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ATHOLIC HRONICLE

VOL. XX.

THE DOUBLE SACRIFICE,

OF THE

PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.

A TALE OF CASTELFIDARDO.

Translated from the Flemish of the Rev. S Daems Ganon Regular of the Order of Premonstra-tensians. (Abbey of Tongerloo, Belgium.)

CHAPTER VID -- CONTINUED.

And you think,' asked Morren, "that your word would be powerful enough to protect Victor from your friends in Italy ??

Doubtless,' was the answer.

Van Dormael stood still for a moment, and whispered into Morren's ear, 'a secret has been entrusted to me which my friendship compels me to impart to you. Listen, Maso - deeply wounded in his love for his country-bas gone to Italy with the full purpose to stab Victor to the beart. There is but one power which can turn hm aside from his purpose; that power is ours. There is but one means left to fetter Masso's aveoging arm, and that is to join the society of Freemasons. Send in your adbesion through me, and your son is saved."

'You are certain,' asked Morren doubtfully, that Masso would oney the mandate of the Lodge ?'

'Perfectly certain,' answered Ernest, who flattered bimself he saw a ray of hope.

Mynheer gazed silently on the ground; a painful conflict was visible on his face. It was the conflict between paternal love and convictiop.

Yet that conviction rested not on Faith; that paternal love was not regulated by the law of God. Poor Morren ! will you fail under the trial ? Will you suffer yourself to be dragged further down into the gulf of perdition in the hope at least to save your son ?

Oh! Heaven forbid! for Victor's sacrifice is too boly to be the means of causing his father a deeper fall. The grace and the power to withstand the temptation, of which the free-thinker is unworthy, perhaps will be granted him for the unpercived. virtue of his son.

Was it on this account that Morren suddenly raised his bead, as it his resolution were made? | secretly and silently." answered he, in a determined 'You are not sorry to see me, I hope,' ans. 'I cannot,' tone. 'You will not ?' answered Ernest. 'Know. then, that you have spoken your son's doom .----I can do nothing to help him."

was again tolerably calm.

Still suck in thought he opened the gate of his sister in law, Merrouw Van Dael.

There was no one in the garden, but in the summer house he tound Mary's embroidery, and besides it a book which he mechanically opened. It was the 'Imitation of Christ.'

He turned over the leaves unconsciously, when his eye fell upon the following passages : ' Lay it not to heart who is for thee or against

thee, but take heed that God be with thee in everything thou dost. 'Have a good conscience and God shall pro-

tect thee. 'He whom God will help can no man's wickedness hinder.

"If thou canst suffer and be silent thou shalt undoubt- dly receive help from God.

thee, therefore leave it all to Him.

thee from all adversity.²

Indeed, he no longer knew, although he could

Yet the philosopher was not yet converted. -

While Mynheer Morren was still deep in thought Mary had come into the summer house

Ah. dear uncle,' said she, laughing, 'you want to frighten me by stealing in like a thief so

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870. him, he seemed to hear a secret voice bidding knew very well that my niece is as wise as she City and have been for some time at the camp To armst your watchword be in thunder spoken, For Faith and Pius leave your Fatherland

her. One would suppose you had studied philosophy. Doubtless,' added he, pointing to the 'Imitation of Christ,' 'you have learnt your system out of this book ??

Mary paused a moment before she answered ; she breathed a prayer to God to direct her reply, and then she said -

" That precious book assuredly contains these and many other consoling truths; yet] need not go so far to find them. Do we not read daily in Our Father 'Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven,' and ' Deliver us from evil.' Ah, dear uncle,' continued she, 'I am perhaps too bold, but pardon my love, I have a petition to make to you which I hope you will not refuse to your Godchild.'

"And what is the petition ?" asked Morren, with some curiosity. ' If it be within my power, be assured that I will grant it."

'Ob, it is but a trifle,' said she with a smile. It is only that you will say every day an 'Our Father' and a ' Hail Mary' for my intention, and for the safety of our Pontifical Volunteers.'

Morren's countenance darkened.

' Impossible,' answered he ; ' it is superstition.' "It is not impossible, uncle, it is not superstition, and you have given me your word. You would not have it to be believed that you are afraid of the magic of a prayer !'

'Nonsense,' said Morren, laughing; 'what harm could the prayer do me ?'

'Well,' answered she, 'why then should you refuse ?'

"Well, well, then, httle witch,' answered he, balf impatiently and half laughing ; ' how can I refuse you ? Well, then, I will do it.?

"Upon your word of honor ?",

'Upon my word of houor.'

Mary directed another look of thankinlness to Heaven.

When Morren that evening looked back upon the occurrences of the day, he felt a peace long unknown to him. Painful anxiety, en account of the danger to which Victor was exposed, ever and anon pierced his heart ; yet he heard still the

soothing voice of that wonderful book- Whom God will help can no man's wickedness hinder.' Two points had striven that day for the possession of the philosopher's heart-the spirit of

evil; the latter had not, assuredly, gained the victory, but the free-thinker was not yet conThe young men had devoted themselves with

great zeal to learning the practice of the art of war, and endured, with a joyful spirit, all the No victor's wreath, perchance, shall crown the dya hardships inseparable from the rough life of a camp.

It was all child's play to Martin, whose gigan . tic frame had been reared in a school of privation, as his hearty laugh betokened after a day of exceeding fatigue; but his brightness and cheerfulness did not exceed that of Joseph and Victor, who had been brought up in the lap of prosperity.

They made their friends at Schrambeek, as far as possible, acquainted with the life they were leading, and it was often a real recreation to them in the evening, after a day of bard labor to spend a few minutes in simple and affectionate intercourse with their neighbors at home.

The villagers at Schrambeek, on their side, were alwars eager for news of the Zouaves.

Peerjan, the old Picquet, regularly inquired of Mary after Mass if she had heard any new tidings of thom, and passed on whatever he gathered to his usual audience.

Sus, the smith, who was but half saturfied with Peerjan's abridgments, at last suggested the idea of asking Mary for any of Joseph's letters which | ban conne ?' might contain nothing private.

Peerjan had at first objected, but the idea suggested by the smith had excited his own curiosity, so that at last one morning after Mass he summoned courage-amid a flow of . That's to say,' and ' That's the thing,' his usual phrases, -to prefer the request to Joseph's sister.

She made no difficulty and placed several letters in his hands, and the following Sunday, after the High Mass. Peerian accosted a number of the people of Schramberk with the welcome intelligence. 'Halt ! great news from the Zouaves,' while he triumphantly held out a roll of letters.

The smith immediately took his place beside him.

"Bravo, Peerjan. Did I not give you good dvice?

Peerjan, as if absorbed in his great work. made no answer, but took his spectacles out of his pocket, wiped his glasses with his coat sleeve, placed the important instrument upon his nose, and unfolded the first sheet.

'Look here,' said be, 'Joseph gives a short account of their march to the camp :'---"I shall not say much about our ma Terni. We left Rome in the night and halted at daybreak. One, two, three, wood and water Every one takes out his basin ; the breakfast is soon finished, and we on our way again, with bag small for his great shoulders. and baggage. The atmosphere is intensely bot; the perspiration bursts from every pore; we are all covered with dust; our feet swell; our tongues cleave to our palate : but what does it signify? All the pleasanter does the captain's voice sound in our ears when it cries ' Halt,' in some shady place.' "Well done,' interrupted the carpenter .-They are true soldiers, and no mistake.' "And then,' the Picquet read on, "We have music; the clarion sounds, and that gives us no little encouragement. And when the music at ps, then we begin to sing on the march till the air rines again in Flemish as well as in French. for we had many Flemings with us on the march to Terni. · Once (it was on the evening of the first day, when we were approaching Civita-Castellana) we were all tired to death, so that our merri ment was for a time bushed. But Martin, who is no friend to saddess, and does not know what fatigue means, suddenly burst forth in a tremen dous voice with the ' Klass en trouvot sijn leven. niet.' Our whole company burst out laughing, and all our Flemish comrades joined hearily in the chorus. 'But the song which we sing with greatest spirit is our Belgian patriotic song. Victor, who sometimes finds rhymes in his pocket, has turned it into a fort of Brabanconne, if I may so call t, and our dear country's song rings daily through the Italian sky. These are the words, and I doubt not our friends will, in remembrance of us, often sing it in our fatherland.

33

N ...

To arms ! to arms ! each fearless heart is figing. Prepared alike for victory or for death.

ing, Yet Haly Church receives his parting breath.

Though unbelief displays her fing infernal, And triumph's loudly in her evil mood. Faith shall achieve her victory eternal,

Though at the cost of our hearts' dearest blood. No Belgian beart shall at the death-shot quiver.

The flashing stee appal no Belgian eye; Firm at our post, to die or to deliver, Boldly we fling the bannered Gross on bigh.

Then forward | forward | ever onward pressing,

Who fights for God must trinmph even in death, And if we fall, then shall his Vicar's blessing -Pledge of his own-hallow our latest breath.

O Lord of Hosts, Almighty and all loving, Who still doth watch Thy children f om on high, Firm at Thy Cross we'll take our stand unmov-

ing, Till dawns our Father's hour of victory.

If to our blood that victory be given, Right thankfully and gladly will we die,

So by our death Thy Oburch's chains be riven, 'For Peter's Chain; shall be our latest ory.'

"Well done ?' said Wouter, the carpenter, and will that song go to the tune of the Bra-

'Certainly,' answered the landlord of the Cross Bow. 'Didn't you understand what Peerjan said ? It is a Papal Brabangonne. Eb, Peerjan ?

' That's the thing,' answered the old Picquet. What do you think, good people ? Shall we learn to sing it, to the accompaniment of the band ? Shall we practice it ?'

'Yes, yes, certainly,' cried they all. 'We will write it out to day.'

'Come or,' said the smith, 'we'll begin at once.'

. That's to say,' growled Peerjan, ' you would ike to bear the rest first, I suppose ? Listen,' and he unfolded another letter, ' Listen to what Joseph says of the life in the camp."

'Our camp lies at a short distance from Terpi. the head quarters of the army. We sleep under tenis, and our first employment after our arrival was to learn to pitch them. Having ac. complished this point, we now spend our time in other occupations. After the drill, the rest of the day is employed in carrying wood, purchasing victuals, and carrying water. The last, especially, keeps us fully employed, for you must know we have to bring it from a great distance ; we have to fetch it from Colles spoli, a village which stands on a high hill at about three miles are ready, the fire lighted and the coffre clear. distance from our camp. We bring the water in great buckets, but Martin fieds them too 'Have you nothing else to give me?' asked he, laughing, ' but these balf-piots, which carry nothing ?? "And our captain gave him a pail as big as a hoat, and it is great fun to see how our companions flock around him on his return, so thirsty are they for the wealth he carries. 'Then tollows the cleaning of our belts and polishing of our arms, and a thousand other little occupations of camp life, and you will see that our day is well filled up, and we have no reason to fear for lack of occupation. "And yet, notwithstanding our long and fatiguing military exercise, and all the labor of the soldier's daily work, we have never been so happy, never so contented as now. We would out change our rough camp life for all the pleasure of the great world. Are we not laboring and suffering for the Church of Christ? and is not that one thought enough to make all privation light and all suffering sweet ? 'Ou! what cannot man do when he works for God and with God. The Pontifical Volunteers are for the most part children of good houses, brought up in prosperity, tender plants which might be expected to bend before the slightest breath. After a long drill, after leaping, springing, climbing, for six or seven hours under a burning sky, they return to the camp tired out. covered with dust and perspiration, with open mouth, swollen eyes, burning lips, laboring breath: yet after a snort sleep, a few moments rest, in less than half an hour they are full again of lite and spirits. 'I think sometimes that it is just like a wood after a storm-the lightning flashes, the thunder growls, the rain stream down on the thirsty earth, and so long as the burricane rages, the music of the feathered inhabitants of the wood is silent : not a single little bird chirps, not a sound is beard among the green bows. Even for some time after the storm is over, a deep solemn stillness reigns over the wood. At last one little voice is heard and then a second, then another and another, and soon the whole chorus chimes forth sweeter and stronger than ever, as if rejoicing in the redoutled joy and in the balmy breath of purified pature 'So it is with us. As soon as we have rested ashie, one begins to sing, another to play the 1. (D) for the set of a set of the set of

'He knows the time and the way to help

' It is God's work to help thee and to deliver

Mynheer Morren read the whole section attentively. What a wonderful teaching was this; so tranquilizing and so hopeful that it infused confidence into his heart, in spite of his unbelief. What a wonderful philosophy, so sublime in its simplicity, and by the side of which all his own systems seemed like idle dreams. The free thinker could not explain it to him elf, and yet he had learnt that philosophy long ago, but sophistry bad effaced it from his understanding.

well guess, that it was the teaching of Christianity-the teaching which had once been his own. Then he felt a certain desire to love it once more because it had shed comfort upon his sorrowful heart, and his heart was not altogether hardened.

His understanding was still enveloped with thick clouds, and his reason was yet too proud to deny to that darkness the name of light which he had so long bestowed on it.

verted.

But I shall be able to help him,'said Morren, her sponsor at the font. hopefully. 'I will write immediately and warn Victor to avoid Maso, for that the villain is ly ing in wait for his life."

Eraest turned pale with anger, for he saw that bis revelation had overturned his own plans, and might perhans defeat Maso's vengeance. But be controlled his wrath, for, on account of many debts with which he was loaded, and for other reasons, there was nothing he feared so much as to break with Morren.

He ventured upon a last word when he reached the station.

"W.ne,' said he ; ' you will be too late. We alone in our secret communications have the make myself miserable by thinking over the danmeans to reach Maso time enough to stay his hand. And if Victor should now escape, uncle, I let my imagination rest as little as pos it would be but a respite, for the 'carbonaro's' sible upon the thought. In my anxiety I turn ters, or have said faren dagger strikes home inevitably, and spite of all to the Lord, and I ask of Him to protect His or long-wedded wife ? precaution. Ooce more, my friend,' said the hypocrite, 'I beseech you give me your word, or all my love will be nowerless to help you.

Mynheer Morren wrung his hands irresolutely for a moment, and then he raised his eyes to heaven. Was it a prayer ? Who knows ? But he answered-

'Impossible, Ernest, impossible ; this is my last word. And if I can do nothing for my poor child, then may God watch over him."

Indeed, as we have already seen, the Lord had watched over Pio Nono's soldier ; but Myn heer Morren wondered himself at the words which had escaped his lips, and, as if they had possessed a secret power to strengthen him, he felt a calmness in his spirit for which he could not have himself accounted. If he had pos sessed the light of Faith be would have known that this feeling is called the working of grace.

Menowhile, Earnest, left alone with bis bit terness of heart, sped homeward on the railway, and Morren returned towards Schrambeek.

He went over 10 his mind all which had hap pened-the proposal of Ernest, the argument of his friend, the danger of his son, passed succes sively in terrible array through his brain, till he lost the tranquility of mind which for a moment had endeavored to enslave, and the fatherly power to save Victor, were carrying on a terrible conflict in his heart. The strife was fear- that all these things depend upon chance.' fol; yet, amid all the anguish which distracted! 'Well, well,' said Morren, half' smiling, 'I

wered Morren kindly. He had always had an especial affection for

Mary; she was so simple and so aff-ctiona'e, and moreover, while yet a believer, he had been

she had come close to him ; 'you seem so pale, who wields no weapons but his blessing and his dear upcle; has anything happened to trouble vou ?

'Ob, no,' said be gently, 'I am only somewhat tired and weary. Mary ' continued he after a pause, ' do you not feel uneasy about our poor Zouaves at Rome ?

The unexpected question surprised ber. She knew that Morren would bardly ever hear a word about his son, and he now opened the sub ject bimself.

'I do indeed,' said she, 'and sometimes I gers to which they are exposed. Yet, dear own soldiers with His mighty arm. Prayer gives me strength and comfort."

' that your prayer can beln them.'

Assuredly, uncle; is it not God's work to help and to deliver, and whose wickedness can binder him whom God will help ?'

Mynbeer Morren stood amazed. Mary spoke the very same words which he had just read, and was therefore in reality what it was in appearance.

'How happy you are, Mary,' sighed he, that you can believe so donfiden !! y.

A sain be was amazed at the words which had of history. escaped him, and, as if to protest against being overcome, he added-

' The misfortune is that all this Faith is mere fancy while the world is governed by blind chance.'

'Blind chance ?' answered Mary, who saw plainly that her words had made on impression, you do not mean that. If the whole universe, in its unity and heauty, were the work of chance it would be an incredible miracle, far more mcomprehensible than its creation by the Alhe had enjoyed; ins proud reason, which men mighty. But if the origin of all things cannot be the work of chance, neither can their preserlove which bade him use the only means in his vation and direction. No, dearest uncle, I am very sure that you are too learned to believe

CHAPTER IX .- THE CAMP.

It was a glorious sight to see in 1860 a multitude of brave youths from Belgium, France.

and other lands, hastening to Rome in the bour 'But what is the matter ?' said Mary, when) of danger to the defence of a feeble old man prayers, and yet beheld with a calm and stead-

fast eye the threatening approach of the monster of revolution, and, resting upon the might of a kingdom not of this world, flinched not as it pressed nearer and nearer to his ancient throne. It was a glorious sight, and it is to be seen

even at this moment.

The ranks of the Pontifical Zouaves are swell ing day by day; not a week passes without tidings of a new reinforcement. And amidst all those brave hearts, how many have bid farewell to a home of earthly bappiness, how many have sacrificed the brightest prospects of life, have torn themselves from the arms of narents or sisters, or have said farewell to betrothed maiden

The revolution may shed their blood on the battle field, the murderous dagger of the secret 'So that you really think,' asked Morren, society may strike them in the dark, but the ranks of Christian chivalry are filled up as each champion falls, and the blood of the Papal Vo. lunteers, like the blood of the first martyrs, is the seed of new soldiers of Christ.

The history of our days will be a remarkable and a glorious one. Side by side with the her countenenance showed plainly enough their blackest ingratitude of degenerate Christians, tranquilizing power. That wonderful teaching with the most disgraceful weakness of faintbearted princes, with the vilest wickedness of godless spoilers, the fervent love of the true sons of the Church, their heroic courage, and sublime self devotion will shine forth on the page

Yet how many evil deeds and how many heroic actions will remain hidden from the eyes of men until the day when the book of God's remembrance shall be opened ?

For it is but a small portion of men's good or evil deeds which is written down for posterity. But the God of Hosts, whose unerring eye rests continually upon His creatures, and marks with especial love the sufferings of His Church and of per Head, counts every deed of virtue or of crime to requite them at his appointed hour, and the little that is known to us of both is a token to us of what his secret book contains. A few weeks have elapsed since the occur-

rences in our last chapter. Victor and his companions, after a last visit to Stelano and his sister, have left the Eternal

FOR PETER'S OHAIR.

SONG OF THE BELGIAN PONTIFICAL VOLUNTEERS. For Peter's Chair we face the hour of danger, For Peter's Oh ir our swelling bearts beat bigh. In Pius' cause we'll quell the faithless stranger, For Pine' cause full gladly will we die. Fo arms! to arms! the fetters burat asunder, Which unbelief has forged with impious band, Belgians, to arms! through all the land in thunder Peals your old watchword, 'Faith and Father Jand.' For Faith and Fatherland'-that watchword cry-

ing, Each Belgian true cusheathes his trusty sword ; For Fatherland at rest and pance is lying, Needs not his sid, but claims is for his Lo. d. A rainest the Jross of Jesus' love the token, Rage thousand foes with armed and impions hand

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bor by the ear, and soon follows a trumphant cry for the Pope and our commander.'

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"Hurrah,' interrupted the smith with a voice of thunder. 'These youths are not cats to be touched without a glore. They'll hammer on the back of the revolution, as if it were an anvil."

'Then,' Peerjan continued, 'in the evening we solace ourselves with talking over our dear Campine, for you must know that we never forget it. A true son of the Campine remains ever true to his Faith and his Fatherland.

We sing one or other of our country's songs, or tell one of its old legends, or talk over the traditional customs of our villages, or our old friends and acquaintances, and I know not what beside. We spent one whole evening in talking about the nicknames of the different towns in the Campine.

But our most frequent and dearest subject of conversation is our beloved Schrambeek, its beautiful church, its dear chapel, its old castle, its green meadows, its lonely pine wood, and its good people."

Good, good,' cried the carpenter; 'I'm glad to hear that. Peerjan, you must tell Mary to write and say that on our side we are never so pleased as when we are talking of our good Zouaves.'

. Most certainly,' answered the Picquet, delighted that his reading should be so well received.

He pansed for a moment to settle his spectacles and unfold another letter, while his audience made use of this opportunity to make their remarks upon what they had heard.

'Ab,' exclaimed Peerjan at last, ' here I have something about Victor.'

'I must tell you a story,' he read, ' of which Victor is the hero. There is a butcher at Terni who is the terror of the whole town for his strength and ferocity. He is no friend to the Zouaves, but he sells them meat for good payment. A few days ago, Victor called to pay bim for what he had sold them, but the 'Hercules of the Block, hoping to intimidate the Pontifical Volunteer, asked more than was due to him. Victor flatly refused to give him a larthing more. The butcher fell into a passion, and flourished his great knife. 'Away with that,' said Victor quietly. The ruffian would not hear; he sprang upon my comiade and was going to stab him to the heart, but Victor, with perfect coolness, warded off the blow with his left arm, and with his right hand struck such a bearty blow in the face, that he broke two of his teeth and sent him rolling over and over on the floor, leaving him no desire to make his further acquaintance.

'In consequence of this occurrence, the men gathered round our dear Victor, who is greatly beloved by them all, and to their great satisfaction he has been raised to the rank of corporal." The old Piquet went on with his reading, and

his audience seemed as if they could never grow tired, so anxious were they to hear all the par ticulars contained in Joseph's remaining letters.

We shall leave them for a moment to say a word upon a point on which Joseph's modesty kept him silent-the piety and devotion which distinguished himself and his companions.

It will not be necessary to say much upon this subject. Who can doubt that Victor and his two comrades-these two brave young men who had devoted themselves so chivalrously to the and piety even in the rough life of the camp?

But they were not singular in this respect.

fate, and another springs up and pulls his neigh | and the Zonaves were the assailants. The generstisteing the ardor, the dextenty, the impetuosity and courage of these brave young men, exclaimed-"With ten thousand such as these, I would undertake to sweep every conspirator clus. out of Italy !??

Having given our readers the song of the Belgian Zouaves, we think that they may also be glad to see that of the North Netherlanders, which, adapted to the Dutch patriotic air, we give as follows:---

SONG OF THE DUTCH PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.

Flows Christian blood within your heart, From all pollution free ? Prompt at your Father's call to start,

Uplift the song with me With fearless heart we'll fearless sing ;

With loud and long acclaim,

The Prince of Peace, the Pontiff King, Let each true tongue proclaim.

God ! Whose all-wise and holy will, Doth order all things well,

Let truth and justice triumph still O'er all the powers of hell. We finch not from the cannon's oreath,

Or bullet's murd'rous sim; We rush right joyfully on death,

In our dear Father's name. Let faith revive and faction cease,

Though we lie 'neath the sod , Let Father Pius reign in pasce And feed the flock of God

For bim we've left our native strand,

Begirt by sea and flood ; For him, O faithful Netherland, We'll shed our heart's best blood.

We plight our faith at Peter's grave, Right loyally to hold The sacred rock which Jesus gave,

To shield and save His fold Beneath the banner of the Lord,

Batavians, Frisons bow; His Vicar blesses each good sword, And every prostrate brow.

Then guard, O Lord, each faithful breast, We trust them to Thy hand;

Ob, may Thy blessing on us rest, And on our Fatherland!

And come the worst that may betide, Then shall our latest breath,

For Peter's throne, at Pius' side,

Welcome a soldier's death. (To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

LARGE BEQUEST TO CARDINAL CULLES. - The late Mr. Charles Egan, wholesale woolen merchant, of High street, Dublin, has by will bequesthed a very large sum of money, amounting to somewhere about £240,000 in personalty, and funded property and real estate of the value of £1,800 per sunum, to Cardinal Cullen for Catholic charities and other purposes. The bequest is an absolute one but it is said the will is not unlikely to be contested by some of the testator's relatives for whom but slender provisions was made, and the point to be raised is whether the gift of personalty is or is not void for :emoteness.

We Nation have received the following letter from the Cardinal Archbisbop of Dablia on closing public houses on Sanday, for publication :---55 Eccles-street.

My DEAR DE. EPRATT-I earnestly hope that the exertions which are now being made to obtain an Act of Parliament prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks on the Sunday, may be crowned with com-plete and speedy success The law which forbids the sale of other erticles on that day should certainly make no exception in favour of liquors, the abuse of which is so injurious to the public. Almost all the crime we have to deplore in Ireland may be traced to service of the Church-were patterns of virtue drunkencess; and as long as the dcors of the publichouse stand open during the leisure of the Sund-y. it will be very difficult indeed to root out from among All the Papal Zouaves distinguished them. our people that degrading vice. No one krows better then you how much has been already done to meet of Ferns have succeeded in inducing their people to refrain from the sale or purchase of intoxicating drinks on Sunday; and in many parishes in this diocess the parish price ts have been similarly successful. The happy results which have followed wherever this has been done should encourage you and your colleagues to persevere in the work you have undertaken, and should secure for you the hearty cooperation of all those who have at heart the spiritual and temporal welfare of our excellent people .- I am,

passing Metalman Points man waved his hat to those on shore: The boat was swamped by a heavy sea, and all were drowned The sea was rough. The boat has been washed ashore. There is no name or

THE DEMONSTRATIONS IN KILLABNET .- NUMEROUS ARESSTS -On Friday evening the police, scling on information furnished to them, arrested about ten boys of the town, on sworn informations, with having been engaged in the demonstrations in Killarney on Skelligss night. This morning they were removed to Tralee by the mail train, under a strong escort of constabulery, to take their trial at the present assizes. On Batarday two more arrests for similar charges were made, and the parties were also escoried to Trales, by 11; train to await their trial by the same tribunal.

THE LATE ASSASSINATION IN DUBLIN .- On Friday the 25th ult., Thomas Avres, aged 29, Michael Salmon 27, Diniel Salmon 24, and James Salmon 19, who had been remanded from the coroner's lequest, were brought before Mr. Dix, police magistrate, on a charge of having conspired to murder the deceased Andrew M'Mallin The wife of the murdered man stated that her bashand had told her that he was president of a Fenian society, and that Michael Salmon could get any man be wished shot. Prisoners' counsel objected to the evidence as illegal, but was overruled. The pris ners, with the exception of Daniel Salmon, were remanded. It is said that the unfortunate deceased was followed by the murderer from the detective police office in the Lower Castleyard to the place where he was assassinated. It is a strange fact that with the exception of the police who had the remains removed for interment after the inquest, not one person, not even any member of his family, accompanied them to the grave.-Dublin Corr. of London Tablet

MEATH ASSIZES - Thim. - A large number of parties, twenty nine in number, were put forward, charg ed with having arms in a proclaimed district. They all pleaded guilty, but a great number of them examined witnesses to prove the circumstances under which they had the arms. Some kept them for their owe protection. The case for others was that they had the caring of their masters' crops from the crows. The arms consisted of guns, pistols, revolvers In some instances the accused were of the farming class. One man named Owen Smith was defended by Mr Molloy, his case being that he was obliged, in self-detence, to keep the gun, having been beaten some time previously. His lordebip sentenced them all to periods of imprisonment varying from a week to nine months.

A LAY DELEGATE ON THE CHURCE. -Mr Arthur H Foster, lay delegate of E-phoe, has published a dis sertation upon the Protestant Church of Ireland, in which he says : 'The Church of Ireland is invested with no authority by God, directly or indirectly. Jeans Christ did not found this Oburch (or any simi lar Church), but Ha did found the religion professed by its members. The Church is of mundane construction, but the religion is Divine.'

TER LAND BILL. - It is exceedingly rare to find such unanimity of opinion as is felt on this subject. The measure is universally condemned, and in many places constituencies are coming to the resolution of rejecting every member who will support it in Parliament. With regard to the deputation to the Pra mier, proposed by Sir John Gray, it should not be a subject of wonder that it was not thought of before, and those who are not very sanguine about it now can recail instances enough where influential depurations on Irish questions came back as they went without making much impression .- Dablia Corr. cf Tablet.

The report of a marder near Philipstown, Eing's County, which was received with hesitation, turns out to be correct. On Saturday evening a man named Patrick Dunne was murdered near the main street while returning from work He was found in a dying state by a man who was coming into town, and when questioned he said :-

'I have been murdered by a man and a woman. who were standing on the road waiting for me. They bid me good night, and when I said 'good night' in reply, the woman fired at me with a pistol. When I got the shot I turned half way round; then she fired again, and when I fell they murdered me with the nistol and cut my threat, and then ran away

The supposed cause of the murder is that some years ago his house was attacked by a party looking for arms and he shot one of them. He was brought before Mr. E. J. Scully, J P., who took his dying | far more value upon The landa, it is under depositions, and was then removed to the infirmary where he immediately died. A correspondent of the Daily Express states that a young mun, named Laurence Shiel, was arrested yesterday in Queenstown as he was about to immigrate. He is a brother of the suspected woman, and is charged with beirg concerned in the murder. THEBATESING NOTICES - The Carlow Sentinel says : A for days ago a poor-rate collector for one of the rural electoral divisions of the Carlow Union found pisted on his gate a letter written in the usual style, with a drawing of a come at the head. It was signed ' Rory of the Hills,' and threatened the collector with ' balf an onnce of lead for his last supper f he did not discontinue collecting the rate. Sir George M.Donnell received a thiestoning notice, we understand, on Sunday, and in consequence of this coupled with a recent attemat to born a bouse on his property, it has been decided by the authorities to station troops in Newport for the present The Berracks at Westport are also being occupied by a detachment, while on the other hand as an evidence that the authorities enter:sined no fears as to the quiet and peaceful condition of other parts of the country, the troops stationed in Ballaghadereen have been withdrawn. THE TIPPEBARY ELECTION. - Even if Mr. Heron should succeed in retaining his seat as member for Tipperary, he cannot congratulate himself much on the result. Rejected in the first instance for a candidate who could not avail himself of the seat, he is now declared elected by a questionable majority of four over a candidate who was put forward almost against his will. Out of a constituency of 9 498 in a purely agricultural county, only 1,668 voters could be induced to record their confidence in Mr. Heros at a moment when the land question is fairly under the consideration of Parliament The Conservative jour nals point to the warning influence of the pricate as one of the causes that have led to this result but whatever Fenianism and Orangeism may have an happily done to lessen the influence of religion or to weaken the ties between the people and their ever true and faithful advisers and friends the clergy, the Tipperary election furnishes no proof of it At the late trial of the Galway election petition, Mr. Heron considered it his duty to make certain uncalled for remarks relative to the exercise of their influence by the Bishops and clergy, and though the priests of Tipperary would be far from desiring to recall the fact to Mr. Heron's disadvantage now, the Catholio electors may be excused if they besitated to support gentleman who in the exigencies of his profession might at any time be called on (by professional duty) to use arguments or to adopt a course which to them might bear the appearance of inconsistency with principle. It is stated that on a scrutiny as many as 18 or 20 votes must be struck from Mr. Heron, on the grounds of personation, whilst an equal or greater number tendered for Mr Kickham were illegally rejected in consequence of the voters miscalling the candidate 'Pickham' and being prevented from correcting the mistake. Dr Calaban, choirman of Mr. Klokham's committee has written of Commons for the enforcement of the laws in Ire- to the press charging the Government telegraph off cials with deliberately detaining and suppressing telegrams despatched in the Klokham interest.

it is supposed from some wrecked vessel. When the bouse, and no resistance seemed, to be offered save that one of Gallagher's sons made an attempt to draw the sword of one of the constabulary, and, ment in order to days it in the sword of one of the constabulary, and, by some medium or other; escaped, and has not, as the landlords are organizing an opposition to it be. by some medium or other; escaped, and has not, as the landlords are organizing an opposition to it. be. The annears the search resulted cause it concedes too much. The committee, which yet been discovered. It appears the search resulted in the discovery of a loaded six-chamber breech loadyet been discovered. It appears the search resulted bas been for some time past collecting information, in the discovery of a loaded six-chamber breech load-bas prepared a report, which is now in print. It has prepared a report, which is now in print. It quence of the arms being found in the house, the proprietor, Patrick Gillagher, and his two sons were immediately arreated. On this being done a large concourse of people of all grades assembled in the streets, and their demeanour presenting somewhat streets, and their demeandur presenting some-new closers of a threatening nature, it was considered advisable. The Daily Express observes that in this respect it to call our the military, and accordingly a detach. ment of the 54th Regiment, under the command of Capt. Newbolr, and Lientenants Smart and Jibbeston, was soon in attendance. During the progress of this proceeding Sub-inspector Carr, of Westport. and a party of constabulary, went to the house of a smith, named Moran, and found there a gun, which increase in the money value of produce, without any Moran stated was left to him to be repaired. When reference to improvements by the tenant the entire force was concentrated they escorted the three misoners to the court-house, with fixed swords, followed by a danse concourse of angry speciators. After the facts were disclosed and informations taken it was decided to send the parties for trial to next petty sessions, and accepting bail for their appearance themselves in £40, and two sureties in £20 each. When they were set at liberty a joyons shout ascended from the assembled multitude.-Irish Times.

> The Irish Church Convention is still holding its deliberations in Dublig. It has been decided that the House of Representatives shall consist of 208 clerical and 416 lay delegates. There has been a good deal of further discussion on the clauses relating to the votes of the bishops On Friday the Convention by a large majority adopted the Duke of Abercorn's amendment giving two-thirds of the bi shops the right of absolute veto. Lord James Butler, a most determined opponent of the veto, has ad dressed a letter to the Archbishop of Dubiin, resign ing his seat in the Convention The giving of a veto forever to the bishops is, he says, oppræd to the teaching of the Scriptures and to the principles of the Reformation, and he adds that he can never be long to a Obarch which sanctions such a policy, by whatever high-sounding title it may be called The Convention have, in opposition to the wish of the Archbishop of Dublin, explained the meaning of the word ' priest' by adding 'or presbyter.' The change was carried by a majority of 325 to 142 In the course of one of the disc ssions, Mr. Bloomfield stat ed that he had beard from a gentleman that if the veto were given to the bishops, Mi-s Burdett Coutte would give £100,000 to the Irish Church.

> DUBLIN, March 2.- The chairman of Mr. Kickham's committe has written to the Cork papers charging the Government with deliberately detaining and suppressing elegrams despatched for the use of the Kick ham interest ; also alleging that bribery, corruption, and intimidation have been practised, and declaring the intention of the committee to present a petition against Mr. Heron's return. There is reason to believe that the defeated party will strain every nerve to unseat Mr. Heron. They are resolved to prosecute a petition upon all the grounds of corrupt practices which are usually alleged in such proceed. ioga. Should they persevere a new question of in-terest will arise, Kickham being legaly disqualified as much as Rossa. He has received no formal parden, but is only a ticket-of-leave politician.

The organized opposition to the taking or letting of grass lands, which is the cause of most of the agrarian outrages in the county of Meath, is now extending through the adjoining county of Louth. Intimidation of every kind is practised to prevent the attendance of farmers at suctions, and when they are held no bidders can be found The objection to grass lands is that they prevent employment, which would be given by tillage. The 'Dandalk Democrat. a tenant's organ, gives the following instance of the effect of this terrorism : - ' At the late fair of Dunleer a farmer, who had purch-sed ten acres of grass at the auction of Mr. M ---- in the locality, was an costed by four man, who inquired from him whether it was true that he did so, despite the warning given io the plac rds The farmer replied in the offirms tive He was then ordered to give the lands up at oncs; but he informed the party that on being declared the parchaser be pail down 103 an acre as a deposit, and if he gave up the farm he would forfeit 5! this the party replied that it was better for him to lose the money than lose semething which he placed

While the advocates of fixity of tenure are endes. vouring to bring pressure to bear upon the Government in order to have it moulded to suit their theory contains some facts which go to disprove the astertion that the landlords have screwed up the rental to a high pitch They complain, however, that the Bill as it stands at present will deprive them of the power to increase their rents in proportion to the in croased value of land, irrespective of improvements. would inflict a more serious injury upon the land-lords than the extreme demand of fixity of tenure at fair rent. It says :- It is conceded by those who agitate for this settlement of the question that what is now a fair rent might, 20 years beace, fail short of the fair letting value of the land, from the mero reference to improvements by the tenant. The periodical revision of rents by a comparison with the prices of produce forms an element in every proposal for absolute fixity of tenure. How far the profes. Bions now made would be acted upon hereafter is quite sucther question. In all probability, the concession of fixity of tecure would be the signal for the proclamation of open warfare against rents. But it is important to observe that even the most extravagant advocates of the demands of the peasantry ate obliged to admit what to all moderate men must appear tolerably obvious - the right of the landlord to a progressive increase in the rent of his lands, proportioned to the increase of the money value of the producing land. It is notorious that lands were let for their foll value a century ago at what would be now considered a nominal rent, and that the tenan's interest under an old lease is oftan quite sa val. uable as the landlord's. If, as we believe, the practic-I operation of the Government Bill will be to deprive the landlord not only of the power of exercising his property rights, but of the prospective advagta. ges to be derived from the personal increase in the value of land, it really amounts to fixity of rent as well as fixity of tenure. This would be a peculiar hardship to Irish landlords'

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in a chuire

THE IRICH MEMBERS AND THE LAND BILL -On Thursday afternoon a meeting of Irish members of Parliament was held in the tea-room of the House of Commons to consider the course to be taken, under present circumstances, with respect to the Government Bill for amending the laws relating to the occu-pation and ownership of land in Ireland. This meeting was understood to be private, and no reporters were present, but the result of the deliberation has been made public. There were in the room more than fity members of the House of Commons, representing every shade, and especially the most extreme shades, of political opinion. Colonel French was called to the chair, and, after long and careful discussion, it was moved by Mr. G. H. Moore, seconded by Mr. William Johnstone, and resolved -- That in the opinion of this meeting the Landlord and Tenant Bill now before the House is so far defective that without amendments it would not be a satisfactory settlement of the question upon which the happiness of the Irish people so much depende, but that we at present desire to limit our consideration of that measure to the question of supporting, or opposing, its second reading : the deferring, therefore, all expressions of opinion with regard to the changes that we may consider as indispensable to our future support of the measure, we feel that we should not be doing justice to our sense of the importance of the subject, if we prevented its going into Committee, or stood in the way of its further consideration and improvement." After this resolution had been adopted, it was moved by Mr G H Moore, seconded by Sir John Esmonda, and agreed - That this meeting do now adjourn to a day, subsequent to the second reading, to be hereafter named.' The meeting then separated .- Tablet. The following resolution of the Grand Jury of the courty of Meath appears in the Daily Express. It is stated that no answer has yet been received :-'Trim Spring Assises, Feb 23, 1870.

'Sir .- We, the Grand Jury of the county of Menth beg to call your attention to the state of the county, as shown by the returns already furnished to you and so ably alluded to by the Lord Obief Justics (Monaghan) of the Conmon Pleas, in his charge to us this day.

At a large moeting of magistrates held at Kalls in October last, the alarming state of the county was brought before you In answer to that memorial you

seves no less by their fervent piety than by their the evil. The Archbishop of Cashel and the Bishop courage, and among them were many who were angels of piety and holiness under the garb of soldiers.

'Among the Zouaves,' writes Bresciani, ' were many young men full of innocence and of deep piety, who had consecrated themselves as a whole and living sacrifice with the single intention to die in defence of the Holy See. Wherever you went, you saw this noble band of youths full of gaity and spirit, but with a reserved and noble bearing worthy of their chivalrous and Christian resolution. In the evening you would see many of them making their visit to the Blessed Sa crament; and in the morning, when in the city, those who had a balf hour to spare bastened to Mass. When they rose in the morning, they Fissed the medal of our Blessed Lady which had been hung round their necks by a mother, a sister, or a bride, signing themselves with the sign of the cross; and not a few, kneeling at the foot of their bed, recited the three 'Aves' in bonor of the Immaculate Mother."

'New Zouaves,' continues the author of 'Olderico,? ' who had come to enrole themselves at Rome after the Battle of Castelfidardo, when they were in the camp at Monte Rotondo, devoutly assisted at the Vespers of the clergy; after which, in the presence of all the people, they entered the choir, and after the custom of France and Belgium, sang cantiques with a full concert of voices. The people all remained in the church in astonishment to hear these young soldiers sing with as much recollection and devotion as if they had been ecclesiastics.

When they were quartered at Terns, and afterwards in the neighboring camp, the evening prayer was a moving sight-the chaplain of each battalion intoning the prayers in the midst of the Zouaves formed in squares. It was beautiful to see these brave fellows after a fatiguing day of military exercises, of marching and countermarching, feigned assaults and feigned battles, weary and breathless as they were, recollect themselves, and with uncovered heads, and eyes cast down, raise their voices and their hearts to God, thanking Him for the blessings bestowed upon them during the day, imploring new graces and renewing the offering of their lives. Who can wonder that warriors with consciences so pure, shrank not from a conflict of one against Globe. ten, cast terror into their enemies, and sold their lives so dearly ? -1-2

General de Lamoriciere, in a visit which be made to the camp at Terni, which consisted of the Zouaves, the German corps, and the Pontifical legion ordered a feigned assault on Collescipoli. The Pontificals defended it, the Germans approaching Tramore Bay on Tuesday morning, last, 'named Gallagher, to search for arms. They entered 'stone. - Cork Examiner.

my dear Dr. Spratt, your devoted servant, † PAUL CABDINAL Archbishop of Dublin.

Five soldiers of the 18th Regiment are under arrest at Newry, charged with using seditious language in the public streets. 'Hurrah for the green,' and 'God Save Ireland,' were amongst the expressions alleged to have been used. A court-martial will be held immediately,-Express.

MALLOW ELECTION .- Major Knox, the besten can didate, has lodged a petition against Mr. Munster's return, and claims the seat.

On dit that as a preliminary to the hearing of the Mallow Petition, a legal point will be raised by the petitioner to try the validity of the return of Mr Munster for the borough, having regard to the judg ment delivered in the Cashel election trial.-Evening Mail.

WATEBIOND CITY ELECTION .- The damages done by the rioters are estimated at over £7,000. Mr. Smyth intends to petition.

JUDGES OF IRISH ELECTION PATITIONS .- Mr. Justice Morris will try the petition presented on the part of Major Knox against the return for the borough of Mallow; Baron Hughes will try the petition of the Conservatives of Derry sgainst the return of the Solicitor-General; and Baron Deasy will try the petition against the return of Captain Greville-Nugent for the county of Lorgford.

The statement of one of your morning contemporaries as to the ill-treatment of Fenian prisoners was most emphatically denied by government officials on my inquiry to day. The charge of oppression of the prisoners will be contradicted in the House of Commans. As to the question of sufficiency of dist, the bulk of medical opinion is against that of Dr. Lyons. - London Correspondent of the Evening Mail.

REPORTED REVIEWENT OF THE LOBD CHIEF BABON. -We are happy to learn that the statement of the 'Law Times' respecting the probable retirement of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the Lord Ohlef Baron of the Court of Exchecquer, is without foundation, and that there is no truth in another announcement that he is unable to proceed upon circuit owing to ill-health These rumours may possibly owe their origin to the precarious condition of the Lord Ohief Baron of Ireland. We understand that Lord Obief Baron Kelly has left town for the Western Circuit to-day .-

London, March 21 .- Louis Blanc writes a letter in which he says the bill just introduced into the House land will, if imposed, place that country in a state of slege.

A great storm occurred on the Irish coast on Monday night. A boat, with five men, was observed were eicce given up."

A woman named Elizabeth WManus was convicted at the Mullingar Assizes of sending a number of threatening letters to Mr. W B Smythe, J.P., DL. Her busband's tather beld a farm of 21 acres from the prosecutor, the original rept of which was 321., but in 1852 it was reduced to 29/ M'Manus left the farm on the 9th of February, 1868 After the murder of Mr Fetberston in that year, a d mand was made | and beg to recommend the following measures, which upon Mr Smythe - who, it may be observed, never victed a tenant-to allow compectation to the prisoner and her husband to the amount of 2001, and 500/, for alleged improvements. The prosecutor agreed to refer the question to two farmers, who awarded 163/. He believed that the improvements were not worth more than 40%, and that M'Manus was not satisfied with the award. In the months of June, August, and September the prosecutor received several threstening letters, which were handed over to the police. In October last a const+ble named Rooney dressed himself up in plain clothes as a herd, went to the prisoper's house, and struck a mock pargain with her to let him a yard for his master to store abeep in He paid her 23. 6d., and got her to give a receipt for 43., a trick which, it was observed, only nade it seem more likely that he was a genuine herd The receipt enabled him to compare the handwriting, and witnesses were examined to prove the similarity The jury fround her 'Guilty,' and the Ohief Justice Monahan sentenced her to five years' penal servitude. At the same assizes, four men who were lately surprised by the police while marching in military order with arms through the country were convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and bard labour. Two men, named Patrick Murray and John Burns, who were charged or enspicion of being implicated in the murder of Mr. Anketell, were discharged, the Orowo having failed to obtain any evidence to warrant their detention in costody.

A long discussion on the Land Bill took place at the meeting of the Oork Farmers' Olub on Saturday. The olub adopted a report pronouncing the measure totally inadequate to attain the object for which it is proposed, and insufficient as a settlement of the question The report states that the bill leaves some of the worst evils of the present system-the law of distress for rent, the power of capricious svictions, and of exorbitant increase of rent-untouched, and affords no relief from the harassing operation of the rules of the estate. It further asserts that the ten dency of the bill, in its present shape, would be to facilitate eviction, promote consolidation of farms perpatuate division and jealousy amougst the Irish farmers by the distinction it makes between Ulster and the other provinces, and reduce through the operation of the leasing clauses, the maximum teoure to thirty-one years' lesses. On the motion of Mr. Farrell a resolution was adopted requiring that the tenants shall be secured in the enjoyment of their holding, subject to the punctual payment of rent, and in the possession of all improvements made, purch used, or inherited, with the right to disposes of them by sale, or otherwise, subject to the landlord's approval of the incoming tenant In the course of the discus sion credit was given to Mr Gladstone and Mr Bright for a sincers anxiety to do justice to the tegants, and elegrams despatched in the Kickham interest. It bill was treated as susceptible of being given a Sab inspector Greaves, Head constable Shaw, and satisfactory shape by amendments. The club decided a force of constabulary repaired to the house of a man on joining in the national deputation to Mr. Glad-

requested the magistrates to suggest a remeny At that time they thought it better to leave the matter in the hands of the Executive. The county has now become more convalsed, and ' the reign of terror' is paralyzing the well-disposed of a'l classes. No adequate steps have been taken by Government for the suppression of crime.

We, therefore, the Grand Jury of this county now assembled, avail ourselves of your former suggestion we believe would have the desired effect : -

1. Immediate suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in this county and the adjoining districts.

"2. The constabulary to be empowered to search euspected persons and houses, by night as well as by day, for arms and documents.

A revision of the licences to keep arms to be made throughout the country.

"We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient ser vanta,

'HERCELES ROWLEY, for Self and Fellows. The Right Hon. Chichestor Fortscue, M.P.,

Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Gastle, Bublin. It is reported that the Attorney-General for Ireland ntends to offer him elf to the electors of Cashel it the event of a writ being issued. Captain Petre has also, it is said, addressed them as a Liberal-Conservative, but a candidate of his political views has little chance of representing the ' City of the Kings.'

The Grand Jury of Westmeath have called the attention of the Government to the continuance of usdetected agrarian crime in Ireland, and the urgent necreasity of giving effect to the suggestions made at the meetings of magistrates in April last year and on the 24th of February last. The suggestions were the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in the proclaimed districts, and the formation of a detective force independent of but connected with the police; the power of local taxation for outrages against the person ; a change of the incidence of taxation from land to residence. - Times Dublin Corr.

DUBLIN SIXTY YEARS SINCE. - In splendor of equipage, in princely entertainments, in dress, and in retinue generally. Dublia causlled any city in Europe. Oarriages with six horses were the fashion of the day and as many as thirty such equipages have been counted on the evening drive of the Circular road, as the modish promenade was then called The Court of the Viceroy was more than the rival of St. James's in toilette and beauty, while society took a pride in showing that, besides more material display, there were obaracteristics of wit and agreeability which could be surpassed in the richer country. Eccentricities of every kind were in vogue, as though mes were bent on the display of traits and habits as up. like as possible to the graver ways and tastes of Eng. land; rash and absurd wagers were peculiarly the fashion and Buck Whalley, as he was called, made bis celebrated het to walk to Jernsalem ; and Baatchamp Bagenal astoniabed Europe by a retinue that eclipsed many of the petty princes of the Continent, and by a series of extravagances that made him famous throughout Europe. He fought a Royal Dake, courted an Infanta, intoxicated a Dogs of Veniece, carried off a nun from an Italian Convent, ending hi exploits with a duel, in which he disarmed the first swordsman of Paris. Were not these traits enough to endear him to his countrymen and give all the popularity that Ireland could bestow ? especially when, returning to his native and and paternel

opupation of Parliament to his other virtues !ges monthe Bhamrockiane ' in the Cornhill Magazine for February. The

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The Dramsloar tragi-comedy is played out. prisoners are acquitted, and the curtain has fallen. Morton was murdered, and the eight Orengomen, or any of them, are pronounced guiltless of his blood. Buch was the verdict of the jury. It was proved that most of the prisoners were armed on the fatal spat must of five were clearly iden ified as belonging to the party who fired the volleys, and when the bed of the procession came up shouldd, 'There they are, d-n their souls, pitch into them.' The two priests, who were probably the objects of the fusilpriests, while refage in a house. When the driver of the as belonging to the priests asked Morton to get up in the act of doing so he was killed. The case for the Grown was, that it was of no particular importance whether any of the prisoners fired the fatal that. If they were engaged in a common purpose, acting in oncert, and in pursuance of an illegal object, every individual in that body was in law as guilty of the morder as the man who actually fred the shot. On the part of the prisoners it was contended that the party must have been assembled to commit the particular act which ended in the death of Morton. Suppose it was clearly proved that one of the prisoners killed Morton, the others must be acquitted, unless premeditation was proved, which, of course, was impossible, unless one of the party turned informer. The boy King identified the man who fired the shot, and though slight discrepancies occurred in his evidence, and that of one or two others, all agreed in the essential fact. It used to be the law that a common purpose will be presumed when a number of persons, as in the Dram loor case, take arm, meet at a rendezvous and, if one of them commits a fe'ony, all are equally liable to the penalty. The evidence of premeditation in the Drumaloor case was strong. A number of men attend a meeting to petition Parliament. They return peaceably and inoffeneively. They molest no one. They carry no party emblems, though counsel for the prisoners thought ' Green came within the description. There was less doubt about the Orange tie which one of the jurors had the good taste to wear in the bor. One of this party, assembled for an unlawful purpose, and no murder is committed ! For what purpose did the Orungemen carry arma? Was it for self-defence? No person thought of attacking them. Were the successive volleys fired with a harmless intent? Morton's death is the reply. Mr. Justice George commented severely on the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Dunne and the Rev. Mr Daly who escaped the bullets, one of which killed Morton. The jury deliberated for a long hour. When they found the prisoners 'Not Guilty' ringing cheers went up from the Orange party. They had no doubt of the result from the beginning. So ended the case which excited profound interest over Ireland as the 'Tragedy of Dramaloor.'- Dablin Freeman.

The Cork Town Council without a division, rejected the application of the Receiver-General of Oonstabilary, for halt the expense of the extra police force in the city, and resolved that the city members should be called on to represent to Government the hardship of being required to pay such a charge, the police, as they insist, being engaged principally for imperial and not for local purposes. - Irish Timez.

JUDGE FITZGERALD ON ' TREASON AND SEDITION.'-COUNTY OF CORE ASSIZIS .- Cork. - The County Commission was opened by Mr Justice Fitzgerald. His lordship, in his charge, spoke in congratulatory terms of the condition of the county. He regretted to find not a few cases of threatening letters, a practice which seemed to indicate that under the smooth surface of social life there existed a spirit of law lessness, of sedition, and it might soon be of treason, which sought for its own vile purposes to disturb the pub lie peace. If the people who indulged in such cowardly practices were so incane as to disregard the teachings of religion, and to throw overboard the blessings of the freest and most liberal constitution in the world, and were willing to substitute mob law and mob violence in their stead, all that could be done was not to pollute the name of patriotism by invoking it in dealing with such people, but to address themselves to their selfshness and their terrors His lordship then alluded to the recent murders in Cork and Dublin, in order to show what persons brought upon themselves by joining in secret conspiracies, and how fatally these crimes acted in creating a general feeling of insecurity, and driving capibe obtained for capitalists for the promotion and extension of public works in Ireland. Such would unquestionably be the case antil permanent security for life and proper'y was restored ; and his lordehip urg ed upon those whom he addressed the employment of constitutional action slone for the redress of any any grievances, inasmuch as he believed there existed in the Legislature a bona fide resolution to remove any just and well-founded cause of complaint. UNIME AND OUTRAGE MANUFACTURE .- We are authorised to state that the report appearing in the Irish Times and other Dublin papers, that a quantity of hay, the property of Mr. Oarr, Sub-inspector at Newport, was maliciously burned, is entirely without foundation.-Mayo Examiner. DUBLIN, March 7 .- Mr. M'Oarthy Downing has addressed a long letter to the 'Oork Eraminer' on the subject of the Land Bill. The judgment of a gentleman of such varied and extensive experience as a land agent a proprietor, and a legal practitioner, whose integrity and independence are unquestionable, is entitled to considerable weight He observes upon the diversity of opinion which prevails with respect to the Bill, which, he says, places him and others in a state of bewilderment. He does not coiscide with those who think the Bill is incapable of being rendered a really good measure. He does not agree with those who think that the extension of the Ulster custom to the other three Provinces would be the best solution of the difficulty. On the contrary, he believes that 19 out of every 20 farmers in the county of Oork would reject it if they only understood its operation correctly. He does not agree with those who would accept the Bill as it is, but coincides with those who would accept it with substantial amendments He dissents from Mr. Butt's opinion that the extension of the period for a notice to guit from six to 12 months is of no practical value. On this point he observes,-Under the existing law the landlord can only evict at one fixed period of the year. To demand a 12 months' instead of six months' notice gives the tenant very little additional security of tenure. I believe there is not in Ireland a tenant who will not see in this proposed change a very considerable benefit. Is the law now is, a tenant whose tenancy is determined by a notice to quit on the 25th of March, and who had sown his cats, barley, green crops, and potatoes after that day, would lose all they would become the property of the landlord ; and of the crops sown before that day, the tenant would only be entitled to a portion of the crops according to the custom of the district, while under the proposed law that tenant could only be ejected on the 29th of September, on a notice served before the 29th of September, in the preceding year. He would thus have ample time to decide on the crops which, under the circumstances, would pay him best; he would be entitled to the entire of them, and would have time to make his other arrangements - advantages so apparent to every farmer that it would be a waste of time and words to pursue the subject further. I am not for a moment to be supposed as defending the right of eviction or notice to quit. I wish the words were unknown to the English langu-ge, as they are, according to a late writer, to the German.' He condemus the 16th clause, which enables a land. which deprives a tenant of any claim if he leaves his or a few on sixty families. Upon what principle of manifesting the spirit of revolt in every word, and of 109,225 men. - Times,

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estate, he declared that the world had nothing to holding voluntarily; be contends that it is an unneestate, no doubted with his own country, and added patriotism cessary interference with the tenant's fights, and terest whenever he chooses to leave. He also objects to the 19th section, which imposes restrictions upon tenants whose lands are valued at £50 and £100 As regards the Ulster tenant-right, he shows that the landlords can raise the rents, evict, and extinguish the tenant custom by exercising a right of He suggests the following amendpre-suption. ments as calculated to make the Bill acceptable to the Irish people : -

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Firstly, I would amend the scale in section 3 by substituting ten years' rent for seven; secondly, by substituting seven for five; thirdly, by substituting four for three; fourthly, by substituting three for two-the provise to be altered accordingly. This scale I would have self-acting, as recommended in my suggestions already referred to. Toat is to say, that the mere fact of distarbing would, ' prima facie, entitle the tenant to the compensation above provided seconding to his rent, throwing upon the landlord the necessity (on his peril of coets) of seeking to reduce the amount by deduction of arrears of rent, deterioration of the holding, or wilful waste, omitting the words, 'for non observance of any fapress or implied covenant or agreement.' I would give the tenant, besides, the full amount of his improvement. Now, let us see how this would work; and in this illustration I will adopt the test suggested by Mr. Butt, and take the case of two yearly tenants with whose condition of tenure I am personally sc. quainted. No. 1 - One tenant's valuation is £9 his rent is £16. I will admit for the sake of argament, that he has made no improvements. He would on eviction be entitled not to ten times £9 (his rala. ation), but to tea times £16 (bis rent), which would be £100. But if he had made improvements to the value of £40 he would be entitled to £200, or if he could get more by sale in the public market he may do so. This case would apply. I believe, to half of all the holdings in Ireland. Second tenants valuation is £14, rent 25/ ; improvements are at least 50!, This tenant on eviction would be entitled to seven times 251, or 1751, and 501., for improvements, making 225?. Now, will any man tell me that this would not be security of tenure approaching as closely to fixity of tenure as possible ; for I beve already assumed that the condemned clauses with regard to 31 and 21 years leases are expunged from the Bill, and I sek, who will tell me that the exten sion of the Ulster custom to Manster would confer the same advantages or give the same protection? It is not difficult to urge plausible objections to any plan that may be proposed. Haman wisdom cannot devise a law which may not in extreme cases be used by one or either party to the injury of the other. We must look for the measure that is liable to the fewest objections. I ask, in calm and serious earn. estness, does any man serionaly costend, as I have read, 'that such a law would give facilities to get rid of the smaller class of tenants, and that their holdings would be absorbed into the larger ones of

their grasping and envicus neighbours ?' He farther recommends that there should be a registry of improvements kept by the clerk of the Poor Law Union, and that if the landlord did not object to these matters, no question as to their being suitable could afterwards be raised ; also that an acre be given to the laborer who should hold directly from the landlord. - Times Cor.

Ash.Wednesday last was a black day in this wild and sterile region. A cold north-east wind came down over the snow-tipped bare and boggy mountains of Tyrena piercing every shelter below, whilet man and beast, the old and young, pined and strunk be neath its biting influence. It will be in the memory of the readers of this journal that an unfortunate dispute about bog arose betweed a land-owner named Dr. Gibbings and a settlor tenant and stock farmer named James Hunter, which colminated in abortive legal arbitrations or trials. Dr Gibbings being retired from the legal quarrel. Mr Honter fell apon the smaller tenants; lawsuits and embarrassments followed attracting much public attention in the country, and creating very general sympthy for the porr tenantry. The bad feelings that followed the procredings spainst the tenantry by Mr. Hunter was widespread, and one dark night last barvest, the very eve of the present Viceroy's visit to Westport, James Hunter was shot dead. Every effort failed to obtain any clue to the assassin. All the modern applications of ' beneficent rule' were resorted to, and amongst the most severe of these in its class, the transfer of a fortified iron police but, with a sergeant and five men tal out of the country; for while money was eagerly from Dublin to Tyrena, was accompliabed by the invested in every other direction, not a shilling could Ercutive with a speed that eclipsed military derpatch But from the time of its erection up to the present no outrage worth the same occurred in the locality, and up to the occurrence of the murder the same character was borne by the locality. I take no account of clamour or the trade reports of informers. The support of this fortified but and its armed occupants is placed on a limited number of poor mountaineers, say some sixty families, who reside in or have scattered spots of mountain in some few townlands or portions of townlands surrounding the scence of Mr. Hunter's assassination. The Excative demands that these poor people shall pay 253. in the pound per annum, or 63. 3d. per quarter in the phund for the maintenance of a police barrack, which the recople are not able to pay, and cannot pay. And what is their condition and what is their prospect? They came to the fortified iron police but on Ash-Wednesday, pursuant to a notice remarkable for the peremptory form of demand for payment which it contained Sergeant O'Brien, of Mulranny, attended as collector, and Segeant Bruce, who has charge of the temporary party, was there with his men. I can scarcely depict the humiliating sight which I witnessed on this Ash-Wednesday in my own country. These officers manifested the proper feeling of intelligent men notwith standing the embarrassing and difficult duty imposed upon them, and the people with rare intelligence and good feeling expressed their obligations as they always do for any civility which they receive from the officers of the law. But it was something like what one would expect to see in Russia or Morocco, after all. The people craved time, which the police-sergeant had no power to give. They said they expected some sid from a collection that was on foot, and from the pawning and sale of their effects, and would pay on Satorday. But of what avail, perhaps, even for the first quarter Their parish priest and his curste have and are aiding them, but their aid alone will not suffice now. The quarter they are asked to pay on Ash Wednesday was due on Christmas Day, and the next quarter will be due on Lady Day. This is certainly a remarkable way of celebrating fasts and feasts in a Oatholic country, and capecially amongst the weakest and most primitive of the Catholic pe plo. Shall it be a vain hope? I saw these hardy of God-these and a legion of lesser fees have taken mountaineers with big tears almost freezing on their hard features, straining every nerve, craving of the police to spare them for a day or two until they would His Church is speedily about to destroy. It is very collect money. How would this system work in Rugland or elsewhere? Are these people to be driven by oppression to become thieves and robbers that they may live in their mountains? The history of the dispute between the late Mr. Hunter and the tenantry originated with Dr. Gibbings, the landowner, and Mr. Hunter, and this circumstance I would say imposes a moral daty on Dr. Gibbings beyond that which naturally staches to the ownership of the soil. Another quarter fails due on the 27th March, and the rate will be G3. 11d in the pound as before. Where is this to come from ? So far as the Executive is concerned the demands of 25s, to the pound is simply to announce a fixed intention of basishing sixty Irish families from house and home, It is very bad that murder should occur, or that any crime should take place in Ireland or Eogland, or in the world. The duty of civil government need not be recapitulated The punishment of the guilty criminal has only in

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constitutional law upon whose tyrannical and venge- | yet calling themselves her children, will be no longer | inl recommendation the selection of these poor people was made is not known .- Mayo Examiner

The Irish Land Bill is still receiving a rough handling on all sides. Its provisions are analyzed and dissected with ausparing minuteness, and all parties profess to regard it with dissatisfaction. Conservatives condemn it as an insidious measure of confacation. One of the grounds apon which they rest this charge is the fourth clause, which, as they con strue it, will entitle a tenant without eriction to demand compensation for alleged improvements extending back for a period of 20 years. They thick it a great bardship that such a power should be given and that while the landlord has not been put on his guard and has kept no register of the work, the law should give a presumption of right to the tenant. On the other hand, the legalizing of the Ulster tenant custom, which gives the occupier a right to from 201 | ing taken out the baby, Mr. Justice Wiles interposed, to 30% an acre, while the custom of the South confers no benefit unless in the case of eviction, is com. plained of as an invidious and unfair distinction, which preserves to Ulster an ebnoxious ascendency The Freeman remarks that tenant-right as it exists in Ulster is not a satisfactory or perfect system, and that in the other provinces tenant-right is only a feeble and uncertain imitation of the Ulater custom, and asks if it is sound statesmanship to legislate differently for Uister and the other provinces. It calls attention to the fact that the Uister tenant custom varies in different places, and is not satisfactory to the tenant, and to the difficulties which the Court will have to encounter from the omission to define the several customs and usages, which, however, it thinks, wonld have been fatal to the Bill had it been attempted ; and from the presumption being against the custom. and from the onus of proof being cast upon the ten ant. The Freeman contends for the enactment of laws 'wisely embodying the principle of tenant. right,' which, it admits, would soswer every purpose and satisfy North and South. So far as Ulster is concerned there has been little expression of dissatisfaction with the Bill, but the farmers in Armsgh Antrim, Down, and other counties are disappointed because it does not contain clauses to compel the landlord to let at moderate rents. They complain that lands are rack rented, and tenants obliged to devote the fruits of the industry of their families in wearlog to pay reats, which never could be produc-ed from their farms The Premier will soon have an opportunity of hearing all that can be urged against the Bill from deputations which are going to London A meeting of the Central Enerd of the Irish Tenant League was held yes'erday, with Mr. Tristram Kennedy in the chair. There were 12 gentlemen present. The Secretary read a letter from Dean O'Brien, in which he characterized the Bill in the following terms :---'I have never seen a meanimity more perfect than

that which pronounced sentence upon the half-considered and almost wholly bad measure which Mr Gladstone has placed before the country as a boon. It is too trying indeed. Mr. Gladetone admits that our land system is the mockery of Europe, and re solves itself into a penal law for the extirpation of the people. In fact, he proclaims that the state of things is one of chronic persecution that, according to all jurists, might have been met by resistance, if not corrected by legislation. And yet, strange"to say, Mr. Gladstone leaves all the malice of the system untonched, and gives it a new lesse of life under a Low name Absonteeism is still to eat up three millions annually of Irish wea'th. The power of distress' is still to strengthen the power of injustice in seizing the poor man's means, and breaking up the poor man's home, and sending the poor man helpless across the sea to nurse the hatred of his countrymen for the 'strangers' who, not satisfied with grasping the land, assail the life of the nation A graduation of penalties is paraded as the palladium of the tenantat will, but vanishes at the mere offer of a short lease, and is no case cus equal the amount which an improving tenant would put into the ground and be compelled to leave behind him. The 'evicting' power remains as vigorous as ever ; and tribanale without end or name are ready to give landlords a new title to their 'felonies,' and an ægis to protect them from public opinion itself. And as if to mark by an ex-ceptional act of justice the wrong inflicted every where else, he crects the Tenant right of Ulster into the dignity of a new 'Settlement of the North' The plantation' is worthy of justice; the old Geluic stock get the kind of equity to which Eog'and has land. been vainly accustoming this country for 700 years' Mr. Butt, Q.C., commented apor the Bill in the mide any statement about beating a man to death in spirit of the Dean's letter and of his own, which was Ireland. The Rev Mr. Moore said the prisoner came moved a read ecently published, ollowing terms.-"That, in the opinion of its Council, the land measure introduced by the Ministers dres not afford to the great mass of Lisb occupiers that protection against insecurity of tennre and artitrary eviction, the existence of which is universally admitted to be inconsistent with the peace and prosperity of the country " He declared his belief that the Bill involved the peace and tranquility of the country, and that Mr. Gladstone was legislating in the dark ; for, although his good intentions could not be doubted, the Bill would not afford protection to one in twenty of those who needed it. Mr.Hilles, J. P., seconded the resolution and it passed. Mr. Warren, J. P., stated his opinion that the measure would not have any effect in suppressing agrarian crime.

a scandal and a stumbling block to those without .-Tablet.

ILLEGAL DETRAINT -' REASONABLE RESISTANCE.'-On these points, during the hearing of a case tried in London on Saturday, a judicial deliverance, on the part of Mr. Justice Wiles, deserves public attention. A woman was indicted for the murder of a bailiff. The deceased had made a distraint for rent. An altercation ensued between him and the woman, in reference to a cradle in which the prisoner's baby was lying, and which the bailiff insisted on taking. During the altercation the prisoner became exasperated, and struck the bailiff two blows on the head with a rolling-pin; and, attacked with erysipelas he died six days after the blows. The under-bailiff baving deposed that the deceased seized the cradle and handed it to him at the door a policeman havand the following colloquy ensued :---

His Lordship-Do you distrain cradles with babies in lbem?

Witness-I do not distrain at all.

His Lordship-It was quite illegal. If a man is riding on a horse it cannot be distrained. The dis tress was illegal. The woman used no more force than necessary to resist it He might as well distrain a shirt noon a person's back as a cradle with a child in it. Whatever a man was using at the time could not be seized, and reasonable resistance might be lawfully offered. -Evening Standard.

A CONVERTING SISTERBOOD .- Our readers will, no doubt, recollect that about eighteen months ago a community of High Church ladies, who lived toge ther at Hackney, were with one exception, all recoived into the Catholic Church, since then these ladice, with the permission and approbation of his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, formed them selves into a convent of regular nune, observing the rules of the Order of St. Francis. They have been joined by several others, and, retaining the same residence they had when belonging to the Church of Eogland - Asbgrove, Hackney-they now firm a very flourishing community, and do a vast deal of good in their neighborhood Moreover, we are in formed on excellent authority, that, directly and in. directly among the upper middle, the middle, and the laboring classes, these nuns, since their conversion have been the instruments of very 'nearly three hundred persons having been received into the one true fold of Christ. This statement may apresr ex traordinary but for the truth of it we are able to vouch. These puns are the same ladies of whom Mr. Mackonochie so charitably wrote, that 'only one of them had remained true to her Ohurch and her God,' when the rest became Catholic and were received into the Oburch .- Weekly Register.

At Sonthwark Edwin O'Neil, 25, was charged on his own confession with murdering a man, name unknown, four years ago at Ballymore, county West meath, Ireland. Thomas Kearney, greengrocer, 59, Duke-street, Westminster, said that on Wednesday forencon he was looking at some boards in Parlisment-street, when the prisoner, who was a perfect stranger to him, went up to him and said, 'Are you and Englishman or an Irishman?' Witness told him he was an Irishman. The prisoner sail he was also an Irishman, and had recently come from South America, where he had been four years. Then they went to a public house close by and had some stont and a pipe While there the prisoner told him he had something on his mind which he wished to tell bim, as he could not return to Ireland. He then said that four years ago he and two other men beat a man at Ballymore so severely that he died soon afterwards and that he and two companions were compelled to leave the country. He went to Buenos Ayres, where he found employment as a shepherd but he was compelled to leave that country, owing to ill-health. Witness asked bim what he was going to do when he said be had written to his friends in Ireland, and he expected to see some of them in a day or two, when he intended to return to America. He also told him that on the next day he was going to see Father Moore, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, who had money for him. Thomas Kyte, a candidate for the Metropolitan Police, said the previous witness was his brother-in-law From what Kearney told him he spoke to the prisoner, who told him he had just come from Buenos Ayres where he had supetrok-, and was sent to England. He said he dared not retarn to Ire-Witness afterwards called in a constable and gave him into custody, when he denied that he had him two days ago in the church AL DO FAID thing about the subject of the present charge. He told witness that he was going to write to his father in Ireland for money, and asked him to receive it for him. A letter reached him on the previous day, enclosing a Post Office order for one pound twelve shill lings, which he produced Be knew nothing what-ever of the prisoner or his friends. The prisoner said what Kearney and Kyte had said was false. -He never made such statements, and he never had anything to do in heating a man to death. Mr Benson asked whether any talegram had been sent to Ireland. Inspector Fox replied in the allimative, but no reply had been received up to the rising of the Court. Mr. Berson remanded the prisoner, and said that if his statement should turn out false he had only himself to blame, The fact is that a chauge-one of the greatest and most momentous in its bistory - bas occurred in the economy of the British Empire. I bes been looming in the future for many years, and reflecting men have done their best to advance it, as removing the chief difficulty which besets the relations of the Mother Country and the Colonies. In a year or two there will bardly be a regiment of British troops in the great dependencies of the Empire. Malta, Gibraiter, Bermuda, and a few other such places, which are fortresses and not settlements, come into a different class, and a few soldiers may, perhaps, be retained in some of the tropical Colonies, where society is or fancies itself, insecure. But the Canadian Dominion, Australia, New Zealand, the Cape will rely on their own resources and organize their own defence They have undertaken this duty with an alactity for which even its advocates were bardly prepared. There has been to sign of resentment at the proposed withdrawal of British troops; the Colonists, when left to themselves, have raised corps for their own defence, and Englishmen will be as much gratified as Canadians at the boast that for one soldier who was formerly to be found in Oanada there are ten now. In the Australian Oolonies there is but one opinion-that the people ought to main-tain the defences of their own continent-no and the present Government is only carrying into effect what its predecessors began cautiously a few years since The withdrawal of troops will soon be complete. Mr Cardwell was able to annonnce that Lord Granville and he have so reduced the forces stationed in the Colonies that, whereas the distribution of 1868.9 gave 49,650 combatants and that of 1869-70 gave 34 503, that of 1870-71 places the number of troops abroad at only 23,561 the greater portion of whom form the garrisons of Gibraltar. Malta, Bermuda, and Halifag Thus ip two years we have recovered for our own use 26 000 men, paid, fed, clothed, and armed by the British tax payer. This is not all. The colonial corps paid for by the Mother Country are to be diebanded; the Oanadian Rifles, the Cape Mounted Rifles, the African Artillery, and one of the West India Regiments will cease to exist or, at any rate, to be maintained at source of relief Arises, as we stated yesterday, from

HOUSE OF CORRONS March 22 .- The bill for the enforcement of the laws in Ireland was then taken up and debated.

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Mr. Moore member for Mayo attacked the Ministry for inconsistency of conduct towards Ireland. Mr. Newdegate member for North Warwicksbire defended the Land bill.

Mr. Patten, member for North Lancashire, spoke in favour of the bill, but denounced the administration for culpable tardiness in bringing it forward.

The Solicitor General for Ireland deprocated cavil and hoped the Commons wou'd give the Bill the moral force of unanimity in its support.

Mr. Bagwell, momber for Cloamel, objected to the arbitrary power given to Justices of Peace, which he said were equivalent to allowing them to bang prisopers and try them afterwards. He predicted that the bill would prove unpopular in I reland. A desultory discussion followed, in which Lord

Claude Hamilton and Capt Sischoole, Messars, Maguire, Eall, Horsman and others took part. Mr. Bill, member for Dublin University, spoke in

the severe terms of cowardly terrorism in Ireland' kept up by the Fenians. He advocated the arrest of suspicious strangers, the grant of summary powers to magistrates and a strict surveillance of the press. He approved of the clauses indemnifying the families of victims of volence, and authorizing the arrest of fugitive witnesses. The only fault he had to find was this-the bill had not preceded the Land Bill. Mr. Horsman regretted the bill allowed resort to exceptional and obvious measures, but they were indispen. sable. The bill would be shallow, temporizing and inadequate. The disease was chronic, and required a permanent radical cure. The Irish press he said was less cuinable than other teachers of the people. Mr. Henley stated his objections to the Bill, after which the House adjourned.

UNITED STATES.

The State Auditor of Georgia reports a loss of two-fifths of the colored population of that State in the last nine years! from improvidence, ignorance and want of care.

The Messachusetts House of Representatives has passed a bill allowing husbands and wives to be witnesses for or against each other, both in criminal and civil suits. It passed by a two thirds vote.

The female judge of a Wyoming Police Conrt is reported as severe in her judgments If a man is up for drunkenness he is given the full extent of the law, and no amount of pleading or promises will soften the judicial beart. Then if a weak sister is caught, there is an end of her sinning for she is locked up bard and fast, and kept in durance vile until she is ready to migrate to other lands where no female judges are.

THE INDIAN MASSAGER. - The press of the whole country, especially of New England, severely cordemn the recent destruction of the Piegan tribe of Indians by Ool. Baker, of Lieut Gen Sheridan's depariment. Meanwhile, the image of the Indian apostle and successful pacificator, Father de Smet, seems to arise in rebuke of these proceedings. If, instead of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan and his army, the Father and a spiritual brigade, which he could very easily muster, were placed in charge, none of these massacres could bappen. In Oregon outrages by Father de Smet's Indians are rarer than similar occurences between whites. In the beginning the missionaries were subjected to persecution, and there have been many martyrs to missionary enterprise among the North American Indians. But there were no military expeditions to avenge the blood shed on behalf of the true religion of Obrist, and the Catholicised Indians have given the War Department no trouble. The policy of the American Government toward the Indians has been a failure all through. The Protestant missionaries, though very strongly supported, have succeeded in doing nothing ; on that account, chiefly, we have been compelled to put the cart before the horse in the management of the whole affair. We have attempted the impos-sibility of essaying to civilize the Indiacs by shot and shell and the deviltry of commerce, instead of beginning by Obristianizing them, and rendering them fit to enter into communication with the whites. We propose that the Government send for Father de Smet, and take coupsel from him. He is a safer adviser than the frontier traders. And his coupsel will deprive the sword of its terror, and place it in due subordination to the gospel of peaco, by which our nation professes to be guided, - Western Oatholic. AMERICAN SIANGOGRAPHY. - Pe reverence for 'the pure well of English undefiled, must wish that the Americans would have left that well alone, and not defiled it with such hideons corruptions as the following :- On one of the papera lately, instead of recording that the President had gone on an excursion, simply announced that he had 'excurted.' The other day we read the Erie was injuncted.' A paragraph in an evening paper was headed thus: 'A Woman Burgled Nine Times in Ten Years.' Fancy the dismay of dear o'd Dr. Johnson at reading such uncouth phraseology as this ! Imagine him devouting Yankee newspaners for break. fast ! what groans and grup 8 and shou s of furious indignation he would forcibly emit on meeting with a cample of new English, such as this :- ' We have interviewed the cuss who quilled our yesterday's editorial, and in this correction we may big type our assurance that the news which had been wired to as was regular reliable, as our reporters are injuncted from letting slide our reputation by telegramming fibs.'-Pusch. THE RADICALS VF, CATHOLICS. - The Ridical Republican party, whenever in power, is guilty of the viles: acts of injustice and intolerance. This is no light accusation. In New Yo k, Cincinnati, even here in Wisconsin, the Radical spirit of Bigotry is felt, and cannot be concealed. Not content with an educational system that is intended to place particular religious ideas prominently before all the youth of the land, the Paritanical bigots, in every case where they can, are sure to descend to acts of the meanest proscription. The School Law of this Redical State, taxes Catholics, and denies to their children the right of sharing the money so raised, unless they submit to Protestant rules. And the Radical State Legislature lavishes Public Funds upon their Protestant Hospitals and High Schools, and refuses to appropriate small amounts to aid Catholic Benevolent Institutions. Last wock the Legislature voted \$1,000 each to three Milwaukse Protestant Institutions; and the som of \$500 each was refused to St Amelianus Orphan Asylum, the St. Olars Academy, the St. Ross Orphan Asylum, the St. Mary's Hospital, the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Elm Grove, Wankeshs County, and the St. Jobs's Home The Senate defeated the question of giving State aid to several Catholic humanitarian institutions in Kilwaukee. These are not Schools or Churches, but simply institutions for the relief of suffering humanity of all nations and all denominations, and for several years past have received a paltry sum of from \$500 to \$1,000 each, and though it was proved that other States extended similar aid, and that these institutions are o nducted better and cheaper than our State Obaritable Institutions, the Republicans made s point on the fact of their being established by Oatholics, and this year refuse the aid, every Reputlican Senator voting for the refusal except Kershaw. who made an excellent speech in favor of them. The fact is, laying aside all Religious prejudice, there are so many unfortunates to be supported by the Public, and it makes no sort of difference what institutions get the aid, and to withhold a charity from an institution that is relieving human suffering, simply on the ground of Beligious prejudice, is a small business, and an act that will rebound on the man who engaged in it. This is the way Radicals treat the Oatholics. This is the Parliancal liberality, Qf.Badicalism, that too many pretend Catholies are prone to endorse, or tacitly permit to pass unquestioned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Few close observers of the couffict between the friends and enemies of the Council can have failed to type note of Dae of its most certain results We mean the destruction of all that neutral ground which for more than three hundred years has been extending its boundaries, and which contains the principal dangers which threaten the belief of C -tholics It is on this debateable territory, this moral and doctrinal 'No Man's Land,' that every raid on the strongholds of faith bas been prepared and put in execution. In this border ground be ween open heresy and frank and loyal adherence to the Church. her worst and most insidious enemies have found their safest refuge ever since the Reformation .-Cæsarist Bishops ; Jansenist nuss ; P.stojan Synods ; eloquent friars, full of every gift save those of the Holy Ghost; men of science at issue with revelation on the primary question of the relations between God and man; statesmen to whom the rights of the human soul were as dross, till they were terribly vindicated by a social convulsion; Kings who forgot that their royalty lost its holiest and surest gostantee when no longer consecrated to the service very difficult task, considering its remoteness of God-these and a legion of lesser foes have taken and practical security All this tends one way, up their position on the pleasant and commodious stand point which the fiat of God by the mouth of natural that ' the nations should rege and the people imagine vain things ;' that the kings and princes of the earth should combine 'against the Lord and against His Christ.' It is perfectly comprehensible that they should dislike the breaking up of their comfortable security, and feel revolted at the idea that it will be benceforth impossible to remain within the pale of the Church and at the same time to make common cause with her bitterest enemies. No midale course, indeed, remains between loyalty and rebellion, friendship and enmity There will no longer be any running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. The situation is accentuated, as they say in France, and no trafficking with error, or with principles savoring of error, is any longer possible. Doubtfal books will be condemned : rash conclusions the expense of the Home Government Another from science reduced to harmony with revealed trath ; speculation on questions closed by the voice : the retrenchments which Lord Mayo is making in of authority will no longer be consistent with Oa- India. In consequence of these changes we have tholic practice: the strange spectacle of persons now a Regular Army of 86,225 men at home, and years lease, and with respect to the fourth provise, business of a government to avenge the crime of one utterly opposed to the mind of the Ohurch and the Reserve Forces added to these give us an Army

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE--APRIL 1, 1870

tions of a great Catholic dignitary, and those of his Protestant colleagues, though his own exam-

The True Witness. AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED SVERY FRIDAY At No. 663 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES.

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers Two Dollars. If the ubscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year. then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

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tinue sending the paper, the anbscription shall be Three Dollars. KT The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which be has paid up. Thus "John Jones, August '63." shows that he has pata up to August '63, and owes his subscription

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870

THAT DATE.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

1 22 3

APBIL-1870

Friday, 1-Precions Blood. Saturday, 2-St Francis de Paula. Sunday, 3-Passion Sunday. Monday, 4 - St. Isidore, B U. Tuesday, 5 - St. Vincent Ferrer, C. Wednesday, 6 - Of the Feria. Thursday, 7-Of the Feria.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT-All days of Lent Sundays excepted, from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday inclusive, are days of fasting and abstinence.

The use of flesh meat at every meal is per mitted on all the Sundays of Lent, with the ex ception of Palm Sunday.

The use of flesh meat is also by special indulgences allowed at the one repast on Mondays. Tuesdays, and Thursdays of every week after the first Sunday of Lent, to Palm Sunday .- On the first four days of Lent, as well as every day me Holv Week, the use of flesh meat is pro bibited.

NEWS OF THE WERK.

The Bill for the suppression of agrarian outrages is being steadily pushed by large majorities through its several stages in the House of Com mons. Its provisions seem to be very stringent. and several of them have encountered a deter mined opposition from Irish members. Journalpublishing seditious matter are liable to have the numbers offending in this respect forfeited, and the executive is armed with extraordinary power for pursuing suspected persons, and preserving the peace. It is sad indeed that such strongly coercive measures should again be deemed neces sary for the protection of life and property in Ireland. We can only hope that the effects of the Land Bill now before the legislature may have the effect of doing away with the incluing cause of what are called agrarian crimes. The Land Bill itself will no doubt undergo suportant medifications in Committee. It does not, that is clear, come up to the expectations of the more advanced section of the popular party whose cry is for fixity of tenure at fixed rents. It is not easy lowever to ascertain the feeling toward the measure of the party must immediate ly interested in it, that is to say the great body of the Irish Tenant farmers. They, it is pro bable, when the issue is fairly presented to them will be content with a legislative change which shall give them security of tenure, if not absolute fixity : security against capricious evictions : se curity against arbitrary interference by their landlords with their rights as citizens of casting their votes at election times, as they please: security for the capital and labor by them expended on their several holdings. If these be secured to them, we think the great mass of the farmers will be satisfied, and peace may yet be restored to their long distracted and long misgoverned country. It will not do to be over sanguine however, for it must be remembered that wrongs, the growth of centuries, cannot be righted in a day, no matter how good and honest may be the intentions of the State doctors who have now to deal with the case. The London Times contradicis, authoritativeby, the report that the Prince and Princess of Wales are to visit Ireland soon after Easter. The will of the late Cardinal de Bonald, one of the greatest dignitaries of the Catholic Church, stands out in amusing and instructive contrast with those of several dignitaries of the Estab lished Protestant Church in England, lately de ceased. These distribute amongst their sons and daughters, their sons-m-law, and their daughters in-law, sums of money amounting in some cases to near \$300,000, the proceeds of their episcopal pickings. A Cardinal Archbishop of the Catholic Church dies, and his testamentary dispositions are thus commented upon by the public press :---"The will of Cardinal de Bonald of France shows that the eminent prelate leaves very little fortune.-He orders that all that belongs to him, excepting some books destined for members of his family as seavenirs, be sold and distributed among the poor."

a Protestant State Bishop.

We continue as usual our extracts from the Vatican, as containing the fullest and most reliable tidings from Rome as to the Council. We learn that a Papal Zonave. M. Morisette, from Quebec, was assaulted and seriously wounded when on duty at Tivoli, on the 4th mst. The stiletto is the arm with which Italian liberals, from Mazzini to Garibaldi, are the most intimate. The have been serious disturbances at Florence, the troops have been called out, and blood has been shed.

It is confidently reported that letters have been received from Rome appointing Toronto as the Metropolitan See of the Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario.

The revolutionary government of Spain is pursuing the course of tyranay, characteristic of all revolutions. Its latest act of despotism is the requiring all bishops and priests to take an oath of fidelity to the new constitution within two months. That a Government should exact from its agents such an oath is but fair ; but to impose by an exceptional decree such an oath on non-officials, whether lay or cleric, is a monstroutyranny. If they violate the common laws, let them be proceeded against as other citizens are. Protestants may perhaps approve of this action on the part of Spain ; but if applied to themselves, it in Catholic countries special obligations were imposed on Protestant ministers from which other citizens were exempt-Protestants would be the first to cry out against such an infraction of the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty.

The passing of the Irish Land Bill in the House of Commons is reported by telegram ; 1 true, the thing has been done very quickly, and very quietly. We suspect that the measure passed is merely the Bill for the Preservation of Peace in Ireland.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte, after a stormy trial has been acquitted on the criminal charge, but has been sentenced, on a civil suit, to pay over 25 000 francs, about one thousand pounds, to the family of the ma , Victor Noir, whom he shot. The Papal Zouaves about to return to Canaca, SS in number, sailed from Havre by steamer " Pereire" on the 24th March.

The Guibord case is still before the Courts. The replies of M.M. Jette, Cassidy, and Trudel for the defence, excited much admiration. The decision of the Court is expected with much anxiery, for the point at issue is of the bighest importance, being no less than that of the Free tom of the Church. We have a Free State; have we also a Free Church ? The Institut Canadian argues No: the Church must be the abject slave of the State.

THE COUNCIL. (From the Vatican.)

"The discussion of the Little Catechism was closed in the twenty-ninth General Congregation.

ple shows that there are among them notable ex ceptions. 'The task of excosing the falsehoods of the newspaper correspondents in reference to the Council and Rome might very well be dispeased with, if your readers could be persuaded to follow a very smale rule; namely, to take the reverse of whatever they read as the truth. If they dia so, they would possess a very fair idea of the present state of things here in every res pact.' Then he notices the Times, and its gross assertion of 'the ignorance the profligacy, the insecurity, which make Rome infamous among European capitals,' and adda : ' the truth is, that it is not infamous, except so far as the residence of the Times correspondent can make it so. The truth is, that of all the European capitals it is remarkable for the absence of all outward signs of vice, and for the quiet and order that reign in

its streets.' Considering what is the babitual aspect of the streets of London, and what is the daily character of our police reports the language at the Times is probably the most curious example of impudent unveracity which even the pages of that journal have ever contained. The same writer to the Diplomatic Review observes. that if education and knowledge are the tests by which the relative superiority of the Bishops now in Rome is to be decided, f it will be found that the Italian Bishops,' whom the Times never mentions without a sneer. fare entitled to the first rank, and the Germans to the last : because the theological education of the first is the best and that of the last the most deficient, the Stanish Bishops ranking next to the Italian opes.'

THE BISHOPS OF THE VATICAN COUNCIL. "I do not pretend,' says a writer in the Con servatore of Naples, ' to be in the secrets of the Aula, but I am to the habit of going every morning that the Council sits to S. Peter's, as nany curious persons do, and I there study the upearance, physiognomy, gestures and bearing of the different Prelates, theorizing on their peculiarities, and drawing my own conclusions; and I give you the result of my impressions.

"After a fourth or fifth visit any man not ab solutely devoid of observation begins to distinguish an Oriental from an Occidental Prelate, an Englishman from a Frenchman, a German from an Italian, with great facility. After ten visits he will be able to classify more minutely the more remarkable types of each nationality. Thus, for example, among the Orientals, he will readily separate the missionary Bishops, who are of European origin, from those of the indigenouraces. The former are almost all scholars of the Propaganda, and form a quid unum with the great majority of the Bishops in partibus resi

ent in Rome, and belonging to the Roman Congregations; the latter, although exhibiting every viriety of race, hive a common type of rugged majesty, of grave simplicity, and of an indes cribable something which, though not reaching the pitch of Oriental fatalism, is the evident expression of the immobility which has weighe down that section of the human race.

mexile at Gaeta. 'Michael shed tears of joy in cated Protestants. In those days a cermon being thus recognized after twenty years by the Vicar of Christ. A little further on they came to a poor man sitting by the side of the road. The Pope went up to him, gave him his blessing, and calling him by his name, put a few pieces of money in his hand. ' Cognosco oves meas.' he said to the Bishops, with that indescribable accent of tenderness which belongs to him alone.

LIVE AND LEARN .- "We must go abroad to hear the news," siys the proverb ; and in like manner, we suppose, the Catholic, if he seeks to be well instructed in his religion, to know what be really believes in matters of faith, must sit at the feet of Protestant doctors. Till we had been told so by the erudite Montreal Witness, for instance, we should never have suspected that we, or any other "Romanists" held the following strange doctrines about the forgiveness of sins. The Watness assures us however-and of course it must be true - that,the Romanist who is an enlightened gentleman in all other things, will believe that if he repeats the same form of words 50 times daily, for a certain number of days, at the Pope's bidding, all his own sins or any other man's, dead or alive, will be remitted by

the said Pope."- Mont Wilness.

We assure our readers that we are not joking; that in this extract, we have but copied literally a paragraph which, in this XIX century, an evangelical Protestant paper publishes-and we are almost forced to believe that there are in the world idiots so gross as to believe it. Alas in spite of our charity, we fear that this ludicrous misrepresentation of Catholic teaching and Casholic beliet proceeds from malice rather than from ignorance; for Calbolic catechisms are plenty, and from any one of these the Protestant, would he but read it, would learn that Catholics believe that God Himself cannot, Omnipotent

THE DIOCESE OF ARICHAT. - On the 10th

We learn with pleasure from the Nouveau Monde that the Hon. M. Dorson is about to withdraw, and M. Geoffrion, M.P. for Vercheres has already withdrawn, from the Institut Damen and Smarius are inseparable. Side by Canadien.

from Father Smarius was an event in St. Louis. It was whispered about in families from the rea motest parts of the City and the Church was always crowded. His reputation was enhanced by the celebrated lecture, " On Pagan and Christian Families" which be delivered in the winter of 1850 51. This lecture-every line of which was dictated to the writer by Father Smarus, on the long winter evenings after the arduous professional duties of the day-was desined to become a vehicle of eleemosynary good which was not contemplated at the time of its composition, The author repeated it afterwards in nearly every city of the Union; he repeated it in your city, and always for charitable purposes. In this way it became an indispensable adjunct of the zealous missionary's spiritual luggage, and acquired a value in his eyes quite irrespective of its literary merit.

In 1853 54, as his talents matured, it was judged right to establish their usefulness by giving the young priest a thorough theological curriculum. Accordingly, Father Smarius went to Fordham N.Y., and for several years was engaged in dogmatic studies. In these his success was beyond all question. He not only absorbed these great exercises, but assimilated them to his mental substance. He not only unravelled scholastic intricacies for himself, but could explain them to others, and what is more difficult, as well as a better test of a true analy. tical turo of mind, he could adapt these abstruse searchings to the popular understanding in his sermons. As the writer rememembers him, Father Smarius was nowhere greater than in his expositions of the Catechism, a species of mstruction which, with Dupanloup, he singularly affected.

On his return to the West, Father Smarius was assigned to pastoral duties in St. Xavier's Church, St. Lcuis. This may be termed the second era of his public career. After forming roung intelligences, he now devoted himself to foruing the conscience of the people in the pulpit, in the confessional, and in the charming privacy of his cell. With his natural ardor, he threw hunself beartily into his work. His zeal was unbounded, and he accomplished a great deal of good. God only knows the result of his labors, his counsels, tis exhortations. This period was distinguished by a series of learned and instructive lectures, known as the Smarus-Marvia controversy, which were published at the time in the weekly press.

The eloquent Jesuit was unconsciously preparing timself for the third and last phase of his life-a new and magnificent field of labor. In 1862, he removed to Chicago and was affiliated to the missionary band formed by Father Danien, another of the very remarkable clergymen of the United States. Henceforth the names of side, or each heading his own company, they have during the last eight years, traversed the country in almost every sense. Now in the far West, then away to the East ; now on the lower Mississippi, they up on the banks of the St. Lawrence, in nearly every State of the Union, and mn early every important town of each State, they have given missions. Incalculable is the good which these labors have achieved .-Sermons and instructions three or four times a day; confessions from the grey dawn till minight, and the small bours ; solemn stations of the Via Crucis, itself the most pathetic of all exhortations; public recitations of the rosary; renewal of baptismal vows; imposing reception of Catechumens and renunciations of error; private counsels; distribution of tracts and pious tokens; erections of memorial crosses,-all these, and other ingenious devices of that zeal of God's house which consumed them, made each and every one of the retreats of these missionaries a work of salvation. Literally has the face of the earth been renovated wherever they have passed. No wonder the simple people call them the Holy Fathers." No wonder that thousand and thousands of feet hasten to their following; no wonder that thousands of hearts have been gladdened by their words, and thousands of consciences eased of their burdens at their laying on of bands. Nothing could be more touching than sitting in Father Smarius' company, to hear him recount the stupendous gatherings at his missions, the wonders of grace which he operated, the surprises of repentance with which he was cheered, and the almost miraculous incidents attending the conversion of infidels or heretics. A charming book could be made up of there anecdotes extending through a missionary career of eight years. Father Smarius was of a plethoric habit. He himself always expected to be suddenly stricken by apoplexy. It pleased God to give him an easier death, but his end was nevertheless pre. mature. He was barely forty-seven, and in the fulness of his magnificent powers. It was his comfort, as it is his glory, to have died in harness, laboring for his Master.

though in all else He be, forgive the sinner, unless he heartily repeat of all his eins, and firmly purpose never again to sin in thought, or word, or deed. February, by a unanimous vote of the Board of Cardinals of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide, the petition of his Lordship, the Right Reverend Dr. MacKinpon, was received and approved, whereby the Very Rev. Dr. Cameron.Vicar General of the Diocese of Arichat, was

chosen to the office of Coadjutor to the Bishop of Arichat, 'cum jure successions.' The vote of the board of Cardinals received His Holiness's sanction on the 13th. The Papal Brief for the Consectation of the Very Rev. Dr. Cameron will be issued forthwith.' This information is communicated to the Antigonish ' Casket.'

We know nothing more strikingly illustrative of the difference betwixt the two Churches, then this difference betwixt the testamentary disposi- tic Review of the 2nd instant thus appreciates - This good man was my boatman when I was which made it so pleasing and instructive to edu. that he was a great man. In the gifts which

and the schema sent back to the Commission appointed to consider the questions de fids. The discussion occupied six sessions, from the 10 h to the 22nd of February, and forty one Fathers took part in it.

"But the discussions in the Basilica of St Peter. is a writer in the Monde observes, constitute only a small part of the labours of the Fathers. They hold continually private assemblies, in which they examine together the questions to be submitted to them, and take counsel upon them 'The Oriental prelates, we are told, meet together also. to watch over the interests of their churches, to concert methods for reuniting the schismatics to Catholic unity, and to submit to the Council and to the Holy See various measures tending to the spiritual welfare of Oriental Catholics. The miss ionary Bishops are not less active. They meet several times a week, and among the other ben efits to be expected from the Vatican Council will be the manguration of a new era for Anos tolic Missions, and the adoption of efficacious measures for the propagation of the Catholic faith in the lands of the heathen. Many new Apos tolic Vicariates, it is believed, will be created ; and if in certain European countries too many now hear of the religion of Christ only to reject it. the gift which they despise will, perhaps, be transferred to races less unworthy of it.

" On the 1st of March, the Fathers composing the Commission de Fide assembled at the Vatican, to examine the first schema in its modified form. It is said that without effecting any change in the substance of the schema, which was discussed in so many sessions, the new arrangement of it is a model of force and lucidity, and that it retains all the doctrinal affirmations of the original, in spite of the efforts of a few Bishops, who wished to concluate the prejudices of modern philosophical As for me, I do not use a walking-stick; I like schools.

" The Council was to assemble in General Congregation on the 8th The interval since the last Session has been occupied in the examination of the Schema de Ecclesia, and in preparing the written observations required by the new regulation.

THE PROTESTANT PRESS.

"All the Bishops of Propaganda representing Rome in nine-tenths of the globe are as one body with the Holy See.

" There remains the civilized part of the two Americas and of Europe. For the first a few words will suffice. The Bishops of its southern portion form the appendix of the Mother Church I Spain, while those of the north preserve the -haracteristics of their English and Irish origins. In both divisions they are a little more uncouth. and, if I may speak on so delicate a matter, more careless of external forms. They pay less regard to ecclesiastical costume, they talk more loudly and gesticulate more freely, and do everything in a more off-hand way than their European prototypes.

"Those who most resemble each other are the Italian and Spanish Episcopates. The latter are strict observers of the discipline of the Coun cil. You never by any chance meet them out of their own houses after Ave Maria, or walking unattended in the public promenades. Thir com posed and grave demeanour gives edification to all, so exemplary and dignified is it, and they are all, to a man, red-hot supporters of Papal Infallibility.

THE POPE AND THE BOATMAN.

"Not long ago, being in his carriage outside the walls of Rome, Pius IX. overtook the Bishops of Poitiers and Angouleme, who were taking a walk with their theologians, Canon Sauve and Father Dorvan. Descending from his carriage, the Pope said to the Bishops :--- My brothers, day. In 1848 49, he was transferred to the I must join you in your walk ' His siep was firm and active, and as he observed that the Bishop of Angouleme walked with a stick, he said gaily :--to present a good appearance to my children, and it is only when I am in the country that I allow myself one.' Pursuing their way, they found a coachman on his knees in the road, holding his horses by their bridle. 'What ! are you there ? my dear Michael, my poor Michael ! exclaimed mons, though rather more imaginative than he the Pope. , You have thea left your oars and afterwards approved, were earnest, striking, and your boat. It is a long while since we were at

THE LATE FATHER SMARIUS (To the Editor of the Irue Witness.)

SIR,-The late Father Smarins, whose demise you appounded in a former issue, was personally known in your city by the brilliant and fruitful retreat or mission which he preached at the Gesu. some two years ago. On that occasion, his wonderful powers of cratory were admired by all classes of the community, Protestant as well as Catholic. In view of this fact, I have imagined that your readers would be pleased to learn more of the career of this remarkable priest, from one who knew him intimately for a long term of years in the character of pupil, and who enjoyed the privilege of his unreserved confidence.

Cornelius Francis Smarius was born in Holland about the year 1823. He performed his elementary and collegiate studies in his native town, distinguishing himself not only by his good behavior, but also by his extraordinary talents. He was not yet twenty when he felt himself called to the missionary career, and sacrificing all prospect of advancement in his own country, be sailed for America and entered the Jesuit novitiate of Missouri. After the probationary course, or even before its termination, he was attached to the then flourishing college of St. Xavier, Cincinnati. There he at once made his mark. As Professor of Eloguence and Belles Lettres, he not only gave early proofs of his oratorical excellence, but likewise formed the literary tastes of scores of young men from the West and South, who remember him to this University of St. Louis, Missouri. There, at the early age of twenty five, by an exceptional privilege in his favor, he was raised to the priesthood, that he might preach in the Collegiate Church, at the same time that he held the important posts of Prefect of Studies and Professor of Rhetoric. Those who knew him at this period, as the present writer did, predicted a brilliant future for the young orator. His sersingularly scriptural-the latter quality being "The Roman correspondent of the Diploma. Gaeta.' Then turning to the Bishops, be added one which his preaching always retained, and gone, it may be truly said of Father Smarins

It is only after death that we come to appreciate men at their real worth. Now that he 15

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE APRIL 1. 1870.

Providence allotted him, and in the use which he non members, and the students of the different made of those gifts, few men of his generation schools. After marching through the principal have excelled him.

and the state of the

He was a born orstor. The writer has heard many illustrious speakers, but has never met his superior in the conventional characteristics of eloquence, while in the matter of concentrated thought, and nicety of logical deduction, he has yet to see his equal. When he was in his mood, there was something potential and cracular in Father Smarius' pulpit utterances. A splendid head, clear cut in profile from sparseness of bair ; with a peculiar peal or eclat in it; a natural and wholly unstudied gesture ; a rare felicity of improvisation, all these rendered his simple-t discourses impressive. But when he warmed up with his subject, when emotion mastered him, then the body rose, the head to-sed upward, the fice lips quivered, that resonant voice exploded like cannon, and the effect was irresistible. He labored under o ly one physical disadvantage. He wore spectacles, and the writer has heard him complain that he thereby lost much of the magnetism of the eye in subduing an audience.

The undersigned is persuaded that if Faiher Smarius, matead of being a bumble Jesvit, bad been a public man, or professor of a lav college, his reputation for eloquence would be national. and his works would be in the hands of every body. Nay, 11 this man bad been born in France or Belg um, he would rank with the Ravigoans and Lacordaires; his life would be written and bis works edited. For really, as a natural orator, be was not inferior to these, and as a theologian, he was superior. The active missionary life in America is not favorablo to a posthumous recognition of intellectual merit, as the more restricted field of priestly work is 10 Europe. But the merit is none the less real. Let us hope that Father Smarius' life may be written by some competent hand, and that a selection of his lectures, sermons and poems shall also see the light. A revised edition of his Points of Controversy, published in 1865, would be a spiritual benefaction.

In the little Florissant graveyard, the pioneers of religion in the far West-the Van Quickenborns, Timmermans, Elets, and Verbægens rests under the lilacs and catalpas; Cornelius Smarius should be laid at their feet, for of all the sons of their loins, he was the greatest. L.

ST. PATICK'S DAY IN THE CAPITAL. OTTAWA, March 18th.

To the Editor of the True Witness. SIR,-From the brilliant programme which I had the pleasure of reading in your columns, and from the manner in which the frishmen in Montreal have in former years honored the memory of their glorious Apostle, I am led to believe that St. Patrick's Day was this year celebrated in your city with more than ordinary eclat. I can picture to myself the gorgeous banners, the eo-

streets, they returned to St. Patrick's Hall, where several able addresses were delivered by the President and officers of the Association. SHAMROCK.

(From another Correspondent)

In the evening a grand Concert took place in the "Rink Music Hall." The attendance was large and highly respectable. The stage was beautifully ornamented with the banners of the several societies, amongst others that of St. a commanding presence; a deep sounding voice Patrick's, having the golden harp and ancient crown on a green field. Space will not permit to notice the various morceaux in detail; suffice to say the Concert was carried out in " capital" style, reflecting great credit on the ladies and gentlemen who contributed to the programme.

> On the stage were besides the President, Hon. Messrs. Howe, Anglia; M. P. Ryan, E-q.; Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Father Pallier, etc.

> During the evening, Messrs. Howe, Auglin, and Ryan addressed the audience and were received with great applause.

> Thus has passed the return of this glorious festival, and we trust that similar results shall always attend its celebration in the Capital.

> > C.

ST. PATR'CK'S DAY IN ST. JOHNS. (To the Editor of the True Witness.)

SIR,-The Festival of Ireland's Acostle and Patron Saint was celebrated on the 17th, by the trishmen of St Johns, with great pomp, and with an euthusiasm which only Irishmen can feel and understand. At eight o'clock, (notwithstanding the great snow storm which prevented many of those residing in the country from coming to town, and taking part in the proceedings of the day,) the members of the St. Patrick's Society. gayly decorated with badges, began to assemble in the Firemen's Hall. At balf past eight, a procession, beaded by St. John's Artillery Brass Band, and St. Jean Baptiste and St. Josephs' Societies, formed in front of the Hall, and marched directly to the church. where High Mass was sung by the Rev. Mr. Corbeil.

After the reading of the first Gospel, an eloquent and impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Aubry, P. P. He took his text from the words: "And the Lord gave him glory in his posterity, and the blessing of all nations.' A more eloquent or impressive discourse, Mr. Editor, it was never before my lot to listen to, and I regret very much not being able to give a synopsis of it. During the course of his remarks, the reverend gentleman pointed to the sufferings and the hardships to which our Apostle was subjected, and the many obstacles he had to surmount during his early life in Ireland ; he eulogized the labors of his after life when a missionary; he then described the incidents of his Apostolic career, and proved that his labors bad made Ireland for centuries a land of charity, a land of heroes, a land of Saints. He counselled

The storm kept up during Wednesday night | and yesterday morning, and the streets presented ' Meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Society, held a dreary, unbroken aspect. No tracks were beat- | in the Sacristy of St. Patrick's Church on the 21st en for sleight, and the sidewalks, though partially cleared off, were cumbrous with snow Further, snow, amounting almost to a rain continued to tail, rendering out-door experiences all the more disagreeable. This was damping to the enthusiasm of the Sons of St. Patrick, who were singularly determined to celerate the day with unusual demonstration.

The arrangement was that the procession should form at nine o'clock in front of the City Hall, and about that hour numbers congregated in Ontario Hall, where one of the Bands played those inspiriting airs which Irlshmen delight to hear They were jouned shortly by the St. Patrick's Society of Garden Island which had braved the blockade, and walked in goodly numbers and with flying colors, headed by a Marsbal and Mr. Scott's Band. Then Mr. Mac-arow, the Vice-President of the St Patrack's Society, addressed those in the Hall, and advised the abandonment of a formal procession, and the substitution instead of a quiet walk to church. This was assented to, and the order to tall in in front of the Hall was given. Thence they walked along the side-walks to St. Mary's Osthedral, headed by the two bands of music. The procession was not one-third the usual size, and few of the banners were brought out, and fewer still unfarted, yet those who joined in it wore appropriate regalia, and did all in their power to do honor to the occasion. The Osthedral was well filled. High Mass was subg by the Very Rev. Father Far relly, V G, assisted by the Rev Mr Gothier as Deacon, and the Rev. Mr. Kielty as Sab Descon Father Kielty preached an eloquent sermon on the Day and its associations.

After service with indomitable spirit, the processionists, to nearly their full number, again took up the line of march, in the street this time, the Bands being privided with carriages and four. After parad ing the city for nearly two hours under no ordinary difficulty, they dispersed. As might be expected the day passed off most decorously .- British Whig.

"Hibernus," of Quebec, ought to know that we never usert anonymous correspondence.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD - April, 1870,-We think that, like good wine, this periodical improves with age, and every succeeding number more than justifies the high eulogies that have been awarded to its preceessors. The present num ber contains the opening of a new tale, or novel, of the date of the first years of the Christian era, from the pen of Miles Gerard Keon. The other articles, of which a list will be found in the usual advertisement, are all excellent. The price of this interesting periodical is 45 cents per copy, or to the regular subscriber, \$4.50, four dollars and a-half per annum.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF SAMUEL LOVER. Montreal : Messrs. D. & J. Sadher.

The Messra. Sadliers of New York have prcsented the public with an elegantly printed collection of S. Lover's songs and poetical works to one handsomely bound volume, for \$1.75, one dollar and seventy-five cents, on receipt of which by the firm in Montreal it will be forwarded free by mail to the subscriber.

ELACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. -March, 1870. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The current number opeas with a continuation of the tale entitled John, a good thing in its way but too much spun out, or over burdened with reflections : the other articles are as follows :--Miss Austen and Miss Mitford ; The Antagon-

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY .- At the Annual nitimo, the following gentleman were elected office bearers for the ensuing year : - President, Mr. Michael O'Brian ; Vice do . Mr. Thomas Fox ; Treasurer, Mr P. O Shannon (re-elected); Secretary, Mr. Wm. J Brennan ; Assistant do , Mr Patrick Warren, Librarian, Mr. Bobert Warren (re elected) ; Assistant do Mr. Patrick Mahoney. Councillors - Messrs, Michael Poland, Patrick McLaughlin, John A McCarville, James Grampton, Michael J. Quinu, John. O'Brien, John Moyna, Martin Merrick and Thomas Dwane. The meetings of this Society are held on Tuesday evenings at eight o'clock [as usuai] in the St. Bridget's Hall, Lagauchetiere street.

Le Journal des Trois Rivieres has information. which it believes to be well founded,' to the effect that the Hon. Mr. de Boucherville, President of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec will shortly be appointed Lientenant Governor of the North West Territory. Mr. de Boucherville is related to Bisbop Tache, of the diocese of St. Boniface He formerly represented Chambly in the Legis-lative Assembly of Canada, and on the formation of the Obauveen Vinistry, in 1867, was tendered the Presidency of the Gouncil with a seat in the local Cabinet. Our Three Rivers contemporary says, that his liberal ideas, his spirit of conciliation, and his relationship to the Bishop of St. Boniface, eminently qualify him for the post to which the rumour has call ed bim.

Two farmers named Cardinal, residing at Lorette in the vicinity of Quebechave been arrested for a murder alleged to have been committed three or four years ago. The supposed victim was an elderly man named Francois Dion whose rem ins were then found in the woods under circumstances which now lead it to be supposed that he was murdered by the brothers, one of whom Actoine, was his son-in law. The Police Magistrate opened the case a day or two, and after hearing two witnesses adjourned the proceedings until Wednesday, by which time a school mistress residing at Murray Bay, who was overheard telling Antoine Oardinal- ' you know well that if I liked I could have you arrested for killing old Dion,' will be in attendance as she tas been sent for. When found Dion's body was horribly mutillated. The head and neck were torn off, and not to be found and a portion of the intestines were scattered about. It was gen erally believed that the old man had been assailed by some wild beast while entering the bush, until a few days ago, when Dr. Larne met a person who gave him some particulars respecting Dion's dearb, and told him some persons now helieved that Dion had been assassinated. Dr. Larue thereupon made an other inquiry into the appearance of the remains, and came to the conclusion, in concert with Dr. Maraden that the head had not been carried off by some beast of prey. A warrant was the result, under which the Oardinals and the wife of Antoine Cardinal are now held for examination.

Birth.

In this city, on the 25th ult., the wife of Mr M. Ronayne, of a son.

Died.

In this city, on the 24th ult. Eva Kittie, youngest daughter of Daniel Shannon, Bag, aged 9 months.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, March 26, 1870. Flour-Pollards, \$2 80 to \$2 90; Middlings \$3 20 \$2 50 ; Fine, \$3 35 to \$4 40 ; Super., No. 2 \$3,90 to 40.00; Superfine \$4 25 \$4,30; Fancy \$4 35 to \$4 40 ; Extra \$4 55 to \$4.60 ; Surerior Extra \$4 85 to 4 60; Bag Flour, \$2 15 to \$0 00 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl of 200 lbs.-\$3 75 to 2.95. Wheat per bash. of 60 lbs.-U. C. Spring, \$0,90

o \$0.92. Ashes per 100 lbs. -- First Pots \$5.40 to \$5.45

Seconds, \$4,80 to \$4.85; Thirds, \$4,05 to 4,10. First Pearls, 6.20 to 6 50. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs-Mess, 24 00 to 24,50 ;-

Th'n Mess \$21.50 ; Prime, \$17.00 to 17.50.

BUTTER, per 1b .- More inquiry. with latest sales of common to medium at 14c to 17c -good per choice Western bringing 17c. to 18c. CHEBSE, per lb.-14 to 15c.

LARD, per lb .- 14c.

Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal -- worth about

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, { IN THE SUPERIOR OUCEL.

KNOW ALL MEN THAT LES DAWES BELL-GIRUSES SCEURS HOSPITALIERES DE ST. JUSEPH DE L'HOTEL DIEU DE MON BEAL in the City and District of Montreal, by their petition fyled in the office of the Superior Court urder No. 1029 pray for the sale of certain immovables situe ated in the said District, and which were heretofore occupied in whole or in part by the commercial firms of O W. Williams & Oo., Sewing Machines manu-facturers, and now by one Baid Plumer Paige, machiniat, and one James Fyfe, scale manuf cuurer, to wit " the lots of ground situate and being in the said Fief Nazarath, said lots being contiguous and bearing respectively the Numbers one, two, three, and four upon the plan representing the said property, annexed to the deed of sale hereinafter mentioned, and also the Numbers one hundred and seventy-three, one hundred and seventy-four, one hundred and seventy-five, and one bundred and seventy-six upon the plan of the said Fiel Natareth, bounded in front by Wellington Street, on the rear by the property of McNaughton and Cooper or their representatives, on one side by George Street and on the other side partly by Prince Street and partly by the property of the heirs McShane, containing one hundred and briy-cice feet and four and a-half inches in front on Wellington Street, and thence ninety-six feet on George Street, :Lence turning at a right angle one hundred and ninety-two feat from George Street to Prince Street, forty-seven feet and four inches on Prince Street, thence at a right angle forty-eight feet, thence again at a right angle, seventy four feet and five inches, thence five feet three inches and finally thence to Wellington Street above mentioned, twenty seven feet and two inches, the whole Knglish measurement, with two blacksmith shops and farnace, steam house and boiler, and other buildings thereon erected."

And the said " Les Dames Religiouses Scours Hoe. pitalieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal," allege that by deed made and passed before Mtres. L. R. Lacoste and his colleague, Nutaries, at Montreal aforesaid, on the twenty-righth day of February eighteen hundred and forty nine, Bard Plumer Paige of the said City of Montreal, Machinist for good and valuable consideration, to wit, the commutation of the above described lots, did create and constitute an annual and perpetual rent of eight rounds eight shillings on a capital of one hundred and forty pounds, currency, in fivor of the said " Dames Religiouses Scours Hospitalieres de St Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal," said rent to become due and exigible on the first day of October in each year and to be redeemable at all times by the debtor or his successors, upon his or their paying the said capital sum of one bundred and forty pounds, currency, and all arrears of rent then due, and in order to secure the payment of the said rent and of the capital thereof, the said Bard Plamer Paige, in and by the said deed hypothecated in favor of the said " Dames Religiou-os Scuars Hospitalieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Disu de Montreal the lots of land above described.

The said Petitioners moreover represent that at a date posterior to the making and passing of the above mentioned deed, to wit, on or about the twentysecond day of January eighteen hundred and sixtythree, by deed passed before Mires. Smith and his colleague Public Notaries at Montreal, the said lots of land and dependancies were sold by the Assignees to the estate of the said Bard Plumer Paige, then an Insolvent to Wyman B. S Moor, Esquire, of Waterville, in the State of Maine, one of the United States of America, and Dudley W. Moor of the City of Montreal, merchants

That by and in virtue of a certain written consent fyled in a certain cause or demande for Bytification of title of the aforesaid lots of land, bearing the Number 1756, smong the Records of this coart, in-stituted by the said Wyman B S. Moor and Dudley W. Moor the parties interested in the said cause or demande for Ratification, agreed to pay immediately to the said Petitioners out of the purchase-menay to wit, the sum of eleven thousand dollars currency the capital of their said rent and the arrears due thereon as well as the costs incurred by the said Petitioners upon their opposition to said demande for Ratification

And the Petitioners further allege that neither the capital of the said constituted rent nor any other sums have ever been paid to them, and that there is now due to said Peti ioners, a aum of two hundred and eleven pounds, eight shillings and two pence. current money of Canada to wit, the sum of one hundred and forty pounds being the capital of the exid constituted reat the sum of sixty se

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hearts, but more than this I cannot do; conse-	Irishmen to love their country well, but then te-	and Yellow in America ; Earl's Dene, part v. ;	PEASE, per 66 lbs \$0,70.	four shillings, being for arrears of said rent accrued on the first of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-
quently, I ardently look forward to your next		The Opening of the Suez Canal, part 3; In		aine and the sum of four pound, i four shillings and
issue for such an account is the TRUE WIT-		February; Cornelius O'Dowd; The Passion	MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.	two pence, coars incurred on the aforesaid Oup sition
NESS alone can give.	The same of del us of the part of the b	Play in the Highlands of Bavaria.	March 17, 1879. a. d. s. d.	to said demande for Ratification, which said sams they have a right to claim from the actual proprietor
Here in the rising city of Oltawa, where Irish-	principal streets, the Band enlivening the march		Flour, country, per quintal 11 0 to 11 6	of the shove described immoveables
men are both numerous and prosperous, a display	The the sour-attribut offatter of the second second	THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW JADUARY	Oatmeal. do 7 6 to 8 0	And the said Potitioners further represent that the actual proprietor of the said immoveables is unknown,
worthy of the Festival is always expected, and		1970 Massa Dumon Bass Montroal	Indian Weal, do 0 0 to 0 0 Rye-Flour, do 00 0 to 00 0	Nonce is hereby given to the proprietor or proprie-
worthy of the Festival is always expected, and	Hall. Here the platform was occupied by the	The have estimized on the following subjects :	DAILY PRODUCE.	tors of the above described immoveables to annear
believe me, the most enthus.astic hopes were	President, B. O'Cain, Eig., and the presidents	-1. Babylomaa and Assyrian Libraries; 2.	Butter, fresh, per lo 1 3 to 1 S	before the said Court, at Montres1 within two months to be reckoned from the fourth publication of the pre-
satisfied.	and officers of the other societies. After a letter	Swift; 3. The Origin of American State	Do, salt do (inferior) 0 10 to 0 11 Cheese, do 0 3 to 0 0	sent police, to answer to the demande of the said
Though the day opened in a most omnous	of anology from the President of the St. Jean	Rights; 4. Autobiographies; 5. Decentraliza-	FOWLS AND GAME.	"Dames Religieuses Sours Hospit lieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Muntresl," failing which the Goart
manner, with heavy snow and violent wind, yet	Bantiste Society, Mr. Charland, Advocate, bad	tion in France and Prussia; 6. History of Irish	Tarkeys (old), per couple 10 0 17 6	will order that the said immoveables be sold by
the Irish citizens proceeded to carry out the	been read by the Secretary, Jas. O'Cain, Esq.,	Land Tenures; 7. The Repentance of the Tory	Do (young), do 0 0 to 0 0	Sheriff's Sale. Montreal, 26'h March, 1870.
order of the day, as if the weather were of a	the President, B. O'Cain, Esq., addressed the as-		Geese, do 6 0 to 10 0 Ducks, do 4 0 to 6 0	HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,
most favorable nature. At 10 a.m. the bells in	sembly in a few well conceived words. He	Party; 8. Contemporary Literature.	Do (wild), do 0 0 to 0 0	4w23 Prothonotaries, S O.
the Cathedral spires invited all to assist at the	complimented the members on the creditable		Fowls, do 3 0 to 4 0 Oblekens, do 6 0 to 0 0	THE A CHIED IN A NUMBER
Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and thus religiously	proceedings of the day, and exhorted them to	"THE IRISHMAN."-A new paper under this	Pigeons (tame), do 1 (to 1 6	TEACHER WANTED. A FEMALE TEACHER bolding a first or second
observe the day. As the different societies	preserve during the remainder of it the fair	title bas made its appearance in Hamilton, Ont.,	Partridges, do 3 9 to 4 6	class Certificate of Qualification, wanted for the R.
beaded by their respective banners marched up	name they had earned in the morning. Ad-	and from the first number, we are inclined to	Hares, do 1 6 to 2 6 Rabbits, (live) do 0 0 to 0 0	C Separate School, Village of Hastings, in the County of Peterboro, Ont.
the aisles of the Church, the band of St. Joseph's	dresses were then made by Mr. Sheriff Des-	augur well of its principles, and of the ability of	Woodcock, do 0 0 to 0 6	Applicants must be well recommended and qua-
College rendered with great effect the popular	Rivieres, H. Frennier and H. McGinnis, which	its conductors.	Saipe, do 0 0 to 0 0 Plover, do 0 0 to 0 0	lified to teach music.
air of "St. Patrick's Day." Crowds then	were received with much enthusiasm; after			Application to be made to, F. HURLEY.
poured in, and soon thronged the building, which	were received with much entituenash , uter			Sec. Treasurer.
I must remark, was tastefully decorated with	which the band played God Save the Queen,	Patrick Purcell's health, he has resigned the Agency of the TRUE WITNESS for Kingston;	C SUCIET	Hastings, 7th March, 1870.
Erin's never fading color. Mass was then be-	and the meeting dispersed.	and Mr. James Nolan is bereby appointed in bis		WANTED.
gun, the celebrants being, Rev. Father Collins,	In the evening several of the members of the	place. All our subscribers in arrears in and		A porson of steady habits, well acquainted with
of St. Patrick's, and Rev. Bros. Barrett and	Society met at Mr. O'Cain's Hotel, and partook	around Kingston, will please remit to Mr. Nolan	ALL NA	business, about to travel in Europe, offers his ser- vices to any one desiring Collecting, Canvasing,
O'Riordan, O.M.I., of the Seminary.	of au oyster supper. In the absence of the	as soon as possible.		Porchasing, or other business done there. Refer-
	President the Chair was filled by P. McQuillan,			ences furnished: Address, P. O, Box 304, Quebec, P.Q.
very artistic manner by the choir of St. Joseph's,	J.P. A very pleasant evening was spent, and	Mr. P. Doyle, Arcade, 15 our duly appointed		
under the able direction of Rev. Father Cha-	speeches were made by P. McQuillan, J. Reni-	Agent for Toronto.	De Luccin Los	SHANNON'S
boret. After the Gospel, Rev. Mr. Salmon,	ghan, and H. McGinnis. The meeting broke	Mr. F Stewart is our duly appointed Agent		BROADWAY TAILORING SHOP.
of Montreal, ascended the pulpit and delivered z		for Ingersoll and neighborhood.	C SOLDING	BROADWAY TAILOR, 52 ST. JOHN STREET.
vern electric and during which he alluded	up at a late hour. Hoping that you will give place to the above		THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the ST.	Fourth door from St. James street, on the right,
very eloquent sermon, during which he alluded	in mour card, and sub-	Mr. C. Donovan, Printer, 18 our duly ap-	PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will take place in the ST. PATRICK' HADL, on MONDAY Evening, 4th	where OLOTHING is scientifically cut and bestiful- ly made. Particular attentio given to REPAIR-
in a very touching manner to the labours of St.	scribe myself, your humble and obedient servant,	pointed Agent for Hamilton and vicinity.	inst., for the Election of Office-bearers for the ensu-	ING Bring your OLD OLOTHING and at BROAD-
Patrick, the progress of the Church in Ireland,	AN IRISHMAN.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	year, and to consider the propriety of making some	WAY it will soon appear equal to New. If required articles will be called for, and sent home free of ex-
the perseverance and attachment of the lrish	St. Johns, March 26th, 1870.	Mr. A. Lamond is our Agent for York	The Rec. Secretary will be in attendance at 7	tra charge. For Style. try BROADWAY, For E-
race to the old Creed 'midst trials and persecu		River.	o'clock r. M., to take up the monthly dues, Hvery	concmy, try BROADWAY. Remember the Bed
tions, and concluded with a very earnest ex-	ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN KINKSTON.	Those who wish to have their Spring Cloth-	member is requested to attend. By Order,	Number, 52, 52 52. Gentlemen farnish your own Cloth, and give BROADWAY a trial, and you will
hortation to all Irishmen, to be united in attach-	It has been customary in chronicling celebra-	ing nicely made up, would do well to call at the	W. J. WALSH	find it is on the whole the cheapest and best place in.
ment to their Country, and to the Religion which	tions on St. Patrick's Day, to prefix an account of the proceedings with a due acknowlegment of	Broadway Tailoring Shop, 52 St John Street.	Rec. Sec.	the Dominion. J. SHANNON.
St. Patrick planted on their shores. The dis-	the second of the most her. Dy stating that the way		·	
course occupied over an hour and a quarter, and	demand answiciously, or that. Old Son came out	th Remittances in our next.	TEACHER WANTED.	LF BROADWAY NOTIOE. ET
is pronounced by all who had the happiness of		Ora Erenah contemporarias complain, and vary	A School Master, with an elementary diploma, to teach the Euglish larguage. For further particulars	The services of a widely ce ehisted On er ferter- five Buropson a d American experien with ye been
listening to it, to be one of the most effective	I SALE ANTHE AND ARE CANNOT DE SALO DI VESICIE		apply to	secured at Broadway 52-St. John S Feta Those
ever delivered in this city on a like occasion.		Lite	WILLIAM HART, SEO, TREAS	supplying cloth may now rely on alw its obtaining the most elegant and best fitting Coat and Pantein
Alter Mass a procession was formed, com-	yesternay a fa lure of the Procession, prevented		St. Columnan, Co. Two Monntains,	the Dominion.
posed of about two thousand five hundred per-	a general turnout worthy of the class and the	they should also insis: oz theirs Gezette,	Pro. of Quebec.	J. SHANNON.
sons, members of the different Irish societies,	(day.	the figure of the second se		
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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 1, 1870

FORBIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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FRANCE.

PARIS, March 6 .- The ' Constitutionnel' of this morning quotes the following opinion from the Berlin magazine ' Militarische Blaetter' :---Ever since the unlucky experiment with the Mobile Guards, and since the introduction of the Constitutional ' regime' in France, which benceforth controls the French army, there are indeed no other military Powers left in Europe but Prussia and Russia.' The 'Constitutionnel' thinks the sarcasm indulged in by the Prussian periodical as regards the Mobile Guards 19 not witnout foundation, and it recommends a return to the principle laid down in the Emperor's letter of the 17th of September, which demanded that the National Guard Mobile should be placed under the command of officers of the army, and that their 'cadres' should be taken from the depots of the regiments of the line. The ' Constatutionnel adds :-- ' The Germans thought us more formidable with the recruiting law of 1832, und when we possessed a detached corps of National Guards.' The article concludes by recommending the Legislative Body to assist the Minister of War in applying the above remedy, and not to let the Prussians say that the Constitutional fregime' at home is synonymous with weakness abroad.

TRIAL OF PRINCE, PIERRE NAPOLEON. -Paris, March 21 .- The High Court of Justice was organised this morning and was now in sesmon. The Court room is crowded. Among the conspicuous persons present are Madame Noir, mother, and Louis Noir, brother of Victor. At half-past ten the jurors were called and lots drawn, and at noon the jury chosen entered the box and were sworn in. As soon as these formalities were completed Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, the accused, was brought into Court attended by a Captain of Gendarmes. The utmost stillness prevailed and the scene was most solemn. 'L'he Greffier read the act of accusation. The Prince waived the reciting of his rank and tilles. The usual interrogations were addressed to the accused who replied with great self possession. The articles tending to prove his criminality were laid on the table before the prisoner. They consisted of a pistol, cane, hat and two cards. The President of the Court delivered an eloquent address to the jury. The advocate for the Partie Civile demanded that the Court require the presence of M. Rochefort and the President replied he would give the necessary orders. The first witness examined was Boisteau, Commissary of Police, who testified to taking the deposition of the Prince imme- of such lamentable events diately after the shooting. The Secretary of the Commissary was the second witness, and his evidence corroborated that of the first. The third witness was Ulric de Forvielle. His testimony was listened to with the deepest attention. He was subjected to a most rigid cross examination. Pascal Grousset was the next witness. He was brought into Court in charge of two gendarmes. His replies to questions asked were so irrelevent and his conduct so defant that the Court refused to hear him further. Rome During more than two months their corres-He was pronounced guilty of gross contempt in language and on the requisition of the Procureur was removed to prison. His deposition was read m his absence. The conduct of M Grousset is generally condemned. M. Fonvielle seemed too much excited to testily properly, but his behaviour gains in comparison with that of Grousset. Tours, March 22.-The High Court of Jusbetween two gen d'armes. He gave his testimony with firmness, but made no altempt at display. He said the letter sent by Prince Napoleon to Rochefort was not one of provocation, but of insult. When asked why he wore arms; he replied he lived in a district outside of the city, and going home late at night, was obliged to carry them for self-protection. He incidentally blamed the Government for delay in the arrest of the Prince after the shooting, whereupon he was reprimanded by the President of the Court. The Prince rose excitedly, and declared that Milliere and Giousset had both sworn tle , would yet shoot h.m. This the witness posstively denied, and the audience seemed inclined to hiss the Prince. The Procureur-Goneral insisted that the witness should be removed to prison, and the lawyers for the prosecution demanded that he remain and give the remainder of his testimony. Several servants of the accused were placed on the stand, and some of his per sonal friends. The latter damaged the defence by displaying too much zeal. Paul de Cassagnac was next examined. He was insulting in his manner towards the lawyers for the prosecution. Larocca, who testified in favour of the accused, was at one point called to question by the Court because he showed an excess of warm h All the wit-nesses for the defence testified that they had noticed a contusion on the prisoner's cheek, after the affray, but the physician who was called in at the time to examine the Prince's face, was placed on the stand, and swore he saw no signs of contusion. He was immediately confronted by other witnesses but re-peated his statement. The audience was much ex-cited by the contradiction The defence attempted to prove that the Prince did not shoot until Fouvielle had drawn bis pistol, and al o that a plot had been made against the life of the Prince before the affair of Rue d'Auteni', but the evidence failed to sustain Bither Allegation. Tous, March 24 .- The High Court of Justice resumed the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte this morning. Witnesses for the defence were examined to show the previous bad character of Noir and Ponvielle, and the good character of the accused Their testimory on the first point was not convincing. Other willnesses were brought up to testify to the good conduct of the Prince as an officer. While one of the lawyers for the prosecution was conducting the cross examination of a witness, he used ac expression which was offensive to the Prince who violently interrupted the proceedings, and turning to the lawyer, denounced him and his party as a faction. M. Fonvielle, terribly excited, rose and called the Prince an assassio, this caused great confusion among the spectators and in the O surt. M Fonvielle was , Jordbly taken out by two gendarmes. The Procureur General demanded the pusishment of Fonvielle The Court decided to postpone the consideration of the matter until the end of the sitting.

thri wriwow have often attested tice opened its session this morning The first there by the cynical falseboods of the writers referred witness examined to-day was Milliere, who came to, are silent on this subject. But it seems due to the Catholics of all nations, as well as to the dignity of the Vatican Council and of the Holy See, that justice should be done. Non-Catholics are at liberty to maintain their own view, even within the shadow of the Roman Basilica, of all the great questions which now agitate the conscience of markind, and they will be heard with patience if not with approval; but they abuse the privilege, when they every day commit revolting excesses which the strongest of buman governments would not tolerate, and which have no claim to be pardoned because they happen to be directed against that which is at once the weakest and the most august .-- Vatican. PRUSSIA. BERLIN, Murch 25 .- Anti-military sgitation is engaging the serious attention of the governments of he tried to rise, but his strength was gone; even the South Germaor. few momenta RUSSIA. We (Tablet) have from time to time called the attention of our readers to the efforts made to Russify religion as well as everything else in Poland. All religious books, which were altogether or partly printed in Poliso, were beneaforth to have Russian substituted for that language. Catechisms and prayer books, for instance, were to be transisted nto Russian, as also the versions for the laity of the La'in of the Church Offices. Sermons also ware to be delivered in Russian An idea, however seems to be getting about that this is a weapon which will cut two ways. The 'Gazette de la Bourse' declares that to translate what is called 'Ultramontane postry into language of Orthodox Russia is to establieb a dangerous competition with the orthodor rite The solemn confession of Roman doctrines in the language of Orthodox Russia is an outrage,' it says, to our religion and our nation. The introduction of the Russian language into the Oatholic Churches will not render the Polish Catholics less Catholic or less Polish, but it will become a most powerful arm' for the propagation of the Latin faith. Preaching is so little used among the Russians that a Oatholic preacher, says the 'Oorrespondence du Nord Est,' even if he preaches in Poland or in French, is sure to attract a large audience. We may imagine, then, the probable effect which would be produced upon them by Oatholic sermons in their own tongue. BURNING UP OF AMERICAN SEINPLASTERS. -In the U.S Senate the other night Mr. Summer proposed to add to the bill on the currency question, a section requiring that on the 4th of July next all 10 and 15 cent paper currency in the Treasury be cancelled and destroyed; on the 4th September the 25 cents: and on the 4th November the 50 cents, and that thereafter all payments from the Treasury of frac-tional parts of a dollar shall be in coin. This looks very much like the beginning of the end of shinplaster circulation in the United States. PLACE BEGGING IN THE U. STATES -From 'Har-per's Magazine':-So soon as the result of a Presidential election is known, the whole country from Maine to Merico, and from Vancouver's Island to Oape Sable, becomes alive with hordes of migrating office seekers. It is as if the very dust of the land were turned into the least decent of the plagues of

and Prince Bonaparte, pointed out the differences in their characters, dwelt on the reputation of the Prince as a man of violence, asserted that he was known to have killed four men, and related how he left the military service without permission in 1849, for which Louis Napoleon dismissed him from the army. At this point the Prince became greatly excited,

and exclaimed that there was a plot to aggravate him. He was severely reprimanded by the Court for interrupting the counsel. At the conclusion of the arguments for the prosecu-

contempt of Court. Tours, March 25 .- In the High Court of Justice to day, M. Blouquet for the prosecution, concluded his speech. M. Laurier, also for protecution, followed with his arguments, which occupied the entire session. He compared Victor Noir with Prince Bonaparte, and described the latter in terms of scorching severity. The excitement of the accused at times became untrollable, and caused him to interrupt and augrily reply to Counsel. The Court imperatively issisted that Laurier should address the prisoner less bitterly. This was applauded by the audience, who gave unmistakable signs of favour for the Prince. In conluding his speech. Laurier made some political allusions, which were received with marks of disapproval by the spectators. The Counsel for the defence will address the jury to-morrow.

PARIS, March 25 .- The Constitutional says the Pope's answer to Darn his been received, but the contents have not yet been made public.

M. REMAN. - The Opinion Nationale appounces that the restoration of M. Renan to the Chair of Hebrew, at the College de France, is decided upon, and his nomination only awaits the Ministerial ratification.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 21 .- The truce existing between parties in the Cortes has been broken. The Unioniets have sustained an amendment to Senor Figurela's new lcan bill for 1,000,000 stg. The passage of this bill the Ministry had determined to make a Gabinet question. During the debate Gen. Prim used these words: 'Since the Unionists give us battle, Radicals. words: 'Since the Unionists give us called, interest in He then ran back to his master, and, by Whining, let us defend ourselves.' This declaration canced in He then ran back to his master, and, by Whining, let us defend ourselves.' This declaration canced in He then ran back to his master, and, by Whining, let us defend ourselves.' This declaration canced in He then ran back to his master, and, by Whining, let us defend ourselves.' This declaration canced in He then ran back to his mester, and, by Whining, let us defend ourselves.' The declaration cancel her the backing and howling seemed to endeavor to remind tense excitement, amid which Admiral Topete left backing and howling seemed to endeavor to remind tense excitement, amid which Admiral Topete left backing and howling seemed to endeavor to remind tense excitement, amid which Admiral Topete left backing and howling seemed to endeavor to remind tense excitement, amid which Admiral Topete left backing and howling seemed to endeavor to remind tense excitement, amid which Admiral Topete left backing and howling seemed to endeavor to remind tense excitement, amid which Admiral Topete left backing and howling seemed to endeavor to remind tense excitement, amid which Admiral Topete left backing and howling seemed to endeavor to remind tense excitement, amid which admiral topete left backing and howling seemed to endeavor to remind tense excitement, amid which admiral topete left backing and howling seemed to endeavor to remind tense excitement, amid which admiral topeter left backing and howling seemed to endeavor to remind tense excitement, amid which admiral topeter left backing and howling seemed to endeavor to remind tense excitement, amid which admiral topeter left backing by 123 to 117.

MADBID, March 21 .--- A deep interest is felt in politics matters here. A crisis is imminent. General Prim's victory on the loan Bill apparently involves the necessity of the retirement of Regent Serravo. Admiral Topete bas withdrawn from the Cabinet,

nd is to be replaced by Admiral Berangoe. It is asserted that Serrano will tender to the Cortes bis resignation of the Regency. The future course of the Progressistas is doubtful. It is not known whether they will unite with the Republicans of agitate for a restoration of the Monarchy.

ITALY.

FLORENCE March 25 .- Tumults have taken place in Pavia. The military and citizens came into con firt, and some persons were abot on both sides. In Parliament, last night. Signor Larza confirmed the report of bloodshed, and said the Government

would do all in its power to prevent the recurrence

Roge .- It has been a common remark of late that there is no other capital in Europe in which the presence of such co responsents' as are now gathered in Rome would be tolerated for a single week. What would the French Government say, for example, if there were in London some thirty or forty writers engaged every day in circulating throughout Christendom, and to the uttermost ends of the earth, the most impudent falseboods and the foalest calempies against the Sovereign, the Ministers and the institutions of France? Yet this is exactly what a crowd of European journals are now doing with respect to pondents have been allowed to insult with impunity the most august personage of the whole human family, to publish senseless faiseboods about the Facred Conneil which he has summoned to ac onplish a work of peace and charity, and to scandalise the faithful by their profligate jests libels, and blas. phemies. No other Government in the world but that of the Holy See would have endured these outrages for more than a few hours.

M. Blonquet then commenced the argument for the Egypt. For each of the defeated dependents pro-prosecution. He reviewed the lives of Noir, Forvielle paring for a departure that for him is rain, at least a paring for a departure that for him is ruin, at least a hundred serviceable expectants are crowding toward the sources of patronage. President Lincoln wrote just after his election, * I am now receiving one-sixth of the nation, which wants to live at the expense of the other five-sixths.' The attack of these famishing packs of place-men is believed to have worried the life out of two Presidents, as it fills the first three month's of each new one's term with disgust and annoyance. True, many applicants are fit for office,

and smovg such a multitude some fit ones must be appointed. But the effect of this disgracetion, M. Fonvielle was brought in, and the presiding ful ecramble is to deter most men of good judge sentenced him to 10 days' confinement for character from applying at all, conscious that character from applying at all, conscious that fitness is the last thing seriously inquired nto. No longer the well-known test, 'Is he honest is he capable ?' is applied ; but we are fast nearing the time when the questions asked will be- Is he dishonest enough to stop at no knavery for the party's sake ?- is he capable of going all lengths, even to crime, to serve the person who procures his nomination ?' The most preporterous and infamous claims -a remote relationship, general neelessness and ill ruccess in life, an election fraud, a newspaper puff, a well-managed riot, a share of expected pay, aid in speculations, ruin from evil courses in party service -are urged and acceded to. This play of base motives, this tragi comeoy of desperate intrigue, culminates during the few months af er the inauguration in the dismissal from office of thousands, their replacement by a swarm of worthless and more ravenous, and the cry of disappointed rage or despair rising from a hundred throats where one rejoices.

> CANINE FIDELITY .- A French merchant, hiving some money due him in a neighboring village, set out on horseback, accompanied by his dog, in order to recover it. Having settled the business, he set out for his residence with the bag of money tiet be-

fore him. The faithful dog seemed to partake of his master's satisfaction.

After some miles the merchant alighted to rest in the shade, and taking the bag of money in his hand, laid it down by his side under a hedge, and, on remounting forgot it. The dog, perceiving the forgetfalness of his master, ran to fetch the bag, but it was too heavy for him to dreg along.

understand his language; but the faithful creature persevered in his efforts, and trying to stop the horse in vain, at last began to bite his heels.

The merchant, absorbed in deep thought as he rode a'ong, and wholly forgetful of his bag of money, began to think the dog was mad. Full of this suspi-cion, in crossing a brook he turned back to see if the dog would drink ; but the faithful animal, too intent on his master's business to think of itself, confinned to bark and bite with greater violence than before

'Mercy !' cried the afflicted merchant, 'it must be so; my poor dog is certainly mad; what must I do? I must kill him, lest some greater misfortune befall me; but with regret! Oh, could I find any one to perform this cruel cffice for me ! But there is no time to lose; I myself may become the victim if I spare him.'

With these words he took a pistol from his pocket. and, with trembling hand, took aim at his faithful servant. He turned away in agony as he fired, but his aim was too sure. The poor snimal fell wound. ed, and weltering in his blood, still endeavoring to crawl toward his master, as if to tax him with ingratitude.

The merchant could not bear the sight. He sparred on his horse with a beart full of sorrow, and ismented he had taken a junney which had cost him so much.

Still, however, the money never entered his mind : he only thought of his poor dog, and tried to console himself with the reflection that he had provented greater evil, by dispetching a mad animal than he and suffered a calamity by his loss.

But such thought gave him but little satisfaction 'I am most unfortunate.' said he to himself; 'I would elmost rather have lest my monoy than my deg.

Saying this, he stretched out his hand to grasp the treasure. It was missing ; no bag was to be found In an inseant he opened his eyes to his rashness and

folly. 'Wretch that I am,' said be. 'I alone am to blame ! I could not understand the meaning of my dog's acto inform me of my mistake, and he has paid

Lazy persons scrape about loosely with their heels, and are first on one side of the pavement and then on the other.

Very strong-minded persons place their toes in front of them, and have a kind of stamp movement. Unstable persons walk fast and slowly by turns.

Venturous persons try all roads, frequently climbing the fences instead of going through the gate; and never let down the bars.

One-idea persons, and always very selfish oner, toe in.'

Gross persons are very apt to hit their kness together.

Good-natured persons snap their fingers every few steps. Fun-loving persons have a kind of jig movement,

down, pick up some little obstruction, and place it down quickly by the side of the way.

Oslculating persons generally walk with their hands in their pockets, and their heads slightly inclined.

Modest persons generally step softly for fear of being observed.

Timid persons often step off the pavement on mesting another, and always go round a stone instead of steeping over it.

Wide-awake persons 'toe out, 'and have a long swing of their arms, while their hands move about miscellaneously.

ADV:CS TO BOYS AND GIRLS. - 1. Respect and obey your parents.

- Love your brothers and sisters sincerely.
- 3. Never speak evil of one another.

4. Never strike, nor lie, oor cheat, nor steal. 5. Be strictly honest, even in the smallest matters.

6 Save everything you can, to give to the objects of benevolence.

- 7 Do not mock the deaf, the lame, or the blind.
- 8. Always be respectful to the aged.
- 9 Keep your clothes reat and clean.
- 10. Return articles borrowed or found. 11 Avoid the company of bad children.
- 12. Never wentonly kill a fiy or any animal.
- 13 Do not covet what is not your own.
- 14 Improve your opportunities for gaing instructiop.
- 15. Avoid low, vulgar, profane, obscene words.
- 16. Do not find fault with food
- 17. Let your conduct at table be becoming.
- 18. Es exast in all your dealings and accounts. 19. Have a place for everything, and put every-

neighbors and friends, but they never could agree, upon political questions. In dispute one day, one of the disputants lcs: temper and ca led the other a liar, fool, knave, and so on. This was his weakness. He easily lost self-control; then was very abusive; and then repented. On the occasion referred to he was so chagrined at the exhibition he had made of his passion, that he soon (a led upon his neighbor, penitent, and proposing an apology. We give, in substance, the apology : 'I am ashamed of myself for being so abasive in my talk to you. To think I should call a neighbor and a friend a liar, fool, and knave ! I am very sorry, and I have come to apologize. Forgive me. I know not why it is that in my talk with you I lost my temper. But the fact is, you always take

ting a forty acre plantatian and a domestic jackass for voting Radical ticket, were entirely sincere, now goes back on his friends in this wise : 'Dem carnet baggetin' soulawag feellers, da tell us dar war pervisions in de Constitution for we collad folks, but dat was a lie-dem pervisions didn't come. 'For God massa, 7 ain't seen de fust mon'ful.'

his vengence by stealing the ' trousseau of the young

THE TONGCE AS A WITNESS .- The tongue telegraphs to the eye the condition of the stomach. Its discoloration indicates a necessity for medicine. Do not disregard the intimation. A timely aperient may prevent a fever, and the best and most agreeable purgative that can be administered is a dose of Bris-Our own communications from Rome, though they tions, and I have killed him for his zeal. He only tol's Bagar coated Pills. They restore the natural action of the bowels without depleting the system In fact they act as an invigorant both on the stomach and the alimentary canal, and promote a perfect outflow of the bile. To be without them is a mistake, for they are as necessary in a household as the staples of life.

toms of the ' insatiate archer,' Ocsumption ? If so, know that relief is within your reach in the shape of Dr. Wistar's Balaam of Wild Cherry, which in many cases where hope had fied, has snatched the victim from the yawning grave.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or of any of his sors, Poter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklow or Patrice, who entry the last beard of as being at licenter licenter being at Montreal. Any Information will be thankfully received at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham-Doly Gr. hamnow Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, US.

TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman Catholic Separate School, Picton, Ont. Appli-

JOSEPH REDMOND,

Sec.

WANTED.

A good Male Teacher, with First Olass Certificate, for Shool Section No. 10, in the Township of Lan-caster. A Catholic preferred. Must be well recommended. Salary liberal. Apply, enclosing Teali-moniale, to D J. McLacblan, or John O Kayanagh, Trustees. North Lancaster, via Gleznevis Post Of. fice, Glengarry, Ont.

THE OFFICE of the EOLY WEEK, according to the Roman Missel, and Breviary in Latin and Eng. lish. Price 40c.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

LOVELL'S

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIREC. TORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE .- Learning that my name has been upwar. rantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cares it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing them. selves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 36, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these Directories the most complete and correct ever issued on this continen;. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by Personal Canvass, from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Railway and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing, in October next, the Canadian Dominion Directory, and Six Provincial Directories, which will prove a correct and full index to the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, and Prince Ed-ward Island, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY :

ļ	Dominion of Canada Subs	cribe	2 9,	\$12 Cy.
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JOHN LOYELL, Publisher.

thing in its proper place. In a certain country town lived two worthy men-

so much like a jackass, I cannot help it !"

REVERGE. - A discarded lover the other day wreaked woman the day before she was to marry his rival.

An honest o'd darkey, whose expectations of get-

for his fidelity with his life.

Instantly he turned his horse, and went off at fall gallop to the place where he had stopped. He saw with half averted eyes the scene where the tragedy was acted; he perceived the traces of blood as he proceeded ; he was onpressed and distracted ; but in vain did he look for his dog ; he was not to be seen on the road

At last he arrived at the spot where he and left bis money. But what were his sensations ! His heart was ready to bleed with the sight that met his view. The poor dog, unable to follow his dear but cruel master, had determined to give his last moments to his service. He had crawled, all bloody as be was, to the forgotten bag, and now, in the sgonies of destb, he lay watching beside it.

When he saw his master he still tratified his joy by the wagging of his tail He could do no more;

He stretched out his tongue to lick the hand that was now fondling bim 1a the azonies of regret, as if to seal forgiveness of the deed that had deprived him of life. He then cast a look of kindness on his master and closed his eyes in death.

A TERRIFIC OAT AND RAT STORY. - The following was given to me by a farmer living near Pern, [as a veritable truth, to the best of his ability: He was eitting in his barn silently engaged in mending an old harness, when he observed his favorite cat Tom cautiously approaching an opening between two barrels. Tow equatted near the point of observation. bis tail moving with majestic slowness, his ears set forward inquiringly, while his body glided nearer and nearer to the opening Suddenly he shot forward like a black bolt of lightning, and as quickly back again, bringing with him a huge rat. The rat strug gled violently and squealed terribly, but Tom langbed, bis love, black tail proudly perpendicular. Tom argued before he was out of the words, for the terrible screame of his victim called a whole regiment of rate to the rescue. They rushed in upon Tom from every point of the compass, too swift and too numerous to be connted Tom was surprised out of his discretion and sprung up three feet from the floor, with a rat holding to each hind leg, and the rest

esger for him to come down. He came down, of course, and then began a most fearful struggle. Tom swore terribly (in cat-Latin), forious fell his blows The rate fought in silence, except when Tom's sharp teeth met under the backbone of some luckless wretch. Tom was losing ground ; the pressure was too great for him; he was down, two or three clinging to each leg, half a dozen at his throat, and rats swarming all over him At this critical moment an Am son cat, with her two grown kittens, leaped from the haymow, and pitched in for Tom. This timely reinforce. ment soon ended the struggle. Tom limped away, bleeding freely, but the dead and dying victims of

MODES OF WALKING .- Observing persons move slow their hands move alternately from side to side, while they occasionally stop and turn round.

Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Oo., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H R Gray, Picault & Son, J Goulden, R S Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

The Pain from Boils and Ulcers, which sometimes break out on the body, would seem to be beyond buman endorance; but fortunately there is a sure and speedy relief for the suffering patient. A course of Bristol's Sarsaparilla will beal every sore, and render the blood too pure to reproduce the pustules; but it mus be continued for some time after the dizease abates, so that no taint of the poison may remain bidden in the blood. The great Vegetable Detergent, mighty to beal, seeks out and neutralizes overy vestige of disease; and with the help of Bristol's Pille, expels it from the system.

Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lamrlough & Campbell . Davidson & Co K Campbell& Oo, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

FLOWERLESS PERFUMES. - It may be true that Che mistry can eliminate perfumes from upsavory sources but it is utterly impossible to obtain an exhilarating, refreshing aroma like that exhaled by Morray & Lan man's Florida Water from anything save the fragrant products of the firral kingdom. A sickly crudeness characterizes all the resences and extracts made from foul materials, and when the first odor passes away, a most uppleagant and insalubrious one succeeds. This exquisite preparation, on the other hand is as fragrant as the living flowers, the aroma of which it contains, and continues so from first to last. The counterfeit Florida Waters are made from deleterious animal and mineral oils. Beware of them 584

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Oo, J. Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine .

13 Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lauman's Florids Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

"Their Name is Legion," may be applied to these who die annually of Consumption, although science bis prowess were no less than thirteen, besides the bas of late years sensibly diminished their number. wounded that escaped—no prisoners taken. It is gratifying to know that the general use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is largely instrumental in attaining this end.

Have You a Cough, Cold, Pain in the Chest, or Oareful persons lift their feet high and place them Bronchitis ? In fact, have you the premonitary symp-

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

344

390

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Dame Christina McPherson of the city of Montreal, widow of the late James Samuel Miller, deceased, in his lifetime of Montreal, aforesaid Merchant and Miss Christina Miller, of the same place, spinster. fille majeure et usant de su droits, and Charles D Miller, of Montreal aforesaid, Confectioner, heiresses and heir at law of the late John Ogden Miller, deceased, in his lifetime of Montreal aforesaid, Cosl Merchant, and as such carrying on the affairs, business, and concerns of the estate and succession of the said late John Ogden Miller, Traders,

Incolvents The Insolvents have made an assignment of their ktate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at the Office of the Interim Assignee, (the Incolvenia having no place of bu iness) on Tuesday the utibday of Auril next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, 10 receive statements of their affairs and to appoint su Assignee.

Montroal, 16:h March 1870.

A. B. STEWART, Interim Assignee: 2-- 31.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ¿ In the Circuit Court for the Dist. of Montreal. 5 District of Montreal. The fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight husdred and seventy.

PRESENT :

No. 907. The Honorable Justice Beaudry. Dame Maria Burke, of the parish of Montreal, in this District, widow of the late Laurent Augusto Moreau

Plaintiff;

₩8-Sophie Mire, heretofore of the Parish of Montreal, Spinster, fille majeure et usant de ses droits, and now absent from this Province,

Defendant

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Meesrs. LeBlanc & Cassidy of Coursel for the Plaintiff, in ss much as it appears by the return of Joseph Octave Pauze one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canado, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant bath left her domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the Diswict of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the Oity of Montreal, called La Minerve and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called the Tars WITNESS, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court,) HUBBET PAPINEAU & HONEY. . 0. 0. 1 C M I

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1st Simple reading, accentuation and declining ; and An equal and solid study of French and English syntax 3rd Arithmetic in all its branches ; Mental calculalation ;

JACQUES AROHAMBAULT, Farmer of the Parish of Sr. Lin, gives notice by these presents, that he is duly elected Curator to the vacant estate of the late Joseph Rivest, in his lifetime, of the said Parieb of St Lin, F-rmer.

All persons indebted to the s-id estate are requested to pay into the hards of the said Jacques Archam pault, and all persons having claims "gainst the said

of its publication by John Marphy of Our Oity, and recommend it to the faithful of Our Archdiocese. Given from Our Residence in Biltimore, on the Feast of St. Charles Borromeo, Nov. 4th 1867. MARTIN JOHN, Abp. of Balt.

Just Published, in a vory neat 180, various Bindings, from \$1 to \$3.50-

1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of THE PURGATORIAN CONSOLER. A Man of Prayers and Devotional Exercises, for use of the members of the Purgatorian Arch-Confraternity. By Rev. Michael Muller, C S.S.R. With the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop bpalding. Recently Puslished, in a neat 320, price reduced to

4th Different styles of writing ; 5th Reading of Manuscripts ; 6th Rudiments of book keeping ; 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

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This derartment is provided with all the mechanism necessary or initiating the business students to the prastice of the various branches-counting and exchange office - banking department - telegraph office-fac-similes of notes, bills, draughts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions-News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the college, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class" on current events, commerce, &c.

NB-This class forms a distinct and complete course, and may be followed without going through any of the other classes.

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lst. Book-keeping in its various systems ; the most simple as well as the most complicated ;

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4th Osligraphy; 5th A Treatise on commercial law;

Sth Telegraphing;

7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom com-

missions); 8th Insurance;

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