

gladness in this season of general affliction? May our right hands forget their cunning before we forget the Christian Jerusalem, of which that of the Jews was but the figure: may our tongues cleave to our palates if we forget her. St. obliuio fuerit tui Jerusalem obliuio dextera mea. Adhaeret lingua mea faucibus meis si non meminero tui.

Remember O Lord in the day of Jerusalem those children of perdition who have sworn to persecute her by their hateful principles, and to overthrow her from top to bottom. Memento Domine, filium Edom in die Jerusalem, qui dicit: cœnimite, cœnimite usque ad fundamentum. Ps. 136.

Thus does compassion feel for all the sorrows of our neighbors, and bring forth sighs and tears which keep alive the emotions of our souls, and feed the tender affections of generous hearts.

Sacrifice. The most efficacious, or rather the sole remedy for the great evils which afflict poor humanity is Sacrifice. To be assured of this it is enough to fix our eyes on Calvary where Jesus is the victim, and offers Himself in sacrifice to repair the disorders of the world. For the same reason His Vicar is to-day immolated by the side of the mountain where St. Peter was sacrificed, and on the brink of the tomb which holds his precious remains. Yes! in the dreadful condition of the world, in these evil days, heaven needs a great and august victim, and finds it in our Venerable Pontiff. This Dear Brethren is why Pius IX., so good, so saintly, so decked with all virtues, after having consecrated to God his long career, and after having rendered to His glorious Mother the highest honor in proclaiming her Immaculate Conception an article of faith, is actually stretched on the sacrificial altar.

And since it is thus, we too, Dear Brethren, will impose on ourselves sacrifices, according to our strength, in union with the sacrifice of Our Lord, and of His Vicar upon earth, in order to appease the wrath of God justly provoked by the sin of the world. We will not enter into details, but will content ourselves with suggesting to you one sacrifice which, though very painful, will surely be of great price in the eyes of God. It is this:—Look upon this season of public calamity as a season of mourning for you and your families; abstain in consequence from balls and pleasure parties which no one allows himself to indulge in when in mourning for a father, or near relation. It might even be desired that in order to take an external engagement not to mix up in worldly gatherings, you would wear only a mourning dress.

To this first sacrifice you may add another which indeed will be its consequence: that of applying to the St. Peter's Peace Funds, the savings made by these privations. What a rich offering might thence be made to the Holy Father without additional burden on ordinary expenses! Now you know well Dear Brethren that our common Father is to-day in absolute destitution of all things—and reduced to the greatest want, as already we have pointed out to you. Let us show by the fruits of our sacrifices that we are all strongly and tenderly united to him! Let us show, that though no longer able to guard his sacred person by our devoted Zouaves, we give him our help as abundantly as possible, so as to provide for, as far as is in our power, his wants and those of the Church.

This useful practice cannot but have the most consoling effects: it will touch the heart of God and induce Him to pardon His people. It will wonderfully edify the world by showing the love which all Catholics bear to their Father, since they assume mourning, and renounce all their pleasures when they see him in affliction: it gives too an easy and abundant method of coming to his aid, and will draw down abundant blessings upon the individuals and on the country which assume such sacrifices. Beatus vir qui intelligit super eorum et pauperem; in die nuda liberabit eum Dominus. Ps. 40, 4.

Prayer.—A last mode of bearing aid to our Father in his abandonment and his need, and to our brothers whom a terrible calamity has smitten, is Prayer. But to be efficacious this prayer must be animated by a lively faith, by an unbounded confidence, by a burning charity, and by a deep humility. It must be accompanied by those groanings of the soul which proceed but from the Holy Ghost. Ipse Spiritus postulat pro nobis, gemitibus inenarrabilibus.—Rom. 8, 26.

Striking examples encourage us to urgent prayer in aid of our Father, and of our brother's who suffer such great afflictions.

St. Peter had been cast into prison by King Herod, and no human power could deliver him. The Church was in prayer, and an Angel came down from heaven to break the bonds of the Prince of the Apostles. Oratio autem fiebat sine intermissione ab ecclesia ad Deum pro eo.—Act. 12.

Dear Brethren, let us imitate this example of the early faithful and we shall obtain for our Pontiff what they obtained for the first Pope.

Pius VI. of happy memory was towards the close of the last century dragged from the Pontifical throne, and driven into exile, where he died in defence of the rights of the Holy See.

A few years later his successor the holy Pontiff Pius VII. was robbed of his Estates, and kept a prisoner; and again in these our own days, Pius IX. has been already stripped of the Patrimony of St. Peter, and obliged to reside in a foreign country. You remember Dear Brethren what long and fervent prayers were then offered up by our fathers and by ourselves, and by what wonderful means God was pleased to prove to the world that these prayers were to Him acceptable. Have then full confidence that our humble supplications joined to those of the Church will be granted, and that soon we shall witness the triumph of Holy Church and of her immortal Pontiff succeeding to these days of affliction. Our's then is it, Dear Brethren to pray urgently for the Sovereign Pontiff, and for our Holy Mother the Church, whose groanings are heard to-day throughout the earth. After the solemn protestations in favor of our beloved Pontiff, by the Bishops and Clergy, and by Ourselves at the reception of our Zouaves who have approved themselves so devoted to the good cause, we are about to begin public and solemn exercises for the prosperity of our common father, for the concord of all Christian princes, and for the peace of the entire world. Let us hope that heaven will prove pitiful to our groans, our alms, and our sacrifices. Our God is so full of mercy in favor of all who call upon His holy name, and who put full confidence in His Immaculate Mother, and all the Saints and Angels who reign with Him in glory!

For these reasons, the Holy Name of God invoked, and by the advice of the Canons of our Cathedral, we have ruled, commanded, and ordained, and do rule, command, and ordain as follows:—

1st. There shall be observed in all the churches and chapels of this Diocese a Triduum of prayer to obtain the cessation of the evils which afflict Our Holy Father the Pope, and all the Church. These prayers shall also be offered with the object of obtaining the deliverance of the City of Rome and the Pontifical States, as also the close of the war now raging betwixt two of the greatest Powers in Europe.

2nd. On each of these three days shall be sung High Mass pro pace, in conformity with the rubrics of Votive Masses pro a quiete.

3rd. There shall be on each of these three days, in virtue of an Apostolic Indult of date 16th of July last, a Plenary Indulgence to be gained by all who, having with true contrition confessed their sins and received Communion with devotion, shall pray with fervor in the church wherein the Triduum is held, for the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff, and above all that the doctrine of Pontifical Infallibility be everywhere hailed with joy, and firmly held by all the faithful. Moreover, an Indulgence of Three hundred days is attached to attendance at every one of the exercises of the Triduum:

4th. The instructions to be given to the faithful shall have for their main end the explanation of the reasons which support the doctrine of Pontifical Infallibility and the Temporal Power of the Pope.

5th. On each day of the Triduum there shall be Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at which shall be sung besides the Tantum Ergo, some strophes of the Stabat Mater, as well as the Dominus vobis Secundum &c., with the proper prayers.

6th. Shall be made before the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament an act of reparation for all the blasphemies, and outrages on religion and her august Pontiff during these days of trouble and desolation.

7th. From the reception of the present Mandement the prayer, Ad preteritum plerum shall be omitted, and replaced by the prayer pro Congregatione et Familia.

8th. The Forty Hours from the first Sunday of Advent shall be observed with the special intention of obtaining the help of God for all the wants of the present time; and to the same end shall be celebrated the second day's Mass—if the rubric permits—Pro quocumque Necessitate.

9th. For the rest shall be observed all that We have already prescribed or recommended concerning the prayers and exercises for the Holy Council of the Vatican in Our Mandement of December 6th, 1868, joining thereto the intentions expressed in Our presents.

May the Lord deign to bless the dispositions of the present Mandement, so that by the protection of the very holy and immaculate Heart of Mary, and the intercession of all the Saints and Angels, Our Holy Father the Pope may escape the dangers which surround him, and after these evil days may have the consolation of witnessing the glorious triumph of the Church. Dominus conseruet eum, et vivificet eum, et benedictio eius in terra, et non trahat eum in animam inimicorum eius. Ps. 40, 3.

This Mandement shall be read in all churches in which are celebrated the public offices of the Church, and at the Chapter of all the communities, on Sunday, as shall be most convenient.

Given at Montreal the 6th of November, 1870, under our Seal and the countersign of Our Secretary.

† BISHOP OF MONTREAL. (L. S.) By command of His Lordship. T. O. PARE, Canon, Secretary.

We had intended to say a few words on the dishonesty of the Montreal Witness, but this has been so thoroughly done for us by that very excellent paper the Montreal Gazette of the 21st Nov. that we prefer copying the article of our able contemporary. The manner in which he shows up the dishonesty of the Witness is refreshing; and we hope that the latter may be brought to see that the "suppression of the truth" is as infamous a mode of lying as is the deliberate "enunciation of the false." From the perusal of the article in the Witness which the Gazette so well handles, any one would naturally conclude that only "churches and other buildings belonging to the Church of Rome," and none others, were exempt from taxation; no one would suspect that in this matter Catholic, and Protestant, Church property stand on an equal footing as before the law,—and this was the effect which no doubt the writer in the Witness intended to convey. The Montreal Gazette thus deals with the shuffling sinner:—

DISHONEST JOURNALISM.—Our only religious daily contemporary took occasion last Friday, with a recklessness which is deeply painful, to set at infernal defiance the ninth commandment. Not because there can be considered anything remarkable in a mal-

practice which is habitual, do we undertake to admonish our confreres thus publicly, but rather because it seems to us desirable to make occasional example even of ordinary sins of unscrupulous journalism, so that the public whom the false statements are intended to deceive may estimate at its true worthlessness the character of the "chartered libertine" of the press who abuses its privileges for the gratification either of sectarian animosity or of private malice.

Perfectly consistent with this dishonesty is Friday's attack upon the hierarchy of the Church which makes the Witness's bete noir, for, as we shall show in very few words, the particular offence alleged against it is common to every religious body in the country; a fact which the conductors of the Witness must have perfectly well known at the very moment they were at pains to make it appear that their elected enemy was alone amenable to the censure invoked by them for a practice which, whether reprehensible or otherwise, is peculiar to no one religious denomination in Canada.

The Witness says, and knows that it says dishonestly:—

"The churches and other buildings belonging to the Church of Rome in Quebec and other cities in this Province—an enormous aggregate—are exempt from all taxation, municipal and other, although enjoying to the fullest extent all the advantages and privileges secured by expenditure of the assessments levied on others. The only reason for this seems to be the entire subjection in which the people and their legislators are held by this Church, whose influence is felt in every branch of public affairs." In the above statement there is a palpable effort to convey the impression that the Church of Rome is especially privileged. There is a direct and a fraudulent appeal to sectarian bitterness which could only be effected by an unworthy suppression of the truth, which was suppressed accordingly. It is quite true that the Church of Rome enjoys exemption, as regards ecclesiastical property, from all taxation, municipal and otherwise; but it is true also that every other Christian church is in precisely the same position, and that, as far as the deprecatory exemption goes, all stand on precisely equal footing. The Witness's complaint against the Church of Rome, if it be worth anything at all, tells with precisely the same force against the Churches of England and Scotland. Nay, the latter are even specially favoured, from the fact that in Ontario, where their adherents are in such marked majority, their ministers are specially exempt from income-tax. It is perfectly evident therefore that the reasons assigned by the Witness for the exemption which it challenges are false and untenable.

Owing to the press of matter upon our columns, and the necessity of publishing this week the Mandement of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, we have been compelled to transfer to our sixth page, a report copied from the British Whig of the Banquet given in Kingston to the Messrs. Murray, the lately returned Zouaves. The banquet was a most brilliant affair, and the speeches delivered will repay perusal.

From a similar cause, but with much regret we find ourselves compelled to leave out the addresses presented to the Very Rev. Dean Northgraves of Barrie by the Catholics of Collingwood and Barrie on the occasion of the transfer of his labors to Toronto. The addresses show the high esteem in which the reverend gentleman was held by all who knew him.

THE HERO EXPECTANT.—By the Author of "Raymond's Heroine, Kathleen," &c. Harper Bros., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This is an interesting story well told, and free from the much objectionable matter so common in our modern novels. The moral of the story is good, and the characters are well sustained; many of the hits are good, as for instance when the rich old man boasts of his penurious habits of living; adding, with pardonable pride, that on every Sunday of the year he had his hot joint and clean shirt in honor of his Savior, and I should like to know who need do better than that. This is a sound business-like view of religion.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW—Oct., 1870.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal. The contents are as follows:—Baron Hubner's Sixtus, V.; Cox's Aryan Mythology; Memoirs of a Russian Decabrist; Dr. Newman's Grammar of Assent; Ernst Moritz Arndt; Sir John Lubbock's Prehistoric Times; The Campaign of August, 1870; Earl Stanhope's Reign of Queen Anne; Germany, France, and England.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

SIR,—In the interest of historic truth alone, I crave space in your columns to correct an error which appeared in the report, in your issue of last week, of the truly eloquent and otherwise accurate eulogium pronounced at the Anniversary Service for the late Revd. Michael Brennan in the Catholic Church of Belleville, Ont., on the 3rd instant?

At the period when the late Father Michael Brennan first took charge of the Parish (or Mission, as it was then called) of Belleville, there was no Priest stationed at Cobourg, as your Belleville correspondent implies, nor for several years afterwards; the fact being that the Cobourg Mission, and all the country round about, from the western limits of Belleville Mission, as far west again as the confines of Toronto, and north,—even to the North Pole, as said correspondent remarks, were then under the Pastoral care of the resident Priest of Peterboro', Ont.; which Town was then, as it is now, the most important one between Belleville and Toronto; and where the late Father James Crowley—the first resident Priest—took up his abode in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, (1826.) Verily, those Glengarry people have long memories; as was once before noted in the columns of your obliging Journal! Yours truly, IAN DUBH!

Glengarry, Ont., Nov. 19th, 1870.

BLESSING OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—On Sunday last St. Patrick's Church was Blessed by his Grace the Archbishop. There were present on the occasion their lordship Bishop Farrell of Hamilton; Bishop Walsh of London; Bishop Horan of Kingston; Bishop Ryan of Buffalo; and Bishop McQuaid of Rochester. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Hamilton, and the sermon was preached by Bishop Walsh. In the evening a lecture was delivered by the Bishop of Rochester, at which a collection was taken up, as also at the morning service, the proceeds of which will be applied to liquidating the debt on the church.—Toronto Irish Canadian 19th.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Hyacinthe, B. W. Moore, \$1; Leeds, J. Donovan, \$2; Monckland, A. Sutherland, \$1; Broad Cove Marsh, N.S., D. McLeod, \$2; Longneuil, Rev. Mr. Thibault, \$2.50; Hamilton, N. J. Power, \$2; Toronto, Rev. G. R. Northgraves, \$8; Nouvelle, Rev. J. J. Auger, \$2; Belleville, O. J. Cameron, \$2; St. Jean Chrystophe, T. Lynch, \$2; Merrickville, J. Roche, \$2; Curran, J. McCrank, \$2; Henryville, Rev. Mr. St. Aubin, \$8; Matane, Rev. L. Roncau, \$7.25; St. Johns, T. E. Johnson, \$2; Melbourne, L. Flynn, 4; St. Patrick's Hill, P. Hebert, \$1.75; West McGillivray, J. Doyle, \$1; Cotou Station, J. P. Hanley, \$2; Beauharnois, Rev. Dr. Clardand, \$1; La Guerre, M. Quinn, \$2; St. Raphael, Rev. Mr. Masterson, \$2. Per Rev. Mr. McCarthy, Williamson—Mrs. D. McDonald, \$6. Per P. P. Lynch, Belleville—M. McMahon, \$3; D. Keefe, \$7.50. Per D. Walker, Lindsay—M. McLaughlin, \$2; J. O'Leary, Downville, \$2. Per J. Darragh, Deseronto—T. Murphy, Huntingdon, \$1.50. Per Rev. D. O'Connell, South Down—J. Leahy, Peterborough, \$2. Per Rev. Mr. Deschamps—C. Purcell, B. Alphonse Rodrigue, \$2. Per W. Barry, Lacolle—E. Dowling, \$3. Per S. Labrosse, St. Eusebe—D. Hoisted, \$1.50; T. Hoisted, \$1.50; A. Leduc, \$1.50; P. Kelly, \$1.50; B. Kelly, \$1.50; W. Brown, Little Rideau, \$1.50. Per Rev. M. McAuley, Stanstead—Self, \$2; Miss Hackett, \$2. Per Rev. J. O'Brien, Brockville—Self, \$2; J. Flood, Cantonville, \$2. Per C. Fraser, Brockville—B. McSweeney, \$4. Per Rev. J. Kelly, Fiampton—Self, \$2; M. Smith, \$2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Table with columns for Nov. 21, 1870, listing various commodities like Flour, Middlings, Fine, Superior, etc., and their prices.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with columns for Nov. 21, 1870, listing retail prices for Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, etc.

FOWLS AND GAME.

Table listing prices for Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Pigeons, etc.

MEATS.

Table listing prices for Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, etc.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Table listing prices for Butter, Cheese, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table listing prices for Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Maple Sugar, Honey, Lard, Eggs, etc.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. No. 2464. DAME CAROLINE JONES, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Archibald James Arnott, late Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Rifles, and now of the said City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to ester en justice. Plaintiff. The said ARCHIBALD JAMES ARNOTT, Defendant. The Plaintiff has instituted an action en separation de corps & de biens against the Defendant in this cause on the twelfth day of November, 1870. LAFLAMME, HUNTINGTON & LAFLAMME, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 16th Nov., 1870.

BREAKFAST.—Epps's Cocoa.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—This very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PATENT EYE CUPS.

SEEKERS REMOVED USELESS, CHRONIC SORE EYES (CURED), AND ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE SUCCESSFULLY TREATED. "CURE GUARANTEED" BY THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE. DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT EYE CUPS. The value of the celebrated and well known Patent Eye Cups for the restoration of Sight, breaks out, blazes in the evidence of over 6,000 testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1000 of our best physicians in their practice. The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as Major Ellis of Dayton, Ohio, writes, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age. Copy of certificates just received from CLAYSVILLE, WASH. CO., PA., Sept. 29, 1870.

Dr. J. Ball & Co.: Gentlemen—I have now thoroughly tested and proved the Patent Eye Cups. They are the one plus ultra of all treatments of impaired vision, from advanced life and other causes, and an invariable cure for Myopia or Near Sight. I have in the last few days entirely cured several cases, both of acute and what is called Chronic Inflammation. These had tried every known and available species of treatment without the slightest benefit, but on the contrary detrimental and at great expense.

My mother, an old lady of 61 years, an enthusiastic advocate of the "Cups" three months since she could not read a letter, or letters as large as her thumb, as she sometimes expresses herself. Certain it is that her eyes were unusually old and worn, beyond her years to such an extent that she could not read the heading of the New York Tribune without her glasses. You may judge, therefore, the effect of the Cups, when I inform you that she can now read every portion of the Tribune, even the small diamond type, without her glasses. She now habitually reads her Testament, ordinary print, without her glasses. You can not imagine her pleasure. The business is beginning to assume something like form and shape. I have inquired from all directions, and often great distances, in regard to the value of the Cups, and plan of treatment. Wherever I go with them they create intense excitement. But a few words are necessary to enlist an attentive audience, any where that people can be found. I was at our Fair last Tuesday, 21st inst., and I can safely say that I myself, (or rather the Eye Cups) was no mean portion of the attractions of the occasion. I sold and effected future sales liberally. They will make money, and make it fast too. No small catch-penny affair, but a superb number one, tip-top business, that promises, so far as I can see, to be lifelong. Yours truly, HORACE B. DURANT, M. D. CLAYSVILLE, PA., June 6th, 1870.

DEAR SIR:—Dr. H. Durant of this town is at present using your Patent Eye-Cups with more success on eyes with impaired vision, and obtaining better results than from any other mode of practice which I have seen, leads me to the conclusion that superior results can be obtained than from any of our ordinary or recognized medical or surgical operations—practised in Eye Hospitals, or taught in books generally. Please send me your price list and terms to agents. I want a lot of the Eye-Cups to use in my practice. Yours truly, GEORGE INGLES, M. D.

Readers, these are two certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the need we will guarantee your old and diseased eyes can be made new; your sight can be restored; the blind may see; spectacles be discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless. See advertisement in another column of this paper. Our pamphlet of 18 pages, containing certificates of cures, and giving full description of the Iron Eye-Cups, sent free to any address. AGENTS WANTED. Write to DR. J. BALL & CO., P. O. Box 157, No. 91 Liberty Street, New York City.

TEACHER WANTED, FOR Section No. 1, North River, Municipality of St. Columban, an ELEMENTARY SCHOOL. Address immediately. PHILIP KENNEDY, Secretary-Treasr. St. Columban, Sept. 21, 1870.

TEACHER WANTED, WANTED, for the Parish of Chambly, a FEMALE TEACHER, qualified to teach the French and English languages. Address, A. L. FRENCHETTE, Esq., or W. VALLIE. Chambly, Oct. 4, 1870.

WANTED, A YOUTH about 15 years old, as Articled Pupil Apply to W. H. Holston, Architect, 59 St. Bonaventure Street, (from 1 to 3 p.m.) TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO FEMALE TEACHERS Wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., capable of Teaching the French and English languages. Salary—\$100 for ten months teaching. Teachers to find their board and fuel for the School. Applications, prepaid, to be addressed to PATRICK CAREY, Secretary-Treas. St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

LONGMOORE & WILSON, PRINTERS, 42 St. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING EXECUTED NEATLY AND PROMPTLY. CANADA, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. Pro. of Quebec, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Dist. of Montreal, } In the matter of ELIE MAYER, an Insolvent, and TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Assignee. ON Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act. ELIE MAYER, By L. J. B. NORMANDEAU, His attorney ad litem. Montreal, Nov. 18th, 1870.