery, arrive about in dog carts, smoke cheroots, and drink brandy.

We learn through letters from the Reverend M. Moreau, on whom the title of Doctor in Theology has been conferred—that our compatriot Sergeant Taillefer of the Zouaves, who left Montreal, last February with a detachment of Canadian volunteers, is about to receive his Commission of sub-lieutenant. Canada is well and nobly represented in the Papal army; and the names of Murray, Larocque, and Taillefer will be held in high honor by their fellow-countrymen at home.

SINGULAR ADVERTISEMENT.—We find in the *Witness*, a strange paragraph wherein a Rev. Jas. Byrne, who piques himself upon having done a great stroke of work as missionary amongst the Catholics of L. Canada, lets the world know that the term of his engagement having expired, he Wants a Situation, and is ready to hire as "pastor, missionary," or "any new engagement Providence may present."—What would Mr. Byrne say to taking a job from Mr. Brigham Young. The Mormons are always ready to give high wages to smart and plausible men, as travelling agents for diffusing their peculiar tenets, and taking orders for the evangel according to Joe Smith. As spiritual bagman for the Latter Day Saints, Mr. Byrne would be more lucratively, and quite as usefully employed as in hawking about his spurious wares amongst the French Canadian Catholics of L. Canada.

INCREASE OF PAUPERISM.—As corroborative of our statement respecting the constant increase of pauperism in proportion to population, we may cite the following from the London *Times*. Speaking of a meeting lately held under the Presidency of Lord Shaftesbury, it says:—

"We understand that laborious calculations have been made to obtain an approximate idea of the amount of money devoted to the purpose of charitable relief in London, and that facts will be adduced to show how it is that enormous expenditure fails to check the growth of pauperism, which is increasing in far greater ratio than the population."

And again:—

"The prospectus cites figures showing that pauperism increases far more rapidly than the population * * * and that paupers and criminals cost us millions yearly."

A CARD.

The Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williams-town, beg to offer the expression of their best thanks to their kind friends, and to the generous public, who so liberally patronized their late Bazaar. They are happy to say their efforts have been crowned with success—the proceeds amounting to the very handsome sum of nine hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-five cents.

Williamstown, Jan. 16th, 1869.

FATHER CONNELL.—By Michael Banim.—Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, New York and Montreal:

This is a reprint of the last, and in general estimation, the best of the remarkable series of Irish tales given to the world by the Banim brothers, under the title of *Tales of the O'Hara Family*. The volume itself is neatly printed by the Messrs. Sadlier; and will be by them sent free by mail to any address indicated, upon the receipt of one dollar and ten cents.

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE—January, 1869.—Our old friend is always welcome, and the present number by the excellence of its articles approves itself worthy of its predecessors. We subjoin a table of contents:—

Le jour de l'An a Paris—*Journal des Dames*.
Noel et le jour de l'An—Juliette.
Fleurs de Noel—Poesie—Alfred D.
Les Martyrs de la Liberte et du Droit Public en 1867—Walter d'Erp—Jules Watts Russel—Charles Bernardin.
Les Sanguines en Australie et ailleurs—*Revue Britannique*.
Pensees.
Les fermes Hospice des Flandres—*Le Contemporain*.
Les reunions du Vaux Hall.
Discours de Mgr. Manning sur le Concile Oecumenique.
Paris Moderne—*L'Univers*.
Memoires Historiques de Patrizio de Rossi ou les evenements politiques d'Italie—1523-1530—*Gazette de France*.
Le Chat—L. R. Household Words.
Le Mariage Civil en France—P. Serrel.
La liberte de l'Enseignement superieur par l'Evêque d'Orleans.
L'Universite et le Pere Lacordaire.
De l'influence des climats sur l'homme et des agents physique sur le moral—Par P. Fossac, Dr. en Medicine de la Faculte de Paris—A. Nettement.
Les cœurs de charite—poesie recte a l'Academie Polyglotte de Rome le jour de l'Épiphanie.
Un Souvenir—*Revue d'Economie Chretienne*.
Coup d'œil sur les Cours public—M. Saint Marc Girardin.

ST. PATRICK'S MANUAL—Prepared by the Christian Brothers, and published with the approval of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec. G. Darveau, 8 Mountain Hill: This is an excellent, and neatly printed compilation of prayers, and devotions for Mass, with instructions for examination of conscience, and confession

SADLERS' CATHOLIC DIRECTORY, ALMANAC, AND ORDO, for 1869: This Directory contains full, and the latest information as to the statistics of Catholicity on this Continent, together with a list of the Bishops and Clergy in Ireland. It may be had at the store of the Messrs. Sadlers, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, Montreal.

Mr. David Walker, has kindly consented to act as our Agent, for the County of Victoria. The Rev. C. Bochet, has kindly consented to act as Agent for this paper, in St. Patrick's Hall.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died in the Congregational Convant of Notre Dame, on the 7th of January, 1869, the Venerable Mother Catherine Knot de Ste. Madeleine, aged 77 years, 8 months and 7 days, of which 61 years, 7 months and 37 days were passed in religion.

Grief reigns now within the convent walls, And sadly floats through its silent halls The notes of a requiem, solemn, clear, Falling like wail on each listening ear And with tearful eyes and features pale, With low bowed head and close drawn veil, To the convent church round a tier to kneel, The daughters of Margaret Bourgeois steal.

Scant is the mourning pomp displayed, Nor plumes nor hangings of gloomy shade, But rev'rend prelates and priests are there, With crowds of mourners joining in prayer, Whilst each sister's heart is filled with grief To which Faith alone can bring relief, Deploing the loss of that sainted nun, Friend, mother and abbess, all in one.

Yet why should sorrow fill this each breast? That well loved one has entered her rest, To live in eternal cloudless light, To live in our memories, blessed and bright: Her chair may be vacant—her place unfiled— But her mission high was all fulfilled, And the thought of how well she did her part, And dwell for aye in each Sister's heart.

Sixty-one years in convent home, Amassing wealth for a world to come, Sixty-one years of meek humble prayer, Of cloister duties fulfilled with care, Of gentle aid to each sister dear, Kind tender counsel—sympathy's tear, Of high communion with her Maker, known Perchance to herself and to God alone.

Sixty-one years, oh I think of it well, Since first she entered in convent cell, On her cheek youth's soft and rosy dyes, Her radiant light in her cloudless eyes, Turning from earth's most alluring wiles— From worldly promptings—from pleasure smiles— To give herself unto God alone

Since then she has witnessed many a change In the world around her, startling, strange; Her Order prospering, growing in strength, Spreading through Canada's breadth and length, Our young city stretching far and wide Till it reaches Mount Royal's regal side, Where fall—as an Eden, through its leafy screen, Villa Maria is dimly seen.

Timeworn foreheads and brows of snow Has the one we mourn, seen in dust laid low; Fair girlish novices and nuns professed, Quietly gathered on earth's dark breast; But with thoughts on Heaven's, humble through all, She patiently waited the Father's call, It came, and now she has gladly laid down, Her long borne cross, to take up her crown, R. E. L.

Montreal, January, 1869.

ESOPUS REDIVIOUS.

"ADMITTE DISCRE VERUM QUID VERAT? HOR: You've all read in A-top or else in La Fontaine How all things mandans from a man to a mountain Spoke Latin or Hebrew, or any such light brogue Said man or said mountain might deem in polite vogue How horses and asses could equally chat in Persian, Low Dutch, Hindostanee or Latin And in sooth And in truth 'Tis easy decearing A speaker in those days must needs have had learning.

Morning was breaking from out of the sea Strewing with spangles each blade on the lea Clothing each leaflet with bright jewelry Breathing the perfumes of best Araby Whilst a plump little partridge sat under a tree Thinking of—nothing to see or to do A Fox without breakfast by chance came the way And a fox without breakfast is hungry they say; And hunger breeds contentness, as platters cloy's; Hunger and orchards make very smart boys, Master Fox thought of "partridge for breakfast," and smiled;

Miss Partridge was pretty and easy beguiled, "Fair Miss! said Dom Fox, what a beautiful beak! "It rivals the coral! And plumage so sleek! "You are beautiful waking; but sleeping ah me! Your beauty must then be transcendence to see" (E'en foxes know well fallen Eve's vanity) Miss Partridge felt flattered, not seeing the trap, And feigned in most languishing posture to nap, Master Fox made one bound, and was soon by her side Mad'llie Perdrix soon found that his jaws were "so wide."

But ladies in danger are cute as a fox And know pretty soon when they're in the wrong box So Miss Partridge ne'er lost her great presence of mind But spoke the old rascal in accents most kind. "Ah me! I lisped the lady, 'tis dreadful to die! "But death were e'en welcome, if only one sigh "From him whom we love should precede our sad fate.

"Pray breathe but my name in those tones which of late "Enchanted my ears, and enraptured my heart "Breathe my name, if but once, e'er my spirit depart."

'Twas the Fox who now fell under flattery's charm, And forgetting his breakfast, nor dreaming of harm, "Miss!" he sighed in most languishing tone But Miss P. and her name had been equally flown And Dom Fox to reflection was left all alone.

MORAL. If ladies are vain, and most dearly love flattery The gentlemen's morals are equally slavish; Waterfalls, hurricanes cascades for womany Tight booties and Jolly Dog collars for yeomanry. When Miss Partridge allured by his praise of her beauty Feigned sleep had Dom Fox started off with his booty And not been beguiled by fond flattery's temptations It's clear he would not have fall'n short of his rations Nor would History have to record his bamboozement Nor Miss P's to be his breakfast, most polished refusalment. SACERDOS.

OBITUARY.—The funeral of the late Mr. Neil Shannon, who died on the 13th instant, took place yesterday. His Worship the Mayor, several members of the City Council, many of the leading merchants of the city, and a long procession of friends and acquaintances followed the body to its last resting place. To these rather unusual marks of respect the noble character of the lamented deceased was well entitled. His heart and hand were ever open to feel for and help the suffering and too often neglected poor; and, at the same time, to help on worthy aspirants. Liberal in every sense of the word, sometimes to a fault, choice of his friends, but unswervingly true to such as he believed worthy, he had the faculty of appreciating character so as to be rarely deceived in this respect, whilst his motto was "better to be sometimes imposed upon than never to trust." This generous, Christian rule which governed his intercourse with the world, sometimes subjected him to pecuniary loss, but his nature was too noble to complain of well-meant confidence even when disappointed, and hence his was the rare case of being beloved even by those who had done him wrong. From the generosity of his nature and comparatively long and prosperous business career, it will be readily and correctly inferred that Mr. Shannon, at his death, had many debtors, besides having sustained losses in the course of a somewhat extensive mercantile business, but he never pressed much less oppressed, those unable to pay. It is, however, pleasant for the friends of his family to know that he has left, by honest and honorable industry in business and integrity of character, an ample support for his much respected widow and interesting family of children. This early bereaved family is also fortunate, in the Providence of God, that Mr. Shannon has left two brothers, intelligent men of recognized business integrity, who will, no doubt, see that the means left by their deceased brother shall be used to the best advantage of this young family. Neil Shannon was a man extensively and favorably known in this city; beloved by his numerous friends, and trusted and respected by all who knew him. He will be much missed in Montreal. He is gone at the comparatively early age of fifty years, leaving to a deeply affected family the proud heritage of an honored name and reputation. Requiescat in pace.—Daily News 16th inst.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVING'S BANK.

We have again much pleasure in publishing the following report of the sums generously contributed by the Montreal City and District Saving's Bank, to the various Charities:— Montreal General Hospital.....\$500 00 St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum..... 550 00 St. Bridget's House of Refuge..... 550 00 Nuns of La Providence..... 530 00 L'Asyle St. Joseph..... 530 00 Protestant House of Industry..... 500 00 Nuns of La Misericorde..... 400 00 Le Bon Pasteur..... 400 00 Protestant Orphan Asylum..... 400 00 Ladies' Benevolent Society..... 400 00 University Living in Hospital..... 200 00 Asyle des Sourdes Muettes..... 100 00 Les Orphelins Catholiques, Rue St. Catherine..... 100 00 Asyle des Sourdes Muettes, Coteau St. Louis..... 100 00 Industrial Rooms..... 100 00 Montreal Dispensary, Fortification Lane 100 00 Salle d'Asyle, Rue Visitation..... 75 00 " St J seph..... 75 00 " Nazareth..... 75 00 Asyle des Aveugles..... 75 00 Hospice St Vincent de Paul..... 75 00 Home and School of Industry..... 50 00 Free School, St. Ann's Ward..... 50 00 \$6035 00

ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM ASSOCIATION, QUEBEC.

The annual meeting of this Association was held pursuant to advertisement, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., in the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute, when the following report and the Treasurer's account were read, adopted and ordered to be printed: Twelfth annual report of the Committee to the members of the Association

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee, in submitting this, the twelfth annual report on the affairs of the Association, have the satisfaction to chronicle the fact, that the progress of the institution has been as satisfactory during the year now about to expire as at any former period, for which prosperity, all thanks are due to Almighty God!

During the year the Asylum has sheltered as many destitute persons as it consistently could without overcrowding, and the number remaining there at present attests the great usefulness of the institution. Your committee has to regret, however, that in many cases applications for admission had to be held over, if not refused, in consequence of the impossibility of granting every petition.

The kind friends and benefactors of the institution, who, from its foundation have been distinguished for their charity towards it, still continue to evince the lively interest which they feel in its welfare, and they are deserving of your warmest thanks as well as of the prayers and gratitude

of the poor persons who are so deeply indebted to their kindness. The ladies of St. Patrick's congregation, as you are aware, held a bazaar in the month of October last, which was as successful as could be desired, the results of which will be seen in the Treasurer's report. Any words which your Committee might use would be totally inadequate to express the thanks which are due to those ladies, who, at great sacrifice of time, comfort and money, have done so much for the Asylum. The contract entered into by John O'Leary, Esq., for the erection of an addition to the Asylum, is now completed with some trifling exceptions, and the new building will be handed over to the Committee in a day or two. The amount of money expended on this building to the present time is \$11,522, and a further sum of about \$3,000 will be required to complete it.

It will be fresh in your memory that, in order to carry on the work, a loan had to be resorted to in 1867, the amount of which was \$6,800. Your Committee is happy to be able to report that of this sum \$2,800 have been returned, thus reducing the debt upon the property to \$4,000. There is still due by subscribers to the Building Fund a very considerable sum, which if paid would nearly extinguish one-half the debt upon the Asylum. Subscribers should bear in mind that, depending in a great measure upon their promises, the Committee undertook the erection of the building, and that delay on their part in paying the amounts promised retards the completion of the new Asylum. The aggregate number of poor persons sheltered during the year was 72, of whom 37 were orphans; of these such as are old enough to receive instruction have the advantage of a good school in the Asylum, where they are properly attended to. The following table will exhibit at a glance the admissions and discharges during the year, and the number now remaining:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Includes: Adults in asylum at last report (30), Admitted since (5), Total charity inmates in asylum (47), Total inmates (53), Children in asylum at last report (23), Admitted since (14), Taken away by parents (2), By families (10), R n away (2), Died (3), Total charity inmates in asylum (47), Lady Superintendent and staff (6), Total inmates (53), Rev B. McGAURAN, President.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE WILL EXHIBIT AT A GLANCE THE ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR, AND THE NUMBER NOW REMAINING:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Includes: Adults in asylum at last report (30), Admitted since (5), Total charity inmates in asylum (47), Lady Superintendent and staff (6), Total inmates (53), Rev B. McGAURAN, President.

H. F. BELLOW, Secretary. Quebec, Dec. 23, 1868.

AFTER WHICH THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN WERE ELECTED BY BALLOT TO FORM THE COMMITTEE OF 1869:—

Hon. T. McGreevy, M.P., Messrs. J. Lane, Jr., H. J. Chaloner, H. O'Connor, M. O'Leary, T. Malone, H. F. Bellow, J. Dann, Jr., T. Heatley, E. F. Leary, E. O'Doherty, P. Shee, W. Delaney, G. Neilan, J. Teaffie, M. F. Walsh, H. Martin, and John Lilly.

At a meeting of the Committee held on the 8th of January the following gentlemen were elected officers for the current year:—The Rev. B. McGauran being permanent President; Hon. Thos. McGreevy, first Vice President; E. O'Doherty, Esq. Second Vice President; H. O'Connor, Esq. Treasurer; H. F. Bellow, Esq. Secretary; G. Neilan Esq. Assistant Secretary.

THE TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM ASSOCIATION. Dr. To Balance from last year.....\$2451 03

" Amount received from subscription of Members..... 63 00 " Amount received, Subscription to Building Fund..... 105 00 " Amount received Grant from Legislature..... 320 00 " A't received School Grant 80 00 " Amount received, Donations 284 50 " Amount received, Request late M. Kelly, Esq..... 49 00 " Amount received for board of inmates..... 30 00 " Amount received, Interest on Deposits..... 7 57 " A't received, from Chapel Collections..... 48 00 " Amount received for work of inmates..... 44 00 " Amount received, premium on Bankable Funds Sold 73 60 " Amount drawn from Reserve 2000 00 " Amount, proceeds of Bazaar 3294 89 " Amount, Sundry Sources..... 20 00 " Amount collected by M. Power and others towards expenses of sending an Immigrant family to Ireland..... 75 00 \$8925 59

RESERVE FUND. To Amount invested in St. Patrick's Church.....\$2450 00 " Interest due on same 1st December..... 65 74 \$2465 74 " Balance Bankable funds..... \$ 465 74 " " Silver..... 120 56 Total in hand this day...\$ 576 30

Or, By amount paid for Bread.....\$359 94 " " Meat..... 183 45 " " Potatoes &c. 181 99 " " Groceries..... 473 13 " " Fish & Milk. 27 35 " " Medicine..... 5 00 " " Clothing..... 74 39 " " G r a z i n g, Bread, Straw, &c..... 104 67 " " Funeral Expenses..... 4 00

" " " Servant's wages..... 143 31 " " " Salary School Mistress..... 122 48 " " " Firewood..... 442 13 " " " Cab hire and Cartage..... 44 20 " " " Repairs etc..... 30 27 " " " Furniture..... 22 00 " " " Sundries..... 20 12 \$2238 43

" Expenses of immigrant family to Ireland..... 101 00 " Amount paid expenses of two boys to Gaspe..... 4 54 " Amount paid expenses of poor family to Ottawa..... 10 00 " A't relief to widow Finigan 3 00 " Amount paid Deaf and Dumb Institute, Montreal, board of Mary McCaba..... 20 26 138 82 " A't p'd, premium of Insurance 69 70 " A't p'd, printing, advertising 11 83 " Amount paid on account of rent Committee room..... 10 00 " Amount paid J. O'Leary, Esq., Contractor.....2922 00 " A't p'd E. Stavy, Esq. Artist 30 00 " A't paid McDonald and Son..... 23 20 " Amount paid Carpenter work 23 03 " Amount p'd discount on silver 70 67 " A't p'd Cab hire for Architect 1 35 3161 78 " A't p'd int on \$6,800 at 7 p.c 476 00 " A't paid on account of Loan..... 2800 00 3276 00 " Amount balance in hand silver 120 56 \$3925 59

RESERVED FUND By amount withdrawn.....\$2000 00 " Balance..... 465 74 \$2465 74

H. O'CONNOR, Treasurer. Quebec, 29th December, 1868.

Examined and found correct. (Signed) { H. J. CHALONER, } Auditors. { J. LANE, Jr. }

STREET BEGGARY.—The heart of the benevolent man is sorely tried to resist the appeals made in the bitter days of winter by shivering-looking men or women or children for help. Most, if not all, of these applicants are professionals, and have made the science of extraction a study. One little rascal is in the habit of buying up from the newsboys their unsold copies of the evening papers at reduced rates, and of standing in a pitiful attitude late in the evening, whining out that he has not sold his papers and cannot go home. This was a neat stroke and has sold well, as the soft-hearted often buy the whole collection and carry them off, others pay for the whole lot but do not want the papers, and so leave them in his hands to repeat the little game. One blind deformity has been in the habit of standing near the Seminary with a misshapen hand extended, into which a pretty constant stream of coppers and now and then a silver coin, flows. A family of girls were pests for a time; a man with a sore, from which he would suddenly pull the cloths and disgust people was hardly so successful as he might have been, as irascible people used to threaten to kick him if he persisted in his horrible trade. The destitute widow dodge has a few representatives in the city. In the country this class drives round with a horse and cart, and swears in good set terms in bad patois at those who refuse to be taxed to support a beggar on horseback or rather, in a carriage, for often the vehicle and horse are better than some hard-working farmers can afford to keep. In France none of these people can go without their papers. If the man with the sores, or the man to be found lounging on a Sunday morning near the Church, and whispering mysteriously and modestly his wish for a quarter or half a dollar as his family is starving, and he has run out although it is Sunday, not being able to bear their suffering, were to try their appeals they would soon be pulled up. The system of street alms is altogether discountenanced there, and it should be so here. With so many national societies and benevolent institutions there is no need for out-door begging, and it may almost be said that every cent given is a direct encouragement to vice.—Montreal Herald.

SMALL POX AND SLEIGHS.—The by-law which was passed not long ago, forbidding the conveyance of a corpse in any public vehicle for hire, except a hearse, is, we are sorry to observe, being daily broken. This would be bad enough at any time, but must be fraught with the greatest danger at the present moment, when small-pox is so prevalent amongst children in the city, that a large proportion of these offenses against a sanitary by-law must involve the presence of small-pox in vehicles which will be used, perhaps the next time, by healthy and unsuspecting individuals, who would not on any consideration enter the sleigh, did they know that it had conveyed a corpse at all, much less one that had suffered fatally from small-pox. To the extremely poor there may be a strong temptation to break this wise prohibitory law, and to save the difference of expense between the hire of a hearse and a simple sleigh, but the matter is of too serious a nature to be winked at. Moreover, it is not the very poorest who are the only offenders; and, in view of the hazard hereby caused to the community, hundreds of whom are mourning a bereavement from small-pox and other infectious diseases during the past twelve months, we call for the total extinction of a practice which, it seems, has only been scotched not killed.—Montreal Witness.

At Bath, Ont, on the 3rd ult., the wife of Mr. P. F. McManus, of a daughter.

Married, In this city, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at the Bishop's Church, by the Very Rev Canon Fabre, Mr James F. Egan, of Hamilton, Ont., to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr Thomas Simpson, of St Johns, P.Q.

Died, In this city, on the 13th inst., Neil Shannon, Esq merchant, aged 50 years and 7 months.



ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT, IN THE ST. PATRICK'S HALL, ON WEDNESDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1869. Admission, 25 cents. Proceeds devoted to charitable purposes. For further particulars see handbill. P. J. COYLE, Secretary.



LECTURE BY THE REVEREND FATHER O'FARRELL IN THE ST. PATRICK'S HALL, ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, BEFORE THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, SUBJECT: "The Irish Difficulty—The Established Church." Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at Seven. Lecture to commence at Eight. THOMAS FOX, Secretary.

WANTED. A First or good Second Class Teacher. Applications, with testimonials, and stating salary, received at this Office.

WANTED. FOR the Municipality of St. Sylvester, a School Mistress, with a diploma for elementary school in the English language. Apply to M. LESSARD, Secret-Tres.

TEACHERS WANTED. TWO Teachers Wanted in the Parish of St. Sophie, county Terranova, capable of teaching the French and English languages. Liberal salary will be given. Please address, Patrick Carey, Secretary, Treasurer School Commissioners St. Sophie Terrebonne Co. P.Q.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOSEPH OCTAVE MERCIER, of the City of Montreal, Trader, An Insolvent.

And TANOREDE SAUVEGEAU Official Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors, and that on Saturday, the twentieth day of March next, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor under the said Act, and also for the discharge of the said Assignee. Montreal, 13th Jan., 1869. JOSEPH OCTAVE MERCIER, By DUBAMEL & DROLET, his Attorneys ad litem. 2m24

SEWING MACHINES. THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal, September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEWING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada.

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing-Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,—having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are—

The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Ems Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Florence Family 'Reversible Feed,' A new Family Shuttle Machine, with stand, price \$30; also a new Elliptic Family Machine, (with Stand complete), \$23; Wax-Thread Machines, A. B. and C. I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent, less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agents Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention.

A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions. Principal Office—365 Notre Dame street. Factory—48 N. 2nd street, Montreal. Branch Offices—23 St. John Street Quebec, 78 St. King Street, St. John, N.B., and 18 Prince Street, Halifax, N.S.

All kinds of Sewing-Machines repaired and proved at the Factory, 48-Nakareth street; and at the Adjusting Rooms over the Office. J. D. LAWOR, 305 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The editor of the new daily journal, 'Paris,' announces that he will publish once a week in his third and fourth pages, under the heading 'Journal de Sainte-Pelagie,' leading articles and items of news by M. Jules Valles, who is now detained in the prison of that name for a political offence.

A curious and instructive journal might be started at this moment, to be called 'Journal de Sainte-Pelagie.' It might appear on each imprisonment of a journalist—that is to say, every day, or nearly so, and contain the portrait and biography of the new prisoner, his age, &c.

On this hint M. Jules Valles spoke. He proposed it to M. de Pene, editor of 'Paris,' who has accepted. M. de Cassagnac, editor of the ultra-Imperialist print, 'Le Pays,' is excessively shocked that persons undergoing a penalty should presume to contribute to a newspaper during the period of their detention.

It would be strange indeed if journalists were to be exempted from the obligations imposed on everybody else. Sainte-Pelagie is not a newspaper office, and, consequently, leading articles cannot be written there and published; and it would be absurd that persons while under lock and key should be allowed to continue those attacks on public order for which the tribunals sent them to prison; especially as there are certain modifications of prison discipline allowed to political prisoners, and any advantage taken of them would be an act of ingratitude.

A circular note of M. de Lavallette, the new French Minister of Foreign Affairs, will, it is expected, be shortly addressed to the principal Courts to announce an era of peace and good will to Germany. The following extracts are taken from the circular in question:—

Monsieur.—The Emperor's government can no longer delay expressing its views on the subject of the events which are taken place in Germany. The Marquis de Moustier having to remain absent for some time longer, his Majesty has ordered me to explain to his diplomatic agents the motives by which his policy is directed.

her principles, her interests, draw her into closer connection, with the nation that shed its blood to aid her in conquering her independence.

The interests of the Pontifical throne are secured by the convention of September 15. That convention will be honorably executed. In withdrawing his troops from Rome, the Emperor leaves there, as a guarantee for the security of the Holy Father, the protection of France.

In the Baltic, as in the Mediterranean, secondary navies are springing up which are favourable to the liberty of the seas.

Austria, relieved from her Italian and German preoccupations, no longer wasting her strength in barren rivalry, but concentrating it in the East of Europe, still represents a power of 35,000,000 souls whom no hostile feeling, no interest separates from France.

By what singular influence of the past on the future can public opinion discover enemies instead of allies of France in these nations emancipated from a past which was hostile to us; called to a new life, directed by principles which are our own, animated by the sentiments of progress which form the pacific bond of modern societies?

Europe, more strongly constituted, rendered more homogeneous by more precise territorial divisions, is a guarantee for the peace of the Continent, and is neither a danger nor an injury for our nation. France, with Algeria, will soon number more than 40,000,000 of inhabitants; Germany, 37,000,000—29,000,000 of them in the Northern and 8,000,000 of them in the Southern Confederation; Austria, 35,000,000; Italy, 26,000,000; Spain, 18,000,000. What is there in this distribution of European forces to cause us any uneasiness?

Politics should rise above the narrow and petty prejudice of a bygone age. The Emperor does not believe that the grandeur of a country depends on the weakening of the people that surround it, and only sees a real equilibrium in the satisfied wishes of the nations in Europe. In that he obeys convictions long entertained and the traditions of his race, Napoleon I. foresaw the changes which are now occurring on the European continent. He had implanted the germs of new nationalities in the Italian peninsula in creating the Kingdom of Italy; in Germany by causing the disappearance of 253 independent States.

To sum up. From the elevated point of view whence the imperial government considers the destinies of Europe the horizon appears to be free from menacing eventualities. Difficult problems, which required to be solved, as they could not be suppressed, weighed upon the destinies of peoples. They might have arisen at more difficult periods; they have received their natural solution without violent shocks and without the dangerous assistance of revolutionary passions. A peace which reposes on such basis will be a durable one.

As to France, in what ever direction she casts her eye she sees nothing which can hinder progress or disturb her prosperity. Preserving friendly relations with every Power, directed by a policy which exhibits generosity and moderation as evidence of her strength supported by her imposing unity, with her genius radiating on every side, with her treasures and her credit, which fecundate Europe, with her military forces developed, surrounded henceforth by independent nations, her greatness appears undiminished, nor will it be ever less respected.

Such is the language you should use in your relations with the government to which you are accredited.

Accept, &c., LA VALLETTE.

The 'Independence Hellenique' publishes the following letter from M. de Montalbert:—

'Whatever may be my present state of decline, I pray you to count me always and to my last moment, among the Philhellenes who remain faithful to the hopes and beliefs of their youth. Love for modern Greece and passionate sympathy for her legitimate insurrection were the first emotions of my soul, in a political sense more than 40 years ago; and to my very last breath I count upon remaining what I was at the commencement—the friend and defender of political and religious freedom in the East as in the West.'

A new pretender to the French throne and the name of Napoleon III., has arisen in a poor schoolmaster living in the small Saxon town of Weemsdorf, who claims to be the legitimate grandson of Napoleon the I. If his statements are trustworthy, Napoleon's son, the Duke of Reichstadt fell in love with a young Hungarian countess, during a journey which he made in Hungary in 1830, and as she refused to be anything but his wife, he resolved to marry her.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The conference on the Eastern Question will meet again to day. It is generally believed this session to be final.

It is reported on credible authority that the Grecian Minister has been instructed by his government to announce that Greece is resolved to reject the decision of the conference if certain demands in the Turkish Imperialism are supported by the body. All the indications are that Greece is bent on war.

Amos rather in consequence of a ludicrous error into which he fell, many years ago, than for his talent as an actor and manager. When strolling players perform in a town where there is a regular theatre, they have to pay an indemnity to the manager. Several troupes having evaded this law, M. Carmouche ordered a vigilant supervision. One morning he was roused from his slumbers by the report that Francoval was leaving Strasbourg without paying tribute; he rushed into the street, and found himself in the presence of Prince Louis Napoleon and his strangely attired companions, who were trying to get up a revolution.

M. Assolant, a French writer wishing properly to barb an arrow for the Emperor Napoleon, declares that the result of the Eastern Conference will be that England will prevent a complication at the price to Turkey of Candia, Rhodes and Cyprus which are on the road to Syria and Egypt, and Egypt which commands the Red Sea; provided also that she be allowed to take Jaffa, Beyrout, Damascus and Syria, with a line of railway to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf, and that some stations on the coast of Asia Minor are not re-used. In effect this would be the possession for England of a direct route to India on her side, so M. Assolant thinks, Prussia demands Moldavia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Thrace and Constantinople. As for France, M. Assolant, knowing the modesty of her desires, says that she will most probably be satisfied with the honour of presiding over the division of the spoils, as she has done nothing else for the last twenty years.

SPAIN. MADRID, Jan. 12.—The election of members of the Constituent Cortes have commenced. The Reactionists made some attempts to create disturbances at the polling places, but they proved abortive. With these exceptions, good order has been maintained.

The Provincial Government has obtained proof of the existence of a conspiracy in which Generals Pezala, O'Connell, and Manuel Gazette are implicated. The persons named are under arrest, and if the charges against them are proved, they will be severely punished.

MADRID 14.—A tumult occurred in Tortosa yesterday growing out of a quarrel between the liberal and carlist parties. It was suppressed by the authorities and their city is now quiet. The journals here urge the government to use all means to strengthen the hands of General Dulce in Havana and demand that 10,000 additional troops be sent to Cuba.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—The Government authorities received a despatch yesterday from Captain-General Dulce, of Cuba, asking for reinforcements. The General thinks he can suppress the insurrection there with four thousand additional troops.

The Madrid journals are hostile to the Duke of Aosta as candidate for the throne of Spain. The chances of the Duke of Montpensier, seem at present improving. The 'Gaulois' of Paris, however, thinks the former is the most available candidate and most likely to succeed, if Spain declares in favor of monarchy.

Republicanism in Spain is only a disturbing element; it has no constructive powers. I have expressed my doubts as to the possibility of the Cortes coming together; I have still greater misgivings as to any chance of their ever proceeding to calm and orderly deliberations. There hardly ever was an instance in Spain of any political question being settled by a Parliamentary vote. Hitherto the fate of the country has been in the hands, not of the people but of the army. Were the army to harbour anti-republican views one cannot see how the people could bring about the accomplishment of its wishes.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—Our midnight telegram state that the treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of the Alabama claims has been signed by Mr. Johnson, U. S. Minister, and Lord Clarendon, on the basis of the original protocol.

ITALY. PIEDMONT.—The news from Italy is getting more unpleasant every day. Not many weeks ago you were informed that France had asked the Pope for concessions to Italy, on the plea that in the event of a Prussian war she might be incapacitated from protecting him from his adversaries.

ROME.—The Pope has addressed a Brief to Monsignor Le Courtier, Bishop of Montpellier. In it Pius IX. congratulates that prelate on having raised his voice 'to point out the fresh snares laid against the righteous education of girls.' In vain to reassure the confidence of the Bishops are they told that in the classes recently established the professors have already followed a wise and prudent method for several months; in vain are they shown the protection afforded to the new system of teaching by 'a very pious Princess.' Those guarantees, says the writer of the Brief, do not in any way diminish 'the vice of an institution which is preparatory for society, not good mothers of families, but women puffed up with a vain and empty science, and do not in any way remove the perditional ability with which religious education is depreciated, in such a manner that error is looked on as a condition not inferior to truth. 'Every one must deplore,' adds the Brief, 'that to the means hitherto employed to corrupt the minds of young men are now joined institutions of a nature to pervert the faith of young people of the other sex.' The Bishop of Montpellier is in consequence exhorted to oppose with all his might, and with the aid of his venerable brethren, and sincerely pious men, 'an evil so great, that it menaces at the same time religion, the family, and the country.'

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Notwithstanding all that has been said about the suppression of brigandage, the

evil still exists, and is destined to exist some time longer, until put down by the increased civilization and prosperity of the country. Major Lombardi, who has done good service to his country, left Naples for Mignano, a station on the Roman Railway, last week; from which place he directs his operations against the brigands. In eight months he has destroyed seven bands, and has taken 43 prisoners 13 of whom were shot in action or after the fight. Yet in some district or other fresh bands appear and perpetrate enormous cruelties. The fact is that in Southern Italy there is a large body of political malcontents—wretchedly poor persons, and others who have fled from the vengeance of the law—who are ready to lend themselves to anything. Time only and an improved administration can bring remedies for these evils.

PRUSSIA.

The question of war or peace, according to Berlin politicians, mainly lies between Russia and France. If the Power so long engaged in the demonstrative protection of the Rayah, and the other Power, who glories in the strength of her foreign influence are determined to preserve peace, they may secure their object by simply forbidding war. Austria is not in a position to act alone; Prussia has no interest in acting at all. If, therefore, Russia and France cannot agree upon this simple a lution of the difficulty, or agree upon it in a way calculated to produce political changes in an important quarter of the world, ulterior consequences are likely to ensue. The Russian papers also begin to have an inkling of this. The St. Petersburg 'Golos,' sometimes inspired by the Minister of Education, advises the Government it serves to cut the Gordian knot of Eastern difficulties by settling with France about a regeneration of the interesting nationalities on the debatable peninsula. The paper admits: 'War would just now be very inconvenient to Russia. Her Southern Railway is not yet finished; her fleet is frozen up at Cronstadt; her army but very insufficiently supplied with the needle gun. A compromise with the only Power to be feared, therefore, would be the most natural thing in the world. Attempts should be made in this direction, and earnestly continued, even if not immediately successful. Should they fail in the end, war would be inevitable. But even then, there is good reason for anticipating that, come what might, the hopes entertained by Austria would be disappointed.'

A large order for the 9 inch cannon which performed such extraordinary feats at Tegel has been given Mr. Krupp by the Prussian Government. The bill is expected to amount to 4,000,000 thalers, each barrel costing somewhere about 30,000 thalers. The same gun has just been adopted by the Belgian Government to be placed on the walls of Antwerp. According to official intelligence received here, experiments made with the 9-inch cannon in Belgium resulted in the Bellerophon target being totally destroyed after eight rounds, the Warrior target having endured but seven.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Great Powers—except Russia—have united in a demand upon Greece, that for the preservation or peace she withdraw her formal objections to the Conference as at present constituted. The Powers have reason to hope that Russia will also concur in this demand.

REMOVED CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE THE POPE.—It is stated in official circles in Rome that secret societies have commissioned emissaries to assassinate Monti and Trotti by assassinating the Pope and the police profess to know the names of the miscreant. Whether there are really such beings as are named we shall probably never know, but it is difficult to believe that even Italian vengeance can contemplate a crime which would strike the world with horror and cover Italy with infamy.—(Roman Correspondent, Pall Mall Gazette.) No rascality is difficult to believe of Liberals in Italy.

Carpets are bought by the yard, and worn by the foot. What is the least popular kind of cuff?—The hand-cuff. The artist who took a lady returned her the same day. When your stomach is empty, and your pocket also, sit down near a hot fire, and read a cookery book. The first time a man deceives you, the fault is his if he deceives you the second time, the fault is your own.

Why is a badly conducted hotel like a fiddle? Because it is a vile inn. Beware of inquisitive persons; a wonderful curiosity to know all is generally accompanied with as great an itch to tell it again.

A schoolmaster recently informed his pupils that the feminine gender should be applied to all ships and vessels afloat, except mail steamers and men of war. An experienced old gentleman says that all that is necessary for the enjoyment of l-y-o sausages is confidence.

WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD? How many thousands of parents ask themselves this question, as they see their children becoming more emaciated and miserable every day, while neither their physician nor themselves can assign any cause. In ten of every twelve such cases, a correct reply to the question would be 'worms'; but they are seldom thought of, and the little sufferer is allowed to go on without relief until it is too late.

Parents you can save your children. Devins' Vegetable Form Pastilles are a safe and certain cure; they not only destroy the worms, but they neutralize the vitiated mucus in which the vermin breed. Do not delay! Try them! Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, next the Court House, Montreal.

THE VERDICT OF HALF THE WORLD.—The entire Western Hemisphere pronounces Murray & Lanman's Florida Water the most delicious perfume for the boudoir the ball-room, and the bath that chemistry has yet succeeded in extracting from living flowers. No empyreumatic oils, none of the coarse manufactured odoriferous waters which enter into the composition of ordinary toilet waters defile this exquisite preparation. It contains the delightful fragrance of petals and corols of rare aromatic flowers growing on the verge of the Northern Tropics, and combining the voluptuous fragrance of the tropical flora with the refreshing sweetness of the blossoms of the temperate zone. Greater care is exercised in its production than in the manufacture of any other perfume, and the floral material used is infinitely more fragrant. As there are counterfeiters, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, E. B. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on Monday, the twenty second day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the said act.

By LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, RIVARD & TAILLON, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, Nov 22, 1868. 2m16

'We have all our little failings in this world' as an insolvent said, when he compounded with his creditors for the fifth time.

A showman advertised that among his other curiosities is the celebrated 'difference' which has been so often split by bargain makers. He says he has both halves of it.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman:—'We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we do not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate the blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for 'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, Having the fac-simile of CURRIE & PASKINE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. December, 1868. 2m.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

'I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, expecting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of.'

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. 'For Throat Troubles they are a specific. N. P. WILLIS.

'Contain no opium or anything injurious. Dr. A. A. HAZES, Chemist, Boston.

'An elegant combination for Coughs.' Dr. G. F. BLOXLOW, Boston.

'I recommend their use to Public Speakers.' REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

'Most salutary relief in Bronchitis.' REV. S. SARGENT, Morristown, Ohio.

'Very beneficial when suffering from Colds.' REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.' REV. A. C. EGLESTON, New York.

'They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease.' T. DUCHAMPS, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations be sure to obtain the genuine.

TESTIMONY FROM HAMILTON.

BRONCHITIS CURED. Hamilton, C. W., July 20, 1864.

MESSRS D. B. McDonald & Co.: Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in giving my testimonial of the benefit derived from the use of Bristol's Saraparilla, which I purchased from you. I had been troubled seriously with bronchitis for about a year. It had been brought on by inflammation of the lungs, and was a source of great distress to me, so that it was impossible for me to go out at night. I found no relief from anything I had taken until I tried Bristol's Saraparilla, which I am happy to say has effected a cure.

J. C. FIELDS, Leather Merchant, King St. 455.

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

ASK ANY PHYSICIAN

What has been the great desideratum in the practice of physic for centuries? He will answer, purgation without pain or nausea; without subsequent constipation; without detriment to the strength of the patient. Inquire of any individual who has ever tried Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, if they do not accomplish this object. The family testimony to their efficacy is the strongest ever adduced in favor of any cathartic. Upon the liver their effect is as salutary as it is surprising. In fever and ague, and bilious remittent fever, they work such a beneficial change in a brief period, as can only be realized by those who have experienced or witnessed it. No man, or woman, or child, need suffer long from any derangement of the stomach, liver, or bowels, in any part of the world where this sovereign curative is obtainable. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Saraparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, Trustee of the City of Montreal, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that, on Monday, the twenty second day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the said act.

By LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, RIVARD & TAILLON, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, Nov 22, 1868. 2m16

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ANDREW MACFARLANE and ROBERT MACFARLANE, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next, at ten of the Clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

By his Attorney ad litem, STRACHAN BETHUNE, Montreal, 28th December, 1868. 2m23

CIRCULAR.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. In the Superior Court. District of Montreal. In the matter of JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL, An Insolvent.

JOHN ROONEY, IMPORTER OF PIANOS 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL.

ROBERT B. MAY, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER, CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, BILL HEADS LABELS, &c., &c., EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE.

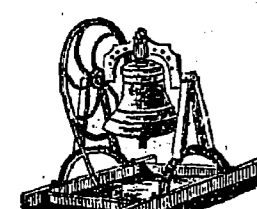
JOHN LILLY, AUCTIONEER, 18, BUADE STREET, UPPER TOWN, (OPPOSITE THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL), QUEBEC.

F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S., OFFICE - 29 M'CORD STREET, MONTREAL.

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station), SHEBROOKE O.E., D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &c., No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867. BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!



IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, AT NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS AT \$4 EACH, READY-MADE or to MEASURE are only to be obtained at NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the Importers, THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal. Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial coloring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea.

BLACK TEA. English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c, 50; Very Flavored New Season, do, 55c, 60c, 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Second Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do, do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine, 60c, Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA. Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Fine do, 75c. Very Fine 85c; Superior and Very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superior do, \$1.

Montreal, April, 1868. - To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal: We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, OONVYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W.

Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Fresh and Pure Drugs and Chemicals. Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Accuracy and Dispatch. Physicians' Preparations scientifically dispensed and forwarded to all parts of the city.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY - MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Hart's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quality to what is usually sold in the shops.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine. Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colic, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints.

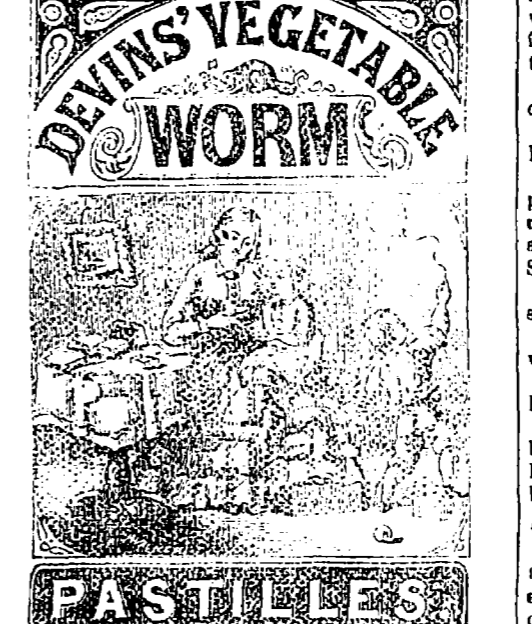
KEARNEY & BRO., PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS, ETC., 675 ORAIG STREET, (Two doors West of Bleary) MONTREAL.

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