

yet heard the word, never therefore spurned it, there are hopes; but for a people who deliberately and maliciously have, like the base Judæan, thrown away the pearl above all price, there remains only a fearful judgment to come.

Order reigns in Richmond as in Warsaw.—The cause of the Confederate States, as that of the Poles, is to all human appearance lost beyond the chances of redemption. Right has succumbed to might; and the liberties of the South are crushed beneath the iron feet of Northern democracy. The spectacle is too painful, too humiliating, too fraught with menace to our own liberties, and to our own nationality for us to linger upon it. The ways of God are indeed inscrutable, and His judgments are beyond all human comprehension, so that it would seem to him, who looks only on the surface of things, as if this were not God's world, but rather the devil's world, so constantly does wrong triumph over right. We see however only in part; and, creatures of a day, we wax impatient, if for a moment even, the cause of the devil seems to have the upper hand. But God is patient, and endures these things that shock us, because He only is eternal, and because to Him belongeth the vengeance.

The curtain has, we may say, fallen on the first act of the great and terrible drama.—Another act, and perhaps several other acts have however to be played out before the piece be finished, and it would be idle to speculate, from what has passed before our eyes, as to what will succeed. All that we can predict with certainty is, what will not be, but not what will be. The latter God alone knows, or can know. This however we know: that in politics, that in the lives of peoples as of individuals, everything is possible except the past; and that what has been can never again be. In history there is no retrogression. All restorations or attempted restorations of institutions overthrown by the people themselves—whether of Stuart monarchies, or of Elder Bourbon monarchies, or of Constitutional Two Chamber, Younger Bourbon monarchies, dear to the hearts of Lafayette and of Feuillants, have been tried and have failed.—So may we, with infallible certainty, and yet without any arrogant pretence to the faculty of clairvoyance, foretell that the restoration of the old Union, the Union as it was, is impossible; as impossible as the restoration of the *ancien régime* in France, or of heritable jurisdictions in Scotland. No man not an ass by nature and intellect, if not in outward and visible shape, would so much as dream of restoration of the old Union, or of any political system analogous thereto. That which will be in the neighboring States, must needs be the contradictory of that which has been.

Of the black races for whom Northern philanthropists profess such deep affection no one seems now to take any account; but what if they were to take the game into their own hands, and play it fairly out, upon the principle that the country known geographically as the Southern States, is their country, and shall be their home—not any longer that of the white man, be he Southerner or Yankee? Why should not the colored races now take up the game of independence, and play it out to its bitter end? There would be a fine poetical justice in such a bold stroke of policy on their part, nor do we see how without much stretching and cracking of formulas the "friends of the blacks" could oppose it. This is what the blacks would do, were there amongst them an Oge, or the spirit of a Toussaint L'Ouverture: and if the present owners of the land must be exterminated or expatriated, if their pleasant homes must pass from them, better that they should pass for ever and exclusively into the hands of the blacks—than into those of another set of whites from whom the negro population would have every reason to expect more cruel treatment than ever they received from their ancient masters. This too it strikes us should be the policy of the white Southerners themselves. If they cannot keep their country for their own use, they should at least make it untenable by, and useless to their enemies, by kindling therein, ere they leave it, the flames of servile war, by making it over in full and free possession to the negro race, by whom its soil has been cultivated. If they must fail in their efforts to establish a free and independent white commonwealth on the south of the Potomac and on the northern shores of the Gulf of Mexico, then should it be their care to lay the foundations of a free and independent black or negro State, so that the victorious Yankees may reap neither profit nor honor from their triumph. In fact they should so act, if their cause be irretrievably lost, as to leave the victors no alternative betwixt exterminating, or being themselves exterminated by, the Southern blacks.

SERMONS BY CARDINAL WISEMAN.—The mere name of this great and learned Prelate will assure to the two handsome volumes just brought out by the Messrs. Sadliers an extensive circulation. It would be as presumptuous as it would be superfluous for us to recommend them; but we may be permitted respectfully to exhort our readers to profit by the opportunity now presented to them of acquiring at a low price such a work as that which the Messrs. Sadliers here offer to the public.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, New York.—For sale by Messrs. Sadliers, Montreal.—We have received with much pleasure the first number of this new monthly and eclectic magazine. It contains a well assorted series of articles from the best magazines of the day, and amongst others from the *Dublin Review*, a work well known and deservedly dear to the Catholic community. It has the high recommendation of the Archbishop of New York in a letter to the editor, the well known Father Hecker, and will no doubt prove an acquisition to our cis-Atlantic Catholic literature.

BLACKWOOD, March, 1865., Dawson Bros., Montreal.—Of the current number a great, indeed much too great a part is occupied with articles on Mr. Gladstone and Blake, not the great Admiral but the artist for whom few people care. On the other hand we have the second part of Miss Marjoribank's, which promises well, though perhaps too finely spun out; and the commencement of a new story, or Episode of Contemporaneous Biography, from which we augur good things.

MM. Cartier and Galt were to sail for England by steamer *Asia*. Messrs. J. A. Macdonald and G. Brown will follow on the 19th inst.

There is a low drunken blackguard named Andy Johnson, who is Vice-President of the Federal or Northern States; and who whilst in a state of beastly intoxication the other day, made a public exhibition of himself in the Senate. Our Canadian papers are, we see, making the most of the disgraceful business, but we think very imprudently, for they thereby lay themselves open to a severe retort. We should look at home first, before criticising our neighbors; and we should make quite sure of the appearance that our own Legislature presents to the world, before we expend too much righteous indignation on the drunkenness and blackguardism displayed in the Senate of the Federal States. There is an old proverb about the imprudence of which dwellers in glass houses are guilty, when they take upon themselves to throw stones; and assuredly it would not be difficult for us to find, without travelling beyond the limits of British North America, or outside the walls of Quebec, the counterpart of the disgusting scenes lately enacted amongst our neighbors at Washington.

#### SECRET SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—Respectfully I request you will permit me, through the medium of your journal, to avail myself of the opportunity of making a few remarks on certain principles and opinions, which have been recently advanced, relative to Fenianism, &c.

As every man has a right to the presumption that he pursues what he believes to be the interest of his country, with as sincere a zeal as any other, it may not be imprudent on my part to claim that right on the present occasion. I fully sympathize with the oppressed of my native land; and while I shall not, for any purpose, use terms which may imply any disrespect to other men's opinions, much less any imputation on other men's motives—(not members of a secret society)—it is my first duty to take care that the use of such terms be not, by the liberal members of any creed, made to produce a false impression. It is a fundamental axiom with me, which is interwoven with all my opinions, that the members of all communities should be united and inseparable, for the great interests of their country; and that secret societies, party feeling, and bigotry, are curses in any nation, and produce evil consequences. If pretending to observe the rules of religion and justice, is not the character of a secret alliance ridiculous? By a secret league nothing is superadded to the obligation of natural law. What necessity is there for a stipulation by treaty to insure the performance of ordinary duty? It must naturally be suspected that such societies, by their compacts, introduce a change for the worse, and engender hatred in the bosoms of suspicious observers of every class.—Men of good sense might well be ashamed of entering into any such compact, where no agreement is made for the performance of anything which conscience does not already bind to perform. Members of a secret society are guilty of great irreverence towards God; for they apparently suppose that his injunctions have not already laid a sufficient obligation upon them to act justly, unless they voluntarily consent to the same engagement, hence the Holy Father condemns "Fenianism," and Her Majesty condemns "Orangemen."

The Orangemen and Fenians are almost identical in character, and tendency; the Orangemen celebrate the downfall of their country, and murder Catholics; the Fenians burn priests in effigy, and mock religion; the former swear to uphold the Saxon crown, at the same time they insult their King; the latter threaten to free Ireland by a general onslaught on Canada. What blind bigotry and silly nonsense? The grievances of Ireland can never be redressed by Fenianism, nor by excommunicated rebels. It is only when all Irishmen will unite, (not in secret,) that they will succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. The malicious howlings of that hollow *Globe*, revolving on its axis of eccentricity, in conjunction with a few miserable imitators, contribute much towards causing disunion between

parties, which would otherwise live in harmony. They promulgate doctrines wholly subversive, in their tendency, of the public law, and of the general liberties of mankind. The slanderous *Globe* uses the term *Fenian* with regard to all Catholics; no Catholic is a Fenian, for when a Catholic becomes a Fenian he ceases to be a Catholic being then excommunicated. The gloomy and terrifying representations, which that anti-Catholic *orb* makes in its weekly round, causes effects, somewhat similar to the sensations caused in this town a few nights ago, by the ringing of the church bell at midnight. Some of the *loyalists* imagined it to be a call to a Fenian meeting, and armed themselves to the teeth; whilst others were under the impression, that the *brethren* were searching for pikes, within the precincts of the hallowed walls. All this was occasioned by the sexton, being led astray by a random clock; in a similar manner many are made to err, by believing false statements in random journals. Many fanatics and bigots persist in resolutions, wholly inconsistent with the interests of this country, which needs nothing but time peace and industry to place it in a condition of acting no obscure part. It is necessary for the welfare of Canada that all men unite, by adopting liberal and enlightened sentiments, which produce a salutary influence on the spirit that actuates them.

Trusting you will insert at convenience, I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Pertb, March 21, 1865.

T. McC.

#### CHRONIC AND INHERENT WEAKNESS OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Freeman.

Sir,—With regard to the statement of the Chief Superintendent, that there is "a chronic and inherent weakness in the very condition of Separate Schools which renders them sickly and stunts their growth in comparison with that of Public Schools," I wish to say a few words.

Though I am now, and have for some time past been, intimately, and I may add, warmly connected with Common Schools, yet, as far as my knowledge and experience go, truth and justice demand that I should give the above an unequivocal denial. Some time ago, through the kindness of a friend, I had the pleasure of visiting the Christian Brothers' School in Kingston, and of observing the proficiency of the pupils in some branches, and the discipline and order maintained in the school. Now, I have taught school in a country where the efficiency of Common Schools is said to be second to no other in Canada, and I have had many opportunities of visiting Common and Grammar Schools; but in neither Common nor Grammar School did I ever see anything even approaching the proficiency of the pupils of the Christian Brothers' School in Kingston. Why, sir, I saw there penmanship—the work of little fellows of six or seven summers—of which any man may feel proud, and superior to some I have seen done by licensed teachers. Nor is it the dry subjects (which are generally taught in Common Schools) alone in which they are instructed; for, to any person who has ever heard them play, mention need only be made of the juvenile band, consisting of over fifty little boys from ten to fourteen, to call up for them the highest eulogiums. I'll venture to say a Common School in this Province cannot produce the like. And then the discipline, the order, the willing obedience of pupils, the parental solicitude of these good teachers, and the general harmony of the whole school; seem to prove, that the influence of religion sheds the halo of peace, inculcates obedience and diffuses the spirit of paternal affection throughout the whole organization of the school.

I cannot close this brief note without making special mention of Brother Arnold, under whose immediate supervision the school is conducted. His courtesy to visitors, his energy, his superior talents, and his possession of that rare faculty—the power of winning the affections of the children, eminently qualify him for his position.

That all schools were conducted like the Christian Brothers' of Kingston, and that every teacher was after such a model as Brother Arnold, is the wish of one who has been five years.

A COMMON SCHOOL TEACHER.

Campbellford, March 31, 1865.

HOW DUNKIN'S BILL WORKS.—Terry Finnegan, in his last letter among other things, gives the following particulars of the "ginger-wine" trade. Howsomdiver, perhaps it's not right to begin at you so airily; so I'll just say you, 'how is Mister Dunkin? Bad luck to him and his ginger wine, I say; but he played a nice expert on us, as well as a dozen others out in Manvers, the other day. 'There's twenty minnits for shinin' cars,' sez the conductor, stopp'd the train and lookin' in upon us where we were all seated. 'Is there, sir?' sez I jumpin' up with a cobweb in my throat and followin' 'em about, 'gittin' like a funeral, over to the first intelligit eddies that caught my eye. 'A drop of somethin' hot,' sez I, addressin' a very decent looking man behind a bar, that had a most fullon look in the absence of anything like a glass or a decanter. 'Ginger wine, sez he—'Dunkin,' sez I. 'Of course,' sez he, 'we can't sell anythin' like sperrits;—taste it—'Yes,' sez I, layin' my nose over it, and closin' my left eye a little at the same time. 'There's the mug that cheers but does't stother you—a regular jug of morality and patriotism,' sez he. 'Beautiful,' sez I. 'Is there more where that was?' 'Ochens of it,' sez he, 'and I can give it to you cheap; because divil a hapenny license I have to pay.' 'Success to Dunkin,' sez I, makin' a spy glass of the tumbler as I drained it. And the rivenue, sez he; 'and you needn't let on by your tithin' to catch your breath, that we're brakin' the law.' 'I won't have time, I'm afear'd,' sez I. 'You will,' sez he, for don't you see him all at it about you.' Shortly after this, I knew nothing more, till I was wakened about the middle of the night, by a very odd and peaceable man, that I took for a pracher durin' the day, bawlin' out on the barroom floor, where we were all left behind.

'Ar'ah, Dermot get a long wid your goster, You might as well pray to a jig, Or teach an old cow pather nother.' Or Whist'le Moll Rowe to a pig, Yerrah, man d'ye think I'm a fool, And not the right son of a mother; To put nothin'—

Here he was cut short, by a clap in the mouth from some fellow behind him, that shuted out, without a moment's notice. 'Who's a fool?' 'Take that!' And then we all got through aich other; very little respect bein' paid to one or another as they came in the way. So you see, Dunkin, me darlin', is doin' well for the rivenue and the morals of the people; and that's more than can be said of the most of jays, at this present moment.

STORM AT BATH DES CHATELAIN.—A CHURCH DESTROYED.—The Rev. P. Torque writes that a hurricane swept over his mission of Hopetown, Bay of Chaleur, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., and that the new church there, which was nearly completed, has been smashed in by the fall of the tower, and damaged to the extent of £400. He hopes that a little timely help sent to his address at Hopetown may reach him from benevolent people of Quebec, since his poor congregation are utterly unable to meet the extent of the misfortune.

#### ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, BELLEVILLE.

At the Annual Meeting of the above Society, held in the St. Patrick's Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Officers for the current year:—

James Meagher, jun.—President.  
P. F. Lynch—1st Vice do.  
B. D. O'Brien—2nd do  
John O'Sullivan—Recording Secretary.  
David Holden—Corresponding do.  
P. O'Brien—Treasurer.  
James K. Grainger—Grand Marshal.  
James Power, M.D.—Physician.  
Rev. J. Brennan, O.C.—Chaplain.

Committee of Management—Wm Austin, Thomas M'Namara, James Nolan, John Brennan, Peter Fahey, James Johnston, James Barrett, Thomas Grace, and Martin Conlon.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The Annual Meeting of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank was held at its office on Tuesday the 4th inst.

C. A. Leblanc, Esq., being called to the Chair and Mr. Barbeau, the Auditor, acting as Secretary, Mr. LaRocque, the President, read the following

#### REPORT:

To the Managing Directors of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

GENTLEMEN,—Another year has elapsed since the Managing Directors had the pleasure of meeting the Honorary Directors of this Institution; and on this, the Nineteenth Annual Meeting, they are happy to be able again to report the continued prosperity and utility of the Bank.

The Managing Directors now submit the accompanying Balance Sheet, and the Auditors' Report of their examination of the accounts and assets of the Bank, both of which will, they trust, be found satisfactory.

The prosperous condition of the Bank has again warranted the Board in giving the sum of \$9,700 to the various Charitable Societies of the City, making the total thus given in yearly donations \$33,020.

This year the term of office of four of the Managing Directors expires, viz.:—Hon. Judge Berthelot, Hon. L. H. Holton, Messrs. Atwater and Murphy. You are now called upon to fill their places at the Board; also those of the Auditors, Messrs. Benjamin Holmes and William Bristow, whose term of office expires. These gentlemen are all eligible for re-election.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

A. LAROCQUE,

President.

Montreal City and District Savings Bank,  
4th April, 1865.

#### STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK ON 31st DEC., 1864:—

To amount due to Depositors.....	\$1,021,800 07
To amount due to Minors and others on the property of the Bank.....	11,912 14
To amount due to sundry persons not depositors.....	2,424 17
To amount of Reserve Fund, after paying all expenses and making the Annual Donations to Charitable Institutions.....	122,199 76
	\$1,158,346 74

On.

By City of Montreal, Provincial, Montreal Harbour, and Champlain and St. Lawrence R.R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.....	\$472,954 67
By Bank Stocks, viz.: La Banque de Peuple, Bank of Montreal, City, Ontario, and Commercial Banks.....	78,316 05
By Loans at short dates, on endorsed promissory notes, with the collateral security of Bank Stock and Bonds, such as required by law.....	436,429 49
By Property occupied by the Bank.....	23,972 84
By amount due on sale of portion of the above.....	7,000 00
By Office Furniture.....	600 00
By Deposits on Call at 4 and 5 per cent interest with five different Banks of the City.....	138,073 69
	\$1,158,346 74

E. J. BARBEAU,

Auditor.

The total number of Accounts open on the 31st December, 1864, was.....4,049

Classed as follows:—  
Of \$50 and under.....1453  
From \$50 to \$100.....654  
" 100 to 200.....706  
" 200 to 400.....539  
" 400 to 800.....349  
" 800 to 1200.....125  
" 1200 to 1600.....79  
" 1600 and upwards.....93—4,040

The following resolutions were then carried:—  
Moved by the Hon. Thomas Ryan, seconded by Edward Quinn, Esq.: That the Report and Statement of the Affairs of this Institution, just submitted, are very satisfactory; and that the same be received and published.

Moved by J. P. Sexton, Esq., seconded by Theodore Hart: That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby presented, to the Board of Managing Directors and Auditors, for their services and attention to the management of this Institution during the past year.

Messrs. Theodore Hart and Ephrem Hudon having consented to act as scrutineers, the elections were then proceeded with when the following gentlemen were declared unanimously elected as follows:—

As Managing Directors for the term of office required by law—The Hon. Judge Berthelot, the Hon. L. H. Holton, Messrs. Edwin Atwater and Edward Murphy.

As Auditors for the coming year—Messrs. Benj. Holmes and William Bristow.

The meeting terminated after voting, on motion of the Hon. L. H. Holton, seconded by Mr. A. M. Delisle, the usual thanks to the Chairman.

E. J. BARBEAU,

Secretary.

At a meeting of the new Board, Mr. Henry Mulholland and was elected President, and Mr. A. M. Delisle, Vice-President, for the current year.

#### ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

TO LET,

PEW No. 136, opposite the Pulpit. Enquire at the Office.

January 12, 1865.

#### INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JAMES FURLONG, who was in Sorel some four or five years ago, and is now supposed to reside in Naperville, O.E. Any communication with regard to his whereabouts, addressed to the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, will be thankfully received by his sister, Margaret Furlong.

#### DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp or sale at DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

Jan. 17, 1865.

Died.  
In this city, on the 7th inst., Mary Connolly, aged 20 years, 10 months, and 9 days. May her soul rest in peace. Amen.

In this city, on the 2nd of March, at his residence No 60 St. Gabriel street, William A. Camorou, aged about 72 years. The deceased was great grandson of William Christie and Margaret Maxwell, of Falkirk, Scotland, and grand nephew of the late General Gabriel Christie, formerly Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in the British North American colonies, and, moreover, allied to the noble family of Napier, and heir to the vast domains of Gabriel Christie of Canada and England. Particular circumstances induced his family to send him to the United States when young, and from whence he returned to his native country 5 or 6 years ago, to claim the succession of his uncle's estate by the death of William Penderleath Christie in 1845. He leaves a widow, who is from the South, without means (for what cost him his life) for he leaves all to her by his will. His funeral took place on the 4th at the French Church, under the auspices of the Society of the Union of Prayers of this city.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, April 10, 1865.  
Flour—Pollards, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Middlings, \$3.35 to \$3.80; Fine, \$3.65 to \$3.80; Super, No. 2 \$4.25 to \$4.45; Superfine \$4.00 to \$4.75; Fancy \$4.70 to \$4.80; Extra, \$4.95 to \$4.05; Superior Extra \$5.20 to \$5.30; Bag Flour, \$2.50 to \$2.60.  
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00.  
Wheat—U. Canada Spring \$1.03 to \$1.07.  
Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, 1st test sales were at \$1.20 to \$1.25; Inferior Pots, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Pearls, in demand, at \$5.40 to \$5.45.  
Butter—Store packed in small packages at 12c to 19c; and a lot of choice Dairy 00c.  
Eggs per doz, 15c.  
Lard per lb, fair demand at 00c to 00c.  
Tallow per lb, 11c to 12c.  
Out-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 9c to 10c Bacon, 00c to 00c.  
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$20.00 to \$21.50; Prime Mess, \$15.00 to \$16; Prime, \$14.50 to \$20.00.—*Montreal Witness*.  
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$9.00 to \$9.50  
Hay, per 100 bundles \$0.00 to \$0.00  
Straw, \$0.00 to \$0.00  
Beef live, per 100 lbs \$8.00 to 9.00  
Sheep, \$6.00 to \$8.00

#### JUST PUBLISHED.

SERMONS ON OUR LORD AND ON HIS BLESSED MOTHER.

BY HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN.

CONTENTS

On the Incarnation and Birth of Jesus Christ—On the Epiphany—Our Saviour in the Temple—The Holy Name of Jesus—The Two Great Mysteries of Love—Thabor and Olivet—On Coming to Jesus for Refreshment—On the Character and Sufferings of Christ in His Passion—On the Scandal of Christ—Triumphs of the Cross—Meditation on the Passion—On being of Christ's side—On Temptation; the Kingdom of Christ; Devotion to the Blessed Virgin; Veneration of the Blessed Virgin; On the Maternity of the Blessed Virgin; On the Sacred Heart; On the Mysteries of the Sacred Heart; On the Fire of the Sacred Heart; On the Most Precious Blood of the Heart of Our Lord Jesus Christ; On the Education of the Heart of Jesus; Institution of the Forty Hours' Adoration of Our Lord in the Blessed Eucharist. 1849.

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#### JUST RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED:

"THE CATHOLIC WORLD,"

A MONTHLY ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.

NO. 1, APRIL, 1865.

8vo., 144 pages.

CONTENTS:

1. Progress of the Church in the United States.
2. The Ancient Saints of God. By Cardinal Wiseman.
3. A Pilgrimage to Ate.
4. The Three Wishes.
5. Ex Homo. By Barry Cornwall.
6. The Christian Schools at Alexandria.
7. Jew McGowan's Wish.
8. The Mont Ombre Tunnel.
9. On Unity of Type in the Animal Kingdom.
10. Domine Quo Vadis?
11. Constance Sherwood. By Lady Fullerton.
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13. Monsieur Babou.
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Apply at Messrs. SADLIER'S BOOK STORE, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets.

March 30, 1865.

#### WILLIAM H. HODSON,

IN returning thanks to his Friends and the Public for past favors, begs to intimate that he will continue to prepare DESIGNS for NEW BUILDINGS and Superintend their Erection at a moderate commission on the outlay.

Plans and Specifications may be obtained without Superintendence if required. Preparatory Sketches of proposed Buildings made on short notice. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Parties in the country will please address:

WILLIAM H. HODSON,

Architect,

68 St. Bonaventure Street, Montreal.

March 30, 1865.

#### INSOLVENT ACT—1864.

THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at Montreal, in the Office of M<sup>r</sup>. Lanctot and Laurier, Advocates, 24 St. Gabriel Street, on TUESDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF APRIL next, at Eleven o'clock, A.M., for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, of naming an Assignee to whom they may make an assignment under the above Act.

Montreal, March 16, 1865.

D. M. SEACREJOUR.