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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 38.

THE DOUBLE SACRIFICE, OR THE PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.

A TALE OF CASTELFIDARDO.

Translated from the Flemish of the Rev. S. Daems
Canon Regular of the Order of Premonstra-
tensians. (Abbe of Tongerlo, Belgium.)

CHAPTER VII.—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—has gone to Italy with the full purpose to stab Victor to the heart. There is but one power which can turn him aside from his purpose; that power is ours. There is but one means left to fetter Maso's avenging arm, and that is to join the society of Freemasons. Send in your adhesion through me, and your son is saved.'

'You are certain,' asked Morren doubtfully, 'that Maso would obey the mandate of the Lodge?'

'Perfectly certain,' answered Ernest, who flattered himself 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 conviction.

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 holy 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 virtue of his son.

Was it on this account that Morren suddenly raised his head, as if his resolution were made? 'I cannot,' answered he, in a determined tone.

'You will not?' answered Ernest. 'Know, then, that you have spoken your son's doom.—I can do nothing to help him.'

'But I shall be able to help him,' said Morren, hopefully. 'I will write immediately and warn Victor to avoid Maso, for that the villain is lying in wait for his life.'

Ernest turned pale with anger, for he saw that his revelation had overturned his own plans, and might perhaps defeat Maso's vengeance. But he 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.

'Well,' said he; 'you will be too late. We alone in our secret communications have the means to reach Maso time enough to stay his hand. And if Victor should now escape, it would be but a respite, for the carbonaro's dagger strikes home inevitably, and spite of all precaution. Once more, my friend,' said the hypocrite, 'I beseech you give me your word, or all my love will be powerless 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 Mynheer 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 possessed the light of Faith he would have known that this feeling is called the working of grace.

Meanwhile, Ernest, left alone with his bitterness of heart, sped homeward on the railway, and Morren returned towards Schrambeek.

He went over in his mind all which had happened—the proposal of Ernest, the argument of his friend, the danger of his son, passed successively in terrible array through his brain, till he lost the tranquility of mind which for a moment he had enjoyed; his proud reason, which men had endeavored to enslave, and the fatherly love which bade him use the only means in his power to save Victor, were carrying on a terrible conflict in his heart. The strife was fearful; yet, amid all the anguish which distracted

him, he seemed to hear a secret voice bidding him hope, and when he reached the village he was again tolerably calm.

Still sunk 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 found 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 protect thee.'

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

'If thou canst suffer and be silent thou shalt undoubtedly receive help from God.'

'He knows the time and the way to help thee, therefore leave it all to Him.'

'It is God's work to help thee and to deliver thee from all adversity.'

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 himself, and yet he had learnt that philosophy long ago, but sophistry had effaced it from his understanding.

Indeed, he no longer knew, although he could 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.

Yet the philosopher was not yet converted.—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.

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

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

'You are not sorry to see me, I hope,' answered Morren kindly.

He had always had an especial affection for Mary; she was so simple and so affectionate, and moreover, while yet a believer, he had been her sponsor at the font.

'But what is the matter?' said Mary, when she had come close to him; 'you seem so pale, dear uncle; has anything happened to trouble you?'

'Oh, no,' said he 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 her. She knew that Morren would hardly ever bear a word about his son, and he now opened the subject himself.

'I do indeed,' said she, 'and sometimes I make myself miserable by thinking over the dangers to which they are exposed. Yet, dear uncle, I let my imagination rest as little as possible upon the thought. In my anxiety I turn to the Lord, and I ask of Him to protect His own soldiers with His mighty arm. Prayer gives me strength and comfort.'

'So that you really think,' asked Morren, 'that your prayer can help them?'

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

Mynheer Morren stood amazed. Mary spoke the very same words which he had just read, and her countenance showed plainly enough their tranquilizing power. That wonderful teaching was therefore in reality what it was in appearance.

'How happy you are, Mary,' sighed he, 'that you can believe so confidently.'

A man he was amazed at the words which had 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 an impression, 'you do not mean that. If the whole universe, in its unity and beauty, were the work of chance it would be an incredible miracle, far more incomprehensible than its creation by the Almighty. But if the origin of all things cannot be the work of chance, neither can their preservation and direction. No, dearest uncle, I am very sure that you are too learned to believe that all these things depend upon chance.'

'Well, well,' said Morren, half smiling, 'I

knew very well that my niece is as wise as she is good, yet I did not expect so much logic from 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 I 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.'

'Oh, 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, little witch,' answered he, half impatiently and half laughing; 'how can I refuse you? Well, then, I will do it.'

'Upon your word of honor?'

'Upon my word of honor.'

Mary directed another look of thankfulness to Heaven.

When Morren that evening looked back upon the occurrences of the day, he felt a peace long unknown to him. Painful anxiety, an 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 spirits 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 converted.

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 hour of danger to the defence of a feeble old man who wields no weapons but his blessing and his prayers, and yet beheld with a calm and steadfast 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 swelling 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 happiness, how many have sacrificed the brightest prospects of life, have torn themselves from the arms of parents or sisters, or have said farewell to betrothed maiden or long-wedded wife!

The revolution may shed their blood on the battle field, the murderous dagger of the secret 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 Volunteers, 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 blackest ingratitude of degenerate Christians, with the most disgraceful weakness of taunted 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 of history.

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 eyes rest continually upon His creatures, and marks with especial love the sufferings of His Church and of her 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 occurrences in our last chapter.

Victor and his companions, after a last visit to Stefano and his sister, have left the Eternal

City and have been for some time at the camp near Terni and Collescipoli.

The 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 hardships inseparable from the rough life of a camp.

It was all child's play to Martin, whose gigantic 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 hard labor to spend a few minutes in simple and affectionate intercourse with their neighbors at home.

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

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

Sus, the smith, who was but half satisfied with Peerjan's abridgments, at last suggested the idea of asking Mary for any of Joseph's letters which 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—and 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, Peerjan accosted a number of the people of Schrambeek 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 advice?'

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 he, 'Joseph gives a short account of their march to the camp:—'

'I shall not say much about our march to Terni. We left Rome in the night and halted at daybreak. One, two, three, wood and water are ready, the fire lighted and the coffee clear. Every one takes out his basin; the breakfast is soon finished, and we on our way again, with bag and baggage. The atmosphere is intensely hot; 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 Piquet read on, 'We have music; the clarion sounds, and that gives us no little encouragement. And when the music ceases, then we begin to sing on the march till the air rings 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 merriment was for a time hushed. But Martin, who is no friend to sadness, and does not know what fatigue means, suddenly burst forth in a tremendous voice with the *'Klass en trouwt syjn leven niet.'* Our whole company burst out laughing, and all our Flemish comrades joined heartily in the chorus.

'But the song which we sing with greatest spirit is our Belgian patriotic song. Victor, who sometimes finds rhyme in his pocket, has turned it into a sort of *Brabanconne*, if I may so call it, 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.'

FOR PETER'S CHAIR.

SONG OF THE BELGIAN PONTIFICAL VOLUNTEERS.
For Peter's Chair we face the hour of danger,
For Peter's Chair our swelling hearts beat high,
In Pius' cause we'll quell the faithless stranger,
For Pius' cause full gladly will we die.
To arms! to arms! the feters burst asunder,
Which unbelief has forged with impious hand,
Belgians, to arms! through all the land in thunder
Pursue your old watchword, 'Faith and Fatherland.'
For Faith and Fatherland—that watchword crying,
Each Belgian true embathes his trusty sword;
For Fatherland at rest and peace he trusts, d.
Needs not his aid, but claims it for his Lord.
Against the Cross of Jesus love the token,
Rage thousand foes with armed and impious hand

To arms! your watchword be in thunder spoken,
For Faith and Pius leave your Fatherland

To arms! to arms! each fearless heart is flying,
Prepared alike for victory or for death.
No victor's wreath, perchance, shall crown the dying,

Yet Holy Church receives his parting breath.
Though unbelief displays her flag 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 heart shall at the death-shot quiver,
The flashing steel appal no Belgian eye;
Firm at our post, to die or to deliver,
Boldly we fling the bannered Cross on high.
Then forward! forward! ever onward pressing,
Who fights for God must triumph 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 dost watch Thy children from on high,
Firm at Thy Cross we'll take our stand unmoving,

Till dawn 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 Church's chains be riven,
'For Peter's Chair,' shall be our latest cry!

'Well done!' said Wouter, the carpenter,
'and will that song go to the tune of the Brabanconne?'

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

'That's the thing,' answered the old Piquet. '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 on,' said the smith, 'we'll begin at once.'

'That's to say,' growled Peerjan, 'you would like to hear 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 Terni, the head quarters of the army. We sleep under tents, and our first employment after our arrival was to learn to pitch them. Having accomplished 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 Collescipoli, a village which stands on a high hill at about three miles distance from our camp. We bring the water in great buckets, but Martin finds them too small for his great shoulders.'

'Have you nothing else to give me?' asked he, laughing, 'but these half-pints, 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 follows 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 not 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?'

'Oh! 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 to 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 short sleep, a few moments' rest, in less than half an hour they are full again of life 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 hurricane rages, the music of the feathered inhabitants of the wood is silent; not a single little bird chirps, not a sound is heard 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 redoubled joy and in the balmy breath of purified nature.'

'So it is with us. As soon as we have rested awhile, one begins to sing, another to play the

...and another springs up and pulls his neighbor by the ear, and soon follows a triumphant cry for the Pope and our commander.

'Hurrah,' interrupted the smith with a voice of thunder. 'These youths are not cats to be touched without a glove. 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 Piquet, delighted that his reading should be so well received.

He paused 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.

'Ah,' 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 him 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 farthing 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 comrade 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 hearty 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 particulars 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 service of the Church—were patrons of virtue and piety even in the rough life of the camp?

But they were not singular in this respect. All the Papal Zouaves distinguished themselves no less by their fervent piety than by their 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 gaiety 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 Sacrament; and in the morning, when in the city, those who had a half hour to spare hastened to Mass. When they rose in the morning, they kissed 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 honor of the Immaculate Mother.'

'New Zouaves,' continues the author of 'Olerico,' 'who had come to enrol 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 Terni, 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 ten, cast terror into their enemies, and sold their lives so dearly?'

'General de Lamoriciere, in a visit which he 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

and the Zouaves were the assailants. The general, seeing the ardor, the dexterity, the impetuosity and courage of these brave young men, exclaimed—'With ten thousand such as these, I would undertake to sweep every conspirator 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 Pontifical 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 stand not from the cannon's breath, Or bullet's madd'ning aim; We rush right joyfully on death, In our dear Father's name.

Let faith ravine and faction cease, Though we lie 'neath the sod, Let Father Pius reign in peace And feed the flock of God For him 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, Batavia's, Prisons bow; His Vicar blesses each good sword, And every prostrate brow.

Then guard, O Lord, each faithful breast, We trust them to Thy hand; Oh, 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 CULLEN.—The late Mr. Charles Egan, wholesale woolen merchant, of High street, Dublin, has by will bequeathed 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 annum, 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 remoteness.

We *Nation* have received the following letter from the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin on closing public houses on Sunday, for publication:—

55 Eccles-street. MY DEAR DR. SPRATT—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 complete and speedy success. The law which forbids the sale of other articles 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 crimes we have to deplore in Ireland may be traced to drunkenness; and as long as the doors of the public-house stand open during the leisure of the Sunday, it will be very difficult indeed to root out from among our people that degrading vice. No one knows better than you how much has been already done to meet the evil. The Archbishop of Cashel and the Bishop 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 diocese the parish priests 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 co-operation of all those who have at heart the spiritual and temporal welfare of our excellent people.—I am, my dear Dr. Spratt, your devoted servant, PAUL CARDINAL 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 best candidate, 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 judgment delivered in the Cashel election trial.—*Evening Mail*.

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

JUDGES OF IRISH ELECTION PETITIONS.—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 against the return of the Solicitor-General; and Baron Deasy will try the petition against the return of Captain Greville-Nugent for the county of Longford.

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 Commons. As to the question of efficiency of diet, the bulk of medical opinion is against that of Dr. Lyons.—*London Correspondent of the Evening Mail*.

REPORTED RETIREMENT OF THE LORD CHIEF BARON.—We are happy to learn that the statement of the 'Law Times' respecting the probable retirement of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, 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 Chief Baron of Ireland. We understand that Lord Chief Baron Kelly has left town for the Western Circuit to-day.—*Globe*.

LONDON, March 21.—Louis Blanc writes a letter in which he says the bill just introduced into the House of Commons for the enforcement of the laws in Ireland will, if imposed, place that country in a state of siege.

A great storm occurred on the Irish coast on Monday night. A boat, with five men, was observed approaching Tramore Bay on Tuesday morning, last,

it is supposed from some wrecked vessel. When passing Malinbeg Point a 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 had been washed ashore. There is no name or clue.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS IN KILLARNEY.—NUMEROUS ARRESTS.—On Friday evening the police, acting 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 Skelligs night. This morning they were removed to Tralee by the mail train, under a strong escort of constabulary, to take their trial at the present assizes. On Saturday two more arrests for similar charges were made, and the parties were also escorted to Tralee, by 11½ train to await their trial by the same tribunal.

THE LATE ASSASSINATION IN DUBLIN.—On Friday the 25th ult., Thomas A. Lee, aged 29, Michael Salmon 27, Daniel Salmon 24, and James Salmon 19, who had been remanded from the coroner's inquest, were brought before Mr. Dix, police magistrate, on a charge of having conspired to murder the deceased Andrew McMillin. The wife of the murdered man stated that her husband had told her that he was president of a Fenian society, and that Michael Salmon could get any man he wished shot. Prisoners' counsel objected to the evidence as illegal, but was overruled. The prisoners, 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 Castle-yard 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*.

MEANS ASSIZES.—TRIAL.—A large number of parties, twenty nine in number, were put forward, charged 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 own protection. The case for others was that they had the arms of their masters' crops from the crops. 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-defence, to keep the gun, having been beaten some time previously. His lordship sentenced them all to periods of imprisonment varying from a week to nine months.

A LAY DELEGATE TO THE CHURCH.—Mr. Arthur H. Foster, lay delegate of E-phoe, has published a dissertation upon the Protestant Church of Ireland, in which he says: 'The Church of Ireland is invested with no authority by God, directly or indirectly. Jesus Christ did not found this Church (or any similar Church), but He did found the religion professed by its members. The Church is of mundane construction, but the religion is Divine.'

THE 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 Premier, 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 recall instances enough where influential deputations on Irish questions came back as they went without making much impression.—*Dublin Corr. of Tablet*.

The report of a murder near Philipstown, King's County, which was received with hesitation, turns out to be correct. On Saturday evening a man named Patrick Dunne was murdered near the mill stream 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 pistol and cut my throat, 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 deposition, and was then removed to the infirmary where he immediately died. A correspondent of the *Daily Express* states that a young man, 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 being concerned in the murder.

THREATENING NOTICES.—The *Carlow Sentinel* says:—A few days ago a poor-rate collector for one of the rural electoral divisions of the Carlow Union found posted on his gate a letter written in the usual style, with a drawing of a coffin at the head. It was signed 'Rory of the Hills,' and threatened the collector with 'half an ounce of lead for his last supper' if he did not discontinue collecting the rate.

Sir George McDonnell received a threatening notice, we understand, on Sunday, and in consequence of this coupled with a recent attempt to burn a house on his property, it has been decided by the authorities to station troops in Newport for the present. The barracks at Westport are also being occupied by a detachment, while on the other hand as an evidence that the authorities entertained no fears as to the quiet and peaceful condition of other parts of the county, the troops stationed in Ballaghaderreen have been withdrawn.

THE TIPPERARY 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. Heron at a moment when the land question is fairly under the consideration of Parliament. The Conservative journals point to the warning influence of the priests as one of the causes that have led to this result; but whatever Fenianism and Orangism may have unhappily 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 uncalculated 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 Catholic electors may be excused if they hesitated to support a 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. Whelan were illegitimately rejected in consequence of the voters misallocating the candidate 'Pickham' and being prevented from correcting the mistake. Dr. Cahalan, chairman of Mr. Klokham's committee has written to the press charging the Government telegraph officials with deliberately detaining and suppressing telegrams despatched in the Klokham interest.

Sub-inspector Graves, head constable Shaw, and a force of constabulary repaired to the house of a man named Gallagher, to search for arms. They entered

the house, and no resistance seemed to be offered. Gallagher's sons made an attempt to draw the sword of one of the constabulary, and by some means or other, escaped, and has not as yet been discovered. It appears the search resulted in the discovery of a loaded six-chamber breech loader revolver, and six needles belonging to breech loader rifles, and some old powder flasks. In consequence of the arms being found in the house, the proprietor, Patrick Gallagher, and his two sons were immediately arrested. On this being done a large concourse of people of all grades assembled in the streets, and their demeanour presenting somewhat of a threatening nature, it was considered advisable to call out the military, and accordingly a detachment of the 54th Regiment, under the command of Capt. Newbold, and Lieutenants Smart and Jibbeson, 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 Moran stated was left to him to be repaired. When the entire force was concentrated they escorted the three witnesses to the court-house, with fixed swords, followed by a dense concourse of angry spectators. 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 joyous shout ascended from the assembled multitude.—*Irish Times*.

The Irish Church Convention is still holding its deliberations in Dublin. It has been decided that the House of Representatives shall consist of 208 clerical and 116 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 bishops the right of absolute veto. Lord James Butler, a most determined opponent of the veto, has addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Dublin, resigning his seat in the Convention. The giving of a veto forever to the bishops is, he says, opposed to the teaching of the Scriptures and to the principles of the Reformation, and he adds that he can never be long to a Church 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 discussions, Mr. Bloomfield stated that he had heard from a gentleman that if the veto were given to the bishops, Miss Burdett Coutts would give £100,000 to the Irish Church.

DUBLIN, March 2.—The chairman of Mr. Klokham's committee has written to the *Cork papers* charging the Government with deliberately detaining and suppressing telegrams despatched for the use of the Klokham interest; also alleging '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 proceedings. Should they persevere a new question of interest will arise, Klokham being legally disqualified as much as Rossa. He has received no formal pardon, 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 auctions, 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 'Dundalk 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 purchased ten acres of grass at the auction of Mr. M— in the locality, was accosted by four men, who inquired from him whether it was true that he had so, despite the warning given to the placards. The farmer replied in the affirmative. He was then ordered to give the lands up at once; but he informed the party that he had declared the purchase to be paid down 10s. as a deposit, and if he gave up the farm he would forfeit it. To this the party replied that it was better for him to lose the money than lose something which he placed far more value upon. The lands, it is understood were since given up.'

A woman named Elizabeth M'Manus was convicted at the Mullingar Assizes of sending a number of threatening letters to Mr. W. B. Smythe, J.P., D.L. Her husband's father held a farm of 21 acres from the prosecutor, the original rent of which was 32l., but in 1852 it was reduced to 23l. M'Manus left the farm on the 9th of February, 1869. After the murder of Mr. Peterston in that year, a demand was made upon Mr. Smythe—who, it may be observed, never evicted a tenant—to allow compensation to the prisoner and her husband to the amount of 200l. and 500l. for alleged improvements. The prosecutor agreed to refer the question to two farmers, who awarded 163l. He believed that the improvements were not worth more than 40l., and that M'Manus was not satisfied with the award. In the months of June, August, and September the prosecutor received several threatening letters, which were handed over to the police. In October last a constable named Rooney dressed himself up in plain clothes as a herd, went to the prisoner's house, and struck a cock barge with her to let him a yard for his master to store sheep in. He paid her 2s. 6d., and got her to give a receipt for 4s., a trick which, it was observed, only made 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 found her 'Guilty,' and the Chief 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 hard labour. Two men, named Patrick Murray and John Burns, who were charged or suspected of being implicated in the murder of Mr. Anketell, were discharged, the Crown having failed to obtain any evidence to warrant their detention in custody.

A long discussion on the Land Bill took place at the meeting of the Cork Farmers' Club on Saturday. The club 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 evictions, 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 tenacity of the bill, in its present shape, would be to facilitate eviction, promote consolidation of farms, perpetuate division and jealousy amongst 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 tenure to thirty-one years' lease. 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, purchased, or inherited, with the right to dispose of them by sale, or otherwise, subject to the landlord's approval of the incoming tenant. In the course of the discussion credit was given to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright for a sincere anxiety to do justice to the tenants, and the bill was treated as susceptible of being given a satisfactory shape by amendments. The club decided on joining in the national deputation to Mr. Gladstone.—*Cork Examiner*.

While the advocates of fixity of tenure are endeavoring to bring pressure to bear upon the Government in order to have it moulded to suit their theory the landlords are organizing an opposition to it, because it concedes too much. The committee, which has been for some time past collecting information, has prepared a report, which is now in print. It contains some facts which go to disprove the assertion 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 increased value of land, irrespective of improvements. The *Daily Express* observes that in this respect it would inflict a more serious injury upon the landlords than the extreme demand of fixity of tenure at a high rate. It says:—'It is conceded by those who are in favor of this settlement of the question that what is now a fair rent might, 20 years hence, fall short of the fair letting value of the land, from the mere increase in the money value of produce, without any remedial revision of rents by the tenant. The prices of produce forms an element in every proposal for absolute fixity of tenure. How far the professions now made would be acted upon hereafter is quite another question. In all probability, the concession of fixity of tenure 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 are obliged to admit what 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 full value a century ago at what would be now considered a nominal rent, and that the tenant's interest under an old lease is often quite as valuable as the landlord's. If, as we believe, the practical 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 advantage 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.'

THE IRISH 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 occupation 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 fifty 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 Johnston, 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 depends, 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 Emond, 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 county of Meath appears in the *Daily Express*. It is stated that no answer has yet been received:—

'Trim Spring Assizes, Feb. 23, 1876. Sir,—We, the Grand Jury of the county of Meath 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 Chief Justice (Monaghan) of the Common Pleas, in his charge to us this day.

'At a large meeting of magistrates held at Kells in October last, the alarming state of the county was brought before you. In answer to that memorial you requested the magistrates to suggest a remedy. At that time they thought it better to leave the matter in the hands of the Executive. The county has now become more convulsed, and the reign of terror is paralyzing the well-disposed of all 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, and beg to recommend the following measures, which 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 suspected persons and houses, by night as well as by day, for arms and documents.

'3. A revision of the licences to keep arms to be made throughout the county.

'We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants, HENRY ROWLEY, for Self and Fellows. The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Castle, Dublin.'

It is reported that the Attorney-General for Ireland intends to offer himself to the electors of Cashel in the event of a writ being issued. Captain Petro 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 undetected agrarian crime in Ireland, and the urgent necessity 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; and 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, Dublin equalled any city in Europe. Carriages 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, and the modish promenade was then called 'The Court of the Vicary' was more than the rival of St. James' in toilette and beauty, while society took pride in showing that, besides more material display, there were characteristics of wit and agreeability which could be surpassed in the richer country. Eccentricities of every kind were in vogue, as though men were bent on the display of traits and habits as unlike as possible to the graver ways and tastes of England; rash and absurd wagers were peculiarly the fashion and Buck Whalley, as he was called, made his celebrated hat to walk to Jerusalem; and Beachamp Baginall astonished Europe by a retinue that eclipsed many of the petty princes of the Continent, and by a series of extravaganzas that made him famous throughout Europe. He fought a Royal Duke, carried an infant, intoxicated a Duke of Venice, carried off a nun from an Italian convent, ending his exploits with a duel, in which he disarmed the swordman 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 paternal

estate, he declared that the world had nothing to compare with his own country, and added patriotically as a member of Parliament to his other virtues...

The Drumalloor tragedy-comedy is played out. The prisoners are acquitted, and the curtain has fallen. Morton was murdered, and the eight Orangemen, or any of them, are pronounced guilty of his blood...

The Cork Town Council without a division, rejected the application of the Receiver-General of Constabulary, for half the expense of the extra police force in the city...

JOHN FITZGERALD ON 'TAKELSON AND SEDITIOUS' COUNTY OF CORK ASSIZES.—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...

CHARGE AND OUTRAGE MANUFACTURE.—We are authorized to state that the report appearing in the Irish Times and other Dublin papers, that a quantity of hay, the property of Mr. Carr, sub-inspector at Newport, was maliciously burned, is entirely without foundation...

DUBLIN, March 7.—Mr. McCarthy Downing has addressed a long letter to the 'Cork Examiner' 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...

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...

holding voluntarily, he contends that it is an unnecessary interference with the tenant's rights, and that he should have the power of disposing of his interest 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...

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 for the proviso to be altered accordingly. This scale I would have self-acting, as recommended in my suggestions already referred to. That is to say, the mere fact of disturbing would, 'prima facie,' entitle the tenant to the compensation above provided according to his rent, throwing upon the landlord the necessity (on his peril of costs) of seeking to reduce the amount by deduction of arrears of rent, deterioration of the holding, or willful waste, omitting the words, 'for non observance of any express 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 acquainted. No. 1.—One tenant's valuation is £9 his rent is £16. I will admit for the sake of argument, that he has made no improvements. He would on eviction be entitled to ten times £9 (his valuation), but to ten times £16 (his rent), which would be £160. But if he had made improvements to the value of £49 he would be entitled to £209, 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 tenant's valuation is £14, rent 25s; improvements are at least 50s. This tenant on eviction would be entitled to seven times 25s, or 175s, and 50s, for improvements, making 225s. 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 have already assumed that the condemned clauses with regard to 31 and 21 years leases are expunged from the Bill, and I ask, who will tell me that the extension of the Ulster custom to Munster 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. Human 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 earnestness, does any man seriously contend, 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 envious neighbours? He further 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 Tyrone piercing every shelter below, whilst man and beast, the old and young, pined and shrank beneath its biting influence. It will be in the memory of the readers of this journal that an unfortunate dispute about bog arose between a land-owner named Dr. Gibbings and a settler tenant and at one time named James Hunter, which culminated in abortive legal arbitrations or trials. Dr. Gibbings being retired from the legal career, Mr. Hunter fell upon the smaller tenants; lawsuits and embarrassments followed attracting much public attention in the county, and creating very general sympathy for the poor tenant. The bad feelings that followed the proceedings against the tenantry by Mr. Hunter was widespread, and one dark night last harvest, the very eye 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 his class, the transfer of a fortified iron police hut, with a sergeant and five men from Dublin to Tyrone, was accomplished by the Executive with a speed that eclipsed military despatch. But from the time of its erection up to the present no outrage worth the name 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 hut and its armed occupants is placed on a limited number of poor mountaineers, say some sixty families, who reside in or have gathered spots of mountain in some few townlands or portions of townlands surrounding the scene of Mr. Hunter's assassination. The Executive demands that these poor people shall pay 25s. in the pound per annum, or 3s. 3d. per quarter in the pound for the maintenance of a police barracks, which the people 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-hut 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 Sergeant Bruce, who has charge of the temporary party, was there with him. 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 impressed upon them, and the people with rare intelligence and good feeling expressed their obligations as they lay down 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 aid from a collection that was on foot, and would pay on Saturday. But of what avail, perhaps, even for the first quarter. Their parish priest and his curate 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 Catholic country, and especially amongst the weakest and most primitive of the Catholic people. Shall it be a vain hope? I saw these hardy 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 could collect money. How would this system work in England 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 duty on Dr. Gibbings beyond that which naturally attaches to the ownership of the soil. Another quarter falls due on the 27th March, and the rate will be 6s. 1d. in the pound as before. Where is this to come from? So far as the Executive is concerned the demands of 25s. in the pound is simply to announce a fixed intention of banishing sixty Irish families from house and home, and it is very bad murder should occur, or that any crime should take place in Ireland or England, or in the world. The duty of civil government need not be recapitulated. The punishment of the guilty criminal has only in view example and amendment. It is none of the business of a government to avenge the crime of one or a few on sixty families. Upon what principle of

constitutional law upon whose tyrannical and vengeful 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 unparalyzing minuteness, and all parties profess to regard it with dissatisfaction. Conservatives condemn it as an insidious measure of confiscation. One of the grounds upon which they rest this charge is the fourth clause, which, as they construe it, will entitle a tenant without eviction to demand compensation for alleged improvements extending back for a period of 20 years. They think it a great hardship 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 20 to 300, an acre, while the custom of the South confers no benefit unless in the case of eviction, is complained of as an invidious and unfair distinction, which preserves to Ulster an exorbitant ascendancy. 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 Ulster custom, and asks if it is sound statesmanship to legislate differently for Ulster and the other provinces. It calls attention to the fact that the Ulster 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, would have been fatal to the Bill had it been attempted; and from the onus of proof being cast upon the tenant. The Freeman contends for the enactment of laws 'wisely embodying the principle of tenant-right,' which, it admits, would answer 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 Armagh, 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 wearing to pay rents, which never could be produced 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 Board of the Irish Tenant League was held yesterday, 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 measure 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. Gladstone admits that our land system is the mockery of Europe, and resolves itself into a penal law for the extermination 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 untouched, and gives it a new lease of life under a new name. Absenteeism is still to eat up three millions annually of Irish wealth. 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 homeless 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 tenant-at will, but varies at the mere offer of a short lease, and in no case is equal to 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 tribunals without end or name are ready to give landlords a new title to their 'feudalities'; and an agitator protects them from public opinion itself. And as if to mark by an exceptional act of justice the wrong inflicted every where else, he creates the Tenant-right of Ulster into the dignity of a new 'Settlement of the North.' The 'plantation' is worthy of justice; the old Celtic stock get the kind of equity to which England has been vainly accustomed this country for 700 years'.

Mr. Butt, Q.C., commented upon the Bill in the spirit of the Dean's letter and of his own, which was recently published, and moved a resolution in the following terms:—

'That, in the opinion of the Council, the land measure introduced by the Ministers does not afford to the great mass of Irish occupiers that protection against insecurity of tenure and arbitrary 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 tranquillity 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.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Few close observers of the conflict between the friends and enemies of the Council can have failed to take note of one 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 Catholics. It is on this debatable territory, this moral and doctrinal 'No Man's Land,' that every raid on the strongholds of faith has been prepared and put in execution. In this border ground between 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.—Catholic Bishops; Jansenist nuns; Paeonian 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 guarantee when no longer consecrated to the service of God—these and a legion of lesser foes have taken up their position on the flat of God by the mouth of the natural that 'the nations should rage 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 henceforth impossible to remain within the pale of the Church and at the same time to make common cause with her bitterest enemies. No middle 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 avowing of error, is any longer possible. Doubtful souls will be condemned: rash conclusions from science reduced to harmony with revealed truth; speculation on questions closed by the voice of authority will no longer be consistent with Catholic practice: the strange spectacle of persons utterly opposed to the mind of the Church and manifesting the spirit of revolt in every word, and

yet calling themselves her children, will be no longer 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 having deposed that the deceased seized the cradle and handed it to him at the door, a policeman having taken out the baby, Mr. Justice Wiles interposed, and the following colloquy ensued:—

His Lordship.—Do you distraint cradles with babies in them? Witness.—I do not distraint at all. His Lordship.—It was quite illegal. If a man is riding on a horse it cannot be distrainted. The distress was illegal. The woman used no more force than necessary to resist it. He might as well distraint a shirt upon 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 STRATAGEM.—Our readers will, no doubt, recollect that about eighteen months ago a community of High Church ladies, who lived together at Hackney, were with one exception all received into the Catholic Church, since then these ladies, with the permission and approbation of his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, formed themselves into a convent of regular nuns, 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 England.—Ashgrove, Hackney—they now form a very flourishing community, and do a vast deal of good in their neighborhood. Moreover, we are informed on excellent authority, that, directly and indirectly 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 appear extraordinary but for the truth of it we are able to vouch. These nuns are the same ladies of whom Mr. Mackonochie so charitably wrote, that 'only one of them had remained true to her Church and her God,' when she returned Catholic and were received into the Church.—Weekly Register.

At Southwark Edwin O'Neil, 25, was charged on his own confession with murdering a man, name unknown, four years ago at Ballymore, county Westmeath, Ireland. Thomas Kearney, greengrocer, 59, Duke-street, Westminster, said that on Wednesday forenoon he was looking at some boards in Parliament-street, when the prisoner, who was a perfect stranger to him, went up to him and said, 'Are you an Irishman, or an Irishman?' Witness told him he was an Irishman. The prisoner said 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 stout and a pipe. While there the prisoner told him he had something on his mind which he wished to tell him, 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 was compelled to leave that country, owing to ill-health. Witness asked him what he was going to do when he said he 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 Kyrle, 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 snored, and was sent to England. He said he dared not return to Ireland. Witness afterwards called in a constable and gave him into custody, when he denied that he had made any statement about beating a man to death in Ireland. The Rev. Mr. Moore said the prisoner came to him two days ago in the church but he said nothing 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 shillings, which he produced. He knew nothing whatever of the prisoner or his friends. The prisoner said what Kearney and Kyrle had said was false.—He never made such statements, and he never had anything to do in beating a man to death. Mr. Benson asked whether any telegram had been sent to Ireland. Inspector Fox replied in the affirmative, but no reply had been received up to the rising of the Court. Mr. Benson remanded the prisoner, and said that if his statement should turn out false he had only himself to blame.

The fact is that a change—one of the greatest and most momentous in his history—has occurred in the economy of the British Empire. It has been looming in the future for many years, and retiring men have done their best to advance it, as removing the chief difficulty which beset the relations of the Mother Country and the Colonies. In a year or two there will hardly be a regiment of British troops in the great dependencies of the Empire. Malta, Gibraltar, 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 alacrity for which even its advocates were hardly prepared. There has been no 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 Canada there are ten now. In the Australian Colonies there is but one opinion—that the people ought to maintain the defences of their own continent—no very difficult task, considering its remoteness and practical security. All this tends one way, 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 announce that Lord Granville and he have 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 28,561. The greater portion of whom form the garrisons of Gibraltar, Malta, Bermuda, and Halifax. Thus in 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 disbanded; the Canadian 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 the expense of the Home Government. Another source of relief arises, as we stated yesterday, from the retrenchments which Lord Mayo is making in India. In consequence of these changes we have now a Regular Army of 86,225 men at home, and the Reserve Forces added to these give us an Army of 109,225 men.—Times.

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

Mr. Moore member for Mayo attacked the Ministry for inconsistency of conduct towards Ireland. Mr. Newdegate member for North Warwickshire 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 deprecated evil and hoped the Commons would give the Bill the moral force of unanimity in its support.

Mr. Bagwell, member for Clonmel, objected to the arbitrary power given to Justices of Peace, which he said were equivalent to allowing them to hang prisoners and try them afterwards. He predicted that the bill would prove unpopular in Ireland.

A desultory discussion followed, in which Lord Claude Hamilton and Capt. Stackpole, Messrs. Maguire, E.H., Horsman and others took part.

Mr. Lill, 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 violence, 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 indispensable. 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 culpable 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 Massachusetts 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 Court 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 heart. Then if a weak sister is caught, there is an end of her sinning for she is locked up hard and fast, and kept in duress until she is ready to migrate to other lands where no female judge are.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE.—The press of the whole country, especially of New England, severely condemn the recent destruction of the Pagan tribe of Indians by Col. Baker, of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's department. Menwhile, 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 happen. In Oregon outrages by Father de Smet's Indians are rarer than similar occurrences 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 Christ, and the Catholicized 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 impossibility of essaying to civilize the Indians by shot and shell and the devilry of commerce, instead of beginning by Christianizing them, and rendering them fit to enter into communication with the whites. We propose that the Government send for Father de Smet, and take counsel from him. He is a safer adviser than the frontier traders. And his counsel will deprive the sword of its terror, and place it in due subordination to the gospel of peace, by which our nation professes to be guided.—Western Catholic.

AMERICAN STENOGRAPHY.—People who have any 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 hideous corruptions as the following:—On one of the papers lately, instead of recording that the President had gone on an excursion, simply announced that he had 'excursed.' The other day we read the Erie was 'injected.' A paragraph in an evening paper was headed thus: 'A Woman Burled Nine Times in Ten Years.' Fancy the dismay of dear old Dr. Johnson at reading such uncounted phraseology as this! Imagine him devouring Yankee newspapers for breakfast! what groans and gruns and sobs of furious indignation he would forcibly emit on meeting with a sample 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 your assurance that the news which had been wired to us was regular reliable, as our reporters are injected from letting slide our reputation by telegraphing flus.—Punch.

THE RADICALS vs. CATHOLICS.—The Radical Republican party, whenever in power, is guilty of the vilest acts of injustice and intolerance. This is no light accusation. In New York, 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 Prussian bigots, in every case where they can, are sure to descend to acts of the meanest proscription. The School Law of this Radical 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 ample amounts to Catholic Benevolent Institutions. Last week the Legislature voted \$1,000 each to three Milwaukee Protestant Institutions; and the sum of \$500 each was refused to St. Ann's Orphan Asylum, the St. Ursula Academy, the St. Rose Orphan Asylum, the St. Mary's Hospital, the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Elm Grove, Waukesha County, and the St. John's Home. The Senate defeated the question of giving State aid to several Catholic humanitarian institutions in Milwaukee. 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 conducted better and cheaper than our State Charitable Institutions, the Republicans made a point on the fact of their being established by Catholics, and this year refuse the aid, every Republican Senator voting for the refusal except Kernah, who made an excellent speech in favor of them. The fact is, laying aside all religious prejudice, there are so many unfortunate 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 religious prejudice, is a small business, and an act that will rebound on the men who engaged in it. This is the way Radicals treat the Catholics. This is the Partisan Liberty of England, that too many pretend Catholics are prepared to endorse, or tacitly permit to pass unquestioned.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.
APRIL—1870

Friday, 1—Precious 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 permitted on all the Sundays of Lent, with the exception 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 in Holy Week, the use of flesh meat is prohibited.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Bill for the suppression of agrarian outrages is being steadily pushed by large majorities through its several stages in the House of Commons. Its provisions seem to be very stringent, and several of them have encountered a determined opposition from Irish members. Journal-publiishing seditious matter are liable to have their 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 necessary 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 inciting cause of what are called agrarian crimes.

The Land Bill itself will no doubt undergo important modifications 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 however to ascertain the feeling toward the measure of the party most immediately interested in it, that is to say the great body of the Irish Tenant farmers. They, it is probable, 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: security 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 contradicts, authoritatively, 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 Established Protestant Church in England, lately deceased. These distribute amongst their sons and daughters, their sons-in-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 souvenirs, be sold and distributed among the poor."

We know nothing more strikingly illustrative of the difference between the two Churches, than the difference between the testamentary disposi-

tions of a great Catholic dignitary, and those of 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 Zouave, M. Morissette, from Quebec, was assaulted and seriously wounded when on duty at Tivoli, on the 4th inst. The stiletto is the arm with which Italian liberals, from Mazzini to Garibaldi, are the most intimate. There 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 tyranny, 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 fair; but to impose by an exceptional decree such an oath on non-officials, whether lay or cleric, is a monstrous tyranny. 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; 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 marquis, Victor Noir, whom he shot. The Papal Zouaves about to return to Canada, 88 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 anxiety, for the point at issue is of the highest importance, being no less than that of the Freedom of the Church. We have a Free State; have we also a Free Church? The *Institut Canadien* 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, and the schema sent back to the Commission appointed to consider the questions *de fide*. The discussion occupied six sessions, from the 10th to the 22nd of February, and forty one Fathers took part in it.

"But the discussions in the Basilica of St Peter, as 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 missionary Bishops are not less active. They meet several times a week, and among the other benefits to be expected from the Vatican Council will be the inauguration of a new era for Apostolic Missions, and the adoption of efficacious measures for the propagation of the Catholic faith in the lands of the heathen. Many new Apostolic 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 conciliate the prejudices of modern philosophical 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.

"The Roman correspondent of the *Diplomatic Review* of the 2nd instant thus appreciates

his Protestant colleagues, though his own example shows that there are among them notable exceptions. 'The task of exposing the falsehoods of the newspaper correspondents in reference to the Council and Rome might very well be dispensed with, if your readers could be persuaded to follow a very simple rule; namely, to take the reverse of whatever they read as the truth. If they do so, they would possess a very fair idea of the present state of things here in every respect.' Then he notices the *Times*, and its gross assertion of 'the ignorance the profligacy, the insecurity, which make Rome infamous among European capitals,' and adds: '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 habitual aspect of the streets of London, and what is the daily character of our police reports the language of the *Times* is probably the most curious example of impudent untruth which even the pages of that journal have ever contained. The same writer in 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, 'it will be found that the Italian Bishops, whom the *Times* never mentions without a sneer, are not led 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 Spanish Bishops ranking next to the Italian ones.'

THE BISHOPS OF THE VATICAN COUNCIL.

"I do not pretend," says a writer in the *Conservatore* of Naples, 'to be in the secrets of the aula, but I am in the habit of going every morning that the Council sits to St. Peter's, as many curious persons do, and I there study the appearance, 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 absolutely 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 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 indigenous races. The former are almost all scholars of the Propaganda, and form a *quid unum* with the great majority of the Bishops in *partibus remotis* in Rome, and belonging to the Roman Congregations; the latter, although exhibiting every variety of race, have a common type of rugged majesty, of grave simplicity, and of an indescribable something which, though not reaching the pitch of Oriental fatalism, is the evident expression of the immobility which has weighed down that section of the human race.

"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 of Spain, while those of the north preserve the characteristics 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 Bishops. The latter are strict observers of the discipline of the Council. You never by any chance meet them out of their own houses after Ave Maria, or walking unattended in the public promenades. Their composed 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 Saue and Father Dorvan. Descending from his carriage, the Pope said to the Bishops:—'My brothers, I must join you in your walk.' His step was firm and active, and as he observed that the Bishop of Angouleme walked with a stick, he said gaily:—'As for me, I do not use a walking-stick; I like 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 is your there?' my dear Michael, my poor Michael!' exclaimed the Pope. 'You have then left your oars and your boat. It is a long while since we were at Gaeta.' Then turning to the Bishops, he added:—'This good man was my boatman when I was

in exile at Gaeta.' Michael shed tears of joy in 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,' says the proverb; and in like manner, we suppose, the Catholic, if he seeks to be well instructed in his religion, to know what he 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 *Witness* 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 Witness*.

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 Catholic belief proceeds from malice rather than from ignorance; for Catholic catechisms are plenty, and from any one of these the Protestant, could he but read it, would learn that Catholics believe that God Himself cannot, Omnipotent though in all else He be, forgive the sinner, unless he heartily repent of all his sins, and firmly purpose never again to sin in thought, or word, or deed.

THE DIOCESE OF ARICHAU.—On the 10th 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. MacKinnon, was received and approved, whereby the Very Rev. Dr. Cameron, Vicar General of the Diocese of Arichau, was chosen to the office of Coadjutor to the Bishop of Arichau, 'cum jure successione.' The vote of the board of Cardinals received His Holiness's sanction on the 13th. The Papal Brief for the consecration of the Very Rev. Dr. Cameron will be issued forthwith. This information is communicated to the Antigonish Casket.

We learn with pleasure from the *Nouveau Monde* that the Hon. M. Dorion is about to withdraw, and M. Geoffroy, M.P. for Vercheres has already withdrawn, from the *Institut Canadien*.

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

SIR.—The late Father Smarius, whose demise you announced 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 oratory 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, he 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 Eloquence 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 day. In 1848 he was transferred to the 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 sermons, though rather more imaginative than he afterwards approved, were earnest, striking, and singularly scriptural—the latter quality being one which his preaching always retained, and which made it so pleasing and instructive to edu-

cated Protestants. In those days a sermon from Father Smarius was an event in St. Louis. It was whispered about in families from the remotest parts of the City and the Church was always crowded. His reputation was enhanced by the celebrated lecture, "On Pagan and Christian Families" which he delivered in the winter of 1850-51. This lecture—every line of which was dictated to the writer by Father Smarius, on the long winter evenings after the arduous professional duties of the day—was destined 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 analytical turn of mind, he could adapt these abstruse searchings to the popular understanding in his sermons. As the writer remembers him, Father Smarius was nowhere greater than in his expositions of the Catechism, a species of instruction 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. Louis. This may be termed the second era of his public career. After forming young intelligences, he now devoted himself to forming 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 himself heartily 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, his exhortations. This period was distinguished by a series of learned and instructive lectures, known as the Smarius-Marvin controversy, which were published at the time in the weekly press.

The eloquent Jesuit was unconsciously preparing himself 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 Damen, another of the very remarkable clergymen of the United States. Henceforth the names of Damen and Smarius are inseparable. Side by 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, then up on the banks of the St. Lawrence, in nearly every State of the Union, and in nearly 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 midnight, and the small hours; 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 thousands 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 hands. 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 these 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 premature. He was barely forty-seven, and in the fullness of his magnificent powers. It was his comfort, as it is his glory, to have died in harness, laboring for his Master.

It is only after death that we come to appreciate men at their real worth. Now that he is gone, it may be truly said of Father Smarius that he was a great man. In the gifts which

Providence allotted him, and in the use which he made of those gifts, few men of his generation have excelled him.

He was a born orator. 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.

The undersigned is persuaded that if Father Smarius, instead of being a humble Jesuit, had been a public man, or professor of a lay college, his reputation for eloquence would be national, and his works would be in the hands of every body.

In the little Florissant graveyard, the pioneers of religion in the far West—the Van Quickenborns, Timmermans, Elets, and Verbeegens 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.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE CAPITAL.

OTTAWA, March 13th.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR,—From the brilliant programme which I had the pleasure of reading to your columns, and from the manner in which the Irishmen 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.

Here in the rising city of Ottawa, where Irishmen are both numerous and prosperous, a display worthy of the Festival is always expected, and believe me, the most enthusiastic hopes were satisfied.

Through the day opened in a most ominous manner, with heavy snow and violent wind, yet the Irish citizens proceeded to carry out the order of the day, as if the weather were of a most favorable nature.

The Mass was La Hoche's, and was sung in a very artistic manner by the choir of St. Joseph's, under the able direction of Rev. Father Chaboret.

After Mass a procession was formed, composed of about two thousand five hundred persons, members of the different Irish societies,

non members, and the students of the different schools. After marching through the principal streets, they returned to St. Patrick's Hall, where several able addresses were delivered by the President and officers of the Association.

(From another Correspondent)

In the evening a grand Concert took place in the "Risk 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. Patrick's, having the golden harp and ancient crowns on a green field.

On the stage were besides the President, Hon. Messrs. Howe, Anglin; M. P. Ryan, Esq.; Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Father Falher, etc.

During the evening, Messrs. Howe, Anglin, 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.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ST. JOHNS.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

SIR,—The Festival of Ireland's Apostle and Patron Saint was celebrated on the 17th, by the Irishmen of St. Johns, with great pomp, and with an enthusiasm which only Irishmen can feel and understand.

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."

After Mass the Procession again formed in the same order as before, and after parading the principal streets, the Band enlivening the march by the soul-stirring strains of St. Patrick's Day and other lively tunes, assembled in the Town Hall.

In the evening several of the members of the Society met at Mr. O'Connell's Hotel, and partook of an oyster supper. In the absence of the President the Chair was filled by P. McQuillan, J.P.

St. Johns, March 26th, 1870.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN KINGSTON.

It has been customary in chronicling celebrations on St. Patrick's Day, to prefix an account of the proceedings with a due acknowledgment of the grace of the weather, by stating that "the day dawned auspiciously," or that "Old Sol came out in all his glory."

The storm kept up during Wednesday night and yesterday morning, and the streets presented a dreary, unbroken aspect. No tracks were beaten for sleighs, and the sidewalks, though partially cleared off, were cumbered with snow.

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 inspiring airs which Irishmen delight to hear.

After service, with indomitable spirit, the processions, to nearly their full number, again took up the line of march, in the street this time, the Bands being provided with carriages and four.

"Hibernus," of Quebec, ought to know that we never insert 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 predecessors.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF SAMUEL LOVER.

MONTREAL: Messrs. D. & J. Sadler. The Messrs. Sadders of New York have presented the public with an elegantly printed collection of S. Lover's songs and poetical works in one handsomely bound volume, for \$1.75.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

The current number opens 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 Antagonism of Race and Colour; or White, Red, Black, and Yellow in America; Earl's Dene, part v.; The Opening of the Suez Canal, part 3; In February; Cornelius O'Dowd; The Passion Play in the Highlands of Bavaria.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—January 1870.

We have articles on the following subjects:—1. Babylonia and Assyria Libraries; 2. Swift; 3. The Origin of American State Rights; 4. Autobiographies; 5. Decentralization in France and Prussia; 6. History of Irish Land Tenures; 7. The Repentance of the Tory Party; 8. Contemporary Literature.

"THE IRISHMAN."—A new paper under this title has made its appearance in Hamilton, Ont., and from the first number, we are inclined to augur well of its principles, and of the ability of its conductors.

In consequence of the infirm state of Mr. Patrick Purcell's health, he has resigned the Agency of the TRUE WITNESS for Kingston; and Mr. James Nolan is hereby appointed in his place.

Mr. P. Doyle, Arcade, is our duly appointed Agent for Toronto.

Mr. F. Stewart is our duly appointed Agent for Ingersoll and neighborhood.

Mr. C. Donovan, Printer, is our duly appointed Agent for Hamilton and vicinity.

Mr. A. Lamond is our Agent for York River.

Those who wish to have their Spring Clothing nicely made up, would do well to call at the Broadway Tailoring Shop, 52 St. John Street.

Remittances in our next.

Our French contemporaries complain, and very properly, of the delay which repeatedly occurs in the publication of the French portion of the Parliamentary papers, as well as of the Official Gazette.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Society, held in the Society of St. Patrick's Church on the 21st ultimo, the following gentlemen were elected officers:—President, Mr. Michael O'Brien; Vice do. Mr. Thomas Fox; Treasurer, Mr. P. O. Shannon (re-elected); Secretary, Mr. Wm. J. Brennan; Assistant do. Mr. Patrick Warren. Librarian, Mr. Robert Warren (re-elected); Assistant do. Mr. Patrick Mahoney. Councilors—Messrs. Michael Poland, Patrick McLaughlin, John A. McCarville, James Orampton, Michael J. Quinn, John O'Brien, John Moyns, Martin Merrick and Thomas Dwyane.

Le Journal des Trois Rivières 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 Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territory.

Two farmers named Cardinal, residing at Lorette in the vicinity of Quebec have 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 remains 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 Antoine, was his son-in-law.

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, Esq. aged 2 months.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Flour—Pollards, \$2.80 to \$2.90; Middlings \$3.20 to \$3.50; Fine, \$3.35 to \$4.40; Super. No. 2, \$3.90 to \$4.00; Superfine \$4.25 to \$4.30; Fancy \$4.35 to \$4.40; Extra \$4.55 to \$4.60; Superior Extra \$4.85 to \$4.90; Bag Flour, \$2.15 to \$2.00 per 100 lbs. Cornmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$3.75 to 2.95. Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$0.90 to \$0.92.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with 4 columns: Item, a, d, s, d. Items include Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Rye-Flour, Butter, Cheese, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Rabbits, Woodcock, Snipe, Plover.



THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will take place in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY Evening, 4th inst., for the Election of Office-bearers for the ensuing year, and to consider the propriety of making some important changes in the Constitution.

TEACHER WANTED. A School Master, with an elementary diploma, to teach the English language. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM HART, SEC. TREAS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal.

KNOW ALL MEN THAT LES DAMES RELIGIEUSES SECOURS HOSPITALIERS DE ST. JOSEPH DE L'HOTEL DIEU DE MON REAL in the City and District of Montreal, by their petition filed in the office of the Superior Court at No. 1029 pray for the sale of certain immovables situated in the said District, and which were heretofore occupied in whole or in part by the commercial firm of O. W. Williams & Co., Sewing Machines manufacturers, and now by one Bard Plumer Paige, machinist, and one James Eyfe, scale manufacturer, to wit: "the lots of ground situated and being in the said Fief Nazareth, 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 hundred and seventy-six upon the plan of the said Fief Nazareth, 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 McShan, containing one hundred and forty-nine feet and four and a half inches in front on Wellington Street, and thence ninety-six feet on George Street, thence turning at a right angle one hundred and ninety-two feet from George Street to 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 English measurement, with two blacksmith shops and furnace, steam house and boiler, and other buildings thereon erected."

And the said "Les Dames Religieuses Secours Hospitaliers de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal," allege that by deed made and passed before Mtes. L. R. Lacoste and his colleague, Notaries, at Montreal aforesaid, on the twenty-eighth 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 favor of the said "Dames Religieuses Secours Hospitaliers 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 hundred 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 Plumer Paige, in and by the said deed hypotheated in favor of the said "Dames Religieuses Secours Hospitaliers de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu 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 twenty-second day of January eighteen hundred and sixty-three, by deed passed before Mtes. Smith and his colleague Public Notaries at Montreal, the said lots of land and dependencies were sold by the Assignees to the estate of the said Bard Plumer Paige, then an insolvent to Wynan 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 filed in a certain cause or demande for Ratification of title of the aforesaid lots of land, bearing the Number 1756, among the Records of this court, instituted by the said Wynan 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-money, 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 Petitioners, a sum 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 said constituted rent the sum of sixty-seven pounds, four shillings, being for arrears of said rent accrued on the first of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and the sum of four pounds, four shillings and one pence, costs incurred on the aforesaid opposition to said demande for Ratification, which said sums they have a right to claim from the actual proprietor of the above described immovables.

And the said Petitioners further represent that the actual proprietor of the said immovables is unknown. Notice is hereby given to the proprietor or proprietors of the above described immovables to appear before the said Court, at Montreal within two months to be reckoned from the fourth publication of the present notice, to answer to the demande of the said "Dames Religieuses Secours Hospitaliers de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal," failing which the Court will order that the said immovables be sold by Sheriff's Sale.

MONTREAL, 26th March, 1870. HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, 4x23 Prothonotaries, S. C.

TEACHER WANTED. A FEMALE TEACHER holding a first or second class Certificate of Qualification, wanted for the E. O. Separate School, Village of Hastings, in the County of Peterboro, Ont. Applicants must be well recommended and qualified to teach music. Application to be made to, F. HURLEY, Sec.-Treasurer.

Hastings, 7th March, 1870.

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

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

BROADWAY NOTICE. The services of a widely celebrated and distinguished European and American expatriate have been secured at Broadway 52 St. John Street. Those applying cloth may now rely on obtaining the most elegant and best fitting Coat and Pants in the Dominion. J. SHANNON.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 6.—The 'Constitutionnel' of this morning quotes the following opinion from the Berlin magazine 'Militarische Blätter': 'Ever since the unlucky experiment with the Mobile Guards, and since the introduction of the Constitutional regime in France, which henceforth controls the French army, there are indeed no other military Powers left in Europe but Prussia and Russia.'

Trial of Prince Pierre Napoleon.—Paris, March 21.—The High Court of Justice was organized this morning and was now in session. The Court room is crowded. Among the conspicuous persons present are Madama 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.

Tours, March 22.—The High Court of Justice opened its session this morning. The first witness examined to-day was Milliere, who came between two gen'arines. He gave his testimony with firmness, but made no attempt at display. He said the letter sent by Prince Napoleon to Rochefort was not one of provocation, but of insult.

Tours, March 23.—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 Fonvielle, and the good character of the accused. Their testimony on the first point was not convincing.

M. Blouquet then commenced the argument for the prosecution. He reviewed the lives of Noir, Fonvielle and Prince Bonaparte, pointed out the differences in their characters, dwelt on the reputation of the Prince as a man of violence, and related how he left the military service without permission in 1849, for which Louis Napoleon dismissed him from the army.

Tours, March 25.—In the High Court of Justice to-day, M. Blouquet for the prosecution, concluded his speech. M. Laurier, also for prosecution, 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.

PARIS, March 25.—The Constitutionnel says the Pope's answer to Daru has been received, but the contents have not yet been made public.

M. RENAN.—The Opinion Nationale announces that the restoration of M. Renan to the Chair of Hebrew at the Collège 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 Unionists have sustained an amendment to Senor Figuerola's new law bill for 1,000,000 stg.

MADRID, March 21.—A deep interest is felt in political matters here. A crisis is imminent. General Prim's victory on the loan bill apparently involves the necessity of the retirement of Regent Serrano.

FLORENCE, March 25.—Tomults here taken place in Pavia. The military and citizens came into conflict, and some persons were shot on both sides. In Parliament, last night, Signor Lanza confirmed the report of bloodshed, and said the Government would do all in its power to prevent the recurrence of such lamentable events.

ROME.—It has been a common remark of late that there is no other capital in Europe in which the presence of such a number of cardinals is 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 falsehoods and the foulest calumnies against the Sovereign, the Ministers and the institutions of France?

PRUSSIA. BRUNNEN, March 25.—Anti-military agitation is engaging the serious attention of the governments of South Germany.

RUSSIA. We (Tables) 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 either wholly or partly printed in Polish, were henceforth to have Russian substituted for that language.

BURNING UP OF AMERICAN SEMIPLASTERS.—In the U. S. Senate the other night Mr. Sumner 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 fractional parts of a dollar shall be in coin.

PLAGUE BRIGGING IN THE U. STATES.—From 'Harper's Magazine':—So soon as the result of a Presidential election is known, the whole country from Maine to Mexico, and from Vancouver's Island to Cape Sable, becomes alive with hordes of migrating office-seekers.

Egypt. For each of the defeated dependents preparing for a departure that for him is ruin, at least a hundred servicable 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 two-men is believed to have worried the life out of two Presidents, as it fills the first three months of each new one's term with disgust and annoyance.

CANINE FIDELITY.—A French merchant, having 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 tied before him. The faithful dog seemed to partake of his master's satisfaction.

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 office for me! But there is no time to lose; I myself may become the victim if I spare him.'

The merchant could not bear the sight. He spurred on his horse with a heart full of sorrow, and lamented he had taken a journey 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 prevented a greater evil, by dispatching a mad animal than he had suffered a calamity by his loss.

Saying this, he stretched out his hand to grasp the treasure. It was missing; no bag was to be found in an instant he opened his eyes to his rashness and folly. 'Wretch that I am,' said he, 'I alone am to blame! I could not understand the meaning of my dog's actions, and I have killed him for his zeal. He only wished to inform me of my mistake, and he has paid for his fidelity with his life.'

PRUSSIA. BRUNNEN, March 25.—Anti-military agitation is engaging the serious attention of the governments of South Germany.

RUSSIA. We (Tables) 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.

A TERRIFIC CAT AND RAT STORY.—The following was given to me by a farmer living near Peru, (as a veritable truth, to the best of his ability: He was sitting in his barn silently engaged in mending an old harness, when he observed his favorite cat Tom cautiously approaching an opening between two barrels.

Modes of Walking.—Observing persons move slow their hands move alternately from side to side, while they occasionally stop and turn round. Careful persons lift their feet high and place them

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 ones, 'toe in.'

Cross persons are very apt to hit their knees 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.

Calculating 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 meeting another, and always go round a stone instead of stepping over it.

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

ADVICE TO BOYS AND GIRLS.—1. Respect and obey your parents. 2. Love your brothers and sisters sincerely. 3. Never speak evil of one another.

In a certain country town lived two worthy men—neighbors and friends, but they never could agree upon political questions. In dispute one day, one of the disputants (he: temper and called 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.

An honest o'd darkey, whose expectations of getting a forty acre plantation and a domestic jackass for voting Radical ticket, were entirely sincere, now goes back on his friends in the wise 'Dem carpet baggin' soulawg feelers, da tell us dar w pervisions in de Constitution for we collad folks, but dat was a lie—dem pervisions didn't come. 'For God massa, I ain't seen de fust monful.'

REVENGE.—A discarded lover the other day wreaked his vengeance by stealing the 'trousseau of the young woman the day before she was to marry his rival.

The Tongue 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 Bristol's Sugar coated Pills.

The Pain from Boils and Ulcers, which sometimes break out on the body, would seem to be beyond human endurance; but fortunately there is a sure and speedy relief for the suffering patient. A course of Bristol's Sarsaparilla will heal every sore, and render the blood too pure to reproduce the pustules; but it must be continued for some time after the disease abates, so that no taint of the poison may remain hid in the blood.

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

Flowerless Prunings.—It may be true that Obe mistry can eliminate perfumes from unsavory sources but it is utterly impossible to obtain an exhilarating, refreshing aroma like that exhaled by Murray & Lanman's Florida Water from anything save the fragrant products of the floral kingdom. A sickly crudeness characterizes all the essences and extracts made from foul materials, and when the first odor passes away, a most unpleasant and insubstantial one succeeds.

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

'Their Name is Legion,' may be applied to those who die annually of Consumption, although science has of late years sensibly diminished their number. 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 Bronchitis? In fact, have you the preliminary symp-

tom of the 'insatiable archer,' Consumption? If so, know that relief is within your reach in the shape of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which in many cases where hope had fled, has snatched the victim from the yawning grave.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman Catholic Separate School, Picton, Ont. Applicants to address to

JOSEPH REDMOND, Sec.

WANTED.

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

THE OFFICE of the HOLY WEEK, according to the Roman Missal, and Breviary in Latin and English. Price 40c.

D. & J. SADLER & CO.

LOVELL'S

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases 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 themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, March 7, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these Directories the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. 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.

Subscription to Dominion Directory: Dominion of Canada Subscribers, \$12 Cy. United States do 12 Gold. Great Britain and Ireland do 23 Sg. France, Germany, &c. do 23 Sg.

Subscription to Provincial Directories: Province of Ontario Directory, 1870-71, \$4 00 Province of Quebec Directory, 1870-71, 4 00 Province of Nova Scotia Directory, 1870-71, 3 00 Province of New Brunswick Directory, 1870-71, 3 00 Province of Newfoundland Directory, 1870-71, 2 00 Province of Prince Edward Island Directory, 1870-71, 2 00

No Money to be paid until each book is delivered. Rates of Advertising will be made known on application to

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, March 10, 1870.

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 ses droits, and Charles D. Miller, of Montreal aforesaid, Confectioner, her executors and heirs at law of the late John Ogden Miller, deceased, in his lifetime of Montreal aforesaid, Coal Merchant, and as such carrying on the affairs, business, and concerns of the estate and succession of the said late John Ogden Miller, Traders,

The Insolvents have made an assignment of their Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at the Office of the Interim Assignee, (the Insolvents having no place of business) on Tuesday the fifth day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive statements of their affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

Montreal, 16th March 1870.

A. B. STEWART, Interim Assignee.

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

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

Sophie Miro, 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 Messrs. LeBlanc & Cassidy of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph Octave Pausa one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant hath left her domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called La Minerve and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called the True 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.)

HUBERT PAPINEAU & HONEY.

O. O.

WANTED.

Two Female Teachers one must be capable of teaching French and English, the other English...

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city...

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price.

D. SHANNON, Commission Merchant, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions...

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER.

The Heirs of Isiah Mercier will hear something to their advantage by addressing S. M. Pennington, Albany, Linn Co., Oregon.

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HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, No. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL).

THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take place on WEDNESDAY, FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

1st SECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL COURSE. 1st and 2nd years.—Grammar Classes.

MATTERS: 1st Simple reading, accentuation and declension; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax...

2nd SECTION

3rd year.—Business Class

This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, drafts, &c.

MATTERS.

1st. Book-keeping in its various systems; the most simple as well as the most complicated; 2nd Commercial arithmetic;

3rd AND LAST SECTION.

4th year.—Class of Petite Literature.

MATTERS.

1st Belles Lettres—Rhetoric; Literary Composition; 2nd Contemporary History;

MATTERS.

1st Course of moral Philosophy; 2nd Course of civil Law; 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of the Dominion of Canada;

LIBERAL ARTS.

Drawing—Academic and Linear. Vocal and instrumental Music.

TERMS:

Board and Instruction.....\$100.00 per annum Half Boarders..... 20.00 Day-Scholars..... 10.00

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AN EXTRAORDINARY COMMISSION allowed for six months to all who procure subscribers for THE YOUNG CRUSADER, an Illustrated Monthly for Catholic Young Folks.

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PROSPERUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852.

The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.

Beides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences.

For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders..... 7 00 " For Boarders..... 15 00

Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges



CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "Peruvian Syrup," (NOT "Peruvian Bark") blown in the glass.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints.

MATTERS.

1st. Book-keeping in its various systems; the most simple as well as the most complicated; 2nd Commercial arithmetic;

3rd AND LAST SECTION.

4th year.—Class of Petite Literature.

MATTERS.

1st Course of moral Philosophy; 2nd Course of civil Law; 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of the Dominion of Canada;

LIBERAL ARTS.

Drawing—Academic and Linear. Vocal and instrumental Music.

TERMS:

Board and Instruction.....\$100.00 per annum Half Boarders..... 20.00 Day-Scholars..... 10.00

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An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE

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EDUCATION.

MR. and MISS KEEGAN'S ENGLISH COMMERCIAL and FRENCH SCHOOL, No 115 Bonaventure Street Montreal.

Mr. Keegan holds a first Class diploma from the National Training Establishment of Education, Dublin, Ireland; and Miss Keegan holds a Diploma from the McGill Normal School Montreal.

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Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions, free of charge.

WANTED. A Clergyman living in a Country Place wants a housekeeper. Apply at the Office of this paper.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS. PACIFIC OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal, Superior Court. In Re, Nestor Targeon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on the Seventeenth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the said Insolvent, by the undersigned his attorneys ad litem will apply at the Superior Court at Lower Canada, sitting at Montreal, in the district of Montreal for his discharge on the said Act and the Amendments thereto.

PUBLIC NOTICE. JACQUES ARCHAULT, Farmer of the Parish of St. 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 Parish of St. Lin, France.

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay into the hands of the said Jacques Archault, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to file them without delay.

AGENTS! READ THIS! WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF \$30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions.

GRAY'S UMBRA. A new preparation for restoring grey hair to its original color. Warranted free from Sulphur, Sugar of Lead or Nitrate of Silver.—Price 50 cts. per bottle.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN, A delicate and lasting perfume.—Price 50 cts. per bottle

GRAY'S VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE (perfectionnee) This Toilet Vinegar will be found superior to most of the imported articles of this description.—Price 25 cts. per bottle.

HENRY B. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main street. (Established 1859.)

Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the city. Physicians supplied cheap for cash.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 236 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Housekeepers Economise. Save your money and make your own Soap. Harle's celebrated Concentrated Lye is sold by all Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion. Beware of Counterfeits. Price, 25c. per tin

PAROLEE'S EPILEPTIC CURE.—The extraordinary curative effects attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor in recommending it strongly to sufferers from that distressing malady Epilepsy.

PERFUME FOUNTAINS.—No Party is complete without one of Rimmel's Perfume Fountains. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall.

HOMOEOPATHY.—The subscriber has a full stock of Books of Instruction and Medicines always on hand. Humphrey's Specifics—all numbers.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist, Glasgow Drug Hall 36 Notre Dame, Montreal, March 19th, 1869

THE WONDERFUL LAMP (SELF-LIGHTING) FOR THE POCKET.

A One Dollar Bill will get (per post) the completest and speediest contrivance ever invented for getting a light, and keeping it for three hours

Send One Dollar Bill to Hearn & Co., Opticians Montreal, for a sample.

COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART, COTE-DES-NEIGES NEAR MONTREAL.

This Institution conducted by the Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross is a branch of St. Laurent College, now too small for the accommodation of its numerous applicants—It is located on the well-known Site of the Bellevue Hotel, on the north side of Mount Royal and about one mile from Montreal.

Parents and guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary Education nurtured and protected by the benign influence of Religion and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues.

The Course of Studies will comprise a good elementary education in both the French and English languages, viz: Reading, Spelling, Writing the elements of Arithmetic, Geography and History besides a course of Religion, suitable to the age and capacity of the Pupils.

TERMS: 1. The Scholastic year is of (10) months.

2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the College during the vacation.

3. Board and Tuition (\$10 00) per month payable Quarterly in advance (Bankable money)

4. Washing, Bed and Bedding together with table furniture will be furnished by the House at the rate of \$3 00 per month

5. The House furnishes a Bedstead and Straw Mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes

6. Doctor's fees and Medicines are of course extra.

7. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction.

8. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the House, a sum proportionate to the clothing required

9. Parents shall receive every Quarter with the Bill expenses, an account of the Health, Conduct, Assiduity and improvement of their children.

OH. VILLANDRE, Superior. Nov. 5th 1869. 2m12

BURNS & MARKUM, (Successors to Kearney & Bro.) PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, 675, (Two Doors West of Bleury.) MONTREAL.

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