

Bible they were assisted and prevented by the Holy Ghost, and supernaturally restrained from all error; and unless their pretensions find acceptance with the members of the Protestant community—the latter cannot, even if they would, believe in their hearts, whatever they may profess with their lips, that their revised Bible is any thing more than the word of the learned, highly respectable and well meaning, but at best the fallible men who revised it. It's readers, of whom the immense majority from their ignorance of Greek and Hebrew, will be unable to test for themselves its accuracy, will have no better reason for basing their faith thereon than their blind trust on the Word of Men, whose highest recommendation will be their appointment by the Crown. In short, unless you have an infallible Church it is impossible to have an infallible bible.

With regard to the Government Inspection of Convents, the London *Daily Telegraph* very pertinently asks:—

"In every house where unmarried women live together to be included in the category? If so, there are some in our great cities where inspection might do good. Or is inspection to be confined to 'religious' or moral houses, leaving the irreligious and immoral houses to take care of themselves?"

If such be the case, if the "irreligious" ladies who live together, and the immoral houses which they maintain are to escape Government interference, Europe—it is well argued—will naturally conclude that the only crimes in women which in England are treated as unpardonable, and as rightfully subjecting those guilty of them to pains, penalties, and insults are—charity and chastity.

On the whole it is evident that there is amongst the better class of Englishmen a strong dislike to Mr. Newdegate's motion; nor have they a much better opinion of the man's proposed inquiry into the tenure of monastic property. Why should this be more enquired into than the tenure of property held by Freemasons, by the Carlton, or Athenæum Clubs. "We have no right," argues the *Telegraph*, "to ask Jones why Smith gave him that £100; the question would be impertinent." Of course it would; but to be impertinent to priests who cannot resent impertinence, and insolent towards Catholic nuns who cannot horsewhip him for his insolence, is the thing in which Mr. Newdegate delights. Hence his Convent Inquiry motion.

The Montreal *Gazette* must permit us to take up an error into which it has fallen through a blind following of the great "Protestant Tradition," or conspiracy against truth when Catholics in general, and Jesuits in particular are concerned. In a brief paragraph for instance our contemporary speaking of "an agitation" that according to him now rages in the Catholic world says:—

"This agitation has now, it appears, reached such a height that a Catholic professor lately challenged one of the Jesuits to substantiate the axiom of the Society of Jesus that the end justifies the means—The Jesuit did not reply."

If by this the *Gazette* intends to imply that it is an axiom of the Society of Jesus that it is lawful to use means known to be evil, to effect an end believed to be good—or in other words that the Jesuits teach—or as a body ever have taught—that it is lawful to do evil that good may follow, our contemporary errs most grievously though we trust in good faith, and must allow us to contradict him. The Jesuits teach nothing but what the entire Catholic Church teaches; and she teaches, and has ever taught, that never under any circumstances, is it permitted to man to do evil for any purpose whatsoever.

As to the refusal of the Jesuits to accept the challenge, we have only to ask our contemporary how he supposes a dignitary of his Church, how his Bishop for instance, would treat a challenge to substantiate the axiom of the Anglican Church that it was perfectly consistent with sound reason to hold that of contraries both may be true.

"The *Private Diary*, Political and Military, of Admiral C. Di Persano in the Naval Campaign of the years 1860 and 1861" is the title of a work just issued from the press at Turin. In it we find all that has been alleged of the falsehood and treachery of Cavour and the Piedmontese Government confirmed, and more than confirmed—for it proves them to have been even worse than was suspected. The following telegram published pp. 26, 27, was sent by Cavour on the 9th of August:—

"Help the revolution; but help it in such a way that it may appear to the eyes of Europe to have been a spontaneous act."

Here is another telegram:—

"Don't remain idle. Assist the movement of General Garibaldi with the royal ships which you have at the Faro"—Cavour, p. 57.

How can the people of a country who lauded to the skies the treachery of Cavour and the Piedmontese Government, condemn the *quasi* countenance given by the U. States Government to "Fenianism?" If our neighbors have not done much to suppress conspiracies on their territory against the Dominion, at all events their rulers have never instructed the commanders of their forces to "assist the movements of General O'Neill." And yet a Fenian raid on Canada is not a whit more immoral than was the Garibaldian raid, actively assisted by Piedmont, on the territories of the King of Naples.

Referring to the policy of the Liberals of Ontario on the Red River question, the Montreal *Gazette* aptly remarks:—

"The liberals in this case are showing most illiberality. They are arguing for a limitation of local authority there, while continuing its champions in Ontario. They are very fond, like most ultra liberals of power for themselves, for their own people and those who generally think with them,—very unwilling that people who think or are likely to think differently—those who have in some respects a different political or social genius, who differ from them in religion or language—should have a right to work out their genius freely. Freedom means freedom for them to exercise rule over others and dictate their form of government and manner of life. In this case they are not content to trust to the capacity of the men of their own race to go in and possess this land, to fill it up, and, having a fair field and no favour, to impress the stamp of their genius upon the institutions to be established there. They desire to bind them down with the chains of dominion legislation, and torture them with constant administrative interference on the part of the Dominion. That is liberty as understood by Ontario Liberals, that their method of developing free institutions among the people of a new country. They would keep them in leading strings, simply because of a fanatic prejudice of race and creed."

The Colonial Parliament at Ottawa was prorogued on Thursday the 12th inst. His Excellency the Governor General having given the Royal assent to the measures passed during the course of the session, delivered the usual speech from the throne, congratulating his hearers on what they had done and said.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—*Libra* too late for publication this week.

*L'Ordre* has made its debut as a daily paper. We wish it all success.

The Catholic School Commissioners are erecting a new Commercial School on Ontario and Plateau Streets, which will accommodate about 300 pupils, and will we believe, be completed by August next.

It seems that the Irish Constabulary, a fine body of men composed mostly of Irish Catholics, had announced their intention to resign *en masse* if Mr. Newdegate's motion for a Smelling Committee were carried into execution.

The Tariff, including the taxes on food and fuel, has been agreed to in the Senate by a majority of 23 to 24. This is sad news for the poor, and their sufferings will be thereby fearfully augmented during the coming winter. The thing however, is so monstrous that it cannot last.

The U. States Government has issued strict injunctions that no British troops, or supplies for them be allowed to pass through the Sault St. Marie canal. It is expected that it will take from forty to fifty days for the expedition to move from Fort Wilham to the Red River.

ST. ANTOINE ACADEMY.—The solemn installation of the pupils of the St. Antoine Academy (under the direction of the ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame) in the new and spacious residence to which they just moved in Palace Street, nearly opposite the R. C. Episcopal new dwelling, as well as the benediction of the building itself, took place on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. Vicar General Trudeau, R. C. Administrator of the Diocese, assisted by Rev. Canons Leblanc and Plamondon, officiated on the occasion. A few well-chosen words from the former Rev. gentleman, a suitable address spoken by one of the pupils and some excellent singing by fresh, well-trained young voices, added additional interest to the ceremony. The new building erected specially for the purpose to which it is devoted, is handsome and well-finished, heated throughout by steam, containing large, well-lighted and thoroughly ventilated classrooms, and situated in the quietest and most airy part of Palace street. It must be acknowledged that the new establishment possesses all possible external advantages, whilst the educational part, conducted by competent teachers, on the excellent system of education for which the Ladies of the Congregation have long since won for themselves so high a name leaves nothing to be desired.—Mont. Daily News, 12th inst.

BISHOP TACHE.—The Toronto *Leader* very properly says:—About this time those journalists who have distorted facts and strained their ingenuity to blackguard Bishop Tache, ought to begin to get ashamed of themselves, if there is anything like shame in them. Every new mail from Fort Garry brings fresh proof of the good work he is doing there. Hardly had he arrived in the territory than he asked for the release from prison of the Canadians who were held in confinement, and the request was granted. Later still we find him making excursions into distant parts of the settlement, proclaiming the kindly disposition of the Canadian government towards all classes of the people, and making friends for Canada. The latest news is that the Bishop has induced Riel to float the Union Jack over Fort Garry; and the objecting, snarling, fault finding journalists are forced to print this damning evidence against themselves. Perhaps when next they refer to this learned prelate they will abate somewhat of their hostility, and write with a nearer approach to the truth. Bishop Tache deserves the thanks of all good Canadians for leaving Rome when he did, and proceeding at once to his diocese, to interest himself in behalf of order and British supremacy in the territory. The time has already come for his revilers to be silent.

HOTEL ROBBERY.—On Friday information was given to Detective Bouchard that Dufresne's hotel, St. Paul street, had been entered by a robber and a quantity of things stolen from the

bedrooms. Enquiries were made and suspicion fell upon one Charles Levesque, who had been seen on the premises. The detective on this proceeded to several houses of ill fame where he expected to find his man, and there learned that he was gone to Quebec. He went down to the wharves and found the steamer gone. He then telegraphed to the authorities at Quebec, who arrested Levesque as he was coming off the boat. A deposition was taken in the case on Saturday before the Police Magistrate, who will try the prisoner as soon as he arrives up.—Montreal Herald 16th inst.

THE \$6,600 ROBBERY.—Since the discovery of the robbery of \$6,000 worth of goods from the warehouse of Mr. T. Mussen, the detectives have been hard at work in endeavouring to trace out the perpetrators and recover the stolen goods. The circumstance of the robbers having effected an entrance from the liquor saloon of James Meek, although temporarily in the occupation of another, led the police to suspect Meek's being implicated, and accordingly he was arrested. The fact of his living on the premises, and having rooms adjoining the saloon on the night of the robbery, coupled with his having been frequently observed associating with Fletcher, went a long way to confirm suspicion and cause his arrest, which was followed by that of Augustin Decarie, wireworker, in St. Urban street. The arrest of Decarie brought out another fact, that a young man named Alfred Ragner, who had the reputation of being an associate of disreputable characters, and had no ostensible means of earning a livelihood, was implicated in the robbery. This 'Fred Ragner' was known to the police to be the boon companion of Fletcher, who rented Meek's saloon for 4 weeks. The crowbar was delivered by Decarie to Ragner last Friday, and they both drove to Meek's saloon, where they, it is alleged, spent a portion of the evening. The day previous, however, Ragner had been into Mr. Mussen's, bought a couple pairs of kid gloves, priced one or two qualities of silks and examined some \$50 shawls. On Saturday night the burglary was consummated by Fletcher and Ragner. The silks and gloves were taken from the shelves, where Ragner's two pair had previously been taken. About 5 o'clock on the Sunday morning a carriage drove up to Meek's tavern, the Yankee Fletcher, with Ragner jumped into the, into which they had previously put two valises. The carriage then drove off. At the Police Court the carter turned up and stated that after leaving St. Lambert's Hill, he drove down Notre Dame and St. Mary Street, and to the Longueuil Ferry, and then crossed the river and drove to Laprairie. From this point they drove by a country road to St. Remi, where they arrived about noon on Sunday, and by a circuitous journey of 8 hours, they struck the province line railway near Moore's Junction. At nine o'clock on Sunday night Fletcher and Ragner paid and discharged their carter within a few hundred yards of line 45. The carter returned to this city late on Monday night, and his late 'fares,' no doubt, were safe in some American tavern before the robbery at Mussen's was discovered on Monday morning. The saloon premises were found locked on Monday morning, and who locked them leads to the suspicion of a Montreal accomplice. At the Police Court this afternoon James Meek and Augustin Decarie were admitted to bail in two sureties each of \$40, for their appearance at Police Court pending the charge against them of feloniously breaking into and stealing from a shop.

ARRIVAL OF PROFITABLE EMIGRANTS.—About four hundred emigrants, who came out by the *St. Andrew*, from Glasgow, arrived at the Union Station yesterday; out of this number there were about one hundred English and Scotch, of which twenty-five went on to the States, and seventy-five remain here. The remainder were Swedes, who were all bound for the States.—Globe 14th inst.

The cost of Government routine in the Red River expedition astonishes the Ministerial *Barricade*. It is informed that five or six yokes of oxen have been purchased in the neighbourhood of Collingwood for the expedition, and it seems to have required four men to do the business. In the first place, instructions are sent to an agent to employ some one supposed to be a Judge of cattle to look them up and bargain for the price. This gives two parties to the transaction. Then a veterinary surgeon is sent up to inspect the animals, and last a pay master from headquarters appears on the scene and settles for them. They must be pretty expensive animals by the time they become the property of the Government. Boats, waggons and other things required for the expedition have been brought from various parts of both Provinces, when everything of the kind could have been procured at or within a short distance of the place of embarkation.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 13.—It is a fact that a considerable force of Fenians is now at Duluth, Lake Superior, intending to march to the assistance of Riel by way of Rainy Lake and the route recently traversed by Dr. Schultz. It is also a fact that some 300 Fenians are now in this city under orders for Red River, in citizen's clothes but well armed with repeating rifles. This last force may go across the prairie by the usual mail route or it may be ordered to Fort William on Thunder Bay to oppose the land of the threatened Canadian expedition. The officers of the last named force are well known in the city, as also are many of its members.

A party of 313 emigrants left the St. Pancras station of the Midland Railway on Tuesday evening, for Canada. The emigrants are being sent out by the East London Emigration Society, which last year sent out 1,000 emigrants to Ontario, all of whom are reported to be doing well.

THE QUEBEC FLEET.—The total number of ships that sailed from Greenock for Quebec on the spring voyage is 37, representing a tonnage of 35,778, and manned by 773 men; and from Port Glasgow 7 ships of a tonnage of 6,596, and 140 men. This is the largest return for some years.

The Red River *New Nation* says: Colonel Rankin, of Canada, was expelled from Winnipeg because of his Fenian proclivities; that he offered Riel the services of 2,000 or 3,000 illiberalists from the United States, and the offer was declined without thanks.

The *Whig* says Kingston is beginning already to feel the evil effects of the new tariff. Two vessels loaded with grain from the States refused to pay the additional rate imposed by that unwise and unjust measure, and left for Oswego without discharging their cargoes.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Verobers, Rev J Seguin \$6; Desert, Rev R D'Elegre 2; Dundas, D R McRae, 2; Barachois, P

Jones 1; Three Rivers, E Barnard 2; Calumet Island, S McNally 1; Deschambault, Z Bouille 1; Toronto, J G Harper 2; Thameville, M Black 5; Clinton, U. S., J Neasy 2; Ragot, E McCreia 4; Manotick, R Tighe 2; Morrisburg, J Gormely 1,25; Sorel, P Dunn 6; Bayfield, F L Egan 2; Bromo, O Cowan 3; Allamette Island, J Cunningham 6; St. Hyacinthe, M Buckley 4; St. Oyprien, Rev F Morrison 2; Alexandria, A McDougall 4; Dalhousie Mills, W Chisholm 2; Quebec, Mrs Bailey 2; Barnston, R Moore 4; Stanhope, J Hearn 2; Ormstown, P Murphy, 2; Sebeca, M Sweeney 1; Oronwall, D A McDowell (Archy) 2.

Per F Stewart, Ingersoll—W T Scott, Gulloden, 2; Per A Doyle, Hamilton—P Doyle 1,50.

Per L Whelan, Ottawa, Self, 2; B McNally, Clarendon Centre, 2; P Smith 4; J Smith, 2; D Smith, Orlfield, 2; J Sweeney, Chelsea, 2; J O'Connell, Kirk's Ferry, 2; J Moruany, Otter Lake, 2.

Per P Purcell, Kingston—W McKeon, Sharpston, 2; T O'Donnell, Portmuth, 2.

Per S Labrosse, St Eugene—Rev T J Duhamel, 1,50.

Per P Mungovan—A Macauley, Trenton, 2; W McCarthy, Norwood, 2; J McCarthy, 4; T N Healy, 6; T Oughlin, Hastings, 2.

#### Died.

In this City, on the 13th instant, Elizabeth Agnes, third daughter of P. Downey, aged 1 year and 9 months.

At New York, on the 10th instant, Lizzie, aged 17, daughter of C. Gallagher, late of Montreal.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 7, 1870.

Flour—Pollards, \$3.00 to \$4.00; Middlings \$3.40 to \$3.60; Fine, \$3.75 to \$3.90; Super., No. 2 \$4.00 to \$4.10; Superfine \$4.30 to \$4.35; Fancy \$4.70 to \$4.80; Extra, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Superior Extra \$4.85 to \$5.00; Bag Flour, \$2.15 to \$2.20 per 100 lbs. Cornmeal per bbl. of 200 lbs.—\$3.90 to 4.40. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$0.95 to \$0.96. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.50 to \$5.52 Seconds, \$5.00 to \$5.00; Thirds, \$5.00 to 4.10.—First Peas, 6.75 to 6.90. Pork per bbl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 27.50 to 28.00; Thin Mess \$25.00; Prime, \$20.00 to 20.00. Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 14c to 15c—good per choice Western bringing 15c. to 16c. Cheese, per lb.—14c to 15c. Land, per lb.—14c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.40 to \$0.50. Peas, per 66 lbs.—\$0.80.

#### MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

May 7, 1870.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, country, per quintal	12	0	12	0
Oatmeal, do	11	0	12	0
Indian Meal, do	9	6	10	0
Rye-Flour, do	00	0	00	0

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

	1	3	1	6
Butter, fresh, per lb	0	10	0	11
Lo, salt, do (inferior)	0	10	0	11
Cheese, do	0	9	0	10

#### FOWLS AND GAME.

	10	0	17	6
Turkeys (old), per couple	0	0	0	0
Do (young), do	0	0	0	0
Geese, do	6	0	10	0
Ducks, do	4	0	6	0
Do (wild), do	0	0	0	0
Fowls, do	3	0	4	0
Chickens, do	0	0	0	0
Pigeons (tame), do	1	0	1	6
Partridges, do	3	9	4	6
Hares, do	1	6	2	6
Rabbits (live), do	0	0	0	0
Woodcock, do	0	0	0	0
Snipe, do	0	0	0	0
Plover, do	0	0	0	0

#### MEATS.

	0	4	0	6	9
Beef, per lb	0	4	0	6	9
Pork, do	0	7	0	0	8

#### GRAIN.

	00	0	00	0
Wheat, per minot	00	0	00	0
Barley, do (new)	2	6	0	2
Peas, do	3	0	0	3
Oats, do	1	6	0	1
Buckwheat, do	2	3	0	2
Indian Corn, do	3	6	0	3
Rye, do	0	0	0	0
Flax Seed, do	7	3	0	7
Timothy, do	12	6	0	13

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

	3	9	0	4	0
Potatoes per bag	3	9	0	4	0
Turnips do	0	0	0	0	0
Onions, per minot	0	0	0	0	0
Maple Syrup per gallon	0	0	0	0	0
Honey do	0	0	0	0	0
Lard, per lb	0	11	0	1	0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	1	3	0	1	8
Haddock do	0	3	0	4	0
Maple Sugar, per lb	0	6	0	8	0
Apples, per barrel	\$4	50	to	\$5	00
Hay, per 100 bundles,	\$13	00	to	\$20	00
Straw do	\$0	00	to	\$6	00

#### THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

MAY, 1870.

CONTAINS:

1. Church and State,
  2. Dion and the Sibyls, (Continued.)
  3. A May Carol,
  4. Sir John Maundeville,
  5. Home Scenes in New England,
  6. Sonnet,
  7. Ireland's Mission,
  8. Mary,
  9. Emerson's Prose Works.
  10. Holy Week of 1869 in Havana.
  11. Thomas,
  12. Mary Stuart,
  13. A Bride's Story,
  14. Exultant Zion Fille,
  15. Mr. Gladstone and the Irish Farmers,
  16. The Association for Benefiting Children,
  17. Fra Bernardino Ochino,
  18. Old Books,
  19. The Vatican Council. IV.,
  20. New publications,
- Newman's Grammar of Assent—Raniers's De l'Unité dans l'Enseignement de la Philosophie, etc.—Guyot's Geographical Series—Statutes of the Second Synod of Albany—The Sun—Glass-making—The sublime in Nature—Tenney's Natural History of Animals—Dialogues from Dickens, etc.
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JOSEPH BEAUDRY.