

immediate conversion is, to lay it before their eyes: when if it still fail to convert them, then it is as clear as any proposition in Euclid, that the said text of itself does not prove the doctrine of the Trinity. Here then is an easy and infallible test for determining the question of fact at issue.

It will be removed by this short and easy process from the domain of opinion or thinks, to that of facts or things. If a doctor were to assure us that he possessed an infallible cholera specific, we should not talk about it, but we should at once set about testing the truth of his assertion by trying his medicine on the first case of the disease we chanced to meet with. Were it to succeed in one, two, three, fifty cases we should think well of it; but if in a single instance it were to fail—we should at once be certain that whatever else it might be, it was not an infallible specific. So with the *Witness*' text: if in one single instance, when exhibited in the case of an honest intelligent Unitarian, it should fail in operating a conversion, we should be at once convinced that though it might suggest, it did not prove the Christian doctrine of the Trinity.

On this matter however we have received a short and pithy letter from an esteemed correspondent, with which we shall close the discussion:—

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

MR. EDITOR.—The *Witness* cites a text from Scripture which to his mind proves the Holy Trinity, and calls upon you to cite one proving as clearly the existence of Purgatory. To this you answer quoting 1. Cor. iii. 15, "He himself shall be saved, yet so as by fire." Without entering into a discussion of texts, permit me to make an observation that forces itself on my mind in this connection.

As the *True Witness* says, the first of these texts indicates the existence of the Holy Trinity, and the second the existence of Purgatory.

As the *Witness* says, the first text proves the existence of the Holy Trinity, and the second does not prove Purgatory.

The Unitarian Protestant if appealed to would say that the first text does not prove the Trinity, nor the second Purgatory. Is it not evident from this that there should be an authority somewhere to show who is right, and who is wrong? Does not this very difference of opinion prove your view of the case, viz: the necessity of an infallible exponent of Holy Scripture? Those who are not satisfied with the doctrine of the church on Purgatory, may have to go further and fare worse.

For the last week Montreal has been deprived of its supply of water, and wide-spread is the suffering in consequence, and deep the disgust of householders, who after having been forced to pay in advance for their water, and to pay heavily too, find themselves to day in the same situation they would be in, if there were no Water Works in existence. This should not be allowed to occur again. If the sums that are annually squandered in widening streets, and on other improvements for which we might well afford to wait, were devoted to works of pressing necessity and paramount importance, such as the extension of our water supply, and a system of good drainage, we should not be in the winter left to the mercy of the flames, or in the summer condemned to witness the massacre of the innocents.

It was our pleasure to be present at a literary and dramatic entertainment given on Tuesday evening last week, by the English Academy of St. Mary's College, in the Academic Hall, Bleury street.

We feel that we utter the sentiments of all who were present, when we express ourselves highly gratified with the rare intellectual treat there afforded us. The literary part, consisting of two discourses, the one on "The Papacy and Barbarism," by Mr. B. Maguire; the other on "The Papacy and Mahometanism," by Mr. McKay, were executed so as to reflect great credit on the young gentlemen as well as on the College. It is rare indeed to find any composition emanating from our literary institutions to excel in chastity of sentiment, loftiness of style, or grace of diction those of Messrs Maguire and McKay, who were both well deserving of the hearty plaudits bestowed by the audience for the treatment of their subjects. In delivery, we may remark, Mr. Maguire is deficient in articulation, Mr. McKay in manly gesture.

Sheridan's comedy entitled "The Critic, or the Tragedy Rehearsed," was also well enacted.—Puff, the principal character, represented by Mr. C. Burroughs, is an ephemeral author, who owes success to a system of "puffing." A tragedy, "The Spanish Armada," of which he is the author, is rehearsed in presence of the Dangles, represented by Mr. J. Henchey; and Sner, represented by Mr. C. Bradley, whose remarks on the absurdities of the production as seen in the rehearsal, together with Puff's explanations, elicited general and repeated applause, and afforded much mirth to the audience.

The music and scenery were characterised by most refined, or rather Jesuitical taste, and were in no way inferior to those of other entertainments in the same Hall.

Two pieces of music, in honor of the Pontifical Zouaves, composed by Signor Baricelli were finely rendered by the College Band; the first appearance of which constituted a new feature in the evening's entertainment.

Upwards of three hundred and fifty persons signed the temperance pledge in St. Patrick's Church, last week.

**MONTREAL CIVIC ELECTIONS.**—Mr. Wm. Workman was after a keen contest elected Mayor of the City for the ensuing year by an immense majority over his opponent M. Beaudry. There was of course a good deal of excitement during the contest, but no serious disturbance of the peace took place.

**CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, PETERBOROUGH.**

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Sir,—So recently as September last, at the solicitation of our esteemed Priest, the Very Reverend Dean Kelly, and with the approbation of our beloved Bishop, a few Ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame established themselves in Peterborough; and though laboring under many disadvantages, owing to the lack of sufficient room, they have already won the esteem and admiration of the entire Catholic community, and secured the favorable consideration, and better still the patronage, of an intelligent minority of our separated brethren.

Since the opening of the New Year, they have admitted thirty-eight pupils to their select school, besides taking charge of one hundred and fifty, or more, female children, formerly attending our ordinary separate school. Among the select pupils are several members of our most wealthy and intelligent Protestant families.

On Thursday of last week, it was announced, that "a Musical and Dramatic Entertainment" would be given by the pupils of the Convent, in St. Peter's Church, which came off according to programme, and was a brilliant success. When the hour arrived, the large Church was crowded in every part; and as the musical and dramatic exercises progressed, the audience expressed their admiration and delight by repeated bursts of applause. The singing of the pupils, (accompanied by piano and organ), was in good time, and the speaking, clear, distinct and modulated; while the action in the dramatic pieces, was not only free from awkwardness or forgetfulness, but was most clear throughout. The audience was delighted, and the wonder still is, how the excellent Sisters could have imparted so much to their pupils in so short a time. In every department of study, the same remarkable proficiency has been attained; so that the complete success of this Institution, which only a few months ago was commenced in doubt and weakness, may be said to be fully assured.

The building devoted to the purposes of the Convent is a large one of brick, two and a half stories high, pleasantly situated on a fine site, overlooking the town and immediately in front of St. Peter's Church. It was erected in 1865, on the destruction of the previous Separate School house, by fire. One large room on the first floor is still occupied by the boys' school, but it is hoped that in a few months some other provision will be made for these, so that the entire building may be available for the purposes of the Convent. Owing to this circumstance, and some others, the Ladies have had to decline the application of numerous intending boarders, which would have still further enhanced their success. Considerable debt still exists on the building, and hence the temporary delay in providing at once for the full necessities of the case. But with God's blessing, all difficulties will be overcome, and the Peterborough Convent will shed a still brighter lustre over a community who have just begun to appreciate the blessings, and advantages of such an institution in their midst.

A handsome sum was realized from the proceeds of the evening referred to, which we hope is but the prelude of many more similar exhibitions by the pupils of this establishment, who however, they may vary the programme, or excel in its performance, can hardly exceed the delight of the audience, who were charmed by so great proficiency in so short a time.

I might remark that this demonstration took place a little more than two weeks after a visit of the apostate Chiniquy to this town, where he twice lectured, by appointment, and succeeded in extracting considerable sums from the pockets of his too credulous auditory, by repeating, in bad English, the old, stale, and oft-refuted charges belched forth periodically against the Catholic Church and her religious institutions.—But God takes care of his own; and the pure lives, earnest work, and brilliant success of these estimable ladies suffice for their complete vindication. I will conclude with "Tiny Tom's" exclamation, slightly varied, "God bless them, every one."

Yours fraternally,  
A LAYMAN.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

WILLIAMSTOWN, Feb. 25th, 1868.

MR. EDITOR.—Last evening we had the pleasure of assisting at a "Musical and Dramatic" entertainment given by the young ladies of the Convent of Williamstown.

This establishment, a branch of the so justly far-famed Congregation de Notre Dame, whose Mother House founded in Montreal, upward of two hundred years ago, has during that long period never ceased to be the glory of Canada by affording to the young ladies of the Province, education of the very highest order, as well as suitable instruction to thousands of children in the more humble walks of life, is now in its third years' usefulness in this village.

As in all their other missions, so here we are delighted. The Academy under the charge of these accomplished and devoted ladies is in a most flourishing condition, the house, though of a goodly size, being already too small for the number of pupils.

The object of the entertainment was to raise funds for the enlarging of the Convent; and the numerous and highly respectable audience that assisted on the occasion proved beyond doubt, that their warmest sympathies were with the good nuns in their labor of love.

As the Rev. Father MacCarthy and several other reverend gentlemen—his guests—entered the Hall, which was most tastefully decorated, the walls being hung with festoons of white, scarlet and green, and the large stage richly curtained and carpeted, the entertainment began by

a grand "Overture" on the piano and organ by three young ladies.

Next on the programme was a song by Miss M. E. Turner, of Boston, with a chorus of twenty-five voices, which was followed by the "Carnival de Venice" for the piano by Miss Shannon of Montreal.

This ended, a most amusing drama in three acts, interspersed with capital music, was performed. A short "Scene Comique" in the French language, some more choice singing and exquisite playing, and side splitting farce followed; a gorgeous *Tableau Vivant* of the adoration of the Magi, magnificent beyond expression came next, and the evening's performance, not soon to be forgotten, was terminated with "God Save the Queen."

Such, Mr. Editor, was the programme of last evening, and seldom have school children offered to their friends, one richer or more select.

The dramatic part of the entertainment was all that could be desired, and indeed would have reflected credit on more experienced performers. Without anything approaching even most remotely, to forwardness, the self-possession, ease and grace of the youthful actresses were much admired; and the happy manner in which they acquitted themselves of their various roles repeatedly elicited the applause of the delighted audience. As for the music, vocal and instrumental, it is needless to say—for already the Convent of Williamstown has a well deserved reputation for its musical excellence—it was most brilliantly executed, the selections being from some of the best composers.

Where all pleased, it may seem invidious to particularise, yet we cannot help noticing the elegant performance of Miss McGills, Miss Grant, Miss Ritchie, Miss Casey, Miss McCormick and Miss McDonald, and the distinct and very correct elocution of Miss McShane, Miss Scanlan and Miss Cook.

In vocal music the Misses Turner, Miss McShane, and Miss Errol, and in instrumental, Miss McGills, Miss Shaver, the Misses McKinnon and the Misses Shannon particularly distinguished themselves.

Taking it all in all, Mr. Editor, it was a perfect success, and gave the greatest satisfaction to all present, many of whom only regret such charming Soirees are so few and far between.

We did not hear the amount realised, but judging from the attendance fancy we it quite equalled the expectations.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, you will excuse my trespassing so much on your valuable space, I have the honor to be, yours, &c.,  
A SPECTATOR.

#### HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.

Aid to Corporation of the General or Protestant Hospital, Montreal, . . .	\$4 000
Do Deaf and Dumb Institution do. . .	3 000
Do Indigent Sick, do. . .	3 200
Do St. Patrick's Hospital, do. . .	1 600
Do Eours de la Providence, . . .	1 120
Do Saint Vincent de Paul, Asylum do. . .	430
Do House of Refuge, do. . .	480
Do St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum do. . .	640
Do University Lying in Hospital, do. . .	480
Do Magdalen Asylum (Bon Pasteur), do. . .	320
Do Catholic Orphan Asylum, do. . .	320

THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—It was clear as noon-day that a certain clique had an interest in keeping matters quiet, and from the day the first trust deed was filed, up to Wednesday last, that clique has been in the ascendant and that clique has stifled inquiry. Transactions that should have been probed to the bottom have been ignored; frauds the most manifest have been passed over in silence; and we feel justified in saying that the condoning inquiry so glaring, the tacit exculpation of incapacity, pretence, and arrogance, so blatant and destructive shows either a lack of moral courage simply contemptible, or a willingness to sacrifice, for the sake of quiet, every principle of honesty. It is to go forth to the world that, in this Canada shareholders can be swindled out of their resources with impunity; that the money of the widow and the orphan invested in Bank funds can be lavished on the grasping speculator or the dishonest adventurer without provoking inquiry. We can tell those sleek trustees, those clamorers for quiet, these exponents of swindling, that they by their very idleness, are doing the monetary institutions of this country grievous wrong. They deprecate Bank stocks; and till investors become assured that there is some punishment, moral or legal, for acquiescence or participation in wrongdoing, capital, be it large or small, will seek honest handling in other and foreign quarters. Justice to those who have been made the victims of trick and fraud unites with public morality in a demand for a thorough and efficient investigation of the causes that led to results so unhappy in the extreme. Every man who lost his money by the failure of the Bank of Upper Canada has a right to stand forward and insist that these trustees shall do their duty.

THE PAPAL ZOZAVES FROM CANADA.—The *Nouvel Monde* publishes a letter from Rome, in which it is stated that the Canadian Zozaves in the Papal army are to be distributed by groups of twenty or twenty-five each among the different Companies in order that they may communicate everywhere the fire by which they are animated, and give to the several battalions the *entrain* which should be common to them with the soldiers of France. At Rome it is said there is an impression that the Canadian movement will have considerable effect in favour of recruiting. It is difficult just now to get good soldiers in France. There are plenty of subscribers but not as many recruits as are desired. The character of the Canadians already enlisted, Messrs. Prendergast, Desileto, Benault, Murray and Larocque, makes the authorities desire to have more.

A CLEVELAND STRIKE.—The *Oshawa Vindicator* says:—In a neighbouring town, a few Sunday mornings ago, the congregation were gathered for worship. The Minister came in, took his place amongst the members and showed no signs of intending to officiate. After some delay, some of the members asked him to begin the services, but he refused, saying if they would not pay him his salary, which they were well able to do, he could not afford to preach. It is brought them to terms, and the next day arrangements were made to pay up and provide for the future. We recommend the policy to others similarly circumstanced.

#### Married.

At Melbourne, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. Father Quinn, Charles Moran, Esq., to Miss Mary E. Flynn, of Melbourne, P.Q.

#### Died.

In this city on the 2nd instant, Edward Murphy, aged 51 years. May his soul rest in peace.

At Ompton, on the 20th of last January, at the age of 71, Thomas Daly, from the County of Armagh, Ireland. He was a resident in this place for 46 years. He died of the Dropsy after a lingering disease of several months.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, March 3, 1868.

Flour—Pollards, \$5, to \$5.75; Middlings, \$6.00 to \$6.35; Fine, \$6.40 to \$6.65; Super., No. 2, \$7.15 to \$7.30; Superfine nominal, \$7.65; Fancy, \$7.65 to \$7.70; Extra, \$7.75 to \$8.25; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3.65 to \$3.80 per 100 lbs.
Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$6.25 to \$6.50.
Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.67 1/2; Poas per 60 lbs.—90c. to 91c.
Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 46c to 47c.
Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 95c to \$1.
Rye per 56 lbs.—\$1.00 to \$1.00.
Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$0.00 to \$0.00.
Asbes per 100 lbs.—First Pils \$5.55 to \$5.82 Seconds, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Thirds, \$4.50 to 4.65.—First Pearls, \$5.50.
Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$19.25 to \$19.50;—Prime Mess, \$14.50; Prime, \$13.50 to \$14.00.

#### MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

March 3, 1868.

	a. d.	a. d.
Flour, country, per quintal, . . .	20 6 to 21 0	
Oatmeal, do. . .	15 0 to 15 3	
Indian Meal, do. . .	13 0 to 13 6	
Wheat, per min., . . .	0 0 to 0 0	
Barley, do., . . .	4 6 to 5 0	
Peas, do., . . .	5 0 to 5 6	
Oats, do., . . .	2 9 to 3 0	
Butter, fresh, per lb., . . .	1 3 to 1 6	
Do, salt do., . . .	1 1 to 1 3	
Beans, small white, per min. . .	0 0 to 0 0	
Potatoes per bag. . .	3 9 to 4 9	
Onions, per minot, . . .	3 9 to 4 0	
Lard, per lb. . .	0 7 to 0 8	
Beef, per lb. . .	0 5 to 0 7	
Pork, do. . .	0 6 to 0 8	
Mutton do. . .	0 8 to 0 9	
Lamb, per quarter . . .	4 6 to 5 0	
Eggs, fresh, per dozen . . .	2 0 to 2 5	
Hair, per 100 bundles, . . .	\$7.50 to \$9.00	
Straw . . .	\$4.00 to \$6.00	

#### MR. A. KEEGAN'S

ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL,

54, St. Henry Street, opposite the American House, Montreal.

PARENTS that favor Mr. Keegan with the care of their children may rest assured there will be no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral education of his pupils. School hours from 9 till 12 a.m., and from 1 till 4 p.m. Private lessons at half-past four each evening.

TERMS MODERATE.

#### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.  
Dist. of Montreal. }  
In the matter of THOMAS MATTHEWS, of the City of Montreal, Saloon Keeper,

Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-sixth day of March 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 a discharge under the said Act.

THOMAS MATTHEWS,

By his Attorney *ad litem*,  
CURRAN & GRENIER,  
Montreal, January 17th, 1868. 2m

#### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of FELIX ST. DENIS, Trader, of Danville, P.Q.,

Insolvent.

The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU,

Official Assignee,

No. 18, St. Sacrament Street.  
Montreal, 25th February, 1868. 2w

#### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ANTOINE LETOURNEAU, Trader, of St. Medard de Warwick,

Insolvent.

The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU,

Official Assignee,

No. 18, St. Sacrament Street.  
Montreal, 27th Feb., 1868. 2w

#### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ANTOINE DEGUIRE, Trader, of St. Olet,

Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the Insolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within six judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said six days expiring on Monday, the twenty-third day of March next, the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

T. SAUVAGEAU,

Official Assignee.

Montreal, 26th Feb., 1868. 2w

#### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of CHARLES RAPIN, Junior, Trader of St. Jean Chrysostome.

Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18 St. Sacrament street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday the tenth day of March next at three o'clock, p.m. for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

T. SAUVAGEAU,

Official Assignee,

No. 18, St. Sacrament Street.  
2w.

#### WANTED A HEAD TEACHER.

FOR the Buckingham Academy, Village of Buckingham County of Ottawa Province of Quebec.

For particulars as to salary &c., apply to the undersigned personally or (if by letter post-paid.)

JOHN MCGUIRE,

Chairman.

Office of the Board of Commissioners and Trustees at Academy, Buckingham Village, 14 February 1868.

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. }

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.

No. 795.

In the matter of ISIDORE PAQUIN, of the City of Montreal, Merchant.

Insolvent.

AND

JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Saturday the Twenty fifth day of April next at Ten of the O'clock in the Forenoon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, to obtain a confirmation of said discharge.

ISIDORE PAQUIN.

By his Attorney *ad litem*,  
T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER.  
Montreal, 19th February 1868. 2m

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. }

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.

No. 753.

In the matter of GERMAIN PELTIER, Trader of the Town of Sorel in the District of Richelieu,

Insolvent.

AND

TANCRED SAUVAGEAU, Esquire—Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors and that on Saturday the Twenty fifth day of April next at Ten O'Clock in the Forenoon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard he will apply to the said Court to obtain a confirmation of said discharge.

GERMAIN PELTIER.

By his Attorneys *ad litem*,  
T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER.  
Montreal, 19th February, 1868. 2m

#### CANADA, } SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. }

No. 936.

DAME APOLINE FAVREAU,

Plaintiff.

vs.

BENJAMIN VALLIE,

Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Apolline Favreau has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this district, an action *en separation de biens* separation as to property, against Benjamin Vallie, yeoman, of Beauverville, said district, her husband.

MORAU, OUMET & LACOSTE

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Montreal 5th February 1868. 1m

#### CANADA, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

Dist. of Terrebonne. }

No. 32.

DAME MATHILDE DROUIN,

Plaintiff.

vs.

MAGLOIRE LALANDE,

Defendant.