

are received with open arms by their Protestant brethren holding office in the Establishment.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Important despatches from His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec have been received. By these it is announced that the Holy See has approved of the Decrees of the last Provincial Council of Quebec: and that in consequence the future Ecclesiastical Province of Upper Canada is constituted, and is composed of the dioceses of Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and of Sandwich—the Holy See reserving to itself the right of determining hereafter, which shall be the See of the Metropolitan. The diocese of St. Boniface, and of the dioceses of the North Western district, remain attached to the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec: as does also the district of Columbia ruled over by Mgr. Harbois as Vicar Apostolic. His Lordship Mgr. Walsh is authorised to change the title of Bishop of Sandwich, for that of Bishop of London.

The *Witness* stands aghast at the "rampancy" of Papists in Nova Scotia. From a correspondence which our contemporary publishes it seems that these misguided men, imitating the example set them by their co-religionists elsewhere are taking steps to release themselves from the yoke of Protestant State-Schoolism: and have even gone the lengths of insisting that the funds which they contribute for schools purposes, should be employed for the support of school of their own faith. This is what shocks the *Witness* and his friends. These gentry have been so long used to the regime of Protestant Ascendancy, that they look upon Papists, as a sort of moral niggers, without rights either as citizens or as parents. We hope that the agitation now set on foot in Nova Scotia will be kept up, till the last vestiges of the infamous system of State-Schoolism be swept from the land.

ANGLICANISM.—Dr. Temple whose appointment by the Gladstone Ministry to the situation of Protestant Bishop of Exeter, made so much stir, has compromised matters by agreeing to withdraw his Essay from any future edition of *Essays and Reviews* that may appear. There is amongst the Protestant ministers of the Establishment in convocation assembled, a movement to revise their Word of God. Mr. Gladstone has declared himself favorable to a repeal of the law which excludes Anglican ministers from the House of Commons.

STABBING CASE.—A tragic affair occurred in St. Antoine Street on the afternoon of Sunday, 20th ult. A young man, Charles Champagne, aged 19, was smoking with some friends, in the house of Made. Hubert, 98, St. Antoine Street. The father of the latter, the young man's grandfather, whom he supported out of his own wages, was annoyed by the smoke, and insisted upon opening the door; some words passed, but at last the old man, 78 years of age, withdrew to his bed-room. Shortly afterwards his grandson, Charles, had occasion to enter the room, when the old man jumped up, and stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound, of which, after several days suffering, the young man died about mid-night on Friday last. A Coroner's Inquest was held, and after a long examination a verdict was returned to the effect that the deceased Charles Champagne came to his end through a wound inflicted upon him by Seraphim Chienette—the said Chienette not being of sound mind.

There were but ten dissentients in the House of Commons, to Mr. Gladstone's Resolution declaring the ineligibility of O'Donovan Rossa to a seat in the House. A new writ for Tipperary was immediately after agreed to without division.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Some communications unavoidably postponed till next week.

The price of Dr. Brownson's new work on Liberalism is 80 cents, not \$1.25.

(To the Editor of the *True Witness*.)
Cast thy bread upon the waters; thou shalt find it after many days.

MR. EDITOR,—You have no doubt often made the remark—yet I do not, at this moment, recollect reading any expression of it in the columns of the *True Witness*—that although our separated brethren—especially their clergy—make a great outcry about the Bible—encourage its indiscriminate use—spend annually millions of dollars in producing new editions, and scattering them broadcast—thick as autumnal leaves, over the entire surface of the earth; yet they seem totally unconscious that there is to be found between the covers of that book, a great variety of matter, very important in itself—not at all mysterious, but within the grasp of a child, that is not, and cannot be, to Protestants of any earthly use whatever. In order to illustrate my meaning, I beg leave to recount the following incident.

When a young man, about thirty-four years ago, was in the habit of making a yearly excursion from New York to Montreal. The

iron horse had not then left his track on the road, and the journey occupied from three to four days. Well—

Embarking at Troy on the "raging canal" in the trim boat Niagara bound for Whitehall, I happened to make the acquaintance of a fellow-passenger, an elderly gentleman, whom I shall designate as Mr. McDonald, (and I really believe that was his name.) After a good deal of desultory conversation on the weather—the crops—and above all, on the noble Gaelic tongue, my knowledge of which was then, and is still very superficial, he proposed adjourning to the cabin, in hopes of finding some book wherewith to beguile the time. I accompanied him with the same intent. Ah! ejaculated my friend, here is a book that should be in every house—in every boat, and in every room of every hotel, throughout the country. He held in his hand, a copy of the New Testament (Protestant version.) I made the following remark: When I was a boy, I used to read that book in school every day, but since that period, I have very seldom opened it. That is very wrong remarked Mr. McDonald. "All scripture is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." All that may be very true, I replied, but I think you will admit, on close examination, that there are to be found in that book which you hold in your hand, a great many important passages, that to a Protestant can be of no use whatever; now it seems to me a paradox, that, if God be its Author, He should so emphatically insist on your doing what it is impossible for a Protestant to do—Will you have the goodness to explain? With pleasure I replied:—(and here I may as well warn my readers that it is not my intention to reproduce Mr. McDonald's remarks on what I submitted to his consideration.) Christ speaking to his Apostles, with whom He had promised to remain teaching them all truth, to the end of the world, says:—He that heareth you heareth me, and he that despiseth you despiseth me.—Luke, x. 16. "And if he shall neglect to hear them (his brethren and acquaintances) tell it unto the Church; but if he neglect to hear the Church, let him be unto thee as a heathen or a publican."—Math. xviii. 16, 17. Faith cometh by hearing; (not by reading); but how shall they hear without a preacher, and how shall they preach unless they be sent?—Rom. x. 14, 15, 17.—We will pause here a moment, Mr. McDonald, to consider the above very important passages. You are a Scotch Presbyterian, and as such, are in no wise bound to hear Unitarian, Universalist, Baptist, Anglican or any other of the numerous denominations of preachers. In return, the Universalist, Baptist, &c., are under no obligation to hear a Scotch Calvinistic preacher. In fact, neither you nor I personally are under the slightest obligation to hear any of them; for they all tell us with one voice, (and it is well they are unanimous on something) *not to believe THEM*, but to read a book and judge for ourselves. Therefore, since neither of us is obliged to hear any of THEM, we may safely conclude that *not one of them is sent*, for were they really sent, we would at the risk of eternal salvation, be compelled to HEAR. He that heareth you heareth me.

Allow me Mr. McD. to call your attention to another passage. And He said unto them, verily I say unto you, there is no man that has left house or parents, or brethren, or Wife, or children for the kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come, life everlasting. Luke, xviii. 29. Did you ever hear a minister take that for his text? I believe not. Of what use then is it to him? Let us now turn to the epistle of St. James, chap. v., verses 14, 15.—Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the Church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord &c. This text you perceive is valueless like the others.

When ambassadors are sent from one court to another, they are invested with extraordinary powers, such as the sovereign alone can confer. Accordingly, when Christ sent His Apostles or Ambassadors to preach the gospel He also invested them with extraordinary powers, such as the Almighty alone could bestow. Christ breathing on them said:—Receive ye the Holy Ghost—whose soever sins you remit they are remitted to them, whose soever sins you retain, they are retained.—John, xx., 22, 23. Protestant ministers claim no such power; if there be any who pretend to its possession, they are confronted with a look, which speaks plainly as the words—credat Judæus Apella, non ego.—What extraordinary functions then do they perform? Merely that of reading a book, on which you and I are as competent to form an opinion as they. It is evident therefore, that whatever else they may possess—wives and children if you will—they possess neither the powers nor authority of ambassadors of God.

MR. EDITOR, this subject is far from being exhausted; and if my old friend be yet alive, he will have had ample opportunities of watching other lights, which were at that period "dimly burning," become utterly extinguished like the

former. For example, we read in the gospel according to St. Mark, chap. x., 11, 12, Who-soever shall put away his wife and marry another, committeth adultery against her; and if a woman shall put away her husband and be married to another, she committeth adultery. This like all its predecessors is now thrown overboard.

As before remarked, I have purposely omitted the comments of my fellow-passenger, on the different subjects presented to his consideration; it would be gratifying however to know what cause for joy or consolation can be extracted from them by some of our wise men from the West, who stand before applauding audiences and proclaim—that they have proved the Bible for themselves. Yet, Mr. Editor, I made a grand mistake at the very outset—for if the texts above quoted are to our separated brethren *useless for doctrine or instruction*, they are highly "profitable" to them as standing and stereotyped monuments of "reproof."

In conclusion, I would suggest to those gentlemen who are so anxious to arm our Catholic Canadian brethren, man, woman and child, with their unauthorised weapon, to be careful ("werry careful") as Mr. Weller says, lest it should be come, in their hands, a two-edged sword powerful for good as well as for evil.

ABERDONIENSIS.

THE JUBILEE AT PEMROKE.

PEMBROKE, Feb. 21st, 1870.

To the Editor of the *True Witness*.

SIR,—The solemn exercises of the Jubilee were opened in this Parish on the 6th inst., and were closed on the following Sunday, by the Jesuit Father Nash, of your City, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Boucher, P.P., of Pembroke, Rev. Mr. Ginguet, P.P., of Laprasse, Rev. M. Ouellet, P.P., of Callumet, Rev. Mr. Boucher, P.P., of Arnprior, and the Rev. Mr. Arguill, P.P., of Portage-du-Fort. Many great blessings have resulted from this Jubilee which are every where apparent throughout the Parish, and which, even at this late date, have induced me to forward an outline of the solemn event to your *True Witness*, for the information of the Catholic public. From the opening of the Jubilee, till the closing of its solemn exercises, our Church was the scene of a perfect "jam," from early morning till after twelve o'clock at night, and those present exhibited the true spirit of contrition while receiving instructions and approaching the holy sacraments. Father Nash, whose eloquence and powers of argument in explaining the mysteries of our holy religion, have left an indelible impression upon the minds of his hearers—was unceasing in his exertions for the good of the souls of our people. His sermons on "The Confessional, or the Sacrament of Penance Instituted by Christ," on "Only One True Church, and that Church the Holy Catholic Church," and on "Transubstantiation and the Real Presence in the Blessed Eucharist," were the occasion of bringing many Protestants to hear him. The Rev. Fathers Ouellette and Boucher gave instructions to the French portion of our Congregation in their mother tongue, and the exertions these Rev. gentlemen put forth to reclaim those who might be inclined to evince a feeling of disregard for the future welfare of their immortal souls, opened their eyes to a true state of their dangerous position. It is said that over six hundred persons approached the blessed sacrament, and the true spirit with which they received the body and blood of our Divine Redeemer is still apparent in their every action.

The edification and instruction which our people received from the good and pious Father Nash, who amongst his other good works, administered the Temperance Pledge to a large number of our Congregation, will not soon be forgotten in this community; and if I may speak from a knowledge of our people—from a knowledge of their devotedness to their Church and its ministers—the reverend gentleman has the lasting prayers of all of them. His farewell sermon on the 13th inst., was a very affecting one, and the strong feelings of attachment our people had formed for him were expressed in tears on that occasion.—Every member of the Congregation felt that he were about to lose the wise counsels of a most devout and eloquent Christian, and all weeded their way home from Church with dejected spirits and sorrowful hearts. Previous to his departure from Pembroke, the Rev. Father Nash, was waited upon by two gentlemen of the Congregation, who in the name of the Catholics of Pembroke, presented him with an address and a purse containing one hundred dollars. He expressed his surprise and satisfaction in a few words; remarking, as he had previously remarked in his farewell sermon, that he would remember the people of Pembroke as long as he lived. Their piety and zeal for the welfare of their immortal souls he said had made a lasting impression upon him, and their devotedness to their Church and its Clergy was deserving of all praise. Their Separate School and their Convent being in such a flourishing condition, placed Pembroke far in advance of any other town in Canada; and he trusted the Catholics of Pembroke would still persevere in securing for their children the benefits of a first class education, which those institutions were capable of conferring upon them. Father Nash left Pembroke, on Monday morning, the 14th inst., for Montreal.

I cannot close this letter without remarking that our Parish Priest, the Rev. O. Boucher, was very active throughout the entire week, determined that no exertions should be spared to have everything pass off in a manner that would give the utmost satisfaction, not only to the visiting clergy, but to all who attended the solemn exercises of the Jubilee. So well were our people pleased with his active exertions that they presented him with a purse, a few days ago containing one hundred dollars, and I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that no money was ever given by the Catholics of Pembroke, with a better

heart, than were the contents of the two purses presented as above stated.

The above, Mr. Editor, is but a brief sketch of what has lately taken place in this distant Catholic community. Hoping that it may be the means of proving a lasting blessing to our section of country, and knowing that those who participated in the solemn event, will ever pray for the welfare of your pious Jesuit Father Nash,—

I am, yours truly,

E. O'D.

ST. ANNE'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The following is the list of Officers for 1870:—
President and Director—Rev. James Brown, (ex-officio).
1st Vice-President—Michael Farmer, Esq.
2nd "—James Sheridan, Esq.
Treasurer—J. D. Kennedy, Esq.
Secretary—Thomas Matthews, Esq.

RESOLUTE COMMITTEE.

Messrs Michael Burke, Edward Wheeler, Patrick Desmond, Michael Conway, Thomas Price, Michael O'Leary, J. Lynch, J. Harding, P. Marshall, Tim Sullivan, P. McCarthy, Thos. Conway.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Messrs Michael Conway, Sr., Christopher Danne, Michael Rielly, Edward McCarthy, John Brennan, John Crow, Laurence McDonnell, Peter Quillan, Grand Marshal—Philip Kennedy.

The undersigned hereby returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in the Township of Dunham, for their valuable assistance and sympathy in the loss sustained by him on account of fire, on 14th day of December last.

WM. KERLEY.

Feb. 18th, 1870.

A short time ago Pere Gibraud, in looking over the registers for the different parishes discovered that a woman named Philomene Dery had been twice married, and under circumstances which led him to suppose that all was not right. He made inquiries and found that her husband were living, and then reported the affair at the police office. A warrant was issued and Chief Constable B. Bonette proceeded to arrest the prisoner in her second husband's house, on St. Mary street in this city. Some twelve years ago Philomene Dery was married at Chateau Riché, below Quebec, her native place, to Charles Vercaen. She was at that time about 13 or 14 years of age and did not know the character of the man whom she had married. Vercaen soon proved to be a dissipated, good-for-nothing fellow, and after a little fell to it treating his poor young wife. She bore it patiently for some time, but at last following the advice of her friends, she left her husband and went back again to live with her family. After a short residence at home she left and came up to Montreal and went into service. During the time she was in service, some nine years she became acquainted with a respectable young man, named Edward Labrecque, and three years ago married him without the slightest idea that she was offending in any way against the law. Since her marriage she has so gained the respect and love of her second husband that the poor man cannot bear the idea of parting from her. Meanwhile the first husband has been leading a life of sin and dissipation, and is even now living with a paramour. He distinctly refused to have anything to do with his wife. The case certainly seems a hard one. The poor woman cannot afford to get a divorce from her first husband, and without that it will be criminal for her to live with another man.—*Montreal Gazette*.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—The ministerial resolutions upon Banking and Currency are kept most rigorously secret. The law clerk Mr. Wickstead goes himself to the printers houses with the proofs. Nothing else is known than what has been always understood, that one set of resolutions will bear upon the different denominations of silver coin spread over the four provinces and the fixing of a single standard. That another set will provide for means of substituting government names to the banks which names will be borne by all their bills; and a third set will provide for the general administration of banks on a system quite different to that of Mr. Rose. It is rumored—don't know on what ground that after that government will bring down other resolutions about saving banks.

LAKE ONTARIO FROZEN OVER.—Lake Ontario, strange to say, was frozen over on last Friday night week from Canada to the American shore, and as far east and west as the eye could reach. This is the first time that this great lake has been ice bound within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and he is a pretty old chap; The thermometer stood only at zero on Friday night; but there was scarcely a breath of wind, and consequently the waters of the lake were calm and easily caught in the firm embrace of old Jack Frost.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Feb. 26.—The quarrel between the Government and the Legislative Council has not yet terminated. Public business is interrupted, and at one time a dead lock seemed imminent. It is now understood that the Government will move a resolution in the Lower House affirming the right of the Executive to appoint and dismiss all officers; but as Mr. Botsford was appointed by the Crown, his particular case will be reserved for the decision of the Imperial law officers. This, it is hoped, will overcome the difficulty.

The announcement of the intention of the Dominion Government to alter the election laws of the Maritime Provinces, in order to make them uniform with those of Ontario and Quebec, is producing widespread dissatisfaction. By the existing law New Brunswick has the ballot, and only one day's voting. These principles were fought for many years, and as a general rule are a vast improvement on the system formerly in vogue, which it is now sought to return to. All the influences the Lower Provinces can bring to bear will be brought against the proposed alterations.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Bantingdon, J. Gilmore, 51; King, J. Reilly, 2; Sorel, J. Morgan, 2; London, W. F. Harper, 2; East-Danham, W. Kelley, 2; Boucherville, J. B. Dubroque, 2; Burlington, V. U. S. Young Men's Catholic Association, 75; North Gower, J. O'Connor, 2; Mel-bourne, J. Phelan, 2; Pasmure, J. Mantill, 2; St. Mary's, W. Tallon, 2; L'Orignal, Mrs. J. Grant, 2.
Per J. B. Looney, Dundas—Rev. J. O'Reilly, 2; J. McHugh, 2.
Per W. A. Chamberlain, North Plantagenet—Wm. FitzGerald, 5.
J. Harris, Jr. Guelph—B. Oatroll, 2; D. McGregor, 2.
Per H. Meek, Berthier—Self, 2; Miss Lamie, 4.

Died.

In East Nisour, Oxford Co. Ontario, aged 78 yrs Bridget Tallon, native of the Co. Meath, Ireland.—R. I. P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 23, 1870.
Flour—Pollards, \$2.20 to \$2.25; Middlings \$2.70 to \$2.75; Fine, \$2.10 to \$2.15; Super., No. 2 \$2.50 to \$2.55; Superfine \$3.95 to \$4.05; Fancy \$4.20 to \$4.25; Extra, \$4.35 to \$4.40; Superior Extra \$5.00 to \$5.00; Bag Flour, \$2.10 to \$2.17 per 100 lbs.
Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$3.75 to \$3.90.
Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$0.90 to \$0.92.
Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.60.

Seconds, \$4.75 to \$4.80; Thirds, \$4.00 to 4.10.—First Pearl, 6.20 to 6.50.
Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 24.00 to 24.50; Prime Mess \$18.50; Prims, \$17.00 to 17.50.
Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 14c to 17c—good per choice Western bringing 17c. to 18c.
Cheese, per lb.—14 to 15c.
Lard, per lb.—14c.
Bacon per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.40 to \$0.50.
Hams, per 65 lbs.—\$0.70.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

	Feb. 23, 1870.		Feb. 23, 1870.
Flour, country, per quintal	11 0 to 11 6	Butter, fresh, per lb	1 3 to 1 8
Oatmeal, do	7 6 to 8 0	Do, salt (inferior)	0 10 to 0 11
Indian Meal, do	0 0 to 0 0	Cheese, do	0 0 to 0 0
Rye-Flour, do	00 0 to 00 0		
DAIRY PRODUCTS.			
Butter, fresh, per lb	1 3 to 1 8	FOWLS AND GAME.	
Do, salt (inferior)	0 10 to 0 11	Turkeys (old), per couple	10 0 to 17 6
Cheese, do	0 0 to 0 0	Do (young), do	0 0 to 0 0
		Geese, do	6 0 to 10 0
		Ducks, do	4 0 to 6 0
		Do (wild), do	0 0 to 0 0
		Fowls, do	3 0 to 4 0
		Chickens, do	0 0 to 0 0
		Pigeons (tame), do	1 0 to 1 6
		Partridges, do	3 0 to 4 6
		Hares, do	1 0 to 2 0
		Rabbits (live), do	0 0 to 0 0
		Woodcock, do	0 0 to 0 0
		Snipe, do	0 0 to 0 0
		Plover, do	0 0 to 0 0
MEATS.			
Beef, per lb	0 4 to 0 9	GRAIN.	
Pork, do	0 7 to 0 8	Wheat, per minot	00 0 to 00 0
Mutton, do	0 5 to 0 6	Barley, do (now)	2 6 to 2 9
Lamb, do	0 5 to 0 6	Peas, do	3 0 to 3 6
Veal, per lb	0 5 to 0 6	Oats, do	1 6 to 1 8
Beef, per 100 lbs	\$5.00 to 8.00	Buckwheat, do	2 3 to 2 6
Pork, fresh do	\$9.00 to 10.00	Indian Corn, do	3 6 to 3 9
		Rye, do	0 0 to 0 0
		Flax Seed, do	7 3 to 7 6
		Timothy, do	12 6 to 12 9



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Monday evening, 7th inst. at 8 o'clock. Every member is requested to attend.
By Order,
W. J. WALSH,
Sec. Soc.

THE OFFICE of the HOLY WEEK, according to the Roman Missal, and Breviary in Latin and English. Price 6c.
D. & J. SADLER & CO.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1860.
In the matter of Jean E. Laton, of Montreal, An Insolvent.
The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the place of business of the Insolvent, N. 329 Notre Dame Street, on Monday the fourteenth day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.
Montreal, 21st Feb. 1870.
A. B. STUART,
Interim Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of Marchand & Belanger, Traders of Maskinonge. Insolvents.
A first and final dividend sheet, on moveables, has been prepared, subject to objection until the eight day of March next.
Montreal, 10th February 1870.
LOUIS GAUTHIER,
Assignee.

WANTED.
A person of steady habits, well acquainted with business, about to travel in Europe, offers his services to any one desiring Collecting, Conveyancing, Purchasing, or other business done there. References furnished. Address, P. O. Box 304, Quebec, P.Q.

WANTED.
A good Male Teacher, with First-Class Certificate, for School Section No. 10, in the Township of Lancaster. A Catholic preferred. Must be well recommended. Salary liberal. Apply, enclosing Testimonials, to D. J. McLachlan, or John O'Kavanagh, Trustees North Lancaster, via Glennevis Post Office, Glenagary, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED.
A School Master, with an elementary diploma; to teach the English language. For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM HART, SEC. TREAS.
St. Columban,
Co. Two Mountains,
Pro. of Quebec.

THIS WAY TO BROADWAY.
BROADWAY TAILOR, 52 ST. JOHN STREET, Fourth door from St. James street, on the right, where CLOTHING is scientifically cut and beautifully made. Particular attention given to REPAIRING Bring your OLD CLOTHING, and at BROADWAY it will soon appear equal to New. If required articles will be called for, and sent home free of extra charge. For Style, try BROADWAY. For Economy, try BROADWAY. Remember the Red Number, 52, 52. Gentlemen furnish your own Cloth, and give BROADWAY a trial, and you will find it is on the whole the cheapest and best place in the Dominion.
J. SHANNON.

BROADWAY NOTICE.
The services of a widely celebrated Cutter of extensive European and American experience have been secured at Broadway, 52 St. John Street. Those supplying cloth may now rely on always obtaining the most elegant and best fitting Coats and Pants in the Dominion.
J. SHANNON.