

imposes no obligation on the latter of performing any religious rite or ecclesiastical ceremony whatsoever, so also it leave the Catholic priest equally free.

It would be presumptuous on our part to discuss a point of law with a learned jurist like Judge Mondet; but on a matter of fact, we may be permitted to hold and maintain our own opinion.

In the long and elaborate judgment pronounced by the said Judge in the Guibord case, and reported at length by the *Minerve*, the Court asserted that neither in the Roman Ritual, nor in that known as the Ritual of Quebec, is there anything to justify the refusal of ecclesiastical sepulture to the deceased Guibord.

Now in both Rituals, ecclesiastical sepulture is expressly forbidden to all who fail in the performance of their Paschal duty—that is to say, the duty or obligation imposed by the Council of Lateran, of confessing and receiving the Eucharist at Easter time.

The Quebec Ritual says:

"Ecclesiastical sepulture is to be refused to those who without a legitimate excuse shall have failed to accomplish their Paschal duty, unless at least they manifest signs of contrition."

The Roman Ritual says that ecclesiastical sepulture is to be refused to those who shall not have confessed and communicated at least once a year, and at Easter, and who die, making no signs of contrition."

Thus both the Quebec and the Roman Rituals agree in this; that therein ecclesiastical sepulture is expressly forbidden to all who willfully abstain from confessing and receiving Holy Communion at Easter. But for some years the deceased Guibord had so abstained; and therefore to him ecclesiastical sepulture could not have been accorded, without a flagrant violation of the laws of the Church, as laid down in the two Rituals cited by Judge Mondet.

If we take exception to the matter of the arguments on the Guibord case offered by the *Montreal Herald* of the 9th inst., we take none to the manner in which these arguments are put forward; for we gladly acknowledge the courteous and gentlemanly tone of the writer, whom we will strive to imitate in this respect.

"If," says the *Herald*, "Guibord had committed a religious offence for which excommunication was the legal punishment according to the recognized rules of the Church, to which he belonged; if he had been regularly excommunicated, not inferentially but expressly and personally after such fair opportunity of defence as the rules of equity require; if, moreover, the denial of ecclesiastical services at his burial were a part or a consequence of the sentence—these hypotheses being all answered in the affirmative we take it for granted that the refusal of such ceremonies would have been justifiable, and would have been maintained by the Courts."—*Mont. Herald*, 9th inst.

Although Guibord had never been excommunicated expressly by name—and to do so might expose the person pronouncing excommunication to a legal action for defamation—in his case, it was not necessary; because the law under which he had fallen was the old established, publicly proclaimed, and universally accepted law of the Church, since an epoch long before the Reformation; and the denial of ecclesiastical sepulture is by that law expressly enjoined as one of the penalties on all without exception who violate its precepts. By that law, the Bishops, and priests are as much bound as are the laity: nor could either violate it, without incurring the extreme censures of the Church.

That law, to which the Church attaches so much importance, that THREE times every year for centuries past it has been read publicly from every Catholic pulpit, so that no one to whom it applies can plead ignorance of it—is contained in the canon of the Council of Lateran "Omnes utriusque sexus;" and is to the effect that all persons, having attained years of discretion shall under pain of excommunication from the society of the faithful whilst living, and the refusal of ecclesiastical sepulture after death, receive the Sacrament of the Eucharist once a year at least, at Easter, and from their own parish priest, in their own parochial church. So well is this law known that it has given rise to a French idiomatic phrase—"faire ses Paques."

Now this law Guibord had for some time, for years we believe, habitually and deliberately violated. For a length of time he had refused to approach the Altar and to receive Communion—*faire ses Paques*; and as having died without absolution for this wilful, deliberate, and obstinate disobedience to the universally known law of the Church, accepted and acknowledged as binding in England before the Reformation, and in all Catholic countries to-day, Guibord was expressly excommunicated, and by the laws of the universal Church, ecclesiastical sepulture was expressly denied to him. No priest, no Bishop could authorise the giving of ecclesiastical sepulture to Guibord, even if he wished to do so, without himself becoming disobedient to the laws of the Church, and incurring her censures: for the law is binding on all without exception. This is the whole state of the case. Guibord, when living, refused to comply with the laws of the Church as to Paschal Communion, and was therefore by those laws incapable of receiving ecclesiastical sepulture when dead.

One other point in the *Herald's* article we take up. The part of the cemetery in which it

was offered to bury the body of Guibord is not "ground marked with opprobrium"—it is not even destined for the reception of the bodies of criminals—for the latter if penitent, are buried just where other Christians are buried. It is a part of the cemetery which, though as well protected against intrusion, or desecration as any other part, is not specially biest, and which is reserved for all those who die unbaptized, or cut off as Guibord was by the decree of the Council of Lateran, from the society of the faithful. The child of our most respected Catholic citizen, dying without baptism would be buried there tomorrow; it conveys therefore a false impression to speak of it as "ground marked with opprobrium."

The *Herald* will pardon us for correcting him on some matters of fact, and will we trust accept our thanks for the courteous manner in which, when treating of matters wherein Catholics are particularly interested, he expresses himself.

OPENING OF A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—

The new Catholic church built on St. Gabriel Farm, near Point St. Charles, was formally opened for public worship on Sunday last by the R. C. Administrator of the Diocese, Vicar General Truteau. His Lordship, Bishop Pincorneault, was expected to officiate, but was prevented from attending by a sudden attack of illness on the previous Friday. The good people of the St. Gabriel locality made the best possible arrangements for the important occasion, and, favoured as they were by the most agreeable weather, the scene was at once attractive and edifying. The church was blessed according to the Ritualistic formula by the Vicar General, assisted by the Superior of the Jesuits, Father Vignon, the Revd. Canon LeBlanc, of the Bishop's Church, and the Revds. Messrs. Nash, Lapierre, and Salmon. Mass was then celebrated and an appropriate sermon preached by Father Nash, after which a collection exceeding a hundred dollars was taken up. We understand the St. Gabriel church is connected with the church at the Tanneries, and will be for some time under the control of the cure of that Parish, Father Lapierre, the active duties to be performed by his assistant, Father Salmon whose knowledge of both languages and remarkable energy and ability has already secured for him the confidence and respect of the parishioners. Indeed, it is to Father Salmon's untiring exertions for the last six months that the congregation of St. Gabriel are chiefly indebted for the advantages to be derived from the regular ministrations yesterday so auspiciously commenced.

VILLA MARIA—VISIT OF H. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR.—Wednesday of last week the 4th inst., was a gala day at the Convent of Villa Maria under the charge of the Nuns of the Congregation; for on that day these accomplished and devoted ladies, and the pupils under their charge, were honoured by a visit from the son of the Queen whom we all love and delight to honour. The approaches to the Convent were gay with flags as at 3 p.m. the Prince accompanied by Col. Elphinstone, Lady Cartier, and others of our most distinguished citizens drew up at the door of the Convent, where the Prince was received by the Ladies of the Institution. There were present the Very Reverend G. V. Truteau and several of the Catholic clergy, besides many of the parents of the pupils who had been specially invited to assist at the Fete. On entering the salle in which, all tastefully arranged in white the young ladies were prepared to receive him, the Prince was greeted by a well executed Grand March, after which the Programme was presented to him by Madlle Archambault; Madlles Macdonald and Salaberry had also the honour of tendering to the Prince a very beautiful bouquet. An address in French, the composition we believe of the pupils themselves, was then read, and very elegantly read too, by Madlle Honorine Chauveau, which Madlle. Leblanc had the honour of presenting to H. R. Highness. The same address in English was next read gracefully by Miss M. Reilly and presented to the Prince by Miss Donnelly. The illustrious visitor replied in both languages, giving feeling expression to the sentiments with which the scene inspired him. Music vocal and instrumental followed—a charming piece with piano and harp accompaniments "Les Oiseaux ou Bocage de Villa Maria," and the seance concluded with *God Save the Queen*. After this, and a short address from the Grand Vicar, the party visited the new Chapel, and other parts of the large establishment, with all which they were highly pleased.

We give below the address in English. TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT: May it please Your Royal Highness,—Canada, exulting in the honor which has been done her by Her Gracious Sovereign, greeted the arrival of Your Royal Highness with an enthusiasm which loyal devotion and gratitude alone can inspire. The City of Montreal is justly proud of having been chosen as the place of residence of a Son of Great Britain, during His sojourn in the Colony, and will ever rejoice in this privilege. As for us, the happy inmates of this peaceful retreat, concealed beneath the fostering shades of Mount

Ratherford, a convict under sentence of death, has been reprieved on the grounds that owing to a malformation of his neck, he could not be hung without great personal inconvenience to himself.

The Imperial Government is about to send out a force for the protection of the Canadian Fisheries.

In the supplementary estimates for the Fiscal year ending June 30th 1870, the expenses incurred by the calling out of the Volunteers in expectation of a Fenian raid, are set down at \$200,000.

Royal, around whose noble brow linger the glorious associations of the past, we too, have shared in our Country's Jubilee, cherishing the sweet hope that these precincts, once the seat of Her Majesty's Representatives, would likewise be honored by the visit of the illustrious Prince, whose presence sheds happiness around.

Your Royal Highness sees here assembled, pupils of various national origin, and belonging to governments differing entirely from one another yet, as members of the same family, all unite on this happy occasion, to tender to their August Sovereign in the person of Her noble and worthy Son, their respectful devotion, and ardent wishes for Her happiness.

May this feeble tribute prove agreeable to our Beloved Queen—She who enjoys the twofold glory of governing the most powerful of Empires, and reigning over the hearts of Her subjects by the charm of every virtue. May we be permitted to make known to Your Royal Highness, the modest origin of the Congregation de Notre Dame. This order was founded in the age of Louis XIV, who favored it with His protection. During the reign of this illustrious Monarch, Marguerite Bourgeoise, of immortal memory, left France in order to labor for the civilization of this Country, by the education of young females. The work of this admirable woman progressed beneath the fostering influence of Heaven's blessing, and it now comprises, including those of Canada and various other provinces of America, sixty-nine establishments, attended by fifteen thousand pupils.

The kind interest which Your Royal Highness has to-day condescended to manifest in this Institution, will be considered by all the children of the heroic Marguerite Bourgeoise, and by the pupils of this establishment in particular, a favor never to be forgotten, and which the annals of Villa Maria will proudly transmit to future generations.

The duello, or single combat is at best a stupid, and barbarous way of settling a dispute; and with all its faults—its worst was simply this, that it was mortal sin—the laws of honor and courtesy which prevailed amongst European gentlemen greatly mitigated its most repulsive features. The custom however has been transported to this Continent, where, the code of honor that feudal chivalry bequeathed to succeeding generations being little known and less esteemed, the battle by single combat, or duel, has lost even those redeeming traits which heretofore characterized it. Your Yankee duellists are more brutal than the lowest of London coal-heavers in their quarrels. Take as a specimen the following account of a Yankee duel as given in late telegrams from the U. States:—

"FATAL DUEL. May 3.—Col. A. Payne, and M. O. Stapleton, two influential citizens of Monticello, Kansas, quarrelled, and agreed to settle their difficulty in a dark room. Payne with a knife, and Stapleton with a revolver. Stapleton's throat was cut, and Payne was shot through the lungs. Neither is expected to recover."

It is to be hoped that cases like these will bring the duello into disrepute amongst gentlemen; and that they may thus do more good than all the sermons that have been preached, or laws that have been enacted against the custom.

THE SILVER NUISANCE.—We are verifying the old adage about leaping out of the frying-pan into the fire. By adopting violent means to remedy an evil, which, if left to itself and to the operation of the laws of political economy, would have in time worked out its own cure, we have aggravated the disease, and our last state is actually in some respects worse than our first.—The *Montreal Witness*, one of the warmest advocates of the policy of Sir Francis Hincks, in a recent number thus turns round and taunts that unhappy gentleman with the confusion and loss which his measures have inflicted upon the community:—

"What is the Finance Minister about? Canadian silver is not to be found—fractional currency is not to be found—cents are not to be found. Employers cannot pay their hands without paying 5 per cent premium to brokers for the necessary small change. What is the Finance Minister about?"

This is rather hard on the Finance Minister, as coming from the *Witness*. Any one of common sense must have foreseen that such would be the result of that interfering with the currency which the *Witness* praised.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Wages of servant girls in Australia, as we find them quoted in a late number of the *Melbourne Argus*, vary from \$100 to \$150 per annum; the cost of living is much less in Australia than it is in Canada, owing to the mildness of the climate, and the super abundance of food.

Sir John A. Macdonald was, we are sorry to say, taken seriously ill in his office towards the latter end of last week. From the severity of the attack, it was found impossible to remove him, and he was immediately attended by the first medical practitioners of Ottawa; Dr. Campbell was also summoned from Montreal to attend him. Up to Sunday night he suffered acutely, the disease being "gallstone."

Father Stafford's Temperance Society, Lindsay, Ont., is growing rapidly. It now numbers 1517 members and agents.

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BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—April, 1870.—*Blackwood* for this month contains the following articles:—Earl's Dene, part 6; The Princess des Ursins; John, part 6; Chatterton; Blue Laws; On the Government Scheme of Army Reform; Cornelius O'Dowd; The State of the Poor, and the Country; Count Charles de Montalembert.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.—At the semi-annual meeting of the above Society, held in their room, St. Patrick's hall, on Wednesday, the 4th inst, the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—President, Mr J D Kennedy, re-elected; 1st Vice-President, F H McKeena; 2nd do., Wm Daly; Secretary, John J Tucker; Assistant Secretary, Hugh O'Neill; Treasurer, Thos Buchanan, re-elected; Collecting Treasurer, Jas McKillop, do; Assistant Treasurer, Arthur Jones; Grand Marshal, John Lawlor, re-elected; Assistant do., John Dwyer, re-elected; do. do., Jas Driscoll, re-elected. Committee of Enquiry—Messrs Michael Clune Thos Flanagan, John Curry, Patrick Corbett, John Burns, Felix McIver Michael Feron, Jas Quinn, John McKillop. Notwithstanding that this Society is only six months in existence, we learn that it now numbers over one hundred members, and its funds are rapidly increasing. We would, therefore, strongly advise our English-speaking Catholic fellow citizens, in whose interest the Society has been formed, to immediately enrol themselves under its banner, and thereby assist the good object for which the Society has been formed, such as supporting the members during illness, and assisting the widows and orphans.

FIRST COMMUNION AT ST. PATRICK'S.—The worthy pastor of St. Patrick's had presented to him as candidates for confirmation, yesterday, nearly 300 children belonging to his flock. They numbered, of boys, 150, and of girls, 146. The Revd. B. McGauran, pastor, presided, mass being celebrated by the Revd. J. E. Maguire, an eloquent sermon, the first he has preached in English, was delivered by the Revd. Dr. Paquet. Very appropriate music was sung for the occasion by the choir, under Mr. Hamel.—*Quebec Mercury* 6 inst.

THE NORTH WEST BILL.—OTTAWA, May 4, 1870.—The Manitoba bill, as printed for the second reading, includes Portage LaPrairie the appointment of Lieutenant Governor and five members of Executive Council, two Chambers, Legislative Council appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, who appoints a Speaker, also twenty-four electoral districts, house hold suffrage, quadrennial parliaments, education under the Local Legislatures. The Province is to receive the interest on \$470,000 as its equivalent for the debt of the other Provinces for Local Government \$30,000, and annual grant 80c a head up to \$400 000. The present customs duties are to be continued in Rupert's Land for three years, all ungranted land is to be administered by the Dominion Government; 1,400,000 acres are to be set apart for extinguishing Indian titles, the said reserves to be selected from such parts of the Province as the Governor-General may decide and to be divided among the children of half-breed heads of families in such a mode and on such conditions as the Governor General in Council may determine to grant titles. All grants of land by the Hudson Bay Co., prior to the transfer are to be confirmed by grants from the Crown, as well as all titles of occupancy. Those in possession of the land where the Indian titles are not extinguished are to have rights of pre-emption. All Rupert's Land and the North West outside Manitoba, is to be under the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province.

PROVINCIAL EMIGRATION AGENCY.—The *Minerve* says: "The announcement made yesterday of C. E. Belle, Esq., as Emigration Agent for the Province of Quebec, was received with pleasure by the public. The Government could not have made a better selection than Mr. Belle, who has filled the office of Crown Land and Crown Timber Agent for nearly fifteen years."

MAN KILLED.—The *Morrisburgh Courier* says that the body of an unknown man was found on the track of the Grand Trunk Railway near that village one day last week. He was seen on the platform at Edwardsburgh the same day, and had taken passage by the mixed train going east. To all appearance he had fallen from the train, and been killed by some of the cars passing over him.

The deceased was a man of about 5 feet 11 inches in height, and 180 lbs weight. Had on a blue-black pilot, short shooting coat striped shirt, white socks thick knitted grey gusseted shirt, no collar or necktie, one gaiter boot one Wellington boot, with patch on. Blue eyes, light brown or sandy hair, was from 20 to 25 years old, had marks of anchor tattooed on his wrists, and was in possession of a new striped flannel shirt. This minute description is given in the hope that the deceased may be identified by his friends or relatives.

THREE RIVERS May 5.—The body of the late Thomas Cooke Lord Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in this city, was yesterday removed from the Episcopal Palace to the Cathedral. The part of Notre Dame and Bonaventure streets through which the cortege passed was hung in black and white draperies and festooned. The body was placed near the altar in the Cathedral, and the different religious and civil societies, and volunteers preceded the cortege, and a large number of citizens followed—every place of business in the city being closed. The body is to be buried in a vault under the Cathedral.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.—We understand that the Government Agent has secured the services of fifty-five Indian canoe men from Oaughawaga for the proposed Red River expedition, and that the second batch proceeded West at an early hour this morning. The Indians held back at first, believing that they were to be employed as soldiers, but consented to go when their cure had explained the real purport of the expedition.

OSOP PROSPECTS. We are pleased to be in a position to state that the fall wheat never looked better in any former season than it does just now throughout this country. The snow remained upon the ground so late that when it was melted no hard frosty nights succeeded the warm sunny days (which does most injury to wheat), and the consequence is that the winter wheat looks uncommonly healthy and promises well. The farmers are now in the midst of their spring work, the weather being very favourable, and the prospects for the season never looked better. The farmers generally are anticipating such a favourable season that an unusual breadth of ground will be put under crop this year. This pleasing condition of things we have ascertained from several localities, so that it may be regarded as applying to the whole of this country.—*Cobourg Sentinel*.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, May 7, 1870: Flour—Pollards, \$2 90 to \$3 00; Middlings \$3 25 to \$3 40; Fine, \$3 65 to \$3 75; Super., No. 2 \$4 00 to \$4 10; Superfine \$4 30 \$4 36; Fancy \$4 45 to \$4 55; Extra, \$4 70 to \$4 85; Superior Extra \$4 85 to 5 00; Bag Flour, \$2 15 to \$2 20 per 100 lbs.

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, \$0 00 to \$5 00; Thirds, \$0 00 to 4 10.—First Pearls, 6 75 to 6 90. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 27 50 to 28 00;—Thin Mess \$25 00; Prims, \$00 00 to 00 00. Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 14c to 17c.—good per choice Western bringing 15c. to 16c. Cheese, per lb.—14 to 15c. Land, per lb.—14c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0 40 to \$0 50. PRASS, per 66 lbs.—\$0 80.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with columns for commodity, quantity, and price. Includes items like Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Rye-Flour, Butter, Cheese, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Pigeons, Rabbits, Woodcock, Snipe, Plover.

WANTED By a Lady a Situation as Governess to young children. No objection to travel or to the country.—Unexceptionable references. Address—J. R., TRAVELERS Office, Montreal.

WANTED FOR the St. Mary's Academy, Montreal, an English Teacher, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Apply to A. D. Lacroix, Principal, Cor. Craig and Visitation Streets.

TEACHER WANTED. Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman Catholic Separate School, Picton, Ont. Applicants to address to JOSEPH REDMOND, Sec.

WANTED A STOUT BOY as an Apprentice to the BLACKSMITH business. Wages liberal. A Boy from the country preferred. Apply at 58 Murray Street, Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED. Of John Graham, or of any of his sons, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any information will be thankfully received at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham—Daly Gr. hamnow Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, U.S.

MONTH OF JUNE. Devotions of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, arranged for each day of the Month of June. To which are added Father Burgo's Novena of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia. Sent Free by Mail on receipt of price—45c. D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal.

BANKRUPT SALE.

THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE, OF W. B. BOWIE & CO'S STOCK, STILL CONTINUES AT 3 9 5 NOTRE DAME STREET. P. McLAUGHLIN & CO. Montreal, May 13, 1870.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 NOTRE DAME STREET. THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and customers, for their very liberal patronage during the past ten years. He would, at the same time, remark that while yielding to none in the quality of his Medicines and the care with which they are dispensed, the charges will only be such as are compatible with a first class article and a fair, honest profit. Being a believer in free trade in Physics, his store will be found equal to the wants of Allopathists, Homoeopaths, Eclectic, Thompsonians, &c, with all the Patent Medicines of the day. As certain interested parties have circulated a rumor crediting him with having an interest in other drug establishments besides his own, he takes this opportunity to say that it is simply untrue. Trusting that the favors of the past will be continued in the future, he remains Their obedient servant. J. A. HABTE, Druggist. HALL will be removed to No 400, two doors west of present stand. 106

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of Joseph Maurice, of the Parish of St. Laurent, An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at St. Laurent, in his domicile, on the twenty-third day of May instant, at one o'clock p.m. to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. Lachine, 7th May, 1870. L. FORBET, Interim Assignee.